



THE CALIFORNIA VEGETATION TREATMENT PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST



PROJECT INFORMATION

1. **Project Title:** CalVTP Brushy Mountain 2
2. **CAL FIRE Project Number:** RX-NORTH-102-MEU
3. **CalVTP I.D. Number:** 2021-1
4. **Project Proponent Name and Address:** CAL FIRE MEU
17501 North Highway 101
Willits, CA 95490
5. **Contact Person Information and Phone Number:** Julie Rhoads
MEU - VMP Forester
julie.rhoads@fire.ca.gov
(707) 671-3357
6. **Project Location:**
 - Mendocino County
 - T21N; R12W; Section 31; and T21N; R13W; Sections 16, 17, 21, 25- 27, 32- 36; MDB&M
 - The 919-acre project is located on 21,098 acres of a privately-owned ranch in the Eel River watershed in the central portion of Mendocino County, east of Highway 162. The property is accessed via Highway 162 and through privately-owned and maintained ranch roads. The nine burn units are located east of the main fork of the Eel River and south of the Middle Fork Eel River.
 - From the project area, Covelo is 8-12 miles northeast, Dos Rios is 3-5 miles northwest, Laytonville is 8-12 miles northwest, and Willits is 15-19 miles southwest.
7. **Total Area to be Treated (acres):** 919
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.)

This 919-acre CalVTP project will be completed as part of a 10-year plan using prescribed fire as restoration treatment for grasslands, chaparral, and understory vegetation within oak woodlands creating a mosaic of variously burned vegetation and islands of unburned habitat. Treatment areas are stratified across 9 separate units. Fire will be used under a narrow range of climatic conditions to ensure control and follow a seasonal burn window to maximize beneficial effects on the plant and wildlife communities. The 10-year timeframe ensures that all of the burn units identified will have a high likelihood of treatment and provides the needed flexibility for dealing with scheduling uncertainties related to annual variation in the fire season and the availability of unit resources.

The project area was previously part of a three-year Vegetation Management Plan, RX-NORTH-085-MEU, where 422 acres were burned in February and October 2018. Historically, grasslands and chaparral were maintained by the occasional wildfires that occurred every 15 to 20 years in this region. These fires were caused by lightning, or during the past 12,000 to 15,000 years, set

intentionally by Native Americans who had discovered that fire killed certain woody plants, but encouraged fruit bearing shrubs and forage producing grasslands. The project area is very rich in Native American cultural resources and burn prescriptions were developed in consultation with a CAL FIRE Archaeologist. Activities near historical and archaeological resources will adhere to site-specific protection measures enumerated in a memorandum contained within the confidential Archaeological Addendum.

The project area is located within the Northern California Coast Ranges Ecological Section (M261B), and ranges in elevation from 1,800 feet to 4,040 feet. The vegetation types targeted for treatment in this plan, as classified in A Manual of California Vegetation, include Wild Oat and Annual Brome Grasslands, Chamise Chaparral, Common & Whiteleaf Manzanita Chaparral, and understory vegetation in Oregon White Oak, California Black Oak, and Ponderosa Pine-Douglas fir Forest and Woodland. Many of the dominant plant species in these vegetation types have evolved adaptations for surviving and reproducing after fire. Treatment units are heterogenous and contain a mixture of grassland and chaparral intergrading with patches of woodland vegetation types. The objective of burning is to enhance native plant species that are fire-dependent while simultaneously reducing non-native invasive plants where possible. The frequency and intensity of the burning is designed to avoid type-conversion of native vegetation.

The area's geology is underlain by the Franciscan terrain that dominates most of California's North Coast. Naturally unstable, this type of geology is sensitive to human disturbance. Soils within the project area have been evaluated with regard to soil type, erosion hazard, land suitability, permeability and runoff rate. Prescribed fire will have little effect on soil characteristics as long as burning is conducted within prescription. Watercourses are present in the treatment units; however, most have been identified as Class III. A couple of units may contain Class II and/or Class IV watercourses. Per SPR HYD-4, Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones and corresponding protection measures will be established based on watercourse classifications and slopes.

Control lines are preplanned and will be established utilizing an existing road network. A bulldozer will be employed to construct new control lines or re-scrape overgrown roads and skid trails down to mineral soil to ensure functionality prior to ignition. Handlines will be constructed in areas inaccessible to heavy equipment or where such use is necessary to avoid impact to a pre-identified sensitive resource (e.g., biological, cultural, geological or other). Mechanical vegetation removal and offsite pile burning may be necessary to avoid prescribed fire impacts to resources identified for retention, especially where fuel loading is high.

An Incident Commander (IC) will be identified by the Unit Chief to supervise the entire burn operation. The perimeters and interiors of burn units will be fired utilizing a combination of heli-torch (aerial), terra-torch (mobile) and drip-torch (on-foot). Specific environmental parameters must be met prior to the initiation of burning and must be maintained within predefined limits (i.e. burn specifications) for burning to continue. Hourly weather reports will be conducted during the burn or as necessary if conditions change to ensure operations are within specifications otherwise the burn may be extinguished for safety reasons. Ignitions shall occur in areas based on conditions being within prescription such as wind, fuel moisture, topography, the existence of control lines, and placement of holding resources. Backing and flanking fire will be utilized within units to ensure sufficient burned area is created for controlling a more intense head fire that may be needed to adequately consume some fuel types. Ignitions shall not occur within watercourses, and control lines will be maintained around pre-identified sensitive resources at all times.

The IC will supervise holding resources and will designate a crew to monitor and patrol the burn area to ensure that spread is contained within control lines at all times. Necessary suppression activities shall be focused on all fire outside of control lines and/or areas where fire behavior poses an escape risk. The IC may also require monitoring, patrol, and holding resources overnight.

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, 919 acres
- Prescribed (Pile) Burning, 1 acres
- Mechanical Treatment, 10 acres
- Manual Treatment, 1 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

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

The project is situated on a 21,098-acre ownership zoned as Rangeland (RL) and Timber Production (TPZ) that is utilized for recreation, wildlife management, grazing and forestry. Adjacent property owners use their property in similar fashion while others engage in cannabis cultivation.

Portions of the project area are 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;

- *The project area is entirely within the SRA.*
- *There are no changes in vegetation type, composition and structure nor changes in fuel load/conditions relative to the adjacent areas of treatable landscape.*
- *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.*

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

Additional public agency approval is not required for project approval. During the development of the project the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (NCRWQB) were consulted and asked to provide input on the vegetation treatments and their potential impact on water resources and special status species. Mendocino County Air Quality Management District

(SCAQMD) 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.

CAL FIRE Associate State Archaeologist Ben Harris was consulted during the planning phase of the proposed project. The project area has been subject to several records checks and surveys over the past 8 years. A records search, tribal notification, survey, and survey report were conducted for the VTP area. Multiple prehistoric and historic features were encountered. A discussion regarding specific cultural resources and a list of potential effects and proposed protection measures are in the confidential Archaeological Survey Report for this project.

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.]*

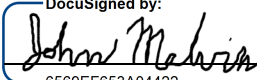
- All applicable SPRs and Mitigation Measures are feasible and will be implemented
- There is NO new information which would render mitigation measures previously considered infeasible or not considered in the CalVTP PEIR now feasible OR such mitigation measures have been adopted. [Guidelines Sec.15162(a)(3); 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:  Date: 10/3/2022

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	<u>SPR AES- 2</u> <u>SPR AQ- 2, 3</u> <u>SPR REC-1</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>The project area is located near the community of Dos Rios and is partially visible from several locations along Highway 162 and from a few neighboring private ranches. There are no scenic vistas or state scenic highways near this project. Nine burn units are stratified across a large untreated landscape and the burn prescription is designed to create a mosaic of vegetation ranging from unburned to low and moderately burned within unit boundaries. Although some burn units may be noticeable after treatment, the degree of vegetative change is expected to be minimal, and thus, not have a visual impact on the natural aesthetics or character of the landscape. Any noticeable vegetation changes immediately following burn treatments will be transitory as new plant growth occurs during the growing season. Smoke generated from prescribed burning will be temporary and burning would adhere to a Smoke Management Plan and a Burn Plan. Activities proposed in this project will not block or disrupt views. Potential short-term impacts to visual character during implementation of the treatments in the project are within the scope of the of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR.</i></p>						
Impact AES-2: Result in Long-Term, Substantial Degradation of a Scenic Vista or Visual Character or Quality of Public Views, or Damage to Scenic Resources in a State Scenic Highway from WUI Fuel Reduction, Ecological Restoration, or Shaded Fuel Break Treatment Types	Impact AES-2, 3.2	LTS	<u>SPR AES- 1</u> <u>SPR AES- 3</u> <u>SPR AD- 4</u> <u>SPR REC- 1</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>The project area is not in the viewshed of any scenic highways or vistas. Potential for these treatment types to result in long-term degradation of the visual character of an area was examined in the PEIR. There will be no long-term substantial degradation of the partial views of the project from locations along Highway 162. Significant impacts to landscapes aesthetics are unlikely to occur as a result of this project.</i></p>						
Impact AES-3: Result in Long-Term Substantial Degradation of a Scenic Vista or Visual Character or Quality of Public Views, or Damage to Scenic Resources in a State Scenic Highway from the Non-Shaded Fuel Break Treatment Type	Impact AES-3, 3.2	SU	<u>MM AES- 3</u>	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>No Non-Shaded Fuel Break Treatment Types are proposed for this project.</i></p>						

Other Impacts to Aesthetics: Would the project result in other impacts to aesthetics that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/Monitoring Entity	
SPR AES-1 Vegetation Thinning and Edge Feathering: This SPR only applies to mechanical and manual treatment activities within all treatment types.			Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>	
<i>Manual and mechanical treatments are proposed as a site-specific measure to protect sensitive resources discovered during project implementation. Installation of any control lines will be constructed in irregular patterns along ridge tops and other topographical features, giving a feathered appearance to vegetation edges. No linear edges will be created during control line construction.</i>						
SPR AES-2 Avoid Staging within Viewsheds: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.			No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>N/A</u>	
<i>The project is located on private property. There are limited public trails, roads, and access points proximal to the project area that facilitate an unimpeded view of equipment or crews that will be onsite during project implementation. Most of the land adjacent to the project area is privately owned and the topography is variable with substantial vegetative screening from landscape vegetation. Staging outside of the project area will not likely be necessary. As a result, visual impacts due to equipment staging will be minimal.</i>						
SPR AES-3 Provide Vegetation Screening: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.			Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>	
<i>The project is located on private property and is not adjacent to public parks, trails, or recreational areas. Most of the land adjacent to the project area is privately owned and the topography is variable with substantial vegetative screening from landscape vegetation. Suitable screening vegetation will be left intact to minimize aesthetic impacts where the project is visible from public roads.</i>						
MM AES-3: Conduct Visual Reconnaissance for Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks and Relocate or Feather and Screen Publicly Visible Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks			No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>N/A</u>	
<i>There are no non-shaded fuel breaks proposed for this project.</i>						

EC-2: AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact AG-1: Result Directly in the Loss of Forest Land or Conversion of Forest Land to a Non-Forest Use or Involve Other Changes in the Existing Environment Which, Due to Their Location or Nature, Could Result in Conversion of Forest Land to Non-Forest Use	Impact AG-1, 3.3	LTS	N/A	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>Burn units are primarily comprised of a combination of grassland and shrubs intermixed to a lesser extent with forest and woodland vegetation types (i.e. Oregon White Oak, California Black Oak, and Ponderosa Pine - Douglas fir mix), which are not targeted under the burn prescription. Approximately 15% of the acreage of all burn units combined contain overstory trees in a variety of configurations ranging from dispersed single trees to clumps of forest stands. Where stands of oak woodland exist within treatment units, forest duff, grass, and forbs are the primary understory vegetation targeted for burning. The burn prescription is not expected to negatively impact mature overstory trees. In the CalVTP EIR, the definition of forest land used to assess the potential for loss or conversion is “land that can support 10% native tree cover of any species under natural conditions.” Therefore, to qualify as a loss or conversion, “forest land” must have its potential to support native overstory trees reduced below 10%. The conditions (fuel moisture, relative humidity, wind speed) under which this project will be implemented are unlikely to result in the conversion of forest land where overstory trees and forest stands exist within burn units. Where native overstory trees exists, fire may in fact have a positive effect on their ability to maintain site occupancy, particularly oak woodlands.</i></p>						
Other Impacts to Agriculture and Forest Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to agriculture and forest resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

EC-3: AIR QUALITY

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact AQ-1: Generate Emissions of Criteria Air Pollutants and Precursors During Treatment Activities that would exceed CAAQS or NAAQS	Impact AQ-1, 3.4	PSU	<u>SPR AD- 4</u> <u>SPR AQ- 2, 6</u> <u>MM AQ- 1</u>	Yes	LTSM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>The use of diesel- and gasoline-powered equipment to create control lines, transport personnel and holding resources; use of helicopter; use of fuel for fire ignition (e.g. heli-torch, terra-torch, and drip torches); burn vegetation; and travel dirt roads will generate emissions and particulate matter that could result in exceedances of air pollutants and precursors according to CAAQS or NAAQS and negatively affect nearby sensitive receptors. All aspects of this project (planning and implementation) are within the scope of impacts evaluated in the PEIR. Mitigation measures will be followed to the extent feasible by CAL FIRE to reduce emissions and particulate matter associated with this project. These include using gasoline-powered equipment instead of diesel, encourage carpooling to the project area, and using the best emission control technology for gasoline- and diesel-powered equipment.</i></p>						
Impact AQ-2: Expose People to Diesel Particulate Matter Emissions and Related Health Risk	Impact AQ-2, 3.4	LTS	<u>SPR HAZ- 1</u> <u>SPR NOI- 4</u> <u>SPR NOI- 5</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>Operation of heavy equipment for establishing and maintaining control lines, operating fire engines to hold fire, and using diesel fuel mixture to ignite vegetation may expose people to diesel particulate matter emissions associated with this project. These potential exposure impacts were considered in the PEIR. Cumulative exposure risk to people will be limited because the acceptable burn window ranges from 3 to 7 days annually, operations personnel rotate shift on multi-day projects, and the environmental setting where this project will be implemented is away from population centers and sensitive receptors. All of these factors reduce the exposure of people to diesel particulate matter emissions.</i></p>						
Impact AQ-3: Expose People to Fugitive Dust Emissions Containing Naturally Occurring Asbestos and Related Health Risk	Impact AQ-3, 3.4	LTS	<u>SPR AQ- 4, 5</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>There are no known or mapped areas of NOA by the California Geologic Survey in the project area. Serpentine rock formations and serpentine-derived soils, which can be a source of naturally occurring asbestos, occur within the project area and are present within some burn units. The establishment of control lines with heavy equipment is not proposed through serpentine rock outcroppings or soils with serpentine parent material. If ground-disturbance becomes necessary in an area likely to contain NOA per CGS, an Asbestos Dust Control Plan will be prepared and approved by the local air district.</i></p>						

Impact AQ-4: Expose People to Toxic Air Contaminants Emitted by Prescribed Burns and Related Health Risk	Impact AQ-4, 3.4	PSU	<u>SPR AD- 4</u> <u>SPR AQ- 2, 6</u>	Yes	PSU	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Prescribed burning may expose people working on the project and nearby sensitive receptors to toxic air contaminants potentially contained within the smoke generated. The timing, duration, and burn intensities associated with this project are within the scope of impacts evaluated in the CalVTP EIR. All SPRs will be followed to reduce exposures. However, due to the uncertainty and site-specific nature of burn conditions, implementation of the SPRs may not fully eliminate exposure events to toxic air contaminants; thus, impacts are potentially significant and unavoidable.</i>						
Impact AQ-5: Expose People to Objectionable Odors from Diesel Exhaust	Impact AQ-5, 3.4	LTS	<u>SPR HAZ- 1</u> <u>SPR NOI- 4, 5</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>The use of diesel-powered equipment and fuel used for ignition could expose people to objectional odors from diesel exhaust. Exposure to objectional odors from diesel exhaust are likely to be very transitory given the limited number of days annually equipment would be utilized for control line preparation, use of engines as holding resources, and application of ignition sources. In addition, diesel exhaust will also be generated in a rural outdoor setting where odors will diffuse readily limiting the number and duration of exposures. The evaluation of this potential impact is within the scope of the impacts evaluated in the PEIR. Thus, this potential impact is expected to be less than significant.</i>						
Impact AQ-6: Expose People to Objectionable Odors from Smoke During Prescribed Burning	Impact AQ-6, 3.4	PSU	<u>SPR AD- 4</u> <u>SPR AQ- 2, 6</u>	Yes	PSU	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Prescribed burning may expose people working on the project and nearby sensitive receptors to potentially objectional odors from smoke. The timing, duration, and burn intensities associated with this project are within the scope of impacts evaluated in the PEIR. All SPRs will be followed to reduce exposures. However, due to the uncertainty and site-specific nature of burn conditions, implementation of the SPRs may not fully eliminate exposure events to odorous smoke generated; thus, impacts are potentially significant and unavoidable.</i>						
Other Impacts to Air Quality: Would the project result in other impacts to air quality that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR AQ-1 Comply with Air Quality Regulations: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>

<i>The CAL FIRE Vegetation Management Program requires projects involving prescribed burning to have an approved smoke management plan and to comply with all local air quality standards and procedures.</i>			
<i>For activities other than prescribed fire, CAL FIRE is also committed to reducing diesel and gasoline emissions from equipment by implementing mitigations associated with AQ-1 where feasible. These include using gasoline-powered equipment instead of diesel, encouraging carpooling to the project area, and using the best emission control technology for gasoline- and diesel-powered equipment.</i>			
SPR AQ-2 Submit Smoke Management Plan: This SPR applies only to prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>The CAL FIRE Vegetation Management Program requires projects involving prescribed burning to develop a smoke management plan and submit it to the local air quality management district for approval prior to implementing a prescribed burn.</i>			
SPR AQ-3 Create Burn Plan: The project proponent will create a burn plan using the CAL FIRE burn plan template for all prescribed burns. This SPR applies only to prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>A burn plan will be developed for this project prior to any prescribed firing operations. The burn plan will contain specifications for environmental conditions when prescribed fire may be employed as a treatment and when it is not. The burn plan will include fire modeling outputs from BehavePlus and a First Order Fire Effects Model to assess fire behavior based on fuel types and weather conditions representing the upper-most limits for wind, temperature, and relative humidity that would be permissible for continuing the burn. The burn plan will be implemented by the Prescribed Fire Incident Commander (state certified burn boss).</i>			
SPR AQ-4 Minimize Dust: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>At the time of treatment activities, dust abatement actions shall occur on unpaved roads. These include limiting the speed of vehicles to 15 mph; applying water or a suitable and non-toxic dust-control agent to a level necessary for controlling fugitive dust; removing visible dust, silt or mud from all vehicles and heavy equipment at the end of each workday; and suspending ground-disturbing activities that generate excessive dust that may pose a health hazard to receptors outside the treatment areas.</i>			
SPR AQ-5 Avoid Naturally Occurring Asbestos: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>No construction of control lines or other ground disturbing activities are proposed in areas with potential for NOA . Low intensity burning will occur in these soil types but are not anticipated to cause significant solid disturbance.</i>			
SPR AQ-6: Prescribed Burn Safety Procedures: Prescribed burns will follow all safety procedures required of CAL FIRE crew, including the implementation of an approved Incident Action Plan (IAP).	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>

<p><i>The Prescribed Fire IC will create an IAP that shall include: burn dates, burn hours, weather limitations, the specific burn prescription, a communications plan, a medical plan, a traffic plan, and any special instructions relevant to maintaining health and safety of fire personnel, adjacent landowners, and the public. For highly complex burns a designated safety officer will be assigned to monitor burn operations, weather conditions, and ensure CAL FIRE safety procedures are followed. In addition, a press release detailing the location, days, and burn hours for the project will be communicated to local media outlets to inform the public about the project at least 24 hours prior to commencement of firing operations.</i></p>			
<p>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.</p>	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
<p><i>CAL FIRE is committed to reducing diesel and gasoline emissions from equipment by implementing mitigations associated with AQ-1 where feasible. These include using gasoline-powered equipment instead of diesel, encouraging carpooling to the project area, and using the best emission control technology for gasoline- and diesel-powered equipment.</i></p>			

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
<p>To be filled out by a State Archaeologist</p>						
<p>Impact CUL-1: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of Built Historical Resources</p>	Impact CUL-1, 3.5	LTS	SPR CUL-1, 7, 8	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>No historic period built historical resources were identified within the project area as result of a CHRIS records search or field survey.</i></p> <p><i>Historic-era features are located within the project era and adjacent to access roads. As determined by the State Archaeologist, these sites have no historical significance and have lost integrity of materials, design, and workmanship; therefore, it can be concluded that the historic feature is also not eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and are not historical resources for the purposes of CEQA. Prior to burning, protection of wooden fence lines will include reduction of fuel loading using hand tools. The use of heavy machinery will be avoided within site boundaries. Specific avoidance measures are listed in a confidential Archeological Survey Report.</i></p>						
<p>Impact CUL-2: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of Unique Archaeological Resources or Subsurface Historical Resources</p>	Impact CUL-2, 3.5	SU	SPR CUL-2, 3, 4, 5, 8 MM CUL- 2	Yes	LTSM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<p><i>Archaeological Resources were identified within the project area as result of a CHRIS records search and archaeological field survey. To avoid significant adverse change to archaeological resources through fuel reduction activities outlined in the project description, protection measures were developed to reduce potential project impacts to a less than significant level. Specific avoidance and protection measures for these sites are listed in a confidential Archeological Survey Report prepared by the State Archaeologist, SPRs, and CAL FIRE will include a cultural sensitivity and resource identification plan in the Operational Incident Action Plan (IAP).</i></p>						
<p>Impact CUL-3: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource</p>	Impact CUL-3, 3.5	LTS	<u>SPR CUL-1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>Archaeological Resources were identified within the project area as result of a CHRIS records search and archaeological field survey. To avoid significant adverse change to archaeological resources through fuel reduction activities outlined in the project description, protection measures were developed to reduce potential project impacts to a less than significant level. Specific avoidance and protection measures for these sites are listed in a confidential Archeological Survey Report prepared by the State Archaeologist, SPRs, and CAL FIRE will include a cultural sensitivity and resource identification plan in the Operational Incident Action Plan (IAP).</i></p>						
<p>Impact CUL-4: Disturb Human Remains</p>	Impact CUL-4, 3.5	LTS	N/A	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>The project could include installing control lines and mechanical fuel treatment with heavy equipment. The potential for uncovering human remains during implementation of the treatment project is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR. Should human remains be discovered the project would comply with California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5 and 7052 and PRC Section 5097.</i></p>						
<p>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?</p>				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
<p>SPR CUL-1 Conduct Record Search: For treatments led by CAL FIRE, an archaeological and historical resource record search will be conducted per the “Archaeological Review Procedures for CAL FIRE Projects” (current edition dated 2010). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>An Archaeological Records Check Request for a CAL FIRE Project was completed by Ben Harris. NWIC Record Search: February 25, 2020 (IC File No. 19-1475).</i></p>			

<p>SPR CUL-2 Contact Geographically Affiliated Native American Tribes: The project proponent will obtain the latest Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) provided Native Americans Contact List, which may be obtained from the CAL FIRE website, as appropriate. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>Letters identifying the location, treatment types and proposed protection measures of a known site for the project were sent to the Native American contacts from the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) Native American Contact list, revised July 1, 2021, Mendocino County with updates from Ben Harris, CAL FIRE Archaeologist. The letters requested any information concerning the location of any cultural resources that may exist within the project area. No responses were received. Full archaeological survey and reporting has been completed for the project.</i></p>			
<p>SPR-CUL-3 Pre-field Research: The project proponent will conduct research prior to implementing treatments as part of the cultural resource investigation. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>Pre-field research included review of site records from the Information Center report, previous survey coverage of the project area, reference materials, and conversations with the landowners.</i></p>			
<p>SPR CUL-4 Archaeological Surveys: The project proponent will coordinate with an archaeologically trained resource professional or qualified archaeologist to conduct a site-specific survey of the treatment area. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>A Confidential Archaeological Survey Report was prepared by Benjamin Harris (CAL FIRE Northern Region Associate State Archaeologist). The Confidential Archaeological Survey Report discusses specific cultural resources and a list of potential effects and proposed protection measures.</i></p>			
<p>SPR CUL-5 Treatment of Archaeological Resources: If cultural resources are identified within a treatment area, and cannot be avoided, a qualified archaeologist will notify the culturally affiliated tribe(s) based on information provided by NAHC and assess, whether an archaeological find qualifies as a unique archaeological resource, an historical resource, or in coordination with said tribe(s), as a tribal cultural resource. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p>SPR CUL-6 Treatment of Tribal Cultural Resources: If a tribal cultural resource is identified within a treatment area, and cannot be avoided, the project proponent in consultation the culturally affiliated tribe(s), will develop effective protection measures for important tribal cultural resources located within treatment areas. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>

<p>SPR CUL-7 Avoid Built Historical Resources: If the records search identifies built historical resources, as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines, the project proponent will avoid these resources. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>As stated above under Impact CUL-1, there are no significant built historical resource. Prior to burning, protection of wooden fence lines will include reduction of fuel loading using hand tools.</i></p>			
<p>SPR CUL-8 Cultural Resource Training: The project proponent will train all crew members and contractors implementing treatment activities on the protection of sensitive archaeological, historical, or tribal cultural resources. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p>MM CUL-2: Protect Inadvertent Discoveries of Unique Archaeological Resources or Subsurface Historical Resources: If any prehistoric or historic-era subsurface archaeological features or deposits, including locally darkened soil (“midden”), that could conceal cultural deposits, are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, all ground-disturbing activity within 100 feet of the resources will be halted and a qualified professional archaeologist or CAL FIRE archeological trained Registered Professional Forester will assess the significance of the find.</p>	Yes	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>

EC-5: BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
<p>Impact BIO-1: Substantially Affect Special-Status Plant Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications</p>	Impact BIO-1, 3.6	PS	<p><u>SPR BIO-1, 2, 7, 9</u> <u>SPR AQ-3, 4,</u> <u>SPR GEO-1, 3, 4, 5, 7</u> <u>SPR HYD-5</u> <u>MM BIO-1a, 1b, 1c</u></p>	Yes	LTSM	☒
<p><i>Treatment activities (mechanical (control line construction/maintenance), manual (handline), and prescribed burning) have the potential to substantially affect special-status plant species either directly or indirectly through habitat modification. The proposed actions associated</i></p>						

with this project are within the scope of treatment activities analyzed in the PEIR. The Specific Project Requirements (SPRs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs) are designed to identify special-status plant species within the treatment areas and implement avoidance buffers when discovered. In many instances re-introducing fire will enhance native plant species as the target vegetation types contain fire-adapted plant communities. These SPRs and MMs will be followed during project planning activities and implementation. Impacts are expected to be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures BIO-1b requires:

- *Physical avoidance in areas occupied by special-status plants and the establishment of a 50-foot no-disturbance buffer.*
- *Treatments will be designed to maintain functional special-status plant habitats*
- *No fire ignition will occur within a buffer circumscribing a special-status plant species (exceptions for fire-adapted species will be explained and justified).*

<p>Impact BIO-2: Substantially Affect Special-Status Wildlife Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications</p>	<p>Impact BIO-2, 3.6</p>	<p>PS / SU</p>	<p>SPR BIO- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11 SPR HYD- 1, 3, 4, 5 SPR HAZ- 5, 6 MM BIO- 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2f, 2g, 2h, 3a, 3b, 3c, 4</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
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Treatment activities (mechanical (control line construction/maintenance), manual (handlines), and prescribed burning) have the potential to substantially affect special-status wildlife species either directly or indirectly through habitat modification. The proposed actions associated with this project are within the scope of treatment activities analyzed in the PEIR. The Specific Project Requirements (SPRs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs) are designed to identify habitat, consider critical life-history periods for special-status species, and avoid significant adverse impacts to special-status wildlife species within treatment areas. These SPRs and MMs will be followed during project planning activities and implementation and will result in the less than significant impacts.

Mitigation Measures BIO-2a and 2b will be employed to avoid mortality, injury, or disturbance special status wildlife species by:

- *Avoiding treatment or disturbance activities within occupied habitats.*
- *Conducting treatment and/or disturbance activities outside the critical life history period (e.g. hibernation, denning, rearing, breeding seasons, etc.).*
- *Designing treatments to maintain habitat function and essential structural elements (e.g. cavities, nests, dens, resting structures, etc.) associated with a critical life-history periods (identified by a qualified RPF or biologist).*
- *Establishing a no-operations disturbance buffer surrounding currently occupied sites. Buffer size determined by established protocols and trustee agency guidance, or where relevant, by a qualified RPF or biologist (typically 100-feet).*

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	<u>SPR BIO-</u> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 <u>SPR HYD-</u> 4, 5 <u>MM BIO-</u> 3a, 3b, 3c	Yes	LTS	☒
<p><i>Treatment activities (mechanical [control line construction/maintenance], manual[handlines], and prescribed burning) have the potential to substantially affect plant communities such as riparian habitat, sensitive natural communities, and oak woodlands via direct loss or degradation that leads to loss of habitat function. The proposed actions associated with this project are within the scope of treatment activities analyzed in the PEIR. Adherence to the Standard Project Requirements (SPRs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs) for this potential impact are designed to identify and protect sensitive plant communities, and thus, reduce impacts to less than significant.</i></p> <p><i>Mitigation Measures BIO-3a will be employed to avoid loss and degradation of sensitive plant communities by:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ensuring prescribed burn treatments stay within burn specifications to maintain/enhance oak woodland communities by targeting the understory fuels.</i> • <i>Employing prescribed fire at a frequency and intensity to maintain/enhance native and sensitive plant communities thereby avoiding type conversion.</i> • <i>Implementing watercourse and wet area protection measures to exclude heavy equipment and fire ignition activities (SPR HYD-4).</i> 						
Impact BIO-4: Substantially Affect State or Federally Protected Wetlands	Impact BIO-4, 3.6	PS	<u>SPR BIO-1</u> <u>SPR HYD-</u> 1, 3, 4, <u>MM BIO- 4</u>	No	N/A	☒
<p><i>There are no state or federally protected wetlands within, adjacent to, or downstream of the project area. There are Class III watercourses, some of which are hydrologically connected to Class II and Class I watercourses downstream, and wet areas within some treatment units. All watercourses and wet areas will receive standard protection for ignitions and control line construction with heavy equipment (SPR HYD-4). Exceptions apply to the use of the existing road system and watercourse buffers where handline may need to be constructed to protect sensitive resources.</i></p>						
Impact BIO-5: Interfere Substantially with Wildlife Movement Corridors or Impede Use of Nurseries	Impact BIO-5, 3.6	PS	<u>SPR BIO-</u> 1, 4, 5, 10, 11 <u>SPR HYD-</u> 1, 4 <u>MM BIO- 5</u>	Yes	LTSM	☒
<p><i>Treatment activities (mechanical [control line construction/maintenance], manual[handlines], and prescribed burning) have the potential to interfere substantially with wildlife movement corridors or impede the use of nurseries. The activities proposed in this project are consistent with the activities and potential impacts analyzed in the PEIR. Specific Project Requirements (SPRs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs) are designed to identify migration corridors and nursery areas for wildlife; protect and maintain their function, prior to, during, and after treatment activities in an manner that minimizes impacts to a less than significant level.</i></p>						

<p><i>The property maintains a diverse fauna of wildlife such as Columbian black tailed deer, mountain lions, fisher, etc. all of which may migrate or disperse through the project area at various times; and which also have critical periods for tending young following parturition (e.g. denning, pupping, fawning habitat). The treatment units are very dispersed over the landscape and cover only 5% of the ownership. Migration corridors are unlikely to be impacted by operations because ample undisturbed habitat exists in between and outside of treatment units and treatment activities typically have a narrow operating window during the year (e.g. 3-7 days for a project), and at a time when nurseries sites are unlikely to be active for most species (September August 15 through February 15).</i></p> <p><i>Mitigation Measure BIO-5 will be followed to avoid adverse effects impacts and disturbance to nursery sites. These require a qualified RPF or biologist to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Conduct surveys to identify specific habitat structures or areas that may be actively used as nursery locations (e.g. caves, tree cavities, basal hollows, rock outcrops, nesting areas, known calving or fawning areas, etc.).</i> <i>Mark and retain structures that may be used as nurseries locations.</i> <i>Communicate location and protection measures to the IC and the operations team to ensure proper avoidance of active nursery sites and/or structures used as nurseries.</i> 						
Impact BIO-6: Substantially Reduce Habitat or Abundance of Common Wildlife	Impact BIO-6, 3.6	LTS	<u>SPR BIO-</u> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>Treatment activities (mechanical [control line construction/maintenance], manual[handlines], and prescribed burning) have the potential to substantially reduce habitat and abundance of common wildlife, including nesting birds. The treatment activities proposed for this project are consistent with those activities evaluated in the PEIR for this specific impact. Numerous species of wildlife occupy and breed within the project area including but not limited to birds, mammals, amphibians, reptiles, and invertebrates. Nesting bird surveys per SPR BIO-12 will be conducted between February 15 to August 15, where feasible, if operations are proposed during that time. Given the dispersed distribution of treatment units, limited days of operation annually, operating period, and the specific pre-operation surveys required along with other abovementioned Standard Project Requirements and Mitigation Measures impacts are expected to be less than significant.</i></p>						
Impact BIO-7: Conflict with Local Policies or Ordinances Protecting Biological Resources	Impact BIO-7, 3.6	Np Impact	<u>SPR AD- 3</u>	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>There are no local ordinances protecting biological resources in Mendocino County that are applicable to this project.</i></p>						
Impact BIO-8: Conflict with the Provisions of an Adopted Natural Community Conservation Plan, Habitat Conservation Plan, or Other Approved Habitat Plan	Impact BIO-8, 3.6	No Impact	N/A	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>The project area is not covered by a Natural Communities Conservation Plan, Habitat Conservation Plan, or other approved habitat plan (e.g. state or federal Safe Harbor Agreement).</i></p>						

Other Impacts to Biological Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to biological resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>All treatment types proposed, and resources potentially impacted by this project are within the scope of the impacts evaluated PEIR. Therefore, there are no foreseeable impacts to other biological resources not originally evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR.</i>						

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
<p>SPR BIO-1: Review and Survey Project-Specific Biological Resources.</p> <p>1. Suitable Habitat Is Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Clearly Avoided.</p> <p>2. Suitable Habitat is Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Clearly Avoided.</p> <p>This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>Multiple data sources were used to evaluate and address impacts of the proposed activities on sensitive, rare, endangered, and threatened plant and animal species potentially occurring in the project area. A broadscale list of potential species were considered from Tables 10a and 10b in Appendix BIO-3 for “Northern California Coast Ranges”, and Table 19 for fish species, followed by a more focused list developed using a 9-quad search of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) encompassing the project area. An assessment of range overlap, habitat, ecology, and regional occurrence information were used to reduce the number of species likely to be present within treatment units. Because rare plant species have been understudied in this region, and there are serpentine soils patchily distributed throughout the project area, we included many species in our scoping list that were listed in Appendix BIO-3 but absent from the 9-quad search in the CNDDDB. As a group, rare plant species have the highest likelihood of range extensions or discovery in new areas within the project area. Aquatic plants, obligate stream amphibians, and fish were eliminated from consideration since habitat for many of these species is outside of treatment area and beyond standard watercourse buffer distances, and thus, would be avoided.</i></p> <p><i>The initial combined list consisted of 218 species (126 plant, 28 bird, 24 fish, 14 mammal, 11 insect, 9 amphibian, 4 mosses, 1 lichen, and 1 reptile). Based on the above assessment, this list was reduced to 106 species (75 plant, 15 bird, 7 mammal, 4 mosses, 3 insect, 2 amphibians, 1 reptile). A complete list of species used in this analysis is provided with two reports from the CNDDDB. Species accounts provided at the end of this section consist of species primarily listed in the CNDDDB.</i></p> <p><i>In addition, project letters were sent on October 12, 2020, to the US Fish and Wildlife Service, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Regional Water Quality Control Board requesting assistance / information that would be helpful for project design.</i></p>			
<p>SPR BIO-2: Require Biological Resource Training for Workers. The project proponent will require crew members and contractors to receive training from a qualified RPF or biologist prior to beginning a treatment project. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>

<i>A project description worksheet will be distributed to all operational personnel and reviewed in the field for each treatment area prior to the initiation of operations. These documents will contain specific actions and/or avoidance measures that shall be followed to protect sensitive biological and/or cultural resources.</i>			
SPR BIO-3: Survey Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats. If SPR BIO-1 determines that sensitive natural communities or sensitive habitats may be present and adverse effects cannot be avoided. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>N/A</u>
<i>Adverse effects can be avoided to sensitive plant communities, such as oak woodlands, present within treatment areas.</i>			
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	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>In general, implementation of watercourse and wet area protection measures, including exclusion of heavy equipment and fire ignition, will be followed per SPR HYD-4. Treatment areas are generally located in upland habitat away from Class I watercourses. Class III watercourses are located throughout the treatment areas. If it is deemed necessary to construct any type of handline to function as a fire break in Class I protection areas, such work will be focused on removal of understory vegetation and ladder fuels (8-inches DBH or less) and will not remove overstory canopy that may affect solarization and insulation of the riparian area.</i>			
SPR BIO-5: Avoid Environmental Effects of Type Conversion and Maintain Habitat Function in Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub. The project proponent will design treatment activities to avoid type conversion where native coastal sage scrub and chaparral are present. These SPR requirements apply to all treatment activities and all treatment types. Additional measures will be applied to ecological restoration treatment types	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>The project considers the timing, burn specification, vegetation type, and previous burn history when planning burns in specific treatment areas in order to avoid fire frequencies harmful to the perpetuation of native vegetation which the burn plan seeks to promote.</i>			
SPR BIO-6: Prevent Spread of Plant Pathogens. When working in sensitive natural communities, riparian habitats, or oak woodlands that are at risk from plant pathogens (e.g., lone chaparral, blue oak woodland), the project proponent will implement best management practices to prevent the spread of <i>Phytophthora</i> and other plant pathogens (e.g., pitch canker (<i>Fusarium</i>), goldspotted oak borer, shot hole borer, bark beetle). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During-Post	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>All operations personnel and equipment shall follow standard practices to prevent translocation and spread of plant and other forest pathogens that may be present in the area as identified by the Mendocino County Agricultural Commissioner and CAL FIRE Forest Pathologist. These practices may include but are not limited to washing and disinfecting equipment, vehicles, shoes, clothes, chainsaws, shovels, or other equipment prior to arriving and leaving the project area.</i>			

<p>SPR BIO-7: Survey for Special-Status Plants. If SPR BIO-1 determines that suitable habitat for special-status plant species is present and cannot be avoided, the project proponent will require a qualified RPF or botanist to conduct protocol-level surveys for special-status plant species with the potential to be affected by a treatment prior to initiation of the treatment. The survey will follow the methods in the current version of CDFW's "Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities." This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>A number of special-status plant species were identified during project scoping. Over multiple site visits between spring and summer of 2021, CAL FIRE Environmental Scientist Robert Douglas and Forester Assistant II Pablo Anguiano assessed habitat for potential species identified during project scoping. All but one of these species were determined to either: lack suitable habitat, unlikely to be located in the project area, be located in habitats not impacted by project activities (wet areas) or were species that benefited from fire activity. These species will not be significantly impacted or will be avoided. A species habitat discussion is located at the end of this section in the Species Summary Table.</i></p> <p><i>North Coast semaphore grass (Pleuropogon hooverianus)- was not observed in the project area. If any individuals are observed within any burn unit, the surrounding area will be surveyed, and populations will be protected from fire by a wet line.</i></p> <p><i>While broadcast burning will benefit multiple species through reduction in encroaching woody vegetation, nutrient cycling, and increased sunlight, there are potential impacts from control line construction. A qualified RPF or botanist will determine if potential habitat occurs in areas where control lines are proposed for the following species: Deep-Scarred Cryptantha (Cryptantha excavate), Serpentine cryptantha (Cryptantha dissita), Pacific Gilia (Gilia capitata spp. Pacifica), Glandular Western Flax (Hesperolinon adenophyllum), Three-Fingered Morning Glory (Calystegia collina ssp. Tridactylosa). If any potential habitat is present, pre-construction surveys will be conducted, and any individuals found will be avoided.</i></p>			
<p>SPR BIO-8: Identify and Minimize Impacts in Coastal Zone ESHAs. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and only the ecosystem restoration treatment type.</p>	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>N/A</u>
<p>SPR BIO-9: Prevent Spread of Invasive Plants, Noxious Weeds, and Invasive Wildlife. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>All operations personnel and equipment shall follow standard practices to prevent translocation and spread of invasive plants, noxious weeds, and invasive wildlife. These practices may include but are not limited to washing and disinfecting equipment, vehicles, shoes, clothes, chainsaws, shovels, or other equipment prior to arriving and leaving the project area.</i></p>			

<p>SPR BIO-10: Survey for Special-Status Wildlife and Nursery Sites. If SPR BIO-1 determines that suitable habitat for special-status wildlife species or nurseries of any wildlife species is present and cannot be avoided, the project proponent will require a qualified RPF or biologist to conduct focused or protocol-level surveys for special-status wildlife species or nursery sites (e.g., bat maternity roosts, deer fawning areas, heron or egret rookeries) with potential to be directly or indirectly affected by a treatment activity. The survey area will be determined by a qualified RPF or biologist based on the species and habitats and any recommended buffer distances in agency protocols. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>Habitat exists for a variety of special-status wildlife species within the project area. Pre-operational surveys shall be conducted within 14 days prior to any project preparation (i.e. control line installation) or project implementation to determine if special-status wildlife species and/or their structures supporting potential nurseries or nests are present within treatment areas. If such species and/or structures associated with their key life-history functions are located, then those areas will be buffered from operations between 50-100' based on the standards for that species. The Unit VMP Forester or Environmental Scientist will determine the appropriate buffer size with input from CDFW on avoidance strategies when warranted.</i></p>			
<p>SPR BIO-11. Install Wildlife-Friendly Fencing (Prescribed Herbivory). This SPR applies only to prescribed herbivory and all treatment types.</p>	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>N/A</u>
<p><i>Prescribed herbivory is not a treatment type proposed for this project.</i></p>			
<p>SPR BIO-12. Protect Common Nesting Birds, Including Raptors. The project proponent will schedule treatment activities to avoid the active nesting season of common native bird species, including raptors, that could be present within or adjacent to the treatment site, if feasible. Common native birds are species not otherwise treated as special status in the CalVTP PEIR. The active nesting season or peak nesting season will be defined by the qualified RPF or biologist. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>The primary method for protecting all nesting birds is to schedule operations for the non-breeding period between August 15 and February 15. Any nest structure discovered, whether active or not, shall be protected by a buffer appropriate for the species (if known and active) and structure detected. This includes snags, dead-top live trees, cavity trees, and trees with basal hollows or stove pipes.</i></p> <p><i>If operations are proposed between February 15 and August 15:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• An RPF or qualified biologist will conduct a cursory/visual search of the project area for nesting birds prior to operations where feasible.</i> <i>• If an active nest is identified, activities within 50-100 feet will stop and CDFW contacted to develop an avoidance strategy.</i> <i>• See entire SPR for complete avoidance strategies identified in the EIR (Establish Buffer, Modify Treatment, Defer Treatment, Monitor Active Raptor Nest During Treatment, Retention of Raptor Nest Trees).</i> <p><i>Mitigation Measure MM BIO-2b of the EIR includes the same protection measures necessary for the protection of nesting birds. No impacts are anticipated.</i></p>			

<p>MM BIO-1a: Avoid Loss of Special-Status Plants Listed under ESA or CESA</p> <p>If listed plants are determined to be present through application of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-7, the project proponent will avoid and protect these species by establishing a no-disturbance buffer around the area occupied by listed plants and marking the buffer boundary with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway).</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>If listed plant are determined to be present within a treatment area, then the following measures will be implemented:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Physical avoidance in areas occupied by special-status plants and the establishment of a 50-foot no-disturbance buffer.</i> • <i>Treatments will be designed to maintain functional special-status plant habitats.</i> • <i>No fire ignition will occur within a buffer circumscribing a special-status plant species (exceptions for fire-adapted species will be explained and justified).</i> 			
<p>MM BIO-1b: Avoid Loss of Special-Status Plants Not Listed Under ESA or CESA</p> <p>If non-listed special-status plant species (i.e., species not listed under ESA or CESA, but meeting the definition of special-status as stated in Section 3.6.1 of the Program EIR) are determined to be present through application of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-7, the project proponent will implement measures to avoid loss of individuals and maintain habitat function of occupied habitat.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>If non-listed special-status plant species (rare plant ranks 1B, 2B, 3 or 4) are determined to be present within a treatment area, then the following measures will be implemented:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Physical avoidance in areas occupied by special-status plants and the establishment of a 50-foot no-disturbance buffer.</i> • <i>Treatments will be designed to maintain functional special-status plant habitats.</i> • <i>No fire ignition will occur within a buffer circumscribing a special-status plant species (exceptions for fire-adapted species will be explained and justified).</i> 			
<p>MM BIO-1c: Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Special-Status Plants</p> <p>If significant impacts on listed or non-listed special-status plants cannot feasibly be avoided as specified under the circumstances described under Mitigation Measures BIO-1a and 1b, the project proponent will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented and how unavoidable losses of special-status plants will be compensated. If the special-status plant taxa are listed under ESA or CESA, the plan will be submitted to CDFW and/or USFWS (as appropriate) for review and comment.</p> <p>Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the project proponent (e.g., incidental take permit for state-listed plants), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above.</p>	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	N/A
<p>MM BIO-2a: Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Listed Wildlife Species and California Fully Protected Species (All Treatment Activities)</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>

Practices shall be implemented that avoid direct mortality and injury include: 1) establish at minimum a 100-foot spatial buffer around locations where a listed species is present (dens, roosts, nests, rest locations, nurseries, and temporary refugia, etc.; larger buffers may be necessary based on a species' sensitivity, biological requirements, and agency guidelines; or 2) restrict operations to non-critical periods of a species' life-cycle (e.g. non-breeding season: August 15 -February 15).

General operating practices incorporated into the design of the burn plan that maintain habitat function for listed wildlife species include: 1) the burn prescription shall create a mosaic of burned and unburned habitat within treatment units; 2) treatment units occupy a small percentage of the landscape and are dispersed over a large area such that unburned refugia are maintained close to treatment units; 3) key habitat structures and locations such as nests, snags, cavity trees, basal hollows, rock caves, large and course woody debris, overstory trees, shall be retained (and protected if necessary when the prescription would significantly alter or destroy them).

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
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Practices shall be implemented that avoid direct mortality and injury include: 1) establish at minimum a 100-foot spatial buffer around locations where a listed species is present (dens, roosts, nests, rest locations, nurseries, and temporary refugia, etc.; larger buffers may be necessary based on a species' sensitivity, biological requirements, and agency guidelines; or 2) restrict operations to non-critical periods of a species life-cycle (e.g. non-breeding season: August 15 -February 15).

General operating practices incorporated into the design of the burn plan that maintain habitat function for listed wildlife species include: 1) the burn prescription shall create a mosaic of burned and unburned habitat within treatment units; 2) treatment units occupy a small percentage of the landscape and are dispersed over a large area such that unburned refugia are maintained close to treatment units; 3) key habitat structures and locations such as nests, snags, cavity trees, basal hollows, rock caves, large and course woody debris, overstory trees, shall be retained (and protected if necessary when the prescription would significantly alter or destroy them).

<p>MM BIO-2c: Compensate for Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Loss of Habitat Function for Special-Status Wildlife if Applicable (All Treatment Activities) If the provisions of Mitigation Measure BIO-2a, BIO-2b, BIO-2d, BIO-2e, BIO-2f, or BIO-2g cannot be implemented and the project proponent determines that additional mitigation is necessary to reduce significant impacts, the project proponent will compensate for such impacts to species or habitat by acquiring and/or protecting land that provides (or will provide in the case of restoration) habitat function for affected species that is at least equivalent to the habitat function removed or degraded as a result of the treatment.</p> <p>Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the project proponent (e.g., incidental take permit), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above.</p>	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>N/A</u>
<p>MM BIO-2d: Implement Protective Measures for Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (All Treatment Activities)</p>	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>N/A</u>
<p><i>The project area is outside the known historical range of the Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle.</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-2e: Design Treatment to Retain Special-Status Butterfly Host Plants (All Treatment Activities) The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the special-status butterfly would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some may be killed, injured or disturbed during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status butterflies, no compensatory mitigation will be required.</p>	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>N/A</u>
<p><i>No special-status butterfly species have overlapping ranges with the project area.</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-2f: Avoid Habitat for Special-Status Beetles, Flies, Grasshoppers, and Snails (All Treatment Activities)</p>	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>N/A</u>
<p><i>No special-status beetles, flies, grasshoppers, or snails are known to have overlapping ranges with the project area.</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-2g: Design Treatment to Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Special-Status Bumble Bees (All Treatment Activities) The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the special-status bumble bee would benefit from treatment in the occupied (or assumed to be occupied) habitat area even though some of the non-listed special-status bumble bees may be killed, injured, or disturbed during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status bumble bees, no compensatory mitigation will be required.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>N/A</u>
<p><i>The Western, Crotch's, and Obscure bumble bees were identified as possible species present within the project area by the CalVTP EIR and/or the CNDDDB. The project is expected to maintain/enhance native grasses, forbs, and herbs, some of which are plant species utilized as forage by these species. Neither direct mortality nor the elimination of key foraging habitat is expected as a result of this project. In addition, because treatment areas are spread over a small portion of the landscape and the burn is planned prior to the blooming period, direct and indirect significant adverse impacts to these species are unlikely.</i></p>			

MM BIO-2h: Avoid Potential Disease Transmission Between Domestic Livestock and Special-Status Ungulates (Prescribed Herbivory)	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>N/A</u>
<i>Prescribed herbivory is not a treatment proposed by this project.</i>			
MM BIO-3a: Design Treatments to Avoid Loss of Sensitive Natural Communities and Oak Woodlands The project proponent will implement the following measures when working in treatment areas that contain sensitive natural communities identified during surveys conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-3: The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or botanist that the sensitive natural community or oak woodland would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some loss may occur during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands, no compensatory mitigation will be required.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Mixed oak woodlands are a sensitive natural community considered in the PEIR. This habitat type exists throughout treatment areas, mixed in with chaparral and conifer forest. The fire prescription is designed to burn understory components of oak woodlands including grasslands, shrubs, small trees, woody debris on the forest floor, and understory herbs and forbs. Burning will also enhance nutrient cycling to promote native understory plants and maintain oak woodlands by killing encroaching conifer species such as Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine. Treatment activities will be beneficial for oak woodlands; thus, no mitigation is required.</i>			
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	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>N/A</u>
MM BIO-3c: Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Riparian Habitat Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the project proponent (e.g., Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above.			
MM BIO-4: Avoid State and Federally Protected Wetlands	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>N/A</u>
<i>There are no State or Federally protected wetlands within or nearby the project area.</i>			
MM BIO-5: Retain Nursery Habitat and Implement Buffers to Avoid Nursery Sites	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Surveys will be conducted in each treatment unit prior to operations for a variety of biological resources including wildlife. If nursery habitat is identified, the following may be implemented based on site-specific circumstances and conditions: 1) if occupied, a protective buffer will</i>			

be established (minimum 100 feet) as appropriate for the species and life-stage present to avoid disturbance; 2) if unoccupied and operations are proposed for a non-critical period, then the habitat structure shall be retained to ensure future use and functionality.

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

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

WILDLIFE	STATUS		HABITAT
COMMON NAME SCIENTIFIC NAME	FED	STATE	
Foothill yellow-legged frog <i>Rana boylei</i> Species is listed as threatened under CESA for five of six clades. It is considered a Species of Special Concern for the NW Clade		TH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The foothill yellow-legged frog inhabits small permanent streams with rocky substrates. They use permanent pools of streams, ponds, and marshes with extensive shoreline vegetative cover. In the breeding season they frequently observed basking on rocks in sunlit areas. Preferred habitats include valley-foothill hardwood, valley-foothill hardwood-conifer, valley-foothill riparian, ponderosa pine, mixed conifer, coastal scrub, mixed chaparral and wet meadow. This species of Ranid frog is rarely found far from permanent water, even on rainy nights. Home range is limited to about 33 feet in the farthest direction but more research on this topic is needed. They also make seasonal upslope migrations during the winter period to smaller watercourses to avoid high flows and habitat inundation. Foothill yellow-legged frogs have been detected on the property, and in the vicinity of the project area. Watercourses within treatment units are classified as Class III and do not support breeding populations foothill yellow-legged frogs. Moist areas within Class III watercourses may provide refugia from high wintertime stream flows and provide movement corridors for dispersal during periods of moist and cool conditions. - Project impacts: The project area is located in the NW Clade which was excluded from CESA listing. Ignitions will not occur in these habitats and will be avoided during burning activities. Watercourse protection measures shall be adhered to at all times. Burning is unlikely to have a significant impact on this population.
Red-Bellied Newt <i>Taricha rivularis</i>		SSC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The red-bellied newt is distributed from southern Humboldt, western Lake, Mendocino, and northern Sonoma counties. It is one four species in the genus <i>Taricha</i> residing in California and has the smallest range. - Coloration is brownish black above and red below. Breathes through lungs. Larvae have numerous fine black spots along the sides and back. Adults are terrestrial, becoming aquatic when breeding. This species breeds in flowing sections of small to mid-sized streams with rocky/cobble substrates in oak woodland, Douglas-fir/tanoak, and coast redwood forests. Adults utilize terrestrial habitats such as burrows, loose rock formations, fallen trees, coarse woody debris, and remnant logging debris for cover and foraging during the dry season (May-October). They utilize burrows and large woody debris for rest sites during prolong dry periods. - Eats a variety of invertebrates. Poisonous skin secretions containing the powerful neurotoxin tetrodotoxin repel most predators. Emergence of terrestrial adults begin after the onset of the wet season in November and December. - This species is a long-distance migrant and may travel several miles overland to natal streams for breeding. Pulses of mass overland migration to streams appear to be correlated with rainfall and may consist of hundreds to thousands of individuals in a single planning watershed. Age of first reproduction is thought to occur between 4-6 years of age. Breeding occurs from February to May, with March and April representing the peak months when large numbers of adults congregate in streams to mate. Multiple adult males can be seen amplexing with females in "mating balls" to stimulate breeding. The male will deposit a spermatophore (sperm packet) on a small rock, then the

	<p>female picks it up with her vent. Oviposition generally occurs on the underside of rocks in the fast flowing section of streams, or on submerged roots along the stream bank. Egg masses consist of 6-16 eggs and form single flattened clusters one-egg layer thick. Developmental rates are a function of stream temperature, and the period from hatching to metamorphosis ranges from 4-6 months. Following breeding, adults migrate from streams to terrestrial habitats. Red-bellied newts are thought to be long lived. Twitty (1966) noted that many recaptured newts marked as reproductive adults were at least 17 years-old. Others have suggested they may live 20-30 years, but this has yet to be verified. Newts forage on a variety of aquatic and terrestrial invertebrate prey, small fish, and larval amphibians.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relative to the other three species of <i>Taricha</i>, <i>T. rivularis</i> has a comparatively limited ranged, exhibits low genetic diversity, and little population structure based on analysis of allozyme and mtDNA variation (Kuchta and Tan 2006). Kuchta and Tan (2006) hypothesized that this result is unlikely to have resulted from the selection of a conservative region of mtDNA, but rather is due to either historical demographic factors affecting the entire range of newts or <i>T. rivularis</i> represents a previously isolated population that has recently expanded. - Project impacts: Ignitions will not occur in breeding habitat and watercourses supporting this species. Late-winter/fall burning conditions often occur at time when this species resides in subterranean rest sites. Burning is unlikely to have a significant impact on this population. 				
<p>Northwestern pond turtle <i>Actinemys [=Emys] marmorata marmorata</i></p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">SSC</td> <td style="width: 40%;"></td> </tr> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The northwestern pond turtle is one of two recognized subspecies of western pond turtle (<i>Actinemys marmorata</i>). It ranges from the western slopes of Washington, Oregon, south into northern California reaching a boundary at San Francisco Bay. Further south and inland are populations of the southwestern pond turtle (<i>Actinemys marmorata pallida</i>) and northwestern X southwestern intergrades. Recent molecular analysis supports 4 distinct groups of western pond turtles in California. - Inhabits natural and artificial bodies of freshwater, including river, creeks, marshes, stock ponds, irrigation ditches and canals. These turtles occupy habitats with adequate refugia for nesting and overwintering. Suitable basking structures such as down logs are correlated with the species presence, and are necessary for thermoregulation, cover, and quick evasion. This species utilizes gravel bars, grassy areas, and forest duff for egg laying. Turtles may move into upland habitat away from aquatic habitats (up to 500 meters) to nest, overwinter, and/or disperse overland. Breeding season is from February-August. Females excavate nests in dry areas within the vicinity of aquatic habitat and lay between 1-13 hard-shelled eggs between April-July. Incubation takes another 80-100 days. Once the young hatch they overwinter in the nest burrow until the following spring, when they emerge to make their way to the aquatic environment. - Northwestern pond turtles are food generalists, and thus, consume a variety of plants, invertebrates, amphibians, and fish. They may even take birds on occasion and consume carrion. Northwestern pond turtles have been detected at Brushy Lake, Grassy Lake, Howard Lake, the Eel River, and at various unnamed ponds within the property. None of these areas are present within or adjacent to burn units. activities. - Project impacts: ignitions will not occur in aquatic habitat and in watercourses supporting this species. Northwestern pond turtles utilize a diversity of habitats throughout the year. They are not expected to be impacted by burning because they would either be associated with bodies of water or overwintering at terrestrial locations belowground in areas insulated from fire. 			SSC	
		SSC			

Northern spotted owl	TH	TH		
<p><i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i></p>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Common to uncommon forest owl in the coniferous forest of the Pacific Northwest (PNW), ranging from southern British Columbia south to Marin County in northwestern California. - Prior to European settlement, habitat within the range of the spotted owl consisted primarily of old growth forest. Throughout much of its range, spotted owls favor old growth for nesting disproportionately to its availability on the landscape. Spotted owl densities differ throughout the PNW, based primarily on the density and availability of its primary prey species. Prior to the barred owl (<i>Strix varia</i>) invasion, northwestern California had one of the highest densities of spotted owls because commercial timber harvesting generated high amounts of early-seral habitat, which supports high densities of its primary prey species, the woodrat (<i>Neotoma</i> spp.). In the redwood region, which represents ~9% of the owl's distribution, commercial timberlands supported high densities of spotted owls (Diller and Thome 1999). In coast redwood/Douglas-fir/tanoak forests of Mendocino County, which have been intensively managed for decades, very little old growth exists and most of the forest is comprised of young trees (< 100 years-old). Here, spotted owls select redwood trees with platform nests (debris accumulations, stick nests,) disproportionately to their availability; and while residual old growth trees account for less than 1% of the trees on the landscape, they comprise 20-30% of the actual nest trees. Inland areas historically have supported a lower densities of spotted owls than coastal areas due to changes in habitat productivity, competition, climate, and vegetative cover. - Since 2010, spotted owl populations have rapidly declined (detectability and reproductive success) in Mendocino County, largely attributed to the increasing number of barred owls that have colonized, established territories, and expanded their range into spotted owl habitat. The barred owl (<i>Strix varia</i>) has been identified as a primary threat to the northern spotted owl over its entire range. To date, much of the recent decline in spotted owl populations is a result of increased competition from the barred owl. - Life history: Spotted owl life-history traits suggest coevolution with late-seral and old growth forests. They are relatively long-lived and have high adult survival, low reproductive output, and high parental investment in offspring. On timberlands in northwestern California, spotted owl populations exhibit lower adult survival and high turnover rates compared to lands containing higher amounts of high quality nesting habitat. Populations are able to persist on these landscapes because what they lack in survival is compensated by high reproductive output, presumably due to the density and proximity of woodrat (foraging) habitat adjacent to nest and roost locations. Spotted owls are rodent specialists, primarily feeding on woodrats, deer mice (<i>Peromyscus</i> spp.), Sonoma tree vole (<i>Arborimus pomo</i>), and northern flying squirrel (<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>). - Other threats: In addition to the threat from the barred owl, spotted owl populations may also be negatively impacted by unregulated activities that modify habitat and introduce toxic substances into the environment and food chain (e.g., illegal logging, development, marijuana cultivation, etc.). - Project impacts: At least four spotted owl territories have historically occupied portions of the ownership where the project area is located. However, burn units contain little if any spotted owl habitat and are outside of historical locations. Burn treatments are focused on understory components of any forest or oak woodland stands that may be treated. No impacts are anticipated.

<p>Golden eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i></p>	<p>FP</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distribution: Breeds in western North America from the Rocky Mountains west, ranging from western and southern Alaska through western U.S. to northern Baja California into northern Mexico. Winters in central Alaska and northern Canadian provinces, but is an irregular or rare winter resident in eastern U.S. - Habitat: Frequents a variety of habitat in western U. S. including coniferous forestlands, oak woodlands, grasslands, and desert shrublands from sea level to above timberline. They are found in forested habitat but require broken habitat or open areas such as grasslands, meadows, sagebrush desert, and edge habitats for foraging. Golden eagles may build conspicuous stick nests on rocky cliff faces (AKA eyries), or in trees. - Life history: Breeding season is from January-September and clutch size ranges from 1-4 eggs, but averages around 2. Incubation is 41-45 days and fledging occurs 72-84 days after hatching. Golden eagles specialize on ground squirrels and rabbits, but may also take reptiles, insects, and birds. In Mendocino County, golden eagles have been observed feeding on wild turkey and road-killed deer. - Conservation measures: Golden eagles construct nests and may use alternate nests over successive years. Nest site protection and maintenance for an area over time is important to ensure reuse in future years; additionally, disturbance protections are necessary during the critical phases of incubation, hatching, and rearing of young to avoid nest abandonment. - Project impact: This project will avoid impacts to breeding raptors by: 1) operating outside the breeding season when disturbance to breeding and nesting pairs likely; or 2) conducting breeding season surveys to identify and protect raptor nests from burn operations. Any raptor nest location will be protected with a 100' buffer, depending on time of year and occupancy. CDFW will be contacted to determine appropriate avoidance measures. No impacts are anticipated.
<p>white-tailed kite <i>Elanus leucurus</i></p>	<p>FP</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distribution: New World; resident and breeder along coast range of Pacific States, including the Central Valley and Sierra Nevada foothills to northern Baja California; central and southern Mexico coastline on the Pacific side across to the Yucatan peninsula, and Gulf coast states into Central America and northern South America, and down to Brazil, Argentina, and Chile. This species is primarily sedentary and moves within its year-round breeding range. - Habitat: Breeds and forages in open habitats such as grasslands, agricultural fields, rangelands, and fresh- saltwater marshlands. White-tailed kites also utilized sparsely wooded habitats including desert scrublands, oak savannahs, and riparian woodlands. Nesting and roosting habitat consists of dense forest with canopy cover for concealment. Depending on location, kites may nest in heavily wooded areas adjacent to foraging areas and non-breeders may travel in groups to heavily forested areas to roost. Communal roosts may be near or several miles from foraging areas. - Life history: Breeding season ranges from January-September. Clutch size ranges from 3-6 eggs, incubations last from 30-33 days, and fledging occurs at 33-37 days post-hatching. Due to the length of the breeding season, and in areas with high prey availability, white-tailed kites are known to double-clutch. White-tailed kite specialize on voles (<i>Microtus</i> spp.) and other small rodents that frequent open habitats. Territory size and defense against conspecifics

	<p>is regulated by prey availability, with higher densities of birds being tolerant of one another in areas of high prey densities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conservation measures: Protection of nest sites and nest stands, as well as the maintenance of nearby foraging habitat is necessary for continued breeding success and occupancy. <p>Project impact: This project will avoid impacts to breeding raptors by: 1) operating outside the breeding when disturbance to breeding and nesting pairs likely; or 2) conducting breeding season surveys as approved by CDFW to identify and protect raptor nests from burn operations. Any raptor nest location will be protected with a 100' buffer, depending on time of year and occupancy. CDFW will be contacted to determine appropriate avoidance measures. No impacts are anticipated.</p>				
<p>little willow flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii brewsteri</i></p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">E</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 60%;"></td> </tr> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distribution: a small neotropical migrant that breeds in North America west of the Sierra Nevada mountains to the coast, from Tulare County north through coastal Oregon, Washington, and southern British Columbia. It is one of four subspecies of Willow Flycatcher that migrates from its wintering grounds in Central and northern South America in the early spring to breeds through the summer in North America, then returns to its wintering grounds in the fall. - Habitat: breed and forages in riparian thickets and meadow systems associated with water and periodic inundation where willow (<i>Salix</i> sp.) is dominant. Although they are associated with willow, they may also utilize other riparian shrubs and trees for nesting and foraging, including box elder, dogwood, and alder/ Willow flycatchers are insect specialist and feed on bees, wasps, ants, beetles, flies, damselflies, butterflies, and moths. - Life history: breeding season ranges from April to September depending on elevation and annual weather conditions. Females build a small cup nest 2 to 5 feet off the ground with overhead vegetative cover. Clutch size ranges from 2 to 5 eggs. Brooding time is 12 to 15 days, while hatching to fledgling takes a similar amount of time. Willow flycatchers that experience nest failures early in the season may re-nest. On occasion successful nesters may have a second brood, but this has been rarely documented. - Conservation measures: willow flycatchers have experienced declines throughout their range due to multiple factors. Reduction of riparian habitat by various actions (e.g. development, road building in meadow, grazing activities, regional climate change, etc.), predation, and brood parasitism have been cited as contributing factors working in concert. - Project impact: This project is unlikely to impact willow flycatcher because treatment areas are located in upland habitat lacking the necessary vegetation and riparian habitat to support willow flycatchers during the breeding season. 		E		
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<p>American peregrine falcon</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">FP</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 60%;"></td> </tr> </table>		FP		
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<p><i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distribution: Breeds throughout most of Alaska and tundra of North America east to Greenland; Pacific Northwest coast range south to California and coastal and insular Baja California; British Columbia and Alberta south through the Rocky Mountains into the U.S.; Quebec, Great Lakes region, northeastern U.S., Appalachian Mountains, and high elevation mountain ranges in the western U.S. Winters throughout most of North America including its breeding range. Northern breeding populations are thought to winter in Central and South America. - Regional distribution: Peregrine eyries have been documented throughout Mendocino County from coastal beaches to forested ridgetops. - Habitat: Falcons are secondary cavity nesters and do not build their own nests. Peregrine falcons frequent a variety of habitat types and settings (e.g., coniferous forest, desert shrublands, arctic tundra, coastal bluffs and estuaries) and create scrapes in rocky outcrops and cliff ledges (i.e. eyries), broken-top cavity trees, and ledges on high-rise buildings in cities for nesting. Nest locations usually have a commanding view of the landscape to facilitate nest defense and hunting prey. Hunting grounds are in areas where colonial or semi-colonial birds congregate (coastlines and waterways) and high elevation flyers pass (migration routes and flyways). - Life history: Breeding from February-August and lays 3-4 eggs in a clutch. Incubation period lasts from 28-35 days and the fledging period lasts from 35-46 days. Pairs usually mate for life and have high fidelity to nest sites. Peregrine falcons specialize on medium-sized birds, specifically doves and pigeons, waterfowl, and flocking shorebirds; but may also prey on small rodents if available. - Conservation measures: Maintenance and protection of large rocky outcrops used as eyries from rock climbers and mining, and the protection and recruitment of large residual old growth trees with broken-top cavities are necessary for suitable nesting structures. These areas must be protected from disturbance during the incubation and fledging periods. - Project impact: This project will avoid impacts to breeding raptors by: 1) operating outside the breeding season when disturbance to breeding and nesting pairs likely; or 2) conducting breeding season surveys as approved by CDFW to identify and protect raptor nests from burn operations. Any raptor nest location will be protected with a 100' buffer, depending on time of year and occupancy. CDFW will be contacted to determine appropriate avoidance measures. No impacts are anticipated. 				
<p>bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i></p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">E, FP</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 60%;"></td> </tr> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distribution: Breeds from southwestern Alaska south along the Pacific Northwest to northern California, east across most of the Canadian providences, south along the Atlantic coast to Florida, and along the Gulf coastline. Breeding and resident populations are scattered about the desert southwest and Midwestern U.S. Winters over much of its breeding range which includes northern Baja California. - Regional distribution: Historically, bald eagles were uncommon in Mendocino County and occasionally observed along rivers during salmon and steelhead runs in the fall, winter, and spring, or during winter migration. Over the past several years, sightings of bald eagles have increased during the summertime on the Albion, Navarro, and Garcia rivers. In 2018, biologists confirmed a bald eagle nest along the coast north of Westport which successfully produced and fledged one young. This was the first confirmation of a bald eagle nest on the ocean in Mendocino County, close 		E, FP		
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	<p>to several large seabird rookeries. Nesting bald eagles have also been confirmed during the past several years further inland near Highway 101. Bald eagles are also seen frequently along the Eel River.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Habitat: Constructs large, conspicuous stick nests in dominant trees within sight of feeding grounds (river or large body of water). Requires old growth or mature conifer or hardwood trees for nesting, roosting, and perching. May nest on ground in treeless areas (e.g. Aleutian islands in Alaska), cliff faces, and in broad-leaved riparian or deciduous trees. In the Pacific Northwest and in northern California, bald eagles are known to nest in bushy, broken, deformed, live and dead top trees within old growth stands. On commercial timberlands they have been documented utilizing residual old growth trees in riparian areas near streams supporting salmon runs. - Life history: Breeding season is February-September. Bald eagles lay an average of two eggs per clutch. Incubation period is 35 days and fledging occurs at 70-84 days. Diet is primarily live fish (salmon, steelhead, and/or trout), but may also scavenge dead fish during salmon runs. Although the bald eagle is considered a fish specialist, it is known to be an opportunistic predator that may take rabbits, small rodents, waterfowl, and seabirds. - Conservation measures: Protection and maintenance of nest stands and nest structures is a priority for conservation. Due to the sensitivity of this species to disturbance, active nests should be buffered from noise and human disturbance. - Project impact: This project will avoid impacts to breeding raptors by: 1) operating outside the breeding season when disturbance to breeding and nesting pairs likely; or 2) conducting breeding season surveys as approved by CDFW to identify and protect raptor nests from burn operations. Any raptor nest location will be protected with a 100' buffer, depending on time of year and occupancy. CDFW will be contacted to determine appropriate avoidance measures. No impacts are anticipated. 				
<p style="text-align: center;">Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i></p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">SSC</td> <td style="width: 40%;"></td> </tr> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeds in North America from central Alaska throughout most of the Canadian provinces, southward through the western U.S. states to northern California, and along the eastern seaboard around Florida and the eastern Gulf Coast. Also breeds in Baja California and along northern Mexican coastline. Winters in central California and most of U.S. to central Mexico, Central and South America. Breeds from January-August and migrates to wintering grounds in September. - Clutch size ranges from 1-3 eggs; incubation takes 34-40 days and fledging occurs 53 days after hatching. Young are dependent on parents for up to three months just prior to fall migration. Osprey construct conspicuous stick nests near bodies of water and are well-known to re-use the same nest site and/or nest stand in successive years. Suitable waterbodies include rivers, lakes, bays, estuaries and surf zones. - Osprey are a fish specialist and it is rare to see them with non-fish prey. Studies of osprey diet have noted observations of non-fish prey remains at nest sites that included frogs, crustaceans, turtles, rodents, and even birds. Non-fish prey, however, are not a significant part of the osprey's diet. 			SSC	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Osprey have been detected during ad hoc surveys within the property. They have been observed foraging along the Eel River. Although no nest sites have been detected, there has been no effort to locate nests. Nevertheless, habitat for both foraging and nesting does exist on the property. - Project impacts: all burning activities will occur well away from potential foraging areas and any forested areas within the project area that could potentially contain nesting structures will be avoided. 				
<p>Northern Goshawk <i>Accipiter gentilis</i></p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">SSC</td> <td style="width: 40%;"></td> </tr> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeds from Alaska and throughout most of the Canadian provinces to the northeastern U.S. and in parts of the southern Appalachian Mountains; western U.S. to northern California and Sierra Nevada range; and mountain ranges in the southwest U. S. to western and northern Mexico. Winters throughout much of its breeding range and into northern parts of the Gulf states. A medium-large raptor in the family Accipitridae, which also includes other diurnal raptors, such as eagles and harriers. A widespread species that inhabits temperate parts of the Northern Hemisphere. Primarily a resident species in California. - A large bird, with males being approximately 18-22 in long and females 23-27 in long. Northern goshawks can be found in both deciduous and coniferous forests. They typically inhabit areas with mature, old-growth woods and relatively low levels of human activity. During nesting season, they favor tall, well-spaced trees with intermediate canopy coverage to facilitate flight and provide cover for nest concealment. Nesting habitat may be adjacent to open areas or broken habitats which serve as hunting grounds. Although goshawks favor coniferous forests, they are also known to use deciduous forestlands, oak savannas, and other open environments. - This species ambushes birds and small mammals in a variety of woodland habitats, often utilizing a combination of speed and obstructing cover. Goshawk habitat is extremely limited on the Brushy Mountain Ranch ownership. No nest sites have been detected in timbered areas of the property. - Project impacts: All burn units will be searched for evidence of large raptor nesting activity prior to burn implementation. Any raptor nest location will be protected with a 100' buffer, depending on time of year and occupancy. CDFW will be contacted to determine appropriate avoidance measures. No impacts are anticipated. 			SSC	
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<p>Purple Martin <i>Progne subis</i></p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">SSC</td> <td style="width: 40%;"></td> </tr> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeds over most of the eastern half of U.S. and areas along the Pacific coast from southern Washington to northwestern California, and mountains of the southwestern U.S., parts of Baja California and Mexico. Winters in South America. - This species uses valley foothill and montane hardwood, hardwood-conifer, and riparian habitats. They commonly catch insects on gliding flights, 100-200 feet above ground. In eastern U.S., purple martins nest almost exclusively in nest boxes. However, in the western U.S. this species utilizes woodpecker cavities in snags in coniferous forest to nest. Nest trees are usually at or near the top of ridge and have a commanding view of the landscape. It may also use artificial structures (e.g. weep holes underneath bridges) for nesting. This species is considered a rare, local summer resident within northern California. The preferred habitat of the purple martin during the breeding season is old-growth, multi-layered open forests and woodlands with snags. During migration a number of different habitats are used. 			SSC	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeds from March-July. Clutch sizes range from 3-6 eggs, and the incubation and fledging periods are 14 and 24 days, respectively. Purple martins typically only have once brood per season. They forage on flying insects and can be heard in the pre-dawn hours foraging high in the sky as the morning sunlight creeps across the horizon. This species has declined markedly in numbers due to destruction of riparian habitat, removal of snags and competition for nest cavities from house sparrows and European starlings. Purple martins have been detected on nearby properties. Large, hollow trees and snags provide nesting habitat and open water and meadows provide foraging habitat. - Project impacts: The proposed burning will improve foraging habitat and any forested areas within the project area that could potentially contain nesting structures will be avoided. 				
<p>Yellow-Breasted Chat <i>Icteria virens</i></p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">SSC</td> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> </tr> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This species is largest of the wood warblers found throughout North America. Breeds in southern British Columbia and Ontario throughout most of the U.S. and into northern and central Mexico. Winters in south coastal Mexico and Central America. - Nests in riparian areas, deciduous woodlands near streams and sloughs, especially containing dense thickets of understory vegetation such as blackberry (<i>Rubus</i> spp.), willow, and wild grape. May also use habitats dominated by non-native trees in the southwestern U.S., provided a well-developed understory is present. - Yellow-breasted chat females build cup nests in the dense understory vegetation 1-3 meters off the ground. Breeds from April-July and frequently produces two broods in a season. Clutch sizes consist of 3-4 eggs, and incubation and fledging take 11 and 8 days, respectively. They are omnivorous birds that feed primarily on insects and berries but may also take larger prey such as lizards. These birds are identified by large white eye-rings black legs, and bright yellow throats and breasts. It sings a loud, varied thrasher-like song with a hovering aerial display. It is one of the few songbirds that sings at night. Breeding pairs occur in a variety of dense habitats, often riparian and forested areas. - Project impacts: burning is not proposed within suitable breeding habitat and during the time of year when this species breeds. Thus, significant impacts to this species are unlikely as part of proposed project activities. 			SSC	
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<p>Yellow Warbler <i>Setophaga petechia</i></p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">SSC</td> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> </tr> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeds throughout Alaska, Canada, and most of the U.S. with the exception of the southeastern U.S. and Gulf states, into parts of Mexico. Winters in Central and northern South America. - Yellow warblers are small, uniformly yellow songbirds with medium-length tails and rounded heads. Males have reddish streaks on underparts. They migrate earlier than most other warblers in both spring and fall. This species spends the breeding season in thickets and along streams and wetlands. Frequents riparian habitats along streams and wet meadow, and is associated with willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.), cottonwoods (<i>Populus</i> spp.) and Oregon ash (<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>). - Yellow warblers may also use various montane shrublands and other deciduous woodlands for nesting. Yellow warblers build cup nests in trees or shrubs up to 9,000-ft elevation. Nesting takes place in a small cup nest. Breeding season April-July. Clutch sizes range from 3-6 eggs, incubation is around 12 days, and fledging occurs around 12 days. Post-fledging care may extend an additional 14 days, and the young may split into distinct groups that stay 			SSC	
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	<p>with each of the parents. Yellow warblers forage on arthropods, primarily insects. They can be seen gleaning prey off vegetation or capturing prey in the air. After the breeding season, yellow warblers may be seen foraging with other songbirds in a mixed species group as they make their southward journey to their wintering grounds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They forage continuously, gleaning caterpillars and other insects. Predators include snakes, corvids, kestrels and foxes. All burning activities will occur well away from riparian areas where this species may be located. - Project impacts: burning is not proposed within suitable breeding habitat and during the time of year when this species breeds. Thus, significant impacts to this species are unlikely as part of proposed project activities. 				
<p>Crotch's bumble bee <i>Bombus crotchii</i></p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">CE</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 60%;"></td> </tr> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distribution: ranges from southwestern North America, including the Mediterranean region of California, Pacific Coast, Great Desert, and Central Valley to Baja California, Mexico. It is also found in southwestern Nevada near the California border. - Regional distribution: this species range extends into northwestern California and has documented occurrences in Mendocino County prior to 2002. - Habitat: nests underground and utilizes a wide variety of floral resources. Reported plant genera used by <i>B. crotchii</i> include but are not limited to <i>Asclepias</i>, <i>Chaenactis</i>, <i>Lupinus</i>, <i>Medicago</i>, <i>Phacelia</i>, and <i>Salvia</i> as an example. - Conservation measures: Crotch's bumble bee has experienced significant population declines possibly related to the widespread use of certain pesticides, particularly in agricultural and urban areas, that either directly impacts bees as a toxicant or indirectly by reducing the availability of floral resources. Additional impacts include urban development, fire suppression, livestock grazing, disease, and competition from managed honey bees. - Project impact: this project is not expected to reduce or negatively impact flowering plants that may be used as forage by bumble bees should they be present in the area. Fire is expected to have a positive effect on the richness and abundance of native flowering plant species used by bees. 		CE		
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<p>western bumble bee <i>Bombus occidentalis occidentalis</i></p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">CE</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 60%;"></td> </tr> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distribution: this bumble bee is native to the western United States where it is found in coastal areas from Santa Barbara county north to Washington State, and into the interior western and southwestern states. - Habitat: food plants include <i>Baccharis</i> spp., <i>Cirsium</i> spp., and <i>Lupinus</i> spp. Conservation actions for these species focus on the restoration, creation and preservation of natural high-quality habitat including suitable forage, nesting and overwintering sites. - Conservation measures: its range has contracted over the past several decades due to the use of pesticides, disease, urbanization, and competition from managed honey bees. - Project impact: this project is not expected to reduce or negatively impact flowering plants that may be used as forage by bumble bees should they be present in the area. Fire is expected to have a positive effect on the richness and abundance of native flowering plant species in the long run. 		CE		
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<p><i>Pekania pennanti</i></p>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Historical distribution: ranged from coastal northwestern California down to Sonoma County, east to the Klamath Mountains and Cascade Range, and south through the entire Sierra Nevada. Historical distribution may have included coastal Mendocino County; however, extreme trapping pressure and timber harvesting may have extirpated populations from this region by the time Joseph Grinnell began to map the fisher's range in northwestern California. - Contemporary distribution based on recent survey efforts show occupancy in northwestern California from Del Norte County south to the northeastern part of Mendocino County (outside the coastal redwood belt) and southern Lake County (just north of Sonoma County), east to the Klamath Mountains and southern Cascade Range to the Pit River. A large gap exists in their historic range for 400 km down the western slope of the Sierra Nevada until the Merced River, which marks the northern boundary for the southern Sierra Nevada population. - Habitat: fishers require suitable natal and maternal denning structures (cavities), resting structures (cavities, platforms, large lateral branches with nest structures or mistletoe brooms), and prey-habitat distributed throughout their home range. Suitable habitat includes large trees with high canopy cover, snags, downed logs, and understory vegetation. Late-seral forests are hypothesized to provide habitat heterogeneity at a level capable of meeting the fisher's life history needs. Research on intensively managed commercial timberlands in the redwood region of Humboldt County indicates fisher presence is supported as long as suitable resting and denning structures are retained and sufficient canopy cover exists around these elements, even if only provided by young stands (Klug 1997). This study also found that fisher was detected more frequently than expected in Douglas-fir and hardwood vegetation type, and less frequently than expected in coast redwood (Klug 1997). Other factors associated with fisher detections on this study area include increasing elevation, higher volume of logs, moderate slopes, and greater distance from the coast (Thompson et al. 2007; Thompson 2008). Another study conducted solely in coast redwood forests located in Redwood National and State Parks detected fisher more frequently than expected in second-growth redwood stands and less frequently than expected in old-growth redwood stands (Slauson and Zielinski 2003). Second-growth stands with fisher detections were larger and contained higher basal area of conifer and snags, greater amounts of medium-sized logs, and a diversity snag and stump sizes compared to second growth stands without fisher detections. Although public lands commonly contain old growth stands with large decadent trees and have complex forest structure conducive for fisher life-history needs, commercial timberlands that retain and recruit similar structural elements may also support and maintain fisher populations over time. - Life history: fishers are solitary animals, have low reproductive output, and mate from March-April. Females become fertile around 2 years of age and exhibit delayed implantation for about 10 months before giving birth to 2-3 young the following spring. Home-ranges differ by sex, where males have a home-range 3 times larger than females. Reported dispersal distances for fisher average less than 20 km in northwestern California, however, one female on Hoopa Tribal lands travelled nearly this distance in setting up a territory (Mathews et al. 2009). Fishers are opportunistic, generalist predators that prey on birds, small mammals such as rodents, rabbits, porcupine, and skunks. They may also feed on insects, lizards, snakes, carrion, plants and fungi. - Conservation measures: reduced habitat quality from current and/or past timber harvest practices, past trapping pressure, use of anti-coagulant rodenticides and other toxicants used in illicit marijuana gardens, disease transmission from domestic animals, and proximity to healthy, nearby source populations may influence fisher

	<p>detection probabilities, and thus, explain their apparent absence from many parts of its former range where contemporary surveys have occurred. Bobcats are a primary predator of fishers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project impact: Fisher are known to occur in this region of Mendocino County. Potential denning and rest structures are not targeted for burning. If a den or resting area is discovered during the critical period between March 1 through July 31, operations shall cease within 100 feet, and CDFW will be consulted for avoidance measures. Sufficient unburned habitat and refugia remain for escape of any fishers present during prescribed burn operations. 		
<p>Humboldt marten <i>Martes caurina humboldtensis</i></p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="655 391 856 418"> <tr> <td data-bbox="655 391 762 418">E</td> <td data-bbox="762 391 856 418"></td> </tr> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Historical distribution: occurred in the coastal redwood belt from Del Norte County south to Fort Ross, CA in Sonoma County, and east to the western portions of the Klamath Mountains. - Current distribution: this sub-species was thought to be extinct but was re-discovered in southern Del Norte County in 1996 and later in eastern Humboldt County. A marten was detected in Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park in 2009, which was the first detection south of the Klamath River, and 10 miles west of the nearest known occurrences. - Habitat: recent studies on habitat use by Humboldt marten show they primarily occupy old growth coniferous forests with a well-developed understory shrub layer of salal, evergreen huckleberry, rhododendron, and huckleberry oak. A few locations were characterized by serpentine soils or ridgetops with low tree cover, but with distinct layer of dense shrubs. They utilize resting and denning structures such as cavities in live, dead or downed trees, rock piles, and subnivean habitats at higher elevations in the winter. Most of the areas where marten were detected appeared to be less suitable for potential predators such as bobcat, gray fox, and fisher. They tend to travel along ridge tops, and rarely move across large areas devoid of canopy cover. Small clearings, meadows, and riparian areas provide foraging habitats, particularly during snow-free periods. - Life-history: reproductive ecology of Humboldt marten has been understudied and based primarily on a more common subspecies of American marten. Martens mate in July-August, and females exhibit delayed implantation for 8-9 months and give birth to 2-3 young in April. Young attain adult size in 180 days. Male home-range is twice the size that of females. The species is mostly carnivorous, taking primarily small mammals: tree squirrels, chipmunks, mice, shrews, rabbits, hares, and pikas. In spring through autumn, they often eat birds, insects, and fruits. They will also eat fish. They forage on the ground, in trees, snags, logs, rock areas, and along water edge. - Project impact: Humboldt martens have not been detected within the ownership or project area. Suitable habitat, however, does currently exist. Conifer forest with habitat suitable for marten is not located within any project burn unit. Impacts to this species are highly unlikely as a result of this project because the species' extant range exists 150 miles to the north. 	E	
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<p>Ringtail <i>Bassariscus astutus</i></p>	<p>FP</p>	<p></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distribution: neararctic distribution from southwestern Oregon south throughout most of California, southern Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, eastern Kansas, and northern Mexico. - Habitat: ringtails are considered a riparian associate of many forest and woodland types that occur over their geographic range. They use cavities, rocky outcrops, abandoned rodent burrows, woodrat nests for rest and den sites. Their small size would suggest they require cover to elude potential predators. - Life history: breeding season is February-June. In general, ringtails mate in late-winter and give birth to 3-4 young in May or June. Young are able to walk and climb at 6-8 weeks. First age of reproduction is around 2 years and captive animals have been known to live up to 14 years. Ringtails eat rodents, rabbits, birds, eggs, lizards, snakes, invertebrates, mistletoe, fruits and acorns. They will scavenge on carrion. - Conservation measures: Recruitment and protection of suitable resting and denning structures in riparian areas would be beneficial to this species. Watercourse protection measures meet this conservation objective. - Project impacts: This species is likely to be found on the property. Potentially suitable structures, particularly cavity trees or woodrat nests will be protected from burning activities. If burns are proposed for the nesting and denning period between May and June, then pre-implementation surveys shall be conducted and any identified wildlife structure potentially suitable for ringtails or other listed mammal species shall be protected from burn activities.
<p>American badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i></p>	<p></p>	<p>SSC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Historical distribution throughout California except for the humid coastal forests of Del Norte Co. and the northwestern portion of Humboldt Co. Contemporary distribution similar, but in drastically reduced numbers from Mendocino County southward. Numbers thought to be moderately low in the northern Coast Range. - Badgers typically occupy open, arid habitats, including grasslands, savannas, mountain meadows, and open areas of desert scrub. They are absent from dense forests, especially humid coastal forests. They require sufficient prey base, friable soils, and open, uncultivated land, in areas with low to moderate slopes. - Breeding season is summer and early fall. Badgers are solitary, except for transient mating bonds and temporary family groups. Only females raise their young. Two to three young are born in March or April and disperse three to four months later. - This medium-large carnivore preys on burrowing rodents (gophers, ground squirrels, rabbits), but will also take woodrats, mice, shrews, lizards, snakes, birds and their eggs, and insects. They are known to dig up bees' nests, eating honey and brood. Badgers may dig sheltering dens daily. - Project impacts: Badger dens are distinctive. No such dens were observed within project burn units; however badger habitat is present. Badgers typically forage at night and occupy burrows during the day. The use of prescribed fire is not considered to have an adverse effect on badger populations, as it promotes the healthy function and maintenance of grassland ecosystems.

<p>Sonoma tree vole <i>Arborimus pomo</i></p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">SSC</td> <td style="width: 55%;"></td> </tr> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inhabits northwestern coastal California continuously from southern Del Norte County south along the coast to Marin County. - Inhabits coniferous forest dominated by Douglas-fir. Nests are typically built in larger-sized trees found on landscapes and are usually constructed out of clipped Douglas-fir branches and lined with resin ducts from consumed needles. Although considered arboreal, the Sonoma tree vole has been found to nest on the ground occasionally. On commercial forestlands nests are found in the larger size-class of trees if available, but they are also found in smaller sized trees as well. Although many nest trees are found in Douglas-fir, Sonoma tree vole nests have also been observed in redwood, grand fir, western hemlock, and Bishop pine. - Reproductive ecology is largely unknown or based on observations of individuals in captivity or the red tree vole (<i>Arborimus longicaudus</i>). Male and female tree voles occupy separate nests, except when mating, and dispersal or traveling distances are thought to be small. Nests often have a clump distribution in forest stands, and the female nest is larger than the male nest. - The Sonoma tree vole feeds primarily on Douglas-fir needles and possibly the inner bark of conifer twigs. They consume the entire conifer needle except for the resin ducts which are discarded or used to the line the nest structure. - Project impact: Host tree species are not targeted for burning; and if any nests are detected they will be avoided during the burn operations. 			SSC	
		SSC			
<p>Townsend's big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i></p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">SSC</td> <td style="width: 55%;"></td> </tr> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Townsend's big-eared bat is comprised of five subspecies and is found throughout western North America ranging from British Columbia to southern Mexico, with disjunct populations occurring in the southern U.S. and Appalachia (Harvey et al. 1999; Pierson and Rainey 1998). In California, this species inhabits a wide variety of vegetation types and physiographic provinces, including desert habitats, mixed conifer, oak woodlands, and coastal redwood forests. Their distribution is patchy and highly correlated with the presence of suitable roosting structures that may support one to several life-history functions (e.g. maternity roosts, hibernacula, bachelor/interim roosts). - They prefer open surfaces of caves (Dobkin et al. 1995; Ellison 2010; Sherwin et al. 2000; Wainwright and Reynolds 2013), mines (Ingersoll et al. 2010; Hayes et al. 2011), undisturbed spaces in buildings (Brown et al. 1994; Fellers and Halstead 2015), and more rarely, basal hollows of large trees (Fellers and Pierson 2002; Mazurek 2004). They may also inhabit bridges, tunnels, and possibly, sea caves along the ocean. Based on review of the literature, caves, mines, and abandoned buildings, or other undisturbed anthropogenic structures, form the majority of published COTO maternity roosts in California (Pierson and Rainey 1998). - Breeding period occurs during the winter from November to February, and mating occurs with multiple partners during autumn swarming prior to arriving at winter roosts or at hibernacula. Following mating, sperm are stored by the female and fertilization is delayed until spring. The gestation period is 56 to 100 days depending on both ambient temperature and daily female energy conservation patterns (e.g. torpor). Parturition occurs between May and July and results in the birth of only a single offspring. Young bats (pups) are volant at 2.5 - 3 weeks of age and 			SSC	
		SSC			

	<p>are fully weaned at 6 weeks. Maternity colonies supporting young begin to disperse in August about the time young are weaned, and break up altogether in September and October (Pierson et al. 1999). However, maternally dependent young that are volant may switch roost with the colony if other suitable structures are available, similar to behavior of other members in the <i>Corynorhinus</i> genus that utilize tree hollows (Lucas et al. 2015; Mazurek 2004). Males, and nonparous females, may roost in small numbers within the same structure or alone during the maternity period. The hibernation period for COTO may vary with locality but generally runs from November to April.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Townsend's big-eared bat forages in edge habitats along streams and in forested areas in search of moths, which comprise the majority of their prey. Various habitat structures may support one to several life-history functions at different times of the year. These bats occupy locations with microclimates within the specie's thermal neutral zone that are protected from disturbance and predators. - Project impact: suitable roosting (solitary/interim and maternity) structures are very rare and unlikely to be present within burn units. Structures discovered with any potential to serve as a COTO roost will be avoided. 			
<p>Pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i></p>			SSC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ranges from southern British Columbia south through most of the western U.S., Great Basin and Desert Southwest, east to parts of Wyoming and northern Texas, and into Baja California and northern Mexico. - Roosts in caves, mines, crevices, basal hollows and exfoliating bark of several tree species, bridges, bat boxes, and buildings. Roost site access is generally open and unobstructed and free from predator access. Foraging areas include edge habitat along stream, roads, tallus slopes, oak savannahs, grasslands, desert shrublands, orchards, vineyards, and forest. Roosts range from solitary to gregarious (up to 100 individuals). - Mating occurs form October-February and females give birth to 2-3 young in May-July. Young are weaned by late August. Adult and young males may roost in maternity structures but separate from females and offspring. - Pallid bat are generalist feeders that capture prey on the ground and in flight. Prey includes a wide variety of arthropod species, and on occasion, larger prey such as lizards and rodents. - Project impact: suitable roosting (solitary/interim and maternity) structures are very rare and unlikely to be present within burn units. Structures discovered with any potential to serve as a ANPA roost will be avoided.
<p>Summer-run Northern California Steelhead Trout <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i></p>	TH	TH		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The ESU for this species includes steelhead in California coastal river basins from Redwood Creek in Humboldt County south to the Gualala River. - Steelhead prefer to spawn in gravels 0.6-10.2 cm in diameter, with eggs developing in approximately 31 days. Preferred temperatures for different stages are as follows: Spawning migration 3.9-9.4° C(39-49°F), Egg development 10.0° C(56°F), Rearing 10.0-13.0° C (50-56°F). Juvenile steelhead spend 1 to 3 years in fresh water habitats before migrating to the ocean. They typically spend 2 years in the ocean before spawning. Steelhead are iteroparous, and thus, are capable of spawning more than once in their lifetime.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When fine sediments exceed 13% of the substrate composition, inter-gravel mortality can occur. Adverse effects concerning this species are elevated water temperatures and sedimentation of spawning gravels. Steelhead mortality at the different life stages are closely affiliated with water temperatures. Steelhead mortality at the different life stages are closely affiliated with water temperatures. - Project impact: all proposed burning activities will occur well away from Class I watercourses and habitat for fish species will not be affected by the proposed project.
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Species Status Identifiers

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	FP – Fully Protected	SSC – DFW Species of Special Concern

PLANTS (PROVIDED BY CDFW)	STATUS		HABITAT	
	COMMON NAME SCIENTIFIC NAME	FED	STATE	CNPS LIST
Grass Alisma <i>Alisma gramineum</i>				2B.2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A perennial herb that is native to California. A small aquatic plant in the water-plantain family. It has several common names including narrowleaf water-plantain, ribbonleaf water-plantain or grass-leaved water-plantain. It grows in mud or submerged in shallow fresh water in marshy areas. - Project impact: Project activity is not proposed for riparian zones or wet areas where this species may be located.
Baker’s meadowfoam <i>Limnanthes bakeri</i>		R		1B.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An annual herb producing a spreading stem up to 40 centimeters long. The leaves are made up of several oval-shaped leaflets each about a centimeter long. The bell-shaped flower has veiny white or pale yellow petals with white tips. Endemic to Mendocino County, CA, where it is known from only about 20 occurrences in the vicinity of Willits. It is a plant of wet, grassy habitat such as vernal pools and marshy spring meadows. - Project impact: Habitat for this plant is not present in any burn unit proposed for this project.
Baker’s navarretia <i>Navarretia leucocephala ssp. bakeri</i>				1B.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An endemic to California. It produces a 2 to 10 cm tall stem with white flowers. Pollination occurs by bees and butterflies. It is generally found on clay soils in vernal pools and swales within meadows, valley grasslands, and coniferous forest. - Project impact: Project activity is not proposed for wet areas and/or riparian zones where this species may be located.

<p>Cylindrical trichodon <i>Trichodon cylindricus</i></p>			2B.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This moss is typically found on exposed sandy soil, gravel pits, streambanks, disturbed roadsides, and seasonally flooded grounds along lakes and reservoirs. The nearest known location is Sanhedrin Mountain, approximately 20 air miles to the southeast. - Project impact: Habitat for this species is limited in the project areas and is most likely to occur in association watercourses containing suitable sand and gravel substrates; thus impacts to this species are expected to be less than significant.
<p>Deep-Scarred Cryptantha <i>Cryptantha excavata</i></p>			1B.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An annual herb that is native and endemic to California. The blooming period is from April through May. It is found in woodlands from between 100 and 500-ft above sea level. It has been located in Colusa, Yolo and Lake counties. - Project impact: Prescribed fire is unlikely to negatively impact this species should it be present in the project area as this plant genus is known to thrive in areas post-burn.
<p>Serpentine cryptantha <i>Cryptantha dissita</i></p>			1B.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Serpentine cryptantha is an annual herb. The habitat requirements for this herb are serpentine chaparral areas. The blooming period is from April to June. Potential Impact: this species associates with fire-adapted chaparral communities. - Project impact: Prescribed fire is unlikely to negatively impact this species should it occur in the project area as this plant genus is known to thrive in areas post-burn. Impacts to this species are expected to be less than significant.
<p>Cascade Downingia <i>Downingia willamettensis</i></p>			1B.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ranges from Washington on both sides of the Cascade Range, south to northwestern California. The species is found in wet areas such as the edges of lakes, ponds, and meadows. Flowers from April to August. - Project impact: habitat associated with this species is not targeted for burning and is the least likely to burn; thus, impacts to this species are expected to be less than significant.
<p>Pacific Gilia <i>Gilia capitata</i> spp. <i>pacifica</i></p>			1B.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This species is an annual herb associated with Coastal Scrub, Coastal Prairie, Chaparral, Valley and Grassland habitat types. The blooming period is May through August. - Project impact: prescribed fire is unlikely to negatively impact this species should it occur in the project area. Impacts to this species are expected to be less than significant.
<p>Glandular Western Flax <i>Hesperolinon adenophyllum</i></p>			1B.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A native annual herb that is endemic to California. Most known occurrences have been recorded in Lake and Mendocino Counties. It is generally found in chaparral ecosystems on serpentine soils. It grows to heights between 10 and 50 centimeters. Its narrow, lance-shaped leaves are lined with rows of teeth with large knobby glandular points.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project impact: this species associates with fire-adapted chaparral communities. Prescribed fire is unlikely to negatively impact this species should it occur in the project area.
Jepson's Dodder <i>Cuscuta jepsonii</i>			1B.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An annual herb/vine that is native to California. The blooming period is July through September. This plant has been located along streambanks in high elevation North Coast and Sierra Nevada coniferous forest. - Project impact: This species has not been located since the 1950's and may have been extirpated. If present, it is not expected that this species will be affected in a significant manner by project activity.
Marsh checkerbloom <i>Sidalcea oregana ssp. hydrophila</i>			1B.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A perennial herb in the mallow family typically found in freshwater marshes. A 3-4 ft tall plant with bright pink flowers. - Project impact: Habitat for this plant is not present in any burn unit proposed for this project.
North Coast semaphore grass <i>Pleuropogon hooverianus</i> forest openings species benefit with full light exposure but not necessarily with soil disturbance and compaction		T	1B.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A tall, perennial bunchgrass, with upright flowering stems that grow more than 36 inches tall and occasionally bend downwards. The flowers typically appear in late April, May, and June. North Coast semaphore grass has been found growing in meadow openings within forests or woodlands that are typically saturated with standing water during the winter months and receive partial shade from adjacent trees. This species has only been found at widely scattered locations in Marin, Sonoma, and Mendocino Counties. This forest openings species benefits with full light exposure but not necessarily with soil disturbance and compaction. - Project impact: No evidence of semaphore grass was observed. No new control lines will be located in wet areas. Therefore, direct disturbance of plants by crushing or uprooting plants as well as disturbance to habitat through compacting or disturbing soil or changing hydrology will be avoided. If this species is observed within any burn unit, the surrounding area will be surveyed and populations will be protected from fire by a wet line.
Nuttall's ribbon-leaved pondweed <i>Potamogeton epihydrous</i>			2B.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A perennial aquatic plant with floating leaves. Habitat for this plant is not present in any burn unit proposed for this project.
Watershield <i>Brasenia schreberi</i>			2B.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A perennial aquatic plant with floating leaves. Habitat for this plant is not present in any burn unit proposed for this project.
Baker's globe mallow <i>Lilium bakeri</i>			4.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This species of flowering plant is endemic to northeastern CA and southeastern Oregon. It is a perennial herb with three-pointed leaves and cup-shaped pink lavender flowers.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project impact: This is a forest and woodland plant that will benefit from wildfire through the post-burn influx of light, water and nutrients.
Saline Clover <i>Trifolium hydrophilum</i>			1B.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formerly a variety of <i>Trifolium depauperatum</i>, it was elevated to species status in 2013. This species occupies salt marshes, alkalai soils and grasslands at elevations less than 300 m. Current range maps show this species is found along the Central Coast and in the Bay Area. Its presence within the CNDDDB for Mendocino County may be an artifact of its taxonomic name change and former association with varieties of <i>T. depauperatum</i>. No verifiable records for <i>T. hydrophilum</i> were found for Mendocino County. - Project impact: This species is unlikely to be found in the project area; thus, impacts are expected to be less than significant.
Scabrid Alpine Tarplant <i>Anisocarpus scabridus</i>			1B.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This species is a perennial herb that is native to California. It is primarily located in scree slopes at relatively high elevations in the Coast Range. It is a small plant rarely more than 2 inches (5 cm) high. It has blue-green leaves and flower heads containing both ray and disc florets. - Project impact: Habitat for this plant is not present in any burn unit proposed for this project. thus, impacts are expected to be less than significant.
Thin-lobed Horkelia (<i>Horkelia tenuiloba</i>)			1B.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A perennial herb that is native and endemic to California. A flowering plant in the rose family found in wet areas in Marin, Sonoma and Mendocino counties. It is typically found in open chaparral habitat and sandy soils but also in valley and foothill grassland and upland hardwood forests. The blooming period is May through August. - Project impact: Habitat for this species is unlikely to burn in the project area.
Three-Fingered Morning Glory <i>Calystegia collina</i> ssp. <i>tridactylosa</i>			1B.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This species is a perennial herb also known as Coast Range false bindweed. It is typically found on serpentine soils located with chaparral vegetation types in open sun-exposed areas. - Project impact: This species would likely benefit from burning by creating more openings within chapparal. Impacts are expected to be less than significant.
White-flowered Rein Orchard <i>Piperia candida</i>			1B.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A perennial herb that is native to California, Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia. An orchid species also known as slender white piperia and white-flowered piperia. It grows in open to shady sites in coniferous and mixed-evergreen forests in coastal and inland mountain ranges. It grows to approximately 50 cm in height from a bulbous root stock. It is difficult to determine the rarity of this species because it flowers infrequently. - Project impact: Project activity is not proposed for forested areas where this species may be located.

Upland Douglas-fir Forest <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Not Ranked - Pure Douglas-fir forest stands are not proposed for burning under this project. Fir trees may be present in mixed fir/pine/hardwood aggregations within larger areas of grass and/or chaparral. Fire may burn through the understory. The burn prescription and environmental conditions will focus on treatment of grasslands and chaparral species, not taller overstory tree species that may be sporadically interspersed with the targeted vegetative communities.
Valley Oak Woodland <i>Quercus lobata</i>	Not Ranked - Valley oak woodland on this ownership is not proposed for burning under this CalVTP project.

California Rare Plant Ranks (CNPS)

CRPR	1A- presumed extirpated in CA	1B- Rare, threatened, or endangered in CA or elsewhere	
CPRR	2A- presumed extirpated in CA but common elsewhere	2B- rare, threatened, or endangered in CA but more common elsewhere	
Threat Ranks	0.1- Seriously threatened in CA	0.2- Moderately threatened in CA	0.3- Not very threatened in CA

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

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact GEO-1: Result in Substantial Erosion or Loss of Topsoil	Impact Geo-1, 3.7	LTS	<u>SPR GEO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,</u> <u>SPR HYD-3</u> <u>SPR AQ- 3</u> <u>SPR HYD- 4</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Prescribed burning, control line construction with heavy equipment and hand crews, are all activities that involve vegetative removal and soil disturbance, which may result in erosion and/or loss of topsoil. These specific activities were evaluated and are within the scope of the impacts (e.g. burn intensity, equipment used, scale and degree of vegetative disturbance) addressed in the CalVTP PEIR.</i>						
Impact GEO-2: Increase Risk of Landslide	Impact Geo-2, 3.7	LTS	<u>SPR GEO-3, 4, 7, 8,</u> <u>SPR AQ- 3</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>All of the treatment units consist of 20 soil types, ranging from 10% to 55% slopes, and erosion hazards rating from moderate to very high. Vegetation removal is limited to maintenance of existing roads, skid trails, and small portion of new control line construction. The burn prescription is focused on understory vegetation, chaparral, and accumulated woody ground fuels and will maintain the dominant vegetation type without reducing perennial plant cover or root stability. Construction of control lines will be confined to existing roads and skid trails where possible. If new control line construction is necessary, use of heavy equipment may be used on slopes less than 50%; and hand line construction may be used on slopes greater than 50%, or where sensitive resources (e.g., wet areas, Class III watercourses, unstable areas, etc.) necessitate such action. No active slides or other instabilities have been identified within the treatment units. Prescribed burning, control line construction with heavy equipment and hand crews, are all activities that involve vegetative removal and soil disturbance, which may increase the risk of landslides. These specific activities were evaluated and are within the scope of the impacts (e.g. burn intensity, equipment used, scale and degree of vegetative disturbance) and treatment types addressed in the CalVTP PEIR. Landslide risk will be avoided by limiting the use of heavy equipment on steep slopes, removing vegetation and associated root systems, and keeping fire intensity within prescription.</i>						
Other Impacts to Geology, Soils, Paleontology, And Mineral Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to geology, soils, paleontology, and mineral resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
SPR GEO-1 Suspend Disturbance during Heavy Precipitation: The project proponent will suspend mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and herbicide treatments if the National Weather Service forecast is a “chance” (30 percent or more) of rain within the next 24 hours. This SPR applies only to mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
SPR GEO-2 Limit High Ground Pressure Vehicles: The project proponent will limit heavy equipment that could cause soil disturbance or compaction to be driven through treatment areas when soils are wet and saturated to avoid compaction and/or damage to soil structure. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
SPR GEO-3 Stabilize Disturbed Soil Areas: The project proponent will stabilize soil disturbed during mechanical, prescribed herbivory treatments and prescribed burns that result in exposure of bare soil over 50 percent or more of the treatment area with mulch or equivalent immediately after treatment activities, to the maximum extent practicable, to minimize the potential for substantial sediment discharge. This SPR only applies to mechanical and prescribed herbivory treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During-Post	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Prescribed burning and control line construction is not expected to result in the exposure of bare soil at or greater than 50%. The focus of the burn treatments are to create a mosaic of burned areas containing islands of unburned vegetation; and reduce understory fuels while maintaining the dominant overstory plant community.</i>			
SPR GEO-4 Erosion Monitoring: The project proponent will inspect treatment areas for the proper implementation of erosion control SPRs and mitigations prior to the rainy season. This SPR applies only to mechanical and prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During-Post	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
SPR GEO-5 Drain Stormwater via Water Breaks: The project proponent will drain compacted and/or bare linear treatment areas capable of generating storm runoff via water breaks using the spacing and erosion control guidelines contained in Sections 914.6, 934.6, and 954.6(c) of the California Forest Practice Rules. This SPR applies only to mechanical, manual, and prescribed burn treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During-Post	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Waterbreaks will be installed along seasonal roads used for firing operations and established control lines. Waterbreak standards will be based on estimated hazard rating and slope for the specific soil units containing road segments. A road system with an extreme EHR will have water breaks spaced at 100 feet, 75 feet, and 50 feet for slopes of 10% or less, 10-25%, and 26-50%, respectively.</i>			

<i>Waterbreaks shall be designed diagonally across the road to intercept water downslope and direct discharge off the side of the road through vegetation or other ground cover. Waterbreaks must be constructed at least 6” deep into the road surface, be at least 6” wide, and have a firm 6” embankment adjacent to the waterbreak cut to facilitate proper drainage.</i>			
SPR GEO-6 Minimize Burn Pile Size: The project proponent will not create burn piles that exceed 20 feet in length, width, or diameter, except when on landings, road surfaces, or on contour to minimize the spatial extent of soil damage. This SPR applies to mechanical, manual, and prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Burn piles are only proposed in areas where pre-treatment fuel loads are high and sensitive resources are present that could be impacted by prescribed fire. In a limited number of areas with known cultural sites, dead woody material shall be removed by hand and piled away from the sensitive resource and burned during planned firing operations. If pile burning is conducted, it will conform to the pile specifications set forth in this SPR.</i>			
SPR GEO-7 Minimize Erosion, Slope Restrictions for Heavy Equipment and Tractor Roads. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Unit 4 is the only treatment area containing slopes that range from 10% to 55%. There is no plan to use heavy equipment to create new control lines on slopes greater than 50%. Any areas with slopes greater than 50% that require a control line shall be constructed by hand crews as necessary. Most control lines used by suppression resources are already part of an existing road network.</i>			
SPR GEO-8 Steep Slopes: The project proponent will require a Registered Professional Forester (RPF) or licensed geologist to evaluate treatment areas with slopes greater than 50 percent for unstable areas (areas with potential for landslide) and unstable soils (soil with moderate to high erosion hazard). This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and WUI fuel reduction, non-shaded fuel breaks, and ecological restoration treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Unit 4 is the only treatment unit with slopes greater than 50%. This unit has been evaluated by a Registered Professional Forester and no areas with the potential for landslides or unstable soils were identified. The area does contain soil types having both moderate and high EHRs. Use of equipment for control line construction is limited (and explained under SPR GEO-7) and treatment type is confined to prescribed burning at a low to moderate intensity.</i>			

EC-7: GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact GHG-1: Conflict with applicable plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs	Impact GHG-1, 3.8	LTS	<u>SPR GHG- 1</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>The use of vehicles, heavy equipment, and prescribed fire on this project will result in the emission of greenhouse gases. This project is consistent with applicable plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions statewide via prescribed fire as a restoration treatment aimed at reducing the chances of catastrophic wildfires, which would release substantially more GHGs. The treatment types proposed in this project are within the scope of treatments and impacts considered in the PEIR.</i>						
Impact GHG-2: Generate Greenhouse Gas Emissions through Treatment Activities	Impact GHG-2, 3.8	PSU	<u>SPR AQ- 3</u> <u>MM GHG- 2</u>	Yes	LTSM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Project activities and treatments include the use of vehicles, heavy equipment, chainsaws, and prescribed fire, all of which will result in the emission of greenhouse gases. These activities and treatments were evaluated and are within the scope of the impacts considered in the PEIR. Potential GHG emissions were also calculated for project activities and treatment types. The estimated GHG emissions associated with treatment activities are within the scope of impacts evaluated of the PEIR.</i>						
Other Impacts to related to Greenhouse Gases: Would the project result in other impacts related to greenhouse gases that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR GHG-1 Contribute to the AB 1504 Carbon Inventory Process: The project proponent of treatment projects subject to the AB 1504 process will provide all necessary data about the treatment that is needed by the U.S. Forest Service and FRAP to fulfill requirements of the AB 1504 carbon inventory, and to aid in the ongoing research about the long-term net change in carbon sequestration resulting from treatment activity. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>

The First Order Fire Effects Model (FOFEM) was used to determine the amount and type of emissions likely to occur through project implementation. Emission calculations are based on factors including fuel models, fuel conditions and expected fuel consumption in tons per acre. It is estimated the project will produce 7,669 tons of CO₂ from burning vegetation and 2.2 tons of CO₂ from motorized exhaust for a total of 7,671.2 tons of CO₂ for the 10-year life of the project.

MM GHG-2. Implement GHG Emission Reduction Techniques During Prescribed Burns. The project proponent will document in the Burn Plan required pursuant to SPR AQ-3 which methods for reducing GHG emissions can feasibly be integrated into the treatment design.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
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CAL FIRE is committed to reducing GHG emissions during prescribed burn by implementing appropriate and effective techniques where feasible. This can be partly done by ensuring that prescribed burning stays within the burn specifications in the burn plan.

EC-8: Energy

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact ENG-1: Result in Wasteful, Inefficient, or Unnecessary Consumption of Energy	Impact ENG-1, 3.9	LTS	N/A	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Energy will be consumed in the form of gasoline and diesel fuel to power transport vehicles, fire engines, bulldozers, graders, helicopters and chainsaws; as well as fire ignition systems such as drip-, Terra-, and heli-torches. The potential impact of energy consumption for this project is consistent with the scope of impacts evaluated in the PEIR.</i>						
Other Impacts to Energy Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to energy resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

EC-9: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact HAZ-1: Create a Significant Health Hazard from the Use of Hazardous Materials	Impact HAZ-1, 3.10	LTS	<u>SPR HAZ- 1</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>This project involves control line construction/maintenance, the use of prescribed fire as a treatment type, and fire suppression. All of these activities will employ vehicles, fire engines, chainsaws, heavy equipment, helicopters, and fire ignition systems and accelerants that rely on a variety of petroleum products (e.g. gasoline, diesel, jet fuel, oil and other lubricants) which pose a health hazard to humans and the environment. CAL FIRE requires daily safety inspections and a regular maintenance plan for all equipment to ensure that equipment is safe, functional, and free of leaks. Spill kits are also kept with vehicles and equipment to contain fuel and/or hydraulic leaks should they occur. Locations used for fueling the helicopter or servicing fire ignition systems are established in areas where spills can be easily and rapidly contained (i.e. level ground) that are also outside of Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones and other sensitive areas. Most fueling activities for the project will occur offsite at CAL FIRE stations. The impacts of activities and treatment types proposed for this project are within the scope of impacts evaluated in the PEIR.</i>						
Impact HAZ-2: Create a Significant Health Hazard from the Use of Herbicides	Impact HAZ-2, 3.10	LTS	<u>SPR HAZ- 5, 6, 7, 8, 9</u>	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>No herbicide applications are proposed for this project</i>						
Impact HAZ-3: Expose the Public or Environment to Significant Hazards from Disturbance to Known Hazardous Material Sites	Impact HAZ-3, 3.10	PS	<u>MM HAZ- 3</u>	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>This impact does not apply to the project because there are no known hazardous material sites in the project area.</i>						
Other Impacts to Hazardous Materials, Public Health and Safety: Would the project result in other impacts to hazardous materials, public health and safety that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
SPR HAZ-1 Maintain All Equipment: The project proponent will maintain all diesel- and gasoline-powered equipment per manufacturer's specifications, and in compliance with all state and federal emissions requirements. Maintenance records will be available for verification. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>CAL FIRE requires daily safety inspections and a regular maintenance plan for all equipment to ensure that equipment is safe, functional, and free of leaks. Spill kits are also kept with vehicles and equipment to contain fuel and/or hydraulic leaks should they occur. Locations used for fueling the helicopter or other equipment or servicing fire ignition systems (e.g. drip-torches, heli-torch, etc.) are established in areas where spills can be easily and rapidly contained (i.e. level ground) that are also outside of Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones and other environmentally sensitive areas.</i>			
SPR HAZ-2 Require Spark Arrestors: This SPR applies only to manual treatment activities and all treatment types	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>A functional spark arrestor is required for all chainsaws used by trained CAL FIRE employees. Use of chainsaws without functional spark arrestors is prohibited.</i>			
SPR HAZ-3 Require Fire Extinguishers: The project proponent will require tree cutting crews to carry one fire extinguisher per chainsaw. Each vehicle would be equipped with one long-handled shovel and one axe or Pulaski consistent with PRC Section 4428. This SPR applies only to manual treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
SPR HAZ-4 Prohibit Smoking in Vegetated Areas. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
SPR HAZ-5 Spill Prevention and Response Plan: The project proponent or licensed Pest Control Advisor (PCA) will prepare a Spill Prevention and Response Plan (SPRP) prior to beginning any herbicide treatment activities to provide protection to onsite workers, the public, and the environment from accidental leaks or spills of herbicides, adjuvants, or other potential contaminants. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>N/A</u>
<i>No herbicide applications are proposed for this project</i>			
SPR HAZ-6 Comply with Herbicide Application Regulations. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>N/A</u>
<i>No herbicide applications are proposed for this project</i>			

SPR HAZ-7 Triple Rinse Herbicide Containers. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>N/A</u>
<i>No herbicide applications are proposed for this project</i>			
SPR HAZ-8 Minimize Herbicide Drift to Public Areas. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>N/A</u>
<i>No herbicide applications are proposed for this project</i>			
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	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>N/A</u>
<i>No herbicide applications are proposed for this project</i>			
MM HAZ-3: Identify and Avoid Known Hazardous Waste Sites Prior to the start of vegetation treatment activities requiring soil disturbance (i.e., mechanical treatments) or prescribed burning, CAL FIRE and other project proponents will make reasonable efforts to check with the landowner or other entity with jurisdiction (e.g., California Department of Parks and Recreation) to determine if there are any sites known to have previously used, stored, or disposed of hazardous materials.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Searched the Department of Toxic Substances Control EnviroStor database for a list of hazardous waste sites in Mendocino County resulting in no sites found in or near the project area. CAL FIRE will doublecheck with North Coast Resource Management, the company contracted to manage the property for the landowner, regarding the existence of any known hazardous waste sites on the property.</i>			

EC-10: HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact HYD-1: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through the Implementation of Prescribed Burning	Impact HYD-1, 3.11	LTS	<u>SPR HYD- 4</u> <u>SPR AQ- 3</u> <u>SPR BIO- 4, 5</u> <u>SPR GEO-4, 6</u> <u>MM BIO- 3b</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<p><i>The project proposes to employ prescribed fire to manage vegetation and reduce fuel loading, all of which could lead to conditions that transport sediment and organic materials to waterways, and hence, violate water quality standards and waste discharge requirements, degrade surface and ground water quality, and conflict with a water quality control plan.</i></p> <p><i>There are Class III watercourses, some of which are hydrologically connected to Class II and Class I watercourses downstream, and wet areas within some treatment units. All watercourses and wet areas will receive standard protection measures per SPR HYD-4 for ignitions and control line construction with heavy equipment (Equipment Exclusion Zone). Fire ignitions shall occur outside watercourse and lake protection zones but may be allowed to back into these areas. Prescribed burning shall be managed to stay within prescription to create a mosaic of habitat ranging from low to moderate burn intensities with islands of unburned habitat to provide adequate ground cover for water filtration during precipitation events and avoid the creation of hydrophobic soils (adding to nutrient loss in runoff from high overland water flow) and type converting vegetation types.</i></p> <p><i>The prescribed burning specifications and control line preparation activities associated with this project are within the scope of the activities and impacts considered in the PEIR.</i></p>						
<p>Impact HYD-2: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through the Implementation of Manual or Mechanical Treatment Activities</p>	<p>Impact HYD-2, 3.11</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p><u>SPR HYD-</u> 1, 4, 5 <u>SPR BIO-</u> 1 <u>SPR GEO-</u> 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 <u>SPR HAZ-</u> 1, 5</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><i>The project will conduct pre-project preparation of control lines with heavy equipment and hand crews (e.g., brush existing roads and skids trails), actions which have the potential to transport sediment and organic materials to waterways, and hence, violate water quality standards and waste discharge requirements, degrade surface and ground water quality, and conflict with a water quality control plan.</i></p> <p><i>There are Class III watercourses, some of which are hydrologically connected to Class II and Class I watercourses downstream, and wet areas within some treatment units. All watercourses and wet areas will receive standard protection measures per SPR HYD-4 for ignitions and control line construction with heavy equipment (Equipment Exclusion Zone). Exceptions apply to the use of the existing road system and watercourse buffers where handline may need to be constructed to protect sensitive resources.</i></p> <p><i>Control line preparation activities associated with this project are within the scope of the activities and impacts considered in the PEIR.</i></p>						
<p>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</p>	<p>Impact HYD-3, 3.11</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p><u>SPR HYD-</u> 3</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><i>Prescribed herbivory is not a treatment proposed by this project.</i></p>						

Impact HYD-4: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through the Ground Application of Herbicides	Impact HYD-4, 3.11	LTS	SPR HYD- 5 SPR BIO- 4 SPR HAZ- 5, 7	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Herbicide application is not a treatment proposed by this project.</i>						
Impact HYD-5: Substantially Alter the Existing Drainage Pattern of a Treatment Site or Area	Impact HYD-5, 3.11	LTS	SPR HYD- 4, 6 SPR GEO- 5	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>Activities such as control line preparation using heavy equipment and/or hand crews have the potential to substantially alter existing drainage patterns within the project area. Waterbreaks will be installed along skid trails and seasonal roads used for firing operations and establishing control lines. Waterbreak standards will be based on estimated hazard rating and slope for the specific soil units containing road segments. A road system with an extreme EHR will have water breaks spaced at 100 feet, 75 feet, and 50 feet for slopes of 10% or less, 10-25%, and 26-50%, respectively.</i></p> <p><i>Waterbreaks shall be designed diagonally across the road to intercept water downslope and direct discharge off the side of the road through vegetation or other ground cover. Waterbreaks must be constructed at least 6" deep into the road surface, be at least 6" wide, and have a firm 6" embankment adjacent to the waterbreak cut to ensure watercourses are hydrologically disconnected from anthropogenic sources of sediment and organic materials resulting from project activities. Furthermore, any necessary erosion control measures shall be undertaken where project activities have directly altered existing drainage patterns.</i></p> <p><i>Activities associated with this project are within the scope of impacts considered in the PEIR</i></p>						
Other Impacts to Hydrology and Water Quality: Would the project result in other impacts to hydrology and water quality that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	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	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Jim Burke, Senior Engineering Geologist with North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board, was asked to review and comment on this project to address any water quality concerns in a letter dated October 14, 2020.</i>			
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	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>No new roads shall be constructed. However, where necessary, control lines may be established using heavy equipment or hand crews according to the limitations specified above and in the burn plan.</i>			
SPR HYD-3 Water Quality Protections for Prescribed Herbivory: This SPR applies to prescribed herbivory treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>N/A</u>
<i>Prescribed herbivory is not a treatment proposed by this project.</i>			
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	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>There are Class III watercourses, some of which are hydrologically connected to Class II and Class I watercourses downstream, and wet areas within some treatment units. All watercourses and wet areas will receive standard protection measures per SPR HYD-4 for ignitions and control line construction with heavy equipment (Equipment Exclusion Zone). Exceptions apply to the use of the existing road system and watercourse buffers where handline may need to be constructed to protect sensitive resources.</i>			
SPR HYD-5 Protect Non-Target Vegetation and Special-status Species from Herbicides: This SPR applies to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>N/A</u>
<i>Herbicide application is not a treatment proposed by this project.</i>			
SPR HYD-6 Protect Existing Drainage Systems: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>The treatment type and activities proposed will occur on private property where broadcast burning has been historically conducted to maintain rangeland, promote restoration of native vegetation, and create a more fire-resilient landscape. These treatment types are consistent with land use and regulation and do not conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation. Any applicable county land use plan, policy, or regulation will be adhered to. The treatment types and activities proposed by this project are within the scope of the treatments and impacts evaluated in the PEIR.</i></p>						
Impact LU-2: Induce Substantial Unplanned Population Growth	Impact LU-2, 3.12	LTS	N/A	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>The treatment types and activities associated with this project will be conducted by local, existing CAL FIRE staff and from the Mendocino Unit. Project activities will occur on a limited number of days within the year during the daytime hours with CAL FIRE staff returning home at the end of each workday. Therefore, the project is unlikely to induce substantial unplanned population growth. The activities of this project are consistent with the scope of impacts evaluated in the PEIR.</i></p>						
Other Impacts related to Land Use and Planning, Population and Housing: Would the project result in other impacts related to land use and planning, and population and housing that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

EC-12: NOISE

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact NOI-1: Result in a Substantial Short-Term Increase in Exterior Ambient Noise Levels During Treatment Implementation	Impact NOI-1, 3.13	LTS	<u>SPR NOI-</u> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 <u>SPR AD-</u> 3	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>Pre-project preparation and treatment activities will utilize a variety of vehicles to transport personnel and heavy equipment, as well as fire engines, bulldozers, chainsaws, and helicopters, all of which will generate an intermittent and short-term increase in exterior ambient noise. However, these activities will be limited from 3 to 10 days per year at most, and will occur during regular business hours, 0800-1700 hrs, Monday through Friday on rural range and forestland away from sensitive receptors. Following completion of annual project activities, ambient noise will return to pre-project levels.</i></p> <p><i>The treatment activities associated with this project are consistent and within the scope of the impacts evaluated in the PEIR.</i></p>						
Impact NOI-2: Result in a Substantial Short-Term Increase in Truck-Generated SENL's During Treatment Activities	Impact NOI-2, 3.13	LTS	<u>SPR NOI-</u> 1	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>Pre-project preparation and treatment activities will utilize vehicles, fire engines, heavy equipment transport etc., which will result in a short-term increase in truck-generated single event noise level exposure along routes of travel for a limited number of days when resources are assigned to this project. Exposure to short-term increase in truck-generated SENLs would occur during the normal business hours, 0800-1700 hrs, Monday through Friday when ambient noise levels are higher. Operations are also slated to operate between 3 to 10 days per year at most, which would also limit additional noise exposure associated with this project along the haul routes. The routes used to access the project areas are Highway 101 and Highway 162 where various industrial activities and hauling occur on a daily basis (e.g. log, rock, food, freight, construction, etc.).</i></p> <p><i>The activities associated with this project are consistent and within the scope of impacts due to noise evaluated in the PEIR.</i></p>						
Other Impacts Related to Noise: Would the project result in other impacts related to noise that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
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<p>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.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>Activities will be limited from 3 to 10 days per year, will occur during regular business hours, 0800-1700 hrs, Monday through Friday. Any additional measures, if feasible, will be considered to reduce exposure of sensitive receptors to noise.</i></p>			
<p>SPR NOI-2 Equipment Maintenance: All diesel- and gasoline-powered treatment equipment will be properly maintained and equipped with noise-reduction intake and exhaust mufflers and engine shrouds, in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations. This SPR applies to all activities and all treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>All CAL FIRE vehicles and equipment are part of a regular maintenance program to ensure they are safe and compliant with all local, state, and federal laws governing noise and emissions.</i></p>			
<p>SPR NOI-3 Engine Shroud Closure: The project proponent will require that engine shrouds be closed during equipment operation. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p>SPR NOI-4 Locate Staging Areas Away from Noise-Sensitive Land Uses. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>The project is located on 21,098 acres of private property where hunting, grazing, firewood collecting, and timber extraction occur. The caretaker resides at a house on the property that will serve as entry point to several of the units. Any need to stage equipment away of noise-sensitive areas will be coordinated through the management company, North Coast Resource Management, and the caretaker residing on the property.</i></p>			
<p>SPR NOI-5 Restrict Equipment Idle Time: The project proponent will require that all motorized equipment be shut down when not in use. Idling of equipment and haul trucks will be limited to 5 minutes. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p>SPR NOI-6 Notify Nearby Off-Site Noise-Sensitive Receptors: For treatment activities utilizing heavy equipment, the project proponent will notify noise-sensitive receptors (e.g., residential land uses, schools, hospitals, places of worship) located within 1,500 feet of the treatment activity. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>N/A</u>
<p><i>The project area is on a 21,098 acre ranch and treatment areas are well beyond 1,500' of any off-site noise-sensitive receptors.</i></p>			

EC-13: RECREATION

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact REC-1: Directly or Indirectly Disrupt Recreational Activities within Designated Recreation Areas	Impact REC-1, 3.14	LTS	<u>SPR REC- 1</u>	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>The project area is on a 21,098-acre privately owned ranch with treatment areas that are sufficiently buffered by the same ownership. All recreational activities are regulated by the landowner and are not within the public domain or associated with any designated recreation areas. The impact does not apply to this project.</i>						
Other Impacts to Recreation: Would the project result in other impacts to recreation that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR REC-1 Notify Recreational Users of Temporary Closures. If temporary closure of a recreation area or facility is required, the project proponent will work with the owner/manager to post notifications of the closure approximately 2 weeks prior to the commencement of the treatment activities. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>N/A</u>

EC-14: TRANSPORTATION

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact TRAN-1: Result in temporary traffic operations impacts by conflicting with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing roadway facilities or prolonged road closures	Impact TRAN-1, 3.15	LTS	<u>SPR TRAN- 1</u> <u>SPR AD- 3</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Pre-project and treatment activities will cause temporary increases in traffic along the public roadways leading to project area for the day when operations are scheduled. Such increases do not conflict with any program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing roadway facilities or prolonged road closures. Potential impacts to the transportation system as a result of this project are within the scope of the impacts evaluated and addressed in the PEIR.</i>						
Impact TRAN-2: Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature or incompatible uses	Impact TRAN-2, 3.15	LTS	<u>SPR TRAN- 1</u> <u>SPR AD-3</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Project activities do not require alterations to road design or expose vehicles to hazardous road conditions as a result of road design. The project will, however, generate smoke which could affect visibility on nearby public roadways. Any impact or change in smoke dispersal patterns will adhere to measures in the Smoke Management Plan and any AQMD recommendations to ensure public safety and reduce exposure of sensitive receptors. Project activities related to or affecting the transportation system were evaluated and are within the scope of impacts addressed in the PEIR.</i>						
Impact TRAN-3: Result in a net increase in VMT for the proposed CalVTP	Impact TRAN-3, 3.15	PSU	<u>MM AQ- 1</u>	Yes	LTSM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>The project requires personnel and resources to complete the project, which will result in a net increase in Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) to access the project area when work is conducted. This impact is unavoidable and is within the scope of the impacts evaluated and addressed in the PEIR.</i>						
Other Impacts to Transportation: Would the project result in other impacts to transportation that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	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.	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>N/A</u>
<i>Treatment areas are located upslope and away from public roads at sufficient distances thereby avoiding the need to implement traffic control measures to ensure motorist and worker safety.</i>			

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

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact UTIL-1: Result in Physical Impacts Associated with Provision of Sufficient Water Supplies, Including Related Infrastructure Needs	Impact UTL-1, 3.16	LTS	N/A	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Vegetation treatment such as prescribed fire will require the availability of sufficient water supplies to control fire. All water will be brought on site during treatment activities by fire engines and water trucks, which will be filled offsite daily prior to each work day. The prescription is one where fire is expected to burn with a low-to-moderate intensity and be under a high degree of control. This aspect of the project should avoid the need to utilize onsite water sources. However, additional water sources are available in springs, ponds, and small reservoirs within the project area if needed for suppression activities on an emergency basis. Utilization of water is not expected to have any physical impacts on or infrastructure needs related to water supplies. The proposed treatment activities associated with this project are within the scope of impacts evaluated in the PEIR.</i>						
Impact UTIL-2: Generate Solid Waste in Excess of State Standards or Exceed Local Infrastructure Capacity	Impact UTL-2, 3.16	SU	<u>SPR UTIL- 1</u>	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Proposed treatment activities will be prescribed burning and a very small amount of pile burning. Mechanical treatments that result in the generation of biomass waste are not proposed by this project; thus, there is no risk of exceeding state standards or waste infrastructure capacity.</i>						

Impact UTIL-3: Comply with Federal, State, and Local Management and Reduction Goals, Statutes, and Regulations Related to Solid Waste	Impact UTL-3, 3.16	LTS	<u>SPR UTIL- 1</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>Proposed treatment activities are prescribed burning and a limited amount of pile burning. There is no proposal to generate and/or ship solid waste such as woody biomass to a waste facility. All vegetative materials and burn waste associated with the project will be maintained on site.</i></p> <p><i>Treatment activities associated with this project are within the scope of impacts evaluated in the PEIR.</i></p>						
Other Impacts to Public Services, Utilities, and Service Systems: Would the project result in other impacts to public services, utilities, and service systems that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
<p>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.</p>	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>N/A</u>
<p><i>There is no plan to dispose of materials outside of the treatment area.</i></p>			

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
<p>Impact WIL-1: Substantially Exacerbate Fire Risk and Expose People to Uncontrolled Spread of a Wildfire</p>	Impact WIL-1, 3-17	LTS	<u>SPR HAZ- 2, 3, 4</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>Activities in the project area include the use of prescribed fire, the use of vehicles and heavy equipment to prepare control lines around treatment areas, which all have the potential to exacerbate fire risk and expose people to the uncontrolled spread of fire. CAL FIRE, a fire-</i></p>						

<i>fighting agency, recognizes and prepares for these risks when undertaking prescribed burn activities to avoid and suppress fire that has the potential for uncontrolled spread. A CalVTP project must develop a burn plan, smoke management plan, and an incident action plan (IAP) prior to implementation; as well as allocate sufficient fire resources to be onsite during burn operations to ensure fire is under control at all times. The impact of employing prescribed fire as a treatment type by this project is an impact evaluated in the PEIR.</i>						
Impact WIL-2: Expose People or Structures to Substantial Risks Related to Post-Fire Flooding or Landslides	Impact WIL-2, 3-17	LTS	SPR AQ- 3 SPR GEO- 3, 4, 5, 8	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>The project is unlikely to expose people or structures to substantial risks related to post-fire flooding or landslides because the property where prescribed burn treatment is proposed is ranch and forestland largely devoid of houses and people. Treatment units are sufficiently buffered by untreated, forested areas, and will, post-burn and prior to the wet season, have water breaks installed along exposed road surfaces and ensure existing drainage facilities are functional and adequate to handle runoff during storm events. The impact of the proposed project is within the scope impacts evaluated in the PEIR.</i>						
Other Impacts related to Wildfire: Would the project result in other impacts related to wildfire that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>There are no other impacts related to wildfire that have not been evaluated by the CalVTP PEIR.</i>						

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	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>N/A</u>
<i>CAL FIRE is the project proponent, working in conjunction with the landowner to meet their objectives of habitat restoration.</i>			

<p>SPR AD-2 Delineate Protected Resources: The project proponent will clearly define the boundaries of the treatment area and protected resources on maps for the treatment area and with highly-visible flagging or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway) prior to beginning any treatment to avoid disturbing the resource. “Protected Resources” refers to environmentally sensitive places within or adjacent to the treatment areas that would be avoided or protected to the extent feasible during planned treatment activities to sustain their natural qualities and processes. This work will be performed by a qualified person, as defined for the specific resource (e.g., qualified Registered Professional Forester or biologist). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p>SPR AD-3 Consistency with Local Plans, Policies, and Ordinances: The project proponent would design and implement the treatment in a manner that is consistent with applicable local plans (e.g., general plans, Community Wildfire Protection Plans, CAL FIRE Unit Fire Plans), policies, and ordinances to the extent the project is subject to them. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p>SPR AD-4 Public Notifications for Prescribed Burning: At least three days prior to the commencement of prescribed burning operations, the project proponent would: 1) post signs along the closest public roadway to the treatment area describing the activity and timing, and requesting persons in the area to contact a designated representative of the project proponent (contact information would be provided with the notice) if they have questions or smoke concerns; 2) publish a public interest notification in a local newspapers or other widely distributed media source describing the activity, timing, and contact information; 3) send the local county supervisor and county administrative officer (or equivalent official responsible for distribution of public information) a notification letter describing the activity, its necessity, timing, and measures being taken to protect the environment and prevent prescribed burn escape. This SPR applies only to prescribed burn treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>Prescribed burning activities shall be properly noticed at least three days in advance by:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>Contacting the management company for the property where the project is located;</i> 2) <i>Submitting a press release to the public via local radio stations;</i> 3) <i>Notifying the Mendocino County Board of Supervisors and its administrative officer.</i> 			
<p>SPR AD-5 Maintain Site Cleanliness: If trash receptacles are used on-site, the project proponent will use fully covered trash receptacles with secure lids (wildlife proof) to contain all food, food scraps, food wrappers, beverages, and other worker generated miscellaneous trash. Remove all temporary non-biodegradable flagging, trash, debris, and barriers from the project site upon completion of project activities. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During-Post	<u>CAL FIRE</u>

<i>Trash receptacles are not necessary for this project. All debris and refuse generated by the operations team shall be properly disposed of daily. Flagging or other markers used to identify protected areas shall be removed after all project activities have been fully completed within a treatment unit for the life of the project.</i>			
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	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
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.			
<i>The project was posted on the Board's CalVTP Proposed Projects viewer on March 17, 2022.</i>			
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	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
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	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>N/A</u>
<i>The project is located outside of the Coastal Zone.</i>			

EC-18: MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

Discussion

No additional comments.

Additional information:

- List of Standard Project Requirements (SPRs) and Mitigations Measures (MMs). (See Attachment A)
- Vicinity map on a USGS quad map (SPR AD-2)
 - Aerial imagery of subsequent activity area (see vicinity and location maps)
 - Subsequent activity location on Treatable Landscape & Ecoregions Map (See Attachment B) –
 - Parcel map with APN's covering all ownerships within subsequent activity area
 - Soil survey map of subsequent activity area
- Smoke Management Plan/Burn Plan (SPR AQ-2 & 3) – **SMP will be submitted/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
- Air District Asbestos Dust Control Plan (SPR AQ-5)
- Incident Action Plan (IAP) (SPR AQ-6) – **will be submitted with completion report**
- Archaeological reviews/surveys (Confidential addendum) (EC-4)
- Biological review/surveys (EC-5)
 - CNDDDB Records Search
 - Biologist Consultation/Notification
 - Water Quality consultation
 - Consult Attachment C (and Cal VTP Appendix BIO-3)
- Biological Compensation Plan (MM BIO-1c, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2f, 3b, 3c,)
- 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 (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