

4.15 PUBLIC SERVICES, UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Impact in the Program EIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered in the Program EIR	Identify Impact Significance in the Program EIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the Program EIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would This Be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the Program EIR?	Is This Impact within the Scope of the Program EIR?
Would the project:								
Impact UTIL-1: Result in Physical Impacts Associated with Provision of Sufficient Water Supplies, Including Related Infrastructure Needs	LTS	Impact UTIL-1, p. 3.16-9	Yes	NA	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact UTIL-2: Generate Solid Waste in Excess of State Standards or Exceed Local Infrastructure Capacity	SU	Impact UTIL-2, pp. 3.16-10 – 3.16-12	Yes	UTIL-1	NA	SU	No	Yes
Impact UTIL-3: Comply with Federal, State, and Local Management and Reduction Goals, Statutes, and Regulations Related to Solid Waste	LTS	Impact UTIL-2, p. 3.16-12	Yes	UTIL-1	NA	LTS	No	Yes

Notes: LTS = less than significant; SU = significant and unavoidable; NA = not applicable because there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the Program EIR for this impact.

New Public Services, Utilities and Service System Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to public services, utilities and service systems that are not evaluated in the CalVTP Program EIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion
	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant
	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

IMPACT UTIL-1

Initial and maintenance treatment would include mechanical treatment, manual treatment, prescribed burning, and targeted ground application of herbicides. Prescribed burning would require an on-site water supply (i.e., water trucks) to be available as a safety precaution. If needed to extinguish a burn, water would be supplied from water trucks. The

potential increased demand for water was examined in the Program EIR. This impact is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the Program EIR because the size of the area proposed for prescribed burning treatments, amount of water required for prescribed burning, and water source type are consistent with those analyzed in the Program EIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the Program EIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the water supply impact is also the same, as described above. No SPRs are applicable to this impact. This determination is consistent with the Program EIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the Program EIR.

IMPACT UTIL-2

Initial and maintenance treatments would generate biomass as a result of vegetation removal within the treatment areas. Biomass generated by mechanical and manual treatments would primarily be disposed of by pile burning. However, chipped or lopped and scattered debris may be left on-site, removed to a biomass facility, or piled for wildlife habitat. This impact was identified as potentially significant and unavoidable in the Program EIR because biomass hauled off-site in some parts of the treatable landscape could exceed the capacity of existing infrastructure for handling biomass. For the proposed treatment project, some plant biomass could be hauled off-site to an appropriate waste collection facility. While the amount of biomass generated is not expected to exceed the capacity of existing local infrastructure in Tehama County, because the project would generate biomass that could be hauled off-site for disposal, it would contribute to the environmental significance conclusion in the Program EIR; therefore, the purposes of CEQA compliance, this PSA/Addendum notes the impact as potentially significant and unavoidable. SPR UTIL-1 would be applicable to the proposed treatments if biomass is hauled off-site. The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the Program EIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, conditions related to biomass in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, impacts related to biomass are also the same, as described above. This determination is consistent with the Program EIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the Program EIR.

IMPACT UTIL-3

As discussed above, initial and maintenance treatments would generate biomass as a result of vegetation removal within the project area, which would be disposed of primarily through pile burning. However, there is the potential for a small amount to be disposed of off-site at an appropriate waste collection facility. The implementing entity would comply with all federal, state, and local management and reduction goals, statutes, and regulations related to solid waste. Compliance with reduction goals, statutes, and regulations related to solid waste was examined in the Program EIR. This impact is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the Program EIR because the types and amount of biomass that may need to be hauled off-site are consistent with those analyzed in the Program EIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the Program EIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the biomass conditions in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, impacts related to biomass are also the same, as described above. SPR UTIL-1 would be applicable to the proposed treatments if biomass is hauled off-site. This determination is consistent with the Program EIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the Program EIR.

NEW IMPACTS ON PUBLIC SERVICES, UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

The proposed treatments are consistent with the treatment types and activities considered in the CalVTP Program EIR. The site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatments are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP Program EIR (refer to Section 3.16.1, "Environmental Setting," and Section 3.16.2, "Regulatory Setting," in Volume II of the Final Program EIR). Including land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the Program EIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental conditions pertinent to public services, utilities, and service systems that are present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the impacts of the proposed project are also consistent with those covered in the Program EIR. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impacts not addressed in the Program EIR. Therefore, no new impact related to public services, utilities, or service systems would occur that is not covered in the Program EIR.

4.16 WILDFIRE

Impact in the Program EIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered in the Program EIR	Identify Impact Significance in the Program EIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the Program EIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would This Be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the Program EIR?	Is This Impact within the Scope of the Program EIR?
Would the project:								
Impact WIL-1: Substantially Exacerbate Fire Risk and Expose People to Uncontrolled Spread of a Wildfire	LTS	Impact WIL-1, pp. 3.17-14 – 3.17-15	Yes	AD-3 AQ-3 HAZ-2 HAZ-3 HAZ-4	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact WIL-2: Expose People or Structures to Substantial Risks Related to Postfire Flooding or Landslides	LTS	Impact WIL-2, pp. 3.17-15 – 3.17-16	Yes	AQ-3 GEO-3 GEO-4 GEO-5 GEO-8	NA	LTS	No	Yes

Notes: LTS = less than significant; NA = not applicable because there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the Program EIR for this impact.

New Wildfire Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts related to wildfire that are not evaluated in the CalVTP Program EIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion
	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant
	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

IMPACT WIL-1

Proposed vegetation treatments would include fuel breaks (shaded and non-shaded) and ecological restoration through use of mechanical treatment, manual treatment, prescribed burning, and targeted herbicide application. Vegetation treatment involving motorized equipment could pose a risk of accidental ignition. Temporary increases in risk associated with uncontrolled fire from prescribed burns could also occur. As discussed in Section 3.17.1, "Environmental Setting," in Volume II of the Final Program EIR, under "Prescribed Burn Planning and Implementation," implementing a prescribed burn requires extensive planning, including the preparation of prescription burn plans, smoke management plans, site-specific weather forecasting, public notifications, safety considerations, and ultimately favorable weather conditions so a burn can occur on a given day. Prior to implementing a prescribed burn, fire containment lines would be established by clearing vegetation surrounding the designated burn area to help prevent the accidental escape of fire. Water trucks and safety equipment would be staged on-site as necessary.

The potential increase in exposure to wildfire during implementation of treatments was examined in the Program EIR. Increased wildfire risk associated with the use of heavy equipment in vegetated areas and during prescribed burns is within the scope of the Program EIR because the types of equipment and treatment duration and the types of prescribed burn methods proposed as part of the project are consistent with those analyzed in the Program EIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the Program EIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the wildfire risk is essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape; therefore, the wildfire impact is also the same,

as described above. SPRs applicable to this treatment are AD-3, AQ-3, HAZ-2, HAZ-3, and HAZ-4. This impact of the proposed project is consistent with the Program EIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the Program EIR.

IMPACT WIL-2

Vegetation treatment activities include mechanical treatment, manual treatment, prescribed burning, and targeted herbicide application, which could exacerbate fire risk as described in Impact WIL-1 above. The potential for post-fire landslides and flooding was evaluated in the Program EIR. The potential exposure of people or structures to post-fire landslides and flooding are within the scope of the activities and impacts covered in the Program EIR because the equipment types and duration, and methods of prescribed burn implementation are consistent with those analyzed in the Program EIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed project area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the Program EIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the wildfire risk of the project area is essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape; therefore, the wildfire impact is also the same, as described above. SPRs applicable to this impact are AQ-3, GEO-3 through GEO-5, and GEO-8. Although most mechanical treatment would occur from existing roads or skid trails or on flat to moderate slopes, SPR GEO-8 would apply if a treatment area contains steep slopes. Furthermore, because the treatments reduce wildfire risk, they would also decrease post wildfire landslide and flooding risk in areas that could otherwise burn in a high-severity wildfire without treatment. This impact of the proposed project is consistent with the Program EIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the Program EIR.

NEW IMPACTS ON WILDFIRE

The proposed treatments are consistent with the treatment types and activities considered in the CalVTP Program EIR. The site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment project are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP Program EIR (refer to Section 3.17.1, "Environmental Setting," and Section 3.17.2, "Regulatory Setting," in Volume II of the Final Program EIR). Including land from outside the CalVTP treatable landscape in the proposed project area constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the Program EIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions pertinent to wildfire that are present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those covered in the Program EIR. No changed circumstances would give rise to new significant impacts not addressed in the Program EIR. Therefore, no new impact related to wildfire would occur that is not covered in the Program EIR.

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Attachment A

**Mitigation Monitoring and
Reporting Program
for the Collins Pine Vegetation
Treatment Project**

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the State CEQA Guidelines (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21081.6 and State CEQA Guidelines Sections 15091[d] and 15097) require public agencies “to adopt a reporting and monitoring program for changes to the project which it has adopted or made a condition of project approval to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment.” A mitigation monitoring and reporting program (MMRP) is required for approval of the proposed project because the Project-Specific Analysis/Addendum to the California Vegetation Treatment Program (CalVTP) Program Environmental Impact Report (Program EIR) (PSA/Addendum) identifies potential significant adverse impacts and all feasible mitigation measures have been adopted. Standard project requirements (SPRs), which are part of the project description, have been incorporated to avoid or minimize adverse effects. Where potentially significant impacts remain after application of SPRs, mitigation measures have been identified to further reduce and/or compensate for those impacts. While only mitigation measures are required to be covered in an MMRP, both SPRs and mitigation are included in this MMRP to assist in implementation of all environmental protection features of later activities consistent with the CalVTP Program EIR.

PURPOSE OF MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

This MMRP has been prepared to facilitate the implementation of SPRs and mitigation measures. The attached table presents the text of each SPR and mitigation measure from the CalVTP Program EIR that is applicable to the project, the timing of its planned implementation, the implementing entity, and the entity with monitoring responsibility. The numbering of SPRs and mitigation measures follows the numbering used in the Program EIR. SPRs and mitigation measures that are referenced more than once in the PSA/Addendum are not duplicated in the MMRP. Instructions for project-specific implementation of certain SPRs and Mitigation Measures has been added to tailor the specific impact avoidance and minimization actions relevant to the proposed treatments, agency standard practices, and the conditions and resources present within each treatment site. In addition, non-substantive clarifying edits to mitigation measures in the Program EIR are shown in underline and strikethrough. In all cases, the additional project-specific implementation instruction and clarifying edits to mitigation measures maintain the SPRs and mitigation measures as equivalent or more effective than those presented in the Program EIR.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Resource Conservation District of Tehama County (RCDTC) is the lead agency under CEQA. The RCDTC will enter into a partnership with Collins Pine Company (Collins; the implementing entity) to implement the proposed treatments. RCDTC’s Board will approve a resolution establishing the partnership and delegate implementation of the MMRP to Collins. The partnership may entail the provision of resources to Collins including funding for treatments through grants, staffing, and technical input.

Unless otherwise specified herein, Collins is responsible for implementing the SPRs and mitigation measures according to the specifications provided for each measure and for demonstrating that the action has been successfully completed. As the CEQA lead agency, RCDTC has delegated responsibility to Collins to confirm that implementation of mitigation measures and SPRs occurs in accordance with the MMRP, pursuant to Section 15097(a) of the State CEQA Guidelines.

As defined in the CalVTP Program EIR and the PSA/Addendum, the project proponent is a public agency that provides funding for vegetation treatment or has land ownership, land management, or other regulatory responsibility in the treatable landscape and is seeking to fund, authorize, or implement vegetation treatments consistent with the CalVTP. The SPRs and mitigation measures in this MMRP direct the project proponent to implement actions to avoid, minimize and mitigate impacts. As the implementing entity and reflecting delegation by RCDTC, Collins will implement the SPRs and mitigation measures. “Project proponent,” as used in the SPRs and mitigation measures refers to Collins.

REPORTING

Pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15097(a), RCDTC has delegated monitoring and reporting responsibilities to Collins, who accepted this delegation. Collins shall document and describe the compliance of the project treatment work with the required SPRs and mitigation measures either by adapting the project-specific MMRP table or preparing a separate post-project implementation report pursuant to the requirements of SPR AD-7.

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM TABLE

The categories identified in the attached MMRP table are described below.

- ▶ **SPRs and Mitigation Measures** – This column provides the text of the applicable SPR or adopted mitigation measure.
- ▶ **Timing** – This column identifies the time frame in which the SPR or mitigation measure will be implemented.
- ▶ **Implementing Entity** – This column identifies the party responsible for implementing the SPR or mitigation measure.
- ▶ **Verifying/Monitoring Entity** – This column identifies the party responsible for verifying and monitoring implementation of the SPR or mitigation measure.

QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCE MEASURES

The biological and cultural resource SPRs and mitigation measures in the attached MMRP table require that qualified individuals implement components of the measures. The CalVTP Program EIR requirements listed below will be met to be considered qualified and may be performed by individuals of various titles (including biologist, botanist, ecologist, Registered Professional Forester (RPF), biological technician, or supervised designees working at the direction of a qualified professional) as long as they are qualified for the task at hand.

Archaeologically Trained Resource Professional: To be qualified, an archaeologically-trained resource professional would hold a valid Archaeological Training Certificate issued by CAL FIRE and the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection or equivalent state or local agency training or certification. Work performed by an archaeologically-trained resource professional must be reviewed and approved by a qualified archaeologist.

Qualified Archaeologist: To be qualified, an archaeologist would hold a Prehistoric Archeology, Historic Archeology, Conservation, Cultural Anthropology, or Curation degree from an accredited university and meet the Secretary of Interior's Qualifications Standards (36 CFR Part 61). The project proponent will review the resume and approve the qualifications of the archaeologists.

Qualified RPF or Biological Technician: To be qualified, an RPF or biological technician would 1) be knowledgeable in relevant species life histories and ecology, 2) be able to correctly identify relevant species and habitats, 3) have experience conducting biological monitoring of relevant species or resources, and 4) be knowledgeable about state and federal laws regarding the protection of special-status species. The project proponent will review the resume and approve the qualifications of RPFs or biological technicians.

Qualified RPF or Biologist: To be qualified, an RPF or biologist would hold a wildlife biology, botany, ecology, forestry, or other relevant degree from an accredited university and: 1) be knowledgeable in relevant species life histories and ecology, 2) be able to correctly identify relevant species and habitats, 3) have experience conducting field surveys of relevant species or resources, 4) be knowledgeable about survey protocols, 5) be knowledgeable about state and federal laws regarding the protection of special-status species, and 6) have experience with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) and Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS). The project proponent will review the resume and approve the qualifications of RPFs or biologists. If species-specific protocol surveys are performed, surveys would be conducted by qualified RPFs or biologists with the minimum qualifications required by the appropriate protocols, including having CDFW or US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) approval to conduct such surveys, if required by certain protocols.

Qualified RPF or Botanist: To be qualified, an RPF or botanist would 1) be knowledgeable about plant taxonomy, 2) be familiar with plants of the region, including special-status plants and sensitive natural communities, 3) have experience conducting floristic botanical field surveys as described in CDFW "Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities" (current version dated March 20, 2018), or experience conducting such botanical field surveys under the direction of an experienced botanical field surveyor, 4) be familiar with the *California Manual of Vegetation* (Sawyer et al. 2009 or current version, including updated natural communities data at <http://vegetation.cnps.org/>), and 5) be familiar with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to plants and plant collecting. The project proponent will review the resume and approve the qualifications of RPFs or botanists.

Standard Project Requirements		Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
Administrative Standard Project Requirements					
SPR AD-1 Project Proponent Coordination: For treatments coordinated with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), CAL FIRE will 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 will also discuss the details of the burn plan in the incident action plan (IAP). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.		Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company
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, including treatment maintenance.		Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company
SPR AD-3 Consistency with Local Plans, Policies, and Ordinances: The project proponent will 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, including treatment maintenance.		Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company
SPR AD-4 Public Notifications for Prescribed Burning: At least three days prior to the commencement of prescribed burning operations, the project proponent will: 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 will be provided with the notice) if they have questions or smoke concerns; 2) publish a public interest notification in a local newspaper 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, including treatment maintenance.		Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	At least three days prior to prescribed burn treatment activities	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
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, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	During treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company
SPR AD-6 Public Notifications for Treatment Projects. One to three days prior to the commencement of a treatment activity, the project proponent will 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 will 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.	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	One to three days prior to treatment activities	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company
SPR AD-7 Provide Information on Proposed, Approved, and Completed Treatment Projects. For any vegetation treatment project using the CalVTP Program EIR for CEQA compliance, the project proponent will provide the information listed below to the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection (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. Information on proposed projects (PSA in progress): ▶ GIS data that include project location (as a point), <u>or project latitude/longitude</u>; ▶ project size (typically acres); ▶ treatment types and activities; and ▶ contact information for a representative of the project proponent. <u>The project proponent will provide information on the proposed project to the Board or CAL FIRE as early as feasible in the planning phase. The project proponent will provide this information to the Board or CAL FIRE with sufficient lead time to allow those agencies to make the information available to the public at least two weeks prior to project approval. The project proponent may also make information available to the public via other mechanisms (e.g., the proponent's own website).</u> Information on approved projects (PSA complete): ▶ A completed PSA Environmental Checklist; ▶ A completed Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (using Attachment A to the Environmental Checklist);	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to, during, and following treatment Information on the proposed project (PSA/Addendum in progress) was submitted to CAL FIRE on March 16, 2023.	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
▶ GIS data that include a polygon(s) of the project area, showing the extent of each treatment type included in the project (ecological restoration, fuel break, WUI fuel reduction) Information on completed projects <u>(following initial treatment)</u>: ▶ GIS data that include a polygon(s) of the treated area, showing the extent of each treatment type implemented (ecological restoration, fuel break, WUI fuel reduction) ▶ A post-project implementation report (referred to by CAL FIRE as a Completion Report) that includes ▪ Size of treated area (typically acres); ▪ Treatment types and activities; ▪ Dates of work; ▪ A list of the SPRs and mitigation measures that were implemented ▪ Any explanations regarding implementation if required by SPRs and mitigation measures (e.g., explanation for feasibility determination required by SPR BIO-12; explanation for reduction of a no-disturbance buffer below the general minimum size described in Mitigation Measures BIO-1a and BIO-2b). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.				
Aesthetic and Visual Resource Standard Project Requirements				
SPR AES-1 Vegetation Thinning and Edge Feathering: The project proponent will thin and feather adjacent vegetation to break up or screen linear edges of the clearing and mimic forms of natural clearings as reasonable or appropriate for vegetation conditions. In general, thinning and feathering in irregular patches of varying densities, as well as a gradation of tall to short vegetation at the clearing edge, will achieve a natural transitional appearance. The contrast of a distinct clearing edge will be faded into this transitional band. This SPR only applies to mechanical and manual treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	During treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company
SPR AES-2 Avoid Staging within Viewsheds: The project proponent will store all treatment-related materials, including vehicles, vegetation treatment debris, and equipment, outside of the viewshed of public trails, parks, recreation areas, and roadways to the extent feasible. The project proponent will also locate materials staging and storage areas outside of the viewshed of public trails, parks, recreation areas, and roadways to the extent feasible. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	During treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Standard Project Requirements		Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
SPR AES-3 Provide Vegetation Screening: The project proponent will preserve sufficient vegetation within, at the edge of, or adjacent to treatment areas to screen views from public trails, parks, recreation areas, and roadways as reasonable or appropriate for vegetation conditions. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.		Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	During treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company
Air Quality Standard Project Requirements					
SPR AQ-1 Comply with Air Quality Regulations: The project proponent will comply with the applicable air quality requirements of air districts within whose jurisdiction the project is located. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.		Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	During treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company
SPR AQ-2 Submit Smoke Management Plan: The project proponent will submit a smoke management plan for all prescribed burns to the applicable air district, in accordance with 17 CCR Section 80160. Pursuant to this regulation a smoke management plan will not be required for burns less than 10 acres that also will not be conducted near smoke sensitive areas, unless otherwise directed by the air district. Burning will only be conducted in compliance with the burn authorization program of the applicable air district(s) having jurisdiction over the treatment area. Example of a smoke management plan is in Appendix PD-2. This SPR applies only to prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.		Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to prescribed burn treatment activities	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company
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. The burn plan will include a fire behavior model output of First Order Fire Effects Model and BEHAVE or other fire behavior modeling simulation and that is performed by a qualified fire behavior technical specialist that predicts fire behavior, calculates consumption of fuels, tree mortality, predicted emissions, greenhouse gas emissions, and soil heating. The project proponent will minimize soil burn severity from broadcast burning to reduce the potential for runoff and soil erosion. The burn plan will be created with input from a qualified technician or certified State burn boss. This SPR applies only to prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.		Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to prescribed burn treatment activities; does not apply to pile burning	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company
SPR AQ-4 Minimize Dust: To minimize dust during treatment activities, the project proponent will implement the following measures: Limit the speed of vehicles and equipment traveling on unpaved areas to 4525 miles per hour to reduce fugitive dust emissions. <u>If fugitive dust emissions are visible, vehicle and equipment speeds will be reduced to 15 miles per hour in accordance with the California Air Resources Board (CARB) Fugitive Dust protocol.</u>		Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	During treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
▶ If road use creates excessive dust, the project proponent will wet appurtenant, unpaved, dirt roads using water trucks or treat roads with a non-toxic chemical dust suppressant (e.g., emulsion polymers, organic material) during dry, dusty conditions. Any dust suppressant product used will be environmentally benign (i.e., non-toxic to plants and will not negatively impact water quality) and its use will not be prohibited by CARB, US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), or the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). The project proponent will not over-water exposed areas such that the water results in runoff. The type of dust suppression method will be selected by the project proponent based on soil, traffic, site-specific conditions, and air quality regulations. ▶ Remove visible dust, silt, or mud tracked-out on to public paved roadways where sufficient water supplies and access to water is available. The project proponent will remove dust, silt, and mud from vehicles at the conclusion of each workday, or at a minimum of every 24 hours for continuous treatment activities any time it is visibly being tracked out onto public roadways, in accordance with Vehicle Code Section 23113. ▶ Suspend ground-disturbing treatment activities, including land clearing and bulldozer lines, when there is visible dust transport (particulate pollution) outside the treatment boundary, if the particulate emissions may "cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public, or that endanger the comfort, repose, health, or safety of any of those persons or the public, or that cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property," per Health and Safety Code Section 41700. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.				
SPR AQ-6: Prescribed Burn Safety Procedures. Prescribed burns planned and managed by non-CAL FIRE crews will follow all safety procedures required of CAL FIRE crew, including the implementation of an approved Incident Action Plan (IAP). The IAP will include the burn dates; burn hours; weather limitations; the specific burn prescription; a communications plan; a medical plan; a traffic plan; and special instructions such as minimizing smoke impacts to specific local roadways. The IAP will also assign responsibilities for coordination with the appropriate air district, such as conducting onsite briefings, posting notifications, weather monitoring during burning, and other burn related preparations. This SPR applies only to prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	During prescribed burn treatment activities	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Standard Project Requirements		Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
Archaeological, Historical, and Tribal Cultural Resources Standard Project Requirements					
SPR CUL-1 Conduct Record Search: An archaeological and historical resource record search will be conducted per the applicable state or local agency procedures. Instead of conducting a new search, the project proponent may use recent record searches containing the treatment area requested by a landowner or other public agency in accordance applicable agency guidance. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.		Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to treatment Record search of project area and 0.25-mile buffer surrounding project area has been conducted; see PSA/Addendum for a summary of results.	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company
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. Using the appropriate Native Americans Contact List, the project proponent will notify the California Native American Tribes in the counties where the treatment activity is located. The notification will contain the following: ▶ A written description of the treatment location and boundaries. ▶ Brief narrative of the treatment objectives. ▶ A description of the activities used (e.g., prescribed burning, mastication) and associated acreages. ▶ A map of the treatment area at a sufficient scale to indicate the spatial extent of activities. ▶ A request for information regarding potential impacts to cultural resources from the proposed treatment. ▶ A detailed description of the depth of excavation, if ground disturbance is expected. In addition, the project proponent will contact the NAHC for a review of their Sacred Lands File. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.		Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to treatment Tribes have been contacted and Sacred Lands File (SLF) query completed; see PSA/Addendum for a summary of consultation and SLF results.	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company
SPR-CUL-3 Pre-field Research: The project proponent will conduct research prior to implementing treatments as part of the cultural resource investigation. The purpose of this research is to properly inform survey design, based on the types of resources likely to be encountered within the treatment area, and to be prepared to interpret, record, and evaluate these findings within the context of local history and prehistory. The qualified archaeologist and/or archaeologically-trained resource professional will review records, study maps, read pertinent ethnographic, archaeological, and historical literature specific to the area being studied, and conduct other tasks to maximize the		Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
effectiveness of the survey. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.				
SPR CUL-4 Archaeological Surveys: The project proponent will coordinate with an archaeologically-trained resource professional and/or qualified archaeologist to conduct a site-specific survey of the treatment area. The survey methodology (e.g., pedestrian survey, subsurface investigation) depends on whether the area has a low, moderate, or high sensitivity for resources, which is based on whether the records search, pre-field research, and/or Native American consultation identifies archaeological or historical resources near or within the treatment area. A survey report will be completed for every cultural resource survey completed. The specific requirements will comply with the applicable state or local agency procedures. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company
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. The project proponent, in consultation with culturally affiliated tribe(s), will develop effective protection measures for important cultural resources located within treatment areas. These measures may include adjusting the treatment location or design to entirely avoid cultural resource locations or changing treatment activities so that damaging effects to cultural resources will not occur. These protection measures will be written in clear, enforceable language, and will be included in the survey report in accordance with applicable state or local agency procedures. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance. <u>Project-Specific Request by Tribe:</u> <u>If cultural resources are identified within a treatment area and are determined to be indigenous in nature, the archaeologically-trained resource professional and/or qualified archaeologist will notify the culturally-affiliated tribe (currently Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians). The tribe will work with the project proponent as outlined in SPR CUL-6.</u> <u>Additionally, if Native American remains are encountered, the Treatment Protocol for Handling Human Remains, provided by the Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians shall be implemented.</u>	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to and during treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
SPR CUL-6 Treatment of Tribal Cultural Resources: The project proponent, in consultation with the culturally affiliated tribe(s), will develop effective protection measures for important tribal cultural resources located within treatment areas. These measures may include adjusting the treatment location or design to entirely avoid cultural resource locations or changing treatment activities so that damaging effects to cultural resources will not occur. The project proponent will provide the tribe(s) the opportunity to submit comments and participate in consultation to resolve issues of concern. The project proponent will defer implementing the treatment until the tribe approves protection measures, or if agreement cannot be reached after a good-faith effort, the proponent determines that any or all feasible measures have been implemented, where feasible, and the resource is either avoided or protected. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance. <u>Project-Specific Request by Tribe:</u> <u>If tribal cultural resources are identified within a treatment area and determined to be significant by the culturally affiliated tribe(s) (currently Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians), the site will be temporarily flagged. Any flagging will be removed after treatment to maintain the confidentiality of the site location.</u> <u>Measures to avoid impacts to an identified tribal cultural resource during treatment may include the following:</u> ▶ <u>Dense vegetation within the site boundaries will be hand-cleared.</u> ▶ <u>Duff will be removed from bedrock mortars and other modified features.</u> ▶ <u>The culturally affiliated tribe will be invited to inspect the resource after vegetation clearing to reassess the site boundary and will be invited to be present when treatment activities are occurring within an identified tribal cultural resource.</u> ▶ <u>Heavy equipment and herbicides will not be used within the site boundary, as delineated by the protective flagging or marking.</u> ▶ <u>Trees within or near the boundaries of the site may be felled directionally out of the sites, so long as their removal will not affect contributing elements to the site, such as artifacts, features or cultural soils. When tree removal occurs within the boundaries of sites, then the stumps should not be removed, but may be ground down. This minimizes the potential to impact subsurface cultural resources.</u>	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to and during treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Standard Project Requirements		Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
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. Within a buffer of 100 feet of the built historical resource, there will be no prescribed burning or mechanical treatment activities. Buffers less than 100 feet for built historical resources will only be used after consultation with and receipt of written approval from a qualified archaeologist. If the records search does not identify known historical resources in the treatment area, but structures (i.e., buildings, bridges, roadways) over 50 years old that have not been evaluated for historic significance are present in the treatment area, they will similarly be avoided. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.		Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to and during treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company
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. Workers will be trained to halt work if archaeological resources are encountered on a treatment site and the treatment method consists of physical disturbance of land surfaces (e.g., soil disturbance). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance. <u>Project-Specific Request by Tribe:</u> The project proponent will include information provided by the Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians, including the distribution of a tribal cultural resource flyer, during the required cultural resource training.		Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to and during treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company
Biological Resources Standard Project Requirements					
SPR BIO-1: Review and Survey Project-Specific Biological Resources. The project proponent will require a qualified RPF or biologist to conduct a data review and reconnaissance-level survey prior to treatment, no more than one year prior to the submittal of the PSA, and no more than one year between completion of the PSA and implementation of the treatment project. The data reviewed will include the biological resources setting, species and sensitive natural communities tables, and habitat information in this Program EIR for the ecoregion(s) where the treatment will occur. It will also include review of the best available, current data for the area, including vegetation mapping data, species distribution/range information, CNDDB, California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California, relevant BIOS queries, and relevant general and regional plans. Reconnaissance-level biological surveys will be general surveys that include visual and auditory inspection for biological resources to help determine the environmental setting of a project site. The qualified surveyor will 1.) identify and document sensitive resources, such as riparian or		Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to treatment Biological reconnaissance survey occurred on July 10-11, 2023	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
other sensitive habitats; sensitive natural community, wetlands, or wildlife nursery site or habitat (including bird nests), and 2.) assess the suitability of habitat for special-status plant and animal species. The surveyor will also record any incidental wildlife observations. For each treatment project, habitat assessments will be completed at a time of year that is appropriate for identifying habitat and no more than one year prior to the submittal of the PSA, unless it can be demonstrated in the PSA that habitat assessments older than one year remain valid (e.g., site conditions are unchanged and no treatment activity has occurred since the assessment). If more than one year passes between completion of the PSA and initiation of the treatment project, the project proponent will verify the continued accuracy of the PSA prior to beginning the treatment project by reviewing for any data updates and/or visiting the site to verify conditions. Based on the results of the data review and reconnaissance-level survey, the project proponent, in consultation with a qualified RPF or biologist, will determine which one of the following best characterizes the treatment:				
1. Suitable Habitat Is Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Clearly Avoided. If, based on the data review and reconnaissance-level survey, the qualified RPF or biologist determines that suitable habitat for sensitive biological resources is present but adverse effects on the suitable habitat can clearly be avoided through one of the following methods, the avoidance mechanism will be implemented prior to initiating treatment and will remain in effect throughout the treatment: a. by physically avoiding the suitable habitat, or b. by conducting treatment outside of the season when a sensitive resource could be present within the suitable habitat or outside the season of sensitivity (e.g., outside of special-status bird nesting season, during dormant season of sensitive annual or geophytic plant species, or outside of maternity and rearing season at wildlife nursery sites). Physical avoidance will include flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway) to delineate the boundary of the avoidance area around the suitable habitat. For physical avoidance, a buffer may be implemented as determined necessary by the qualified RPF or biologist. Project-Specific Implementation ▶ The CDFW Special Animals List will be reviewed annually to determine if the status of any species has changed. <u>Special-status plants</u> ▶ To avoid impacts on non-ESA and -CESA annual and perennial geophyte species identified in Table 4.5-2 of the PSA, non-ground-disturbing treatment activities	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to and during treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
(i.e., manual treatments; prescribed burning, herbicide application) will be implemented only during the dormant season for these species (i.e., when the plant has no aboveground parts), which would generally occur during the winter, if feasible. If the limited operating period for annual and perennial geophyte species (i.e., only non-ground-disturbing treatment activities conducted during the dormant season) is determined to be infeasible, then protocol-level surveys will be required per SPR BIO-7. Note that ground-disturbing treatment activities (i.e., mechanical treatments) may result in impacts on these plant species even when dormant, and will not be conducted without prior implementation of SPR BIO-7). <u>Special-status wildlife</u> ▶ To avoid impacts on California red-legged frogs in aquatic habitat: ▪ During the wet season (i.e., starting with the first frontal rain system depositing a minimum of 0.25 inch of rain after October 15 and ending on April 15), the following measures will be implemented: • A 300-foot no-disturbance buffer will be applied to Class I streams, Class II streams with water, permanent ponds, and wetlands which meet the definition of aquatic breeding habitat suitable for the species as determined by a qualified RPF or biologist; • A 30-foot no-disturbance buffer will be applied to Class I streams that do not meet the definition of aquatic breeding habitat suitable for the species as determined by a qualified RPF or biologist, dry Class II streams, and Class III streams; and • No mechanical treatments will occur within 75 feet of Class I streams that do not meet the definition of aquatic breeding habitat suitable for the species as determined by a qualified RPF or biologist, and dry Class II streams. ▪ During the dry season (i.e., starting April 15 and ending with the first frontal rain system depositing a minimum of 0.25 inch of rain after October 15), a 30-foot no-disturbance buffer will be applied to all Class I, Class II and Class III streams, permanent ponds, and wetlands, which meet the definition of aquatic habitat suitable for California red-legged frog as determined by a qualified RPF or biologist. ▪ Further, year-around measures will require all trees to be felled away from aquatic habitat suitable for California red-legged frogs, and no pile burning within 300 feet of these aquatic habitats. ▪ If these buffers are determined to be infeasible, SPR BIO-10 will apply.				

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
▶ To avoid impacts on Cascades frog, a no-disturbance buffer of 20 feet will be implemented adjacent to all perennial (i.e., Class I and Class II) streams, ponds, and wet meadows, if feasible. If the 20-foot no-disturbance buffer is determined to be infeasible for certain treatments, then SPR BIO-10 will be implemented within suitable habitat areas. ▶ To avoid impacts on foothill yellow-legged frog, a no-disturbance buffer of 200 feet will be implemented prior to commencement of treatment activities adjacent to all perennial (i.e., Class I and Class II) streams, if feasible. If the 200-foot no-disturbance buffer is determined to be infeasible for certain treatments, then SPR BIO-10 will be implemented. ▶ To avoid impacts on western pond turtle, a no-disturbance buffer of 1,500 feet will be implemented around suitable aquatic habitat into suitable upland habitat. If the 1,500-foot no-disturbance buffer is not feasible for certain treatments, then SPR BIO-10 will be implemented. ▶ To avoid impacts on California spotted owl, a qualified RPF or biologist will review California spotted owl occurrence data in the CNDDB. In addition, Collins will contact USFS biologists from Lassen National Forest to obtain any recent survey and occurrence data for California spotted owl that have not been made publicly available (e.g., in the CNDDB). If present, potential impacts on the nesting occurrence will be avoided by implementing a limited operating period within 0.25 mile of the occurrence during the spotted owl nesting season (March 1–August 15) for mechanical treatments, manual treatments, prescribed burning, and herbicide application. ▪ Additionally, Collins will coordinate with Sierra Pacific Industries (SPI) on recent survey and occurrence data for California spotted owl on SPI lands that are within 0.25-mile of the project boundary. ▶ To avoid impacts on other special-status birds (American peregrine falcon, bald eagle, greater sandhill crane, golden eagle, northern goshawk, olive-sided flycatcher, willow flycatcher, and yellow-breasted chat) treatments will be conducted outside of the nesting season (February 1 through August 31). If it is not feasible to avoid certain treatments during the nesting bird season, then SPR BIO-10 will be implemented. Impacts to great gray owl cannot be avoided using this protocol for the project so SPR BIO-10 applies. ▶ To avoid impacts on western bumble bee, a limited operating period for prescribed burning, mechanical or manual treatment, or herbicide application in meadows and grasslands from April through September (i.e., flight season) will be				

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
implemented, if feasible. If the limited operating period is determined to be infeasible, then SPR BIO-10 will be implemented. ▶ To avoid impacts on fisher, within habitat determined to be suitable for the species by a qualified RPF or biologist, a limited operating period for mechanical treatments, broadcast burning, and pile burning activities conducted mechanically from March 1 to June 30 will be implemented, if feasible. If conducting some mechanical, prescribed burning, or pile burning conducted mechanically outside of the fisher maternity season (i.e., the period during which young will be present in a den, approximately May 1–June 30) is determined to be infeasible for certain treatments, then SPR BIO-10 will be implemented. ▶ To avoid impacts to special-status bat maternity roosts, avoid mechanical treatments, manual treatments, and prescribed burning during the bat maternity season (April 1 through August 31). If it is not feasible to avoid the bat maternity season SPR BIO-10 will be implemented. ▶ To avoid impacts on ringtail, mechanical treatments, manual snag removal, broadcast burning and pile burning activities conducted mechanically will not be implemented during the ringtail maternity season (April 15 through June 30) within habitats suitable for the species. If it is not feasible to avoid mechanical treatments, manual snag removal, or broadcast burning activities during the maternity season within habitats suitable for ringtail, SPR BIO-10 will be implemented. ▶ To avoid impacts on Sierra Nevada red fox, treatments will be conducted outside of the winter season. If it is not feasible to conduct treatments during the winter season, SPR BIO-10 will be implemented. ▶ To avoid impacts on Sierra Nevada snowshoe hare, within habitat determined to be suitable for the species by a qualified RPF or biologist, a limited operating period for mechanical treatments and prescribed burning activities from April 1 to August 31 will be implemented, if feasible. If conducting some mechanical and prescribed burning treatments outside of the Sierra Nevada snowshoe hare maternity season (April 1–August 31) is determined to be infeasible for certain treatments, then SPR BIO-10 will be implemented. 2. Suitable Habitat is Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Clearly Avoided. Further review and surveys will be conducted to determine presence/absence of sensitive biological resources that may be affected, as described in the SPRs below. Further review may include contacting USFWS, National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries, CDFW, CNPS, or local resource agencies as necessary to determine the potential for special-status species or other sensitive				

Standard Project Requirements		Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
biological resources to be affected by the treatment activity. Focused or protocol-level surveys will be conducted as necessary to determine presence/absence. If protocol surveys are conducted, survey procedures will adhere to methodologies approved by resource agencies and the scientific community, such as those that are available on the CDFW webpage at: https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Survey-Protocols. Specific survey requirements are addressed for each resource type in relevant SPRs (e.g., additional survey requirements are presented for special-status plants in SPR BIO-7). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.					
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. The training will describe the appropriate work practices necessary to effectively implement the biological SPRs and mitigation measures and to comply with the applicable environmental laws and regulations. The training will include the identification, relevant life history information, and avoidance of pertinent special-status species; identification and avoidance of sensitive natural communities and habitats with the potential to occur in the treatment area; impact minimization procedures; and reporting requirements. The training will instruct workers when it is appropriate to stop work and allow wildlife encountered during treatment activities to leave the area unharmed and when it is necessary to report encounters to a qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician. The qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician will immediately contact CDFW or USFWS, as appropriate, if any wildlife protected by the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) or Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) is encountered and cannot leave the site on its own (without being handled). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.		Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to and during treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company
Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats					
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, the project proponent will: require a qualified RPF or biologist to perform a protocol-level survey following the CDFW "Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities" (current version dated March 20, 2018) of the treatment area prior to the start of treatment activities for sensitive natural communities and sensitive habitats. Sensitive natural		Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
communities will be identified using the best means possible, including keying them out using the most current edition of <i>A Manual of California Vegetation</i> (including updated natural communities data at http://vegetation.cnps.org/), or referring to relevant reports (e.g., reports found on the VegCAMP website). map and digitally record, using a Global Positioning System (GPS), the limits of any potential sensitive habitat and sensitive natural community identified in the treatment area. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.				
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 by implementing the following within riparian habitats: - Retain at least 75 percent of the overstory and 50 percent of the understory canopy of native riparian vegetation within the limits of riparian habitat identified and mapped during surveys conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-3. Native riparian vegetation will be retained in a well distributed multi-storied stand composed of a diversity of species similar to that found before the start of treatment activities. - Treatments will be limited to removal of uncharacteristic fuel loads (e.g., removing dead or dying vegetation), trimming/limbing of woody species as necessary to reduce ladder fuels, and select thinning of vegetation to restore densities that are characteristic of healthy stands of the riparian vegetation types characteristic of the region. This includes hand removal (or mechanized removal where topography allows) of dead or dying riparian trees and shrubs, invasive plant removal, selective thinning, and removal of encroaching upland species. - Removal of large, native riparian hardwood trees (e.g., willow, ash, maple, oak, alder, sycamore, cottonwood) will be minimized to the extent feasible and 75 percent of the pretreatment native riparian hardwood tree canopy will be retained. Because tree size varies depending on vegetation type present and site conditions, the tree size retention parameter will be determined on a site-specific basis depending on vegetation type present and setting; however, live, healthy, native trees that are considered large for that type of tree and large relative to other trees in that location will be retained. A scientifically-based, project-specific explanation substantiating the retention size parameter for native riparian hardwood tree removal will be provided in the Biological Resources Discussion of the PSA. Consideration of factors such as site hydrology, erosion potential,	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to and during treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
suitability of wildlife habitat, presence of sufficient seed trees, light availability, and changes in stream shading may inform the tree size retention requirements. ▶ Removed trees will be felled away from adjacent streams or waterbodies and piled outside of the riparian vegetation zone (unless there is an ecological reason to do otherwise that is approved by applicable regulatory agencies, such as adding large woody material to a stream to enhance fish habitat, e.g., see <i>Accelerated Wood Recruitment and Timber Operations: Process Guidance from the California Timber Harvest Review Team Agencies and National Marine Fisheries Service</i>). ▶ Vegetation removal that could reduce stream shading and increase stream temperatures will be avoided. ▶ Ground disturbance within riparian habitats will be limited to the minimum necessary to implement effective treatments. This will consist of the minimum disturbance area necessary to reduce hazardous fuels and return the riparian community to a natural fire regime (i.e., Condition Class 1) considering historic fire return intervals, climate change, and land use constraints. ▶ Only hand application of herbicides approved for use in aquatic environments will be allowed and only during low-flow periods or when seasonal streams are dry. ▶ The project proponent will notify CDFW <u>when required by</u> pursuant to California Fish and Game Code Section 1602 prior to implementing any treatment activities in riparian habitats. Notification will identify the treatment activities, map the vegetation to be removed, identify the impact avoidance identification methods to be used (e.g., flagging), and appropriate protections for the retention of shaded riverine habitat, including buffers and other applicable measures to prevent erosion into the waterway. ▶ In consideration of spatial variability of riparian vegetation types and condition and consistent with California Forest Practice Rules Section 916.9(v) (February 2019 version), a different set of vegetation retention standards and protection measures from those specified in the above bullets may be implemented on a site-specific basis if the qualified RPF and the project proponent demonstrate through substantial evidence that alternative design measures provide a more effective means of achieving the treatment objectives and would result in effects to the Beneficial Functions of Riparian Zones equal or more favorable than those expected to result from application of the above measures. Deviation from the above design specifications, different protection measures and design standards will only be approved when the treatment plan incorporates an evaluation of beneficial functions of the riparian habitat and with written concurrence from CDFW.				

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.				
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. An ecological definition of type conversion is used in the CalVTP Program EIR for assessment of environmental effects: a change from a vegetation type dominated by native shrub species that are characteristic of chaparral and coastal sage scrub vegetation alliances to a vegetation type characterized predominantly by weedy herbaceous cover or annual grasslands. For the Program EIR, type conversion is considered in terms of habitat function, which is defined here as the arrangement and capability of habitat features to provide refuge, food source, and reproduction habitat to plants and animals, and thereby contribute to the conservation of biological and genetic diversity and evolutionary processes (de Groot et al. 2002). Some modification of habitat characteristics may occur provided habitat function is maintained (i.e., the location, essential habitat features, and species supported are not substantially changed). During the reconnaissance-level survey required in SPR BIO-1, a qualified RPF or biologist will identify chaparral and coastal sage scrub vegetation to the alliance level and determine the condition class and fire return interval departure of the chaparral and/or coastal sage scrub present in each treatment area. For all treatment types in chaparral and coastal sage scrub, the project proponent, in consultation with a qualified RPF or qualified biologist will: ▶ Develop a treatment design that avoids environmental effects of type conversion in chaparral and coastal sage scrub vegetation alliances, which will include evaluating and determining the appropriate spatial scale at which the proponent would consider type conversion, and substantiating its appropriateness. The project proponent will demonstrate with substantial evidence that the habitat function of chaparral and coastal sage scrub would be at least maintained within the identified spatial scale at which type conversion is evaluated for the specific treatment project. Consideration of factors such as site hydrology, erosion potential, suitability of wildlife habitat, spatial needs of sensitive species, presence of sufficient seed plants and nurse plants, light availability, and edge effects may inform the determination of an appropriate spatial scale. ▶ The treatment design will maintain a minimum percent cover of mature native shrubs within the treatment area to maintain habitat function; the appropriate percent cover will be identified by the project proponent in the development of treatment design and be specific to the vegetation alliances that are present in the	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to and during treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
identified spatial scale used to evaluate type conversion. Mature native shrubs that are retained will be distributed contiguously or in patches within the stand. If the stand consists of multiple age classes, patches representing a range of middle to old age classes will be retained to maintain and improve heterogeneity, to the extent needed to avoid type conversion. These SPR requirements apply to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance. Additional measures will be applied to ecological restoration treatment types: ▶ For ecological restoration treatment types, complete removal of the mature shrub layer will not occur in native chaparral and coastal sage scrub vegetation types. ▶ Ecological restoration treatments will not be implemented in vegetation types that are within their natural fire return interval (i.e., time since last burn is less than the average time listed as the fire return interval range in Table 3.6-1) unless the project proponent demonstrates with substantial evidence that the habitat function of chaparral and coastal sage scrub would be improved. ▶ A minimum of 35 percent relative cover of existing shrubs and associated native vegetation will be retained at existing densities in patches distributed in a mosaic pattern within the treated area or the shrub canopy will be thinned by no more than 20 percent from baseline density (i.e., if baseline shrub canopy density is 60 percent, post treatment shrub canopy density will be no less than 40 percent). A different percent relative cover can be retained if the project proponent demonstrates with substantial evidence that alternative treatment design measures would result in effects on the habitat function of chaparral and coastal sage scrub that are equal or more favorable than those expected to result from application of the above measures. Biological considerations that may inform a deviation from the minimum 35 percent relative cover retention include but are not limited to soil moisture requirements, increased soil temperatures, changes in light/shading, presence of sufficient seed plants and nurse plants, erosion potential, and site hydrology. ▶ If the stand within the treatment area consists of multiple age classes, patches representing a range of middle to old age classes will be retained to maintain and improve heterogeneity. These SPR requirements apply to all treatment activities and only the ecosystem restoration treatment type, including treatment maintenance. A determination of compliance with the SB 1260 prohibition of type conversion in chaparral and coastal sage scrub is a statutory issue separate from CEQA compliance that may involve factors additional to the ecological definition and habitat functions presented in the Program EIR, such as geographic context. It is beyond the legal scope				

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
of the Program EIR to define SB 1260 type conversion and statutory compliance. The project proponent, acting as lead agency for the proposed later treatment project, will be responsible for defining type conversion in the context of the project and making the finding that type conversion would not occur, as required by SB 1260. The project proponent will determine its criteria for defining and avoiding type conversion and, in making its findings, may draw upon information presented in this Program EIR.				
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 the following 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): ▶ clean and sanitize vehicles, equipment, tools, footwear, and clothes before arriving at a treatment site and when leaving a contaminated site, or a site in a county where contamination is a risk; ▶ include training on <i>Phytophthora</i> diseases and other plant pathogens in the worker awareness training; ▶ minimize soil disturbance as much as possible by limiting the number of vehicles, avoiding off-road travel as much as possible, and limiting use of mechanized equipment; ▶ minimize movement of soil and plant material within the site, especially between areas with high and low risk of contamination; ▶ clean soil and debris from equipment and sanitize hand tools, buckets, gloves, and footwear when moving from high risk to low risk areas or between widely separated portions of a treatment area; and ▶ follow the procedures listed in Guidance for plant pathogen prevention when working at contaminated restoration sites or with rare plants and sensitive habitat (Working Group for <i>Phytophtheras</i> in Native Habitats 2016). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to and during treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company
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	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
CDFW's "Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities." Surveys to determine the presence or absence of special-status plant species will be conducted in suitable habitat that could be affected by the treatment and timed to coincide with the blooming or other appropriate phenological period of the target species (as determined by a qualified RPF or botanist), or all species in the same genus as the target species will be assumed to be special-status. If potentially occurring special-status plants are listed under CESA or ESA, protocol-level surveys to determine presence/absence of the listed species will be conducted in all circumstances, unless determined otherwise by CDFW or USFWS. For other special-status plants not listed under CESA or ESA, as defined in Section 3.6.1 of this Program EIR, surveys will not be required under the following circumstances: ▶ If protocol-level surveys, consisting of at least two survey visits (e.g., early blooming season and later blooming season) during a normal weather year, have been completed in the 5 years before implementation of the treatment project and no special-status plants were found, and no treatment activity has occurred following the protocol-level survey, treatment may proceed without additional plant surveys. ▶ If the target special-status plant species is an herbaceous annual, stump-sprouting, or geophyte species, the treatment may be carried out during the dormant season for that species or when the species has completed its annual lifecycle without conducting presence/absence surveys provided the treatment will not alter habitat or destroy seeds, stumps, or roots, rhizomes, bulbs and other underground parts in a way that would make it unsuitable for the target species to reestablish following treatment. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance. Project-Specific Implementation ▶ If the limited operating period for non-ESA and -CESA annual and perennial geophyte species (i.e., non-ground-disturbing treatment activities conducted during the dormant season) is determined to be infeasible, then protocol-level surveys for these species will be conducted prior to implementation of treatments. ▶ Protocol-level surveys will be conducted for perennial species prior to implementation of treatments.				

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
Invasive Plants and Wildlife SPR BIO-9: Prevent Spread of Invasive Plants, Noxious Weeds, and Invasive Wildlife. The project proponent will take the following actions to prevent the spread of invasive plants, noxious weeds, and invasive wildlife (e.g., New Zealand mudsnail): ▲ clean clothing, footwear, and equipment used during treatments of soil, seeds, vegetative matter, other debris or seed-bearing material, or water (e.g., rivers, streams, creeks, lakes) before entering the treatment area or when leaving an area with infestations of invasive plants, noxious weeds, or invasive wildlife; ▲ for all heavy equipment and vehicles traveling off road, pressure wash, if feasible, or otherwise appropriately decontaminate equipment at a designated weed-cleaning station prior to entering the treatment area from an area with infestations of invasive plants, noxious weeds, or invasive wildlife. Anti-fungal wash agents will be specified if the equipment has been exposed to any pathogen that could affect native species; ▲ inspect all heavy equipment, vehicles, tools, or other treatment-related materials for sand, mud, or other signs that weed seeds or propagules could be present prior to use in the treatment area. If the equipment is not clean, the qualified RPF or biological technician will deny entry to the work areas; ▲ stage equipment in areas free of invasive plant infestations unless there are no uninfested areas present within a reasonable proximity to the treatment area; ▲ identify significant infestations of invasive plant species (i.e., those rated as invasive by Cal-IPC or designated as noxious weeds by California Department of Food and Agriculture) during reconnaissance-level surveys and target them for removal during treatment activities. Treatment methods will be selected based on the invasive species present and may include herbicide application, manual or mechanical treatments, prescribed burning, and/or herbivory, and will be designed to maximize success in killing or removing the invasive plants and preventing reestablishment based on the life history characteristics of the invasive plant species present. Treatments will be focused on removing invasive plant species that cause ecological harm to native vegetation types, especially those that can alter fire cycles; ▲ treat invasive plant biomass onsite to eliminate seeds and propagules and prevent reestablishment or dispose of invasive plant biomass offsite at an appropriate waste collection facility (if not kept on site); transport invasive plant materials in a closed container or bag to prevent the spread of propagules during transport; and	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to and during treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
► implement Fire and Fuel Management BMPs outlined in the “Preventing the Spread of Invasive Plants: Best Management Practices for Land Managers” (Cal-IPC 2012, or current version). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.				
Wildlife				
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, monarch overwintering sites) 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. The qualified RPF or biologist will determine if following an established protocol is required, and the project proponent may consult with CDFW and/or USFWS for technical information regarding appropriate survey protocols. Unless otherwise specified in a protocol, the survey will be conducted no more than 14 days prior to the beginning of treatment activities. Focused or protocol surveys for a special-status species with potential to occur in the treatment area may not be required if presence of the species is assumed. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance:	No more than 14 days prior to treatment, unless otherwise specified in a protocol	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company
Project-Specific Implementation ► If the no-disturbance buffers in SPR BIO-1 for California red-legged frog are infeasible then protocol-level surveys for California red-legged frog will be conducted by a qualified RPF or biologist pursuant to the <i>Revised Guidance on Site Assessments and Field Surveys for the California Red-Legged Frog</i> (USFWS 2005) within aquatic habitat potentially suitable for the species. ▪ If California red-legged frogs are not detected within the treatment area during protocol-level surveys, then no mitigation for the species will be required and the buffers will not be required. ▪ If presence is assumed or California red-legged frogs are identified during focused surveys, then Mitigation Measure BIO-2a will apply.				

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
▶ If the 20-foot no-disturbance buffers are determined to be infeasible for certain treatments, then focused visual encounter surveys for Cascades frog will be conducted by a qualified RPF or biologist within suitable habitat areas before treatment activities. If Cascades frogs are not detected within the treatment area during focused surveys, then no mitigation for this species will be required. If Cascades frog is identified during focused surveys, then Mitigation Measure BIO-2a will be implemented. ▶ If the 200-foot no-disturbance buffer for foothill yellow-legged frog is determined to be infeasible, to avoid impacts on the species, focused visual encounter surveys for foothill yellow-legged frog will be conducted by a qualified biologist or RPF prior to treatment activities within suitable habitat prior to treatment. If foothill yellow-legged frogs are not detected within the project area during focused surveys, then no mitigation for the species will be required. If foothill yellow-legged frogs are identified during focused surveys, Mitigation Measure BIO-2b will be implemented. ▶ Because no-disturbance buffers for southern long-toed salamanders are not feasible, to avoid impacts on southern long-toed salamanders, focused surveys (i.e., walk and turn surveys) will be conducted in habitat suitable (i.e., up to approximately 330 feet from aquatic habitat) for the species prior to implementing treatment activities within suitable habitat. If southern long-toed salamanders are not detected within the treatment area during focused surveys, then no mitigation for the species will be required. If the species is detected during focused surveys, then Mitigation Measure BIO-2b will be implemented. ▶ If it is not feasible to avoid certain treatments within 1,500 feet of aquatic habitat suitable for western pond turtle, pursuant to SPR BIO-1, to avoid impacts on western pond turtle, focused surveys visual encounter surveys for individuals and nests will be conducted by a qualified RPF or biologist prior to treatment activities that occur in habitat suitable for western pond turtle. If western pond turtles are not detected within the treatment area during focused surveys, then no mitigation for the species will be required. If western pond turtles are detected during focused surveys, Mitigation Measure BIO-2b will be implemented. ▶ If it is not feasible to avoid impacts on California spotted owl by avoiding treatment activities that include the use of heavy equipment, multiple vehicles, or loud hand tools (e.g., chainsaws) during the sensitive nesting season (March 1–August 15) then protocol-level surveys for California spotted owl will be conducted by a qualified RPF or biologist within a 0.25-mile buffer surrounding the treatment area in habitat suitable for the species prior to implementation of treatment activities. If nesting California spotted owls are not identified during				

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
protocol-level surveys, then further mitigation for the species will not be required. If nesting California spotted owls are detected during protocol surveys, Mitigation Measure BIO-2a will be implemented. ▶ If it is not feasible to avoid certain treatments during the nesting bird season (February 1 through August 31), pursuant to SPR BIO-1, then focused surveys (i.e., nest searches) for nests of these species will be conducted prior to implementing treatment activities during the nesting bird season. If nesting special-status birds are detected during focused surveys, Mitigation Measure BIO-2a (American peregrine falcon, bald eagle, greater sandhill crane, golden eagle, willow flycatcher) or BIO-2b (northern goshawk, olive-sided flycatcher, yellow-breasted chat) will be implemented, depending on the species detected. Great gray owl is assumed to occur in the project area and therefore Mitigation Measure BIO-2a would apply. ▶ To avoid impacts on monarch butterflies, presence will be assumed or a focused survey for the species will be conducted, including noninvasive visual surveys for butterflies. If monarch butterflies are not identified during focused surveys, then further mitigation for the species will not be required. If the presence of monarch butterflies is assumed or the species is detected during focused surveys, Mitigation Measure BIO-2e will be implemented. ▶ If it is not feasible to avoid conducting treatments in suitable habitat during western bumble bee sensitivity season (i.e., colony flight season: April through September), then focused surveys for western bumble bees will be conducted following the guidance in the <i>Survey Considerations for California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Candidate Bumble Bee Species</i> (CDFW 2023) or in coordination with the CDFW North Region. Western bumble bee presence may also be assumed. If western bumble bees are detected during focused surveys or presence is assumed, Mitigation Measure BIO-2g will be implemented. ▶ To avoid impacts on American badger, focused surveys will be conducted for American badger dens within habitat suitable for the species (i.e., grasslands, open woodland) by a qualified RPF or biologist no more than 14 days prior to the start of treatment activities. If American badger dens are not detected during focused surveys, then further mitigation for the species will not be required. If American badger dens are detected during focused surveys, Mitigation Measure BIO-2b will be implemented. ▶ If the limited operating period for fisher is determined to be infeasible, to avoid impacts on the species, focused surveys for fisher, including non-invasive survey methods (e.g., trail cameras, track plates, hair snares), will be conducted prior to implementing mechanical treatments, broadcast burning, and pile burning				

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
conducting mechanically during the fisher maternity season (May 1–June 30) within habitat suitable for the species. If fishers are not detected during focused surveys, then further mitigation for the species will not be required. If presence of a fisher is assumed or an active den is identified during focused surveys by a qualified RPF or biologist, Mitigation Measure BIO-2b will be implemented. ▶ If the limited operating period for special-status bats is determined to be infeasible, to avoid impacts on special-status bats (i.e., pallid bat, spotted bat, Townsend's big-eared bat) focused surveys for these species will be conducted by a qualified RPF or biologist within suitable habitat areas prior to initiation of mechanical, manual, and prescribed burning treatments during the bat maternity season (April 1–August 31). If special-status bats are not detected during focused surveys, then further mitigation for the species will not be required. If special-status bat roosts are identified during focused surveys, Mitigation Measure BIO-2b for special-status bats will be implemented. ▶ If the limited operating period for ringtail is determined to be infeasible, to avoid impacts on the species, focused surveys for ringtail, including non-invasive survey methods (e.g., trail cameras, track plates, hair snares), will be conducted prior to implementing mechanical treatments, broadcast burning, and pile burning conducting mechanically during the ringtail maternity season (April 15–June 30) within habitats suitable for the species. If an active ringtail den is not detected during focused surveys, then further mitigation for the species will not be required. If presence of ringtail is assumed or an active den is identified during focused surveys by a qualified RPF or biologist, Mitigation Measure BIO-2a will be implemented. ▶ To avoid impacts on Sierra Nevada mountain beaver, focused surveys (i.e., burrow searches) for the species will be conducted prior to implementing treatment activities within 200 feet of suitable aquatic habitat (e.g., dense riparian habitat adjacent to perennial streams). If an active Sierra Nevada mountain beaver burrow is not detected during focused surveys, then further mitigation for the species will not be required. If an active Sierra Nevada mountain beaver burrow is identified by a qualified RPF or biologist, Mitigation Measure BIO-2b will be implemented. ▶ If the limited operating period for Sierra Nevada red fox is determined to be infeasible, to avoid impact on the species, focused, noninvasive surveys (i.e., den searches) for Sierra Nevada red fox will be conducted within habitat suitable for denning prior to implementation of mechanical and manual treatments, prescribed burning, or herbicide application to determine whether occupied Sierra Nevada red fox dens are present within the treatment area before implementation of treatment activities. If focused surveys are conducted and Sierra Nevada red fox dens or signs of occupied dens are not detected, then further mitigation for the species will not be				

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
required. If Sierra Nevada red fox dens are detected or assumed present during focused surveys, then additional surveys (e.g., camera trapping, track plates) will be required to determine whether the den is active. If an active Sierra Nevada red fox den is not identified, further mitigation will not be required. If an active den is identified by a qualified RPF or biologist, Mitigation Measure BIO-2a will be implemented. ▶ If the limited operating period for Sierra Nevada snowshoe hare is determined to be infeasible, to avoid impacts on the species, focused surveys (i.e., nest searches) for Sierra Nevada snowshoe hare will be conducted in suitable habitat prior to implementing treatment activities during the Sierra Nevada snowshoe hare maternity season (April 1–August 31). If Sierra Nevada snowshoe hares are not detected during focused surveys, further mitigation will not be required. If presence of Sierra Nevada snowshoe is assumed or an active nest is identified during focused surveys by a qualified RPF or biologist, Mitigation Measure BIO-2b will be implemented. <u>Gray Wolf</u> Because no-disturbance buffers and limited operating periods for gray wolf are not feasible, to avoid impacts on gray wolf, the following measures will be implemented: ▶ To determine whether gray wolves have been documented in or in the vicinity of a treatment area, a qualified RPF or biologist will contact CDFW (Kent Laudon, Kent.Laudon@wildlife.ca.gov, 530.215.0751) before implementation of treatment activities to obtain general information about documented gray wolf activity within or in the vicinity of a treatment area that has not been made publicly available. ▶ If gray wolf activity (e.g., occurrences or overlapping home range) has been documented in a treatment area, pursuant to information provided by CDFW, then treatment activities will not be initiated in the treatment area until CDFW have provided further guidance. Mitigation Measure BIO-2a will be implemented. ▶ If gray wolf activity has not been documented in a treatment area and the treatment area does not overlap the home range of a documented gray wolf or gray wolf pack pursuant to information provided by CDFW, and CDFW concur that the species is unlikely to occur in the treatment area, then the project will proceed without surveys. ▶ If gray wolf occurrences have not been documented in a treatment area and the treatment area does not overlap a home range for a documented gray wolf or gray wolf pack, but presence of gray wolves cannot be ruled out by CDFW (e.g., a documented home range is close to the treatment area, there is otherwise not				

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
enough information available to rule out potential presence), then focused surveys for gray wolf activity will be conducted within the treatment area and a buffer of 1 mile surrounding the treatment area. Focused surveys will be conducted by a qualified RPF or biologist and will include the use of trail cameras, track plates, or other non-invasive survey methods to determine whether gray wolves are present in a treatment area. If the species is detected during focused surveys, then Mitigation Measure BIO-2a will be implemented and treatment activities will not be initiated in the treatment area until CDFW has provided further guidance. Additional surveys may be required to determine whether an active gray wolf natal den or rendezvous site is present within or adjacent to a treatment area. If an active den or rendezvous site is detected in or adjacent to a treatment area, then Mitigation Measure BIO-2a will apply.				
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 Program EIR. The active nesting season will be defined by the qualified RPF or biologist. If active nesting season avoidance is not feasible, a qualified RPF or biologist will conduct a survey for common nesting birds, including raptors. Existing records (e.g., CNDDb, eBird database, State Wildlife Action Plan) should be reviewed in advance of the survey to identify the common nesting birds, including raptors, that are known to occur in the vicinity of the treatment site. The survey area will encompass reasonably accessible areas of the treatment site and the immediate surrounding vicinity viewable from the treatment site. The survey area will be determined by a qualified RPF or biologist, based on the potential species in the area, location of suitable nesting habitat, and type of treatment. For vegetation removal or project activities that would occur during the nesting season, the survey will be conducted at a time that balances the effectiveness of detecting nests and the reasonable consideration of potential avoidance strategies. Typically, this timeframe would be up to 3 weeks before treatment. The survey will occur in a single survey period of sufficient duration to reasonably detect nesting birds, including raptors, typically one day for most treatment projects (depending on the size, configuration, and vegetation density in the treatment site), and conducted during the active time of day for target species, typically close to dawn and/or dusk. The survey may be conducted concurrently with other biological surveys, if they are required by other SPRs. Survey methods will be tailored by the qualified RPF or biologist to site and habitat conditions, typically involving walking	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Conduct a survey for common nesting birds (if needed) at a time that balances the effectiveness of detecting nests and the reasonable consideration of potential avoidance strategies (typically no more than approximately 14 days before treatment); if an active nest is observed, implement avoidance strategies prior to and during treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
throughout the survey area, visually searching for nests and birds exhibiting behavior that is typical of breeding (e.g., delivering food). If an active nest is observed (i.e., presence of eggs and/or chicks) or determined to likely be present based on nesting bird behavior, the project proponent will implement a feasible strategy to avoid disturbance of active nests, which may include, but is not limited to, one or more of the following: ▶ Establish Buffer. The project proponent will establish a temporary, species-appropriate buffer around the nest sufficient to reasonably expect that breeding would not be disrupted. Treatment activities will be implemented outside of the buffer. The buffer location will be determined by a qualified RPF or biologist. Factors to be considered for determining buffer location will include: presence of natural buffers provided by vegetation or topography, nest height above ground, baseline levels of noise and human activity, species sensitivity, and expected treatment activities. Nests of common birds within the buffer need not be monitored during treatment. However, buffers will be maintained until young fledge or the nest becomes inactive, as determined by the qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician. ▶ Modify Treatment. The project proponent will modify the treatment in the vicinity of an active nest to avoid disturbance of active nests (e.g., by implementing manual treatment methods, rather than mechanical treatment methods). Treatment modifications will be determined by the project proponent in coordination with the qualified RPF or biologist. ▶ Defer Treatment. The project proponent will defer the timing of treatment in the portion(s) of the treatment site that could disturb the active nest. If this avoidance strategy is implemented, treatment activity will not commence until young fledge or the nest becomes inactive, as determined by the qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician. Feasible actions will be taken by the project proponent to avoid loss of common native bird nests. The feasibility of implementing the avoidance strategies will be determined by the project proponent based on whether implementation of this SPR will preclude completing the treatment project within the reasonable period of time necessary to meet CalVTP program objectives, including, but not limited to, protection of vulnerable communities. Considerations may include limitations on the presence of environmental and atmospheric conditions necessary to execute treatment prescriptions (e.g., the limited seasonal windows during which prescribed burning can occur when vegetation moisture, weather, wind, and other physical conditions are suitable). If it is infeasible to avoid loss of common bird nests (not including raptor nests), the project proponent will				

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
document the reasons implementation of the avoidance strategies is infeasible in the PSA. After completion of the PSA and prior to or during treatment implementation, if there is any change in the feasibility of avoidance strategies from those explained in the PSA, this will be documented in the post-project implementation report (referred to by CAL FIRE as a Completion Report). The following avoidance strategies may also be considered together with or in lieu of other actions for implementation by a project proponent to avoid disturbance to raptor nests: ► Monitor Active Raptor Nest During Treatment. A qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician will monitor an active raptor nest during treatment activities to identify signs of agitation, nest defense, or other behaviors that signal disturbance of the active nest is likely (e.g., standing up from a brooding position, flying off the nest). If breeding raptors are showing signs of nest disturbance, one of the other avoidance strategies (establish buffer, modify treatment or defer treatment) will be implemented or a pause in the treatment activity will occur until the disturbance behavior ceases. ► Retention of Raptor Nest Trees. Trees with visible raptor nests, whether occupied or not, will be retained. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.				
Geology, Soils, Paleontology, and Mineral Resource Standard Project Requirements 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: (1) it is raining, (2) soils are saturated, and/or (3) soils are wet enough to be compacted by mechanical activities. The project proponent will be prepared to completely suspend mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and herbicide treatment activities prior to the initiation of the rain event. Activities that cause mechanical soil disturbance may resume when precipitation stops and soils are no longer saturated (i.e., when soil and/or surface material pore spaces are filled with water to such an extent that runoff is likely to occur). Indicators of saturated soil conditions may include, but are not limited to: (1) areas of ponded water, (2) pumping of fines from the soil or road surfacing, (3) loss of bearing strength resulting in the deflection of soil or road surfaces under a load, such as the creation of wheel ruts, (4) spinning or churning of wheels or tracks that produces a wet slurry, or (5) inadequate traction without blading wet soil or surfacing materials, or (6) tire track imprints or hoof marks in the soil. This	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	During mechanical and herbicide treatment activities	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Standard Project Requirements		Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
SPR applies only to mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.					
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. Saturated soil means that soil and/or surface material pore spaces are filled with water to such an extent that runoff is likely to occur. If use of heavy equipment is required in saturated areas, other measures such as operating on organic debris, using low ground pressure vehicles, or operating on frozen soils/snow covered soils will be implemented to minimize soil compaction. Existing compacted road surfaces are exempted as they are already compacted from use. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.		Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	During mechanical treatment activities	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company
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. If mechanical, prescribed herbivory, or prescribed burn treatment activities could result in substantial sediment discharge from soil disturbed by machinery, animal hooves, or being bare, organic material from mastication or mulch will be incorporated onto at least 75 percent of the disturbed soil surface where the soil erosion hazard is moderate or high, and 50 percent of the disturbed soil surface where soil erosion hazard is low to help prevent erosion. Where slash mulch is used, it will be packed into the ground surface with heavy equipment so that it is sufficiently in contact with the soil surface. This SPR only applies to mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and prescribed burns that result in exposure of bare soil over 50 percent of the project area treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.		Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	During mechanical and prescribed burn treatment activities that result in exposure of bare soil over 50 percent or more of the treatment area	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company
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. If erosion control measures are not properly implemented, they will be remediated prior to the first rainfall event per SPR GEO-3 and GEO-8. Additionally, the project proponent will inspect for evidence of erosion after the first large storm or rainfall event (i.e., ≥ 1.5 inches in 24 hours) as soon as is feasible after the event. Any area of erosion that will result in substantial sediment discharge will be remediated within 48 hours per the methods stated in SPRs GEO-3 and GEO-8. This SPR applies		Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to and during mechanical and prescribed burning treatment activities	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
only to mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.				
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 (February 2019 version). Where waterbreaks cannot effectively disperse surface runoff, including where waterbreaks cause surface run-off to be concentrated on downslopes, other erosion controls will be installed as needed to maintain site productivity by minimizing soil loss. This SPR applies only to mechanical, manual, and prescribed burn treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	During mechanical, manual, and prescribed burning treatment activities	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company
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. In addition, burn piles will not occupy more than 15 percent of the total treatment area (Busse et al. 2014). The project proponent will not locate burn piles in a Watercourse and Lake Protection Zone as defined in SPR HYD-4. This SPR applies to mechanical, manual, and prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	During mechanical, manual, and prescribed burning treatment activities	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company
SPR GEO-7 Minimize Erosion: To minimize erosion, the project proponent will: (1) Prohibit use of heavy equipment where any of the following conditions are present: (i) Slopes steeper than 65 percent (ii) Slopes steeper than 50 percent where the erosion hazard rating is high or extreme. (iii) Slopes steeper than 50 percent that lead without flattening to sufficiently dissipate water flow and trap sediment before it reaches a watercourse or lake. (2) On slopes between 50 percent and 65 percent where the erosion hazard rating is moderate, and all slope percentages are for average slope steepness based on sample areas that are 20 acres, or less, heavy equipment will be limited to: (i) Existing tractor roads that do not require reconstruction, or (ii) New tractor roads flagged by the project proponent prior to the treatment activity. (3) Prescribed herbivory treatments will not be used in areas with over 50 percent slope.	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	During treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Standard Project Requirements		Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.					
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). If unstable areas or soils are identified within the treatment area, are unavoidable, and will be potentially directly or indirectly affected by the treatment, a licensed geologist (P.G. or C.E.G.) will determine the potential for landslide, erosion, of other issue related to unstable soils and identify measures (e.g., those in SPR GEO-7) that will be implemented by the project proponent such that substantial erosion or loss of topsoil would not occur. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and WUI fuel reduction, non-shaded fuel breaks, and ecological restoration treatment types, including treatment maintenance.		Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to and during mechanical treatment on slopes greater than 50 percent	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company
Hazardous Material and Public Health and Safety Standard Project Requirements					
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. Prior to the start of treatment activities, the project proponent will inspect all equipment for leaks and inspect everyday thereafter until equipment is removed from the site. Any equipment found leaking will be promptly stabilized and fixed or removed. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.		Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to and during all treatments.	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company
SPR HAZ-2 Require Spark Arrestors: The project proponent will require mechanized hand tools to have federal- or state-approved spark arrestors. This SPR applies only to manual treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.		Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	During manual treatment activities	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company
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, including treatment maintenance.		Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	During manual treatment activities	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company
SPR HAZ-4 Prohibit Smoking in Vegetated Areas: The project proponent will require that smoking is only permitted in designated smoking areas barren or cleared to mineral soil at least 3 feet in diameter (PRC Section 4423.4). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.		Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	During treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
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. The SPRP will include (but not be limited to): ▶ a map that delineates staging areas, and storage, loading, and mixing areas for herbicides; ▶ a list of items required in an onsite spill kit that will be maintained throughout the life of the activity; ▶ procedures for the proper storage, use, and disposal of any herbicides, adjuvants, or other chemicals used in vegetation treatment. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prepare SPRP prior to beginning any herbicide treatment activities; implement measures during herbicide treatment activities	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company
SPR HAZ-6 Comply with Herbicide Application Regulations: The project proponent will coordinate pesticide use with the applicable County Agricultural Commissioner(s), and all required licenses and permits will be obtained prior to herbicide application. The project proponent will prepare all herbicide applications to do the following: ▶ Be implemented consistent with recommendations prepared annually by a licensed PCA. ▶ Comply with all appropriate laws and regulations pertaining to the use of pesticides and safety standards for employees and the public, as governed by the EPA, DPR, and applicable local jurisdictions. ▶ Adhere to label directions for application rates and methods, storage, transportation, mixing, container disposal, and weather limitations to application such as wind speed, humidity, temperature, and precipitation. ▶ Be applied by an applicator appropriately licensed by the State. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to and during herbicide treatments	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company
SPR HAZ-7 Triple Rinse Herbicide Containers: The project proponent will triple rinse all herbicide and adjuvant containers with clean water at an approved site, and dispose of rinsate by placing it in the batch tank for application per 3 CCR Section 6684. The project proponent will puncture used containers on the top and bottom to render them unusable, unless said containers are part of a manufacturer's container recycling program, in which case the manufacturer's instructions will be followed. Disposal of	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	During and following herbicide treatments	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Standard Project Requirements		Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
non-recyclable containers will be at legal dumpsites. Equipment will not be cleaned, and personnel will not be washed in a manner that would allow contaminated water to directly enter any body of water within the treatment area or adjacent watersheds. Disposal of all herbicides will follow label requirements and waste disposal regulations. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.					
SPR HAZ-8 Minimize Herbicide Drift to Public Areas: The project proponent will employ the following herbicide application parameters during herbicide application to minimize drift into public areas: ▶ application will cease when weather parameters exceed label specifications or when sustained winds at the site of application exceeds 7 miles per hour (whichever is more conservative); ▶ spray nozzles will be configured to produce the largest appropriate droplet size to minimize drift; ▶ low nozzle pressures (30-70 pounds per square inch) will be utilized to minimize drift; and ▶ spray nozzles will be kept within 24 inches of vegetation during spraying. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.		Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	During herbicide treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company
SPR HAZ-9 Notification of Herbicide Use in the Vicinity of Public Areas: For herbicide applications occurring within or adjacent to public recreation areas, residential areas, schools, or any other public areas within 500 feet, the project proponent will post signs at each end of herbicide treatment areas and any intersecting trails notifying the public of the use of herbicides. The signs will include the signal word (i.e., Danger, Warning or Caution), product name, and manufacturer; active ingredient; EPA registration number; target pest; treatment location; date and time of application; restricted entry interval, if applicable per the label requirements; date which notification sign may be removed; and a contact person with a telephone number. Signs will be posted prior to the start of treatment and notification will remain in place for at least 72 hours after treatment ceases. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.		Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to, during, and 72 hours after herbicide treatment activities occurring within or adjacent to public recreation areas, residential areas, schools, or any other public areas within 500 feet	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company
Hydrology and Water Quality Standard Project Requirements					
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		Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	During treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
related Conditional Waivers of Waste Discharge Requirements (Waivers), and appropriate Basin Plan Prohibitions. Where these regulatory requirements differ, the most restrictive will apply. If applicable, this includes compliance with the conditions of general waste discharge requirements (WDR) and waste discharge requirement waivers for timber or silviculture activities where these waivers are designed to apply to non-commercial fuel reduction and forest health projects. In general, WDR and Waivers of waste discharge requirements for fuel reduction and forest health activities require that wastes, including but not limited to petroleum products, soil, silt, sand, clay, rock, felled trees, slash, sawdust, bark, ash, and pesticides must not be discharged to surface waters or placed where it may be carried into surface waters; and that Water Board staff must be allowed reasonable access to the property in order to determine compliance with the waiver conditions. The specifications for each WDR and Waiver vary by region. Regions 2 (San Francisco Bay), 4 (Los Angeles), 8 (Santa Ana), and 7 (Colorado River) are highly urban or minimally forested and do not offer WDRs or Waivers for fuel reduction or vegetation management activities. The current applicable WDRs and Waivers for timber and vegetation management activities are included in Appendix HYD-1. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance. Project-Specific Implementation Vegetation treatment activities may result in discharges to waters of the state; therefore, compliance with Water Code sections 13260(a)(1) and 13264 are required. The project proponent will use the State Water Board's Vegetation Treatment General Order, which provides a mechanism for Water Code compliance for projects that prepare a CalVP PSA or PSA/Addendum. The project will be automatically enrolled (through implementation of SPR AD-7) in the State Water Board's Vegetation Treatment General Order. The project's automatic enrollment satisfies the requirements of SPR HYD-1.				
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, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	During treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company
SPR HYD-4 Identify and Protect Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones: The project proponent will establish Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones (WLPZs) on either side of watercourses as defined in the table below, which is based on 14 CCR Section 916.5 of the California Forest Practice Rules (February 2019 version). WLPZ's are classified based on the uses of the stream and the presence of aquatic life. Wider WLPZs are required for steep slopes.	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Establish WLPZs during design of treatment project; implement WLPZ protections during treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Procedures for Determining Watercourse and Lake Protection Zone (WLPZ) widths

Water Class	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
Water Class Characteristics or Key Indicator Beneficial Use	1) Domestic supplies, including springs, on site and/or within 100 feet downstream of the operations area and/or 2) Fish always or seasonally present onsite, includes habitat to sustain fish migration and spawning.	1) Fish always or seasonally present offsite within 1000 feet downstream and/or 2) Aquatic habitat for nonfish aquatic species. 3) Excludes Class III waters that are tributary to Class I waters.	No aquatic life present, watercourse showing evidence of being capable of sediment transport to Class I and II waters under normal high-water flow conditions after completion of timber operations.	Man-made watercourses, usually downstream, established domestic, agricultural, hydroelectric supply or other beneficial use.
WLPZ Width (ft) – Distance from top of bank to the edge of WLPZ				
< 30 % Slope	75	50	Sufficient to prevent the degradation of downstream beneficial uses of water. Determined on a site-specific basis.	
30-50 % Slope	100	75		
> 50 % Slope	150	100		

Source: 14 CCR Section 916.5 [936.5, 956.5] (February 2019 version).

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
The following WLPZ protections will be applied for all treatments: ▶ Treatment activities with WLPZs will retain at least 75 percent surface cover and undisturbed area to act as a filter strip for raindrop energy dissipation and for wildlife habitat. If this percentage is reduced a qualified RPF will provide the project proponent with a site- and/or treatment activity-specific explanation for the percent surface cover reduction, which will be included in the PSA. After completion of the PSA and prior to or during treatment implementation, if there is any deviation (e.g., further reduction) from the reduced percent as explained in the PSA, this will be documented in the post-project implementation report (referred to by CAL FIRE as a Completion Report). This requirement is based on 14 CCR Section 916.4 [936.4, 956.4] Subsection (b)(6) (February 2019 version) and 14 CCR Section 916.5 (February 2019 version). ▶ Equipment, including tractors and vehicles, must not be driven in wet areas or WLPZs, except over existing roads or watercourse crossings where vehicle tires or tracks remain dry. ▶ Equipment used in vegetation removal operations will not be serviced in WLPZs, within wet meadows or other wet areas, or in locations that would allow grease, oil, or fuel to pass into lakes, watercourses, or wet areas. ▶ WLPZs will be kept free of slash, debris, and other material that harm the beneficial uses of water. Accidental deposits will be removed immediately. ▶ Burn piles will be located outside of WLPZs. ▶ No fire ignition (nor use of associated accelerants) will occur within WLPZs however low intensity backing fires may be allowed to enter or spread into WLPZs. ▶ Within Class I and Class II WLPZs, locations where project operations expose a continuous area of mineral soil 800 square feet or larger shall be treated for reduction of soil loss. Treatment shall occur prior to October 15th and disturbances that are created after October 15th shall be treated within 10 days. Stabilization measures shall be selected that will prevent significant movement of soil into water bodies and may include but are not limited to mulching, rip-rap, grass seeding, or chemical soil stabilizers. ▶ Where mineral soil has been exposed by project operations on approaches to watercourse crossings of Class I, II, or III within a WLPZ, the disturbed area shall be stabilized to the extent necessary to prevent the discharge of soil into watercourses or lakes in amounts that would adversely affect the quality and beneficial uses of the watercourse. ▶ Where necessary to protect beneficial uses of water from project operations, protection measures such as seeding, mulching, or replanting shall be used to retain				

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
and improve the natural ability of the ground cover within the WLPZ to filter sediment, minimize soil erosion, and stabilize banks of watercourses and lakes. Equipment limitation zones (ELZs) will be designated adjacent to Class III and Class IV watercourses with minimum widths of 25 feet where side-slope is less than 30 percent and 50 feet where side-slope is 30 percent or greater. An RPF will describe the limitations of heavy equipment within the ELZ and, where appropriate, will include additional measures to protect the beneficial uses of water. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.				
SPR HYD-5 Protect Non-Target Vegetation and Special-status Species from Herbicides: The project proponent will implement the following measures when applying herbicides: - Locate herbicide mixing sites in areas devoid of vegetation and where there is no potential of a spill reaching non-target vegetation or a waterway. - Use only herbicides labeled for use in aquatic environments when working in riparian habitats or other areas where there is a possibility the herbicide could come into direct contact with water. Only hand application of herbicides will be allowed in riparian habitats and only during low-flow periods or when seasonal streams are dry. - No terrestrial or aquatic herbicides will be applied within WLPZs of Class I and II watercourses, if feasible. If this is not feasible, hand application of herbicides labeled for use in aquatic environments may be used within the WLPZ provided that the project proponent notifies the applicable regional water quality control board no fewer than 15 days prior to herbicide application. The feasibility of avoiding herbicide application within WLPZ of Class I and II watercourses will be determined by the project proponent and may be based on whether doing so will preclude achieving CalVTP program objectives, including, but not limited to, protection of vulnerable communities. The reasons for infeasibility will be documented in the PSA. - No herbicides will be applied within a 50-foot buffer of ESA or CESA listed plant species or within 50 feet of dry vernal pools. - For spray applications in and adjacent to habitats suitable for special-status species, use herbicides containing dye (registered for aquatic use by DPR, if warranted) to prevent overspray. - Application will cease when weather parameters exceed label specifications or when sustained winds at the site of application exceeds 7 miles per hour (whichever is more conservative).	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	During herbicide treatment activities	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Standard Project Requirements		Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
► No herbicide will be applied during precipitation events or if precipitation is forecast 24 hours before or after project activities. This SPR applies to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.					
SPR HYD-6 Protect Existing Drainage Systems: If a treatment activity is adjacent to a roadway with stormwater drainage infrastructure, the existing stormwater drainage infrastructure will be marked prior to ground disturbing activities. If a drainage structure or infiltration system is inadvertently disturbed or modified during project activities, the project proponent will coordinate with owner of the system or feature to repair any damage and restore pre-project drainage conditions. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.		Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Mark existing stormwater drainage infrastructure prior to ground disturbing activities; if a drainage structure or infiltration system is inadvertently disturbed or modified during treatment, coordinate with owner to repair damage, and restore pre-project drainage conditions	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company
Noise Standard Project Requirements					
SPR NOI-1 Limit Heavy Equipment Use to Daytime Hours: The project proponent will require that operation of heavy equipment associated with treatment activities (heavy off-road equipment, tools, and delivery of equipment and materials) will occur during daytime hours if such noise would be audible to receptors (e.g., residential land uses, schools, hospitals, places of worship). Cities and counties in the treatable landscape typically restrict construction-noise (which would apply to vegetation treatment noise) to particular daytime hours. If the project proponent is subject to local noise ordinance, it will adhere to those to the extent the project is subject to them. If the applicable jurisdiction does not have a noise ordinance or policy restricting the time-of-day when noise-generating activity can occur noise-generating vegetation treatment activity will be limited to the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday, and between 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. on Sunday and federal holidays. 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, including treatment maintenance.		Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	During treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company
SPR NOI-2 Equipment Maintenance: The project proponent will require that all powered treatment equipment and power tools will be used and maintained according to manufacturer specifications. All diesel- and gasoline-powered treatment equipment will		Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	During treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Standard Project Requirements		Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
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, including treatment maintenance.					
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, including treatment maintenance.		Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	During mechanical treatment activities	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company
SPR NOI-4 Locate Staging Areas Away from Noise-Sensitive Land Uses: The project proponent will locate treatment activities, equipment, and equipment staging areas away from nearby noise-sensitive land uses (e.g., residential land uses, schools, hospitals, places of worship), to the extent feasible, to minimize noise exposure. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.		Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	During treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company
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, including treatment maintenance.		Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	During treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company
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. Notification will include anticipated dates and hours during which treatment activities are anticipated to occur and contact information, including a daytime telephone number, of the project representative. Recommendations to assist noise-sensitive land uses in reducing interior noise levels (e.g., closing windows and doors) will also be included in the notification. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.		Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to mechanical treatment activities within 1,500 feet of noise-sensitive receptors	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company
Recreation Standard Project Requirements		Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	If a temporary closure of a public recreation area or facility is required, post notifications at least 14 days prior to treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company
SPR REC-1 Notify Recreational Users of Temporary Closures. If a treatment activity would require temporary closure of a public recreation area or facility, the project proponent will coordinate with the owner/manager of that recreation area or facility. 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 at least 2 weeks prior to the commencement of the treatment activities. Additionally, notification of the treatment activity will be provided to the Administrative Officer (or equivalent official responsible for distribution of public information) of the county(ies) in which the					

Standard Project Requirements	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
affected recreation area or facility is located. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.				
Transportation Standard Project Requirements				
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. A TMP will be needed if traffic generated by the project would result in obstructions, hazards, or delays exceeding applicable jurisdictional standards along access routes for individual vegetation treatments. If needed, a TMP will be prepared to provide measures to reduce potential traffic obstructions, hazards, and service level degradation along affected roadway facilities. The scope of the TMP will depend on the type, intensity, and duration of the specific treatment activities under the CalVTP. Measures included in the TMP could include (but are not be limited to) construction signage to provide motorists with notification and information when approaching or traveling along the affected roadway facilities, flaggers for lane closures to provide temporary traffic control along affected roadway facilities, treatment schedule restrictions to avoid seasons or time periods of peak vehicle traffic, haul-trip, delivery, and/or commute time restrictions that would be implemented to avoid peak traffic days and times along affected roadway facilities. If the TMP identifies impacts on transportation facilities outside of the jurisdiction of the project proponent, the TMP will be submitted to the agency with jurisdiction over the affected roadways prior to commencement of vegetation treatment projects. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance. Smoke generated during prescribed burn operations could potentially affect driver visibility and traffic operations along nearby roadways. Direct smoke impacts to roadway visibility and indirect impacts related to driver distraction will be considered during the planning phase of burning operations. Smoke impacts and smoke management practices specific to traffic operations during prescribed fire operations will be identified and addressed within the TMP. The TMP will include measures to monitor smoke dispersion onto public roadways, and traffic control operations will be initiated in the event burning operations could affect traffic safety along any roadways. This SPR applies only to prescribed burn treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prepare TMP prior to treatment and implement during treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Standard Project Requirements		Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
Public Services and Utilities Standard Project Requirements					
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. The Solid Organic Waste Disposition Plan will include the amount (e.g., tons) of solid organic waste to be managed onsite (i.e., scattering of wood materials, generating unburned piles, and pile burning) and transported offsite for processing (i.e., biomass power plant, wood product processing facility, composting). If the project proponent intends to transport solid organic waste offsite, the Solid Organic Waste Disposition Plan will clearly identify the location and capacity of the intended processing facility, consistent with local and state regulations to demonstrate that adequate capacity exists to accept the treated materials. This SPR applies only to mechanical and manual treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.		Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prepare an Organic Waste Disposition Plan prior to mechanical or manual treatment activities; implement plan during mechanical or manual treatment activities	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
Aesthetics Mitigation Measure AES-3: Conduct Visual Reconnaissance for Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks and Relocate or Feather and Screen Publicly Visible Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks The project proponent will conduct a visual reconnaissance of the treatment area prior to implementing non-shaded fuel breaks to observe the surrounding landscape and determine if public viewing locations, including scenic vistas, public trails, and state scenic highways, have views of the proposed treatment area. If none are identified, the non-shaded fuel break may be implemented without additional visual mitigation. If the project proponent identifies public viewing points, including heavily used scenic vistas, public trails, recreation areas, and state scenic highways with lengthy views (i.e., longer than a few seconds) of a proposed non-shaded fuel break treatment area, the project proponent will, prior to implementation, attempt to identify any feasible change in location of the fuel break to reduce its visibility from public viewpoints. If no feasible location changes exist that would reduce impacts to public viewers and achieve the intended wildfire risk reduction objectives of the proposed non-shaded fuel break, the project proponent will implement, where feasible, a shaded fuel break rather than a non-shaded fuel break, if the shaded fuel break would achieve the intended wildfire risk reduction objectives. With the shaded fuel break, the project proponent will thin and feather adjacent vegetation to break up the linear edges of the fuel break and strategically preserve vegetation at the edge of the fuel break, as feasible, to help screen public views and minimize the contrast between the fuel break and surrounding vegetation.	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Conduct visual reconnaissance prior to implementing non-shaded fuel breaks; if public viewing points identified, attempt to relocate, or implement a shaded fuel break, if feasible	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company
Air Quality Mitigation Measure 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. It is acknowledged that due to cost, availability, and the limits of current technology, there may be circumstances where implementation of certain emission reduction techniques will not be feasible. The project proponent will document the emission reduction techniques that will be applied and will explain the reasons other techniques that could reduce emissions are infeasible. Techniques for reducing emissions may include, but are not limited to, the following:	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	During treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
▶ Diesel-powered off-road equipment used in construction will meet EPA's Tier 4 emission standards as defined in 40 CFR 1039 and comply with the exhaust emission test procedures and provisions of 40 CFR Parts 1065 and 1068. Tier 3 models can be used if a Tier 4 version of the equipment type is not yet produced by manufacturers. This measure can also be achieved by using battery-electric off-road equipment as it becomes available. Prior to implementation of treatment activities, the project proponent will demonstrate the ability to supply the compliant equipment. A copy of each unit's certified tier specification or model year specification and operating permit (if applicable) will be available upon request at the time of mobilization of each unit of equipment. ▶ Use renewable diesel fuel in diesel-powered construction equipment. Renewable diesel fuel must meet the following criteria: ▪ meet California's Low Carbon Fuel Standards and be certified by CARB Executive Officer; ▪ be hydrogenation-derived (reaction with hydrogen at high temperatures) from 100 percent biomass material (i.e., non-petroleum sources), such as animal fats and vegetables; ▪ contain no fatty acids or functionalized fatty acid esters; and ▪ have a chemical structure that is identical to petroleum-based diesel and complies with American Society for Testing and Materials D975 requirements for diesel fuels to ensure compatibility with all existing diesel engines. ▶ Electric- and gasoline-powered equipment will be substituted for diesel-powered equipment. ▶ Workers will be encouraged to carpool to work sites, and/or use public transportation for their commutes. Off-road equipment, diesel trucks, and generators will be equipped with Best Available Control Technology for emission reductions of NO_x and PM.				
Archaeological, Historical, and Tribal Cultural Resources				
Mitigation Measure 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	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	During ground-disturbing activities	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
within 100 feet of the resources will be halted and a qualified archaeologist will assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist will work with the project proponent to develop a primary records report that will comply with applicable state or local agency procedures. If the archaeologist determines that further information is needed to evaluate significance, a data recovery plan will be prepared. If the find is determined to be significant by the qualified archaeologist (i.e., because the find constitutes a unique archaeological resource, subsurface historical resource, or tribal cultural resource), the archaeologist will work with the project proponent to develop appropriate procedures to protect the integrity of the resource. Procedures could include preservation in place (which is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to archaeological sites), archival research, subsurface testing, or recovery of scientifically consequential information from and about the resource. Any find will be recorded standard DPR Primary Record forms (Form DPR 523) will be submitted to the appropriate regional information center.				
Biological Resources				
Mitigation Measure BIO-1a: Avoid Loss of Special-Status Plants Listed under ESA or CESA	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to and during treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company
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), exceptions to this requirement are listed later in this measure. The no-disturbance buffers will generally be a minimum of 50 feet from listed plants, but the size and shape of the buffer zone may be adjusted if a qualified RPF or botanist determines that a smaller buffer will be sufficient to avoid killing or damaging listed plants or that a larger buffer is necessary to sufficiently protect plants from the treatment activity. The appropriate buffer size will be determined based on plant phenology at the time of treatment (e.g., whether the plants are in a dormant, vegetative, or flowering state), the individual species' vulnerability to the treatment method being used, and environmental conditions and terrain. For example, paint-on or wicking application of herbicides to invasive plants may be implemented within 50 feet of listed plant species without posing a risk, especially if the listed plants are dormant at the time of application. Consideration of factors such as site hydrology, changes in light, edge effects, and potential introduction of invasive plants and noxious weeds may inform the determination of buffer width. If a no-disturbance buffer is reduced				

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
below 50 feet from a listed plant, a qualified RPF or botanist will provide the project proponent with a site- and/or treatment activity-specific explanation for the buffer reduction, which will be included in the PSA. After completion of the PSA and prior to or during treatment implementation, if there is any deviation (e.g., further reduction) from the reduced buffer as explained in the PSA, this will be documented in the post-project implementation report (referred to by CAL FIRE as a Completion Report) with a science-based justification for the deviation. No fire ignition (and associated use of accelerants) will occur within 50 feet of listed plants. For species listed under ESA or CESA, if the project proponent cannot avoid loss by implementing no-disturbance buffers, the project proponent will implement Mitigation Measure BIO-1c. The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or botanist, in consultation with CDFW and USFWS, as appropriate depending on species status and location, that the listed plants would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some of the listed plants may be lost during treatment activities. For a treatment to be considered beneficial to listed special-status plants, the qualified RPF or botanist will demonstrate with substantial evidence that habitat function is reasonably expected to improve with implementation of the treatment (e.g., by citing scientific studies demonstrating that the species (or similar species) has benefitted from increased sunlight due to canopy opening, eradication of invasive species, or otherwise reduced competition for resources), and the substantial evidence will be included in the PSA. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to listed plants, no compensatory mitigation for loss of individuals will be required.				
Mitigation Measure BIO-1b: Avoid Loss of Special-Status Plants Not Listed Under ESA or CESA If non-listed special-status plant species (i.e., species not listed under ESA or CESA, but meeting the definition of special-status as stated in Section 3.6.1 of the Program EIR) are determined to be present through application of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-7, the project proponent will implement the following measures to avoid loss of individuals and maintain habitat function of occupied habitat: ▶ Physically avoid the area occupied by the special-status plants by establishing a no-disturbance buffer around the area occupied by species and marking the buffer boundary with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway). The no-disturbance buffers will generally be a minimum of 50 feet from special-	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to and during treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
status plants, but the size and shape of the buffer zone may be adjusted if a qualified RPF or botanist determines that a smaller buffer will be sufficient to avoid loss of or damaging to special-status plants or that a larger buffer is necessary to sufficiently protect plants from the treatment activity. The appropriate size and shape of the buffer zone will be determined by a qualified RPF or botanist and will depend on plant phenology at the time of treatment (e.g., whether the plants are in a dormant, vegetative, or flowering state), the individual species' vulnerability to the treatment method being used, and environmental conditions and terrain. Consideration of factors such as site hydrology, changes in light, edge effects, and potential introduction of invasive plants and noxious weeds may inform an appropriate buffer size and shape. ▲ Treatments may be conducted within this buffer if the potentially affected special-status plant species is a geophytic, stump-sprouting, or annual species, and the treatment can be conducted outside of the growing season (e.g., after it has completed its annual life cycle) or during the dormant season using only treatment activities that would not damage the stump, root system or other underground parts of special-status plants or destroy the seedbank. ▲ Treatments will be designed to maintain the function of special-status plant habitat. For example, for a fuel break proposed in treatment areas occupied by special-status plants, if the removal of shade cover would degrade the special-status plant habitat despite the requirement to physically or seasonally avoid the special-status plant itself, habitat function would be diminished and the treatment would need to be modified or precluded from implementation. ▲ No fire ignition (and associated use of accelerants) will occur within the special-status plant buffer. A qualified RPF or botanist with knowledge of the special-status plant species habitat and life history will review the treatment design and applicable impact minimization measures (potentially including others not listed above) to determine if the anticipated residual effects of the treatment would be significant under CEQA because implementation of the treatment would not maintain habitat function of the special-status plant habitat (i.e., the habitat would be rendered unsuitable) or because the loss of special-status plants would substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a special-status plant species. If the project proponent determines the impact on special-status				

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
plants would be less than significant, no further mitigation will be required. If the project proponent determines that the loss of special-status plants or degradation of occupied habitat would be significant under CEQA after implementing feasible treatment design alternatives and impact minimization measures, then Mitigation Measure BIO-1c will be implemented. The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or botanist that the special-status plants would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some of the non-listed special-status plants may be killed during treatment activities. For a treatment to be considered beneficial to non-listed special-status plants, the qualified RPF or botanist will demonstrate with substantial evidence that habitat function is reasonably expected to improve with implementation of the treatment (e.g., by citing scientific studies demonstrating that the species (or similar species) has benefitted from increased sunlight due to canopy opening, eradication of invasive species, or otherwise reduced competition for resources), and the substantial evidence will be included in the PSA. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status plants, no compensatory mitigation will be required.				
Mitigation Measure BIO-1c: Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Special-Status Plants If significant impacts on listed or non-listed special-status plants cannot feasibly be avoided as specified under the circumstances described under Mitigation Measures BIO-1a and 1b, the project proponent will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented and how unavoidable losses of special-status plants will be compensated. The project proponent will consult with CDFW and/or any other applicable responsible agency prior to finalizing the Compensatory Mitigation Plan to satisfy that responsible agency's requirements (e.g., permits, approvals) within the plan. 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. The first priority for compensatory mitigation will be preserving and enhancing existing populations outside of the treatment area in perpetuity, or if that is not an option because existing populations that can be preserved in perpetuity are not available, one of the following mitigation options will be implemented by the project proponent instead:	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to, during, and after treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
▶ creating populations on mitigation sites outside of the treatment area through seed collection and dispersal (annual species) or transplantation (perennial species); ▶ purchasing mitigation credits from a CDFW- or USFWS-approved conservation or mitigation bank in sufficient quantities to offset the loss of occupied habitat; and ▶ if the affected special-status plants are not listed under ESA or CESA, compensatory mitigation may include restoring or enhancing degraded habitats so that they are made suitable to support special-status plant species in the future. If relocation efforts are part of the Compensatory Mitigation Plan, the plan will include details on the methods to be used, including collection, storage, propagation, receptor site preparation, installation, long-term protection and management, monitoring and reporting requirements, success criteria, and remedial action responsibilities should the initial effort fail to meet long-term monitoring requirements. The following performance standards will be applied for relocation: ▶ the extent of occupied area will be substantially similar to the affected occupied habitat and will be suitable for self-producing populations. Re-located/re-established populations will be considered suitable for self-producing when: ▶ habitat conditions allow for plants to reestablish annually for a minimum of 5 years with no human intervention, such as supplemental seeding; and ▶ reestablished habitats contain an occupied area comparable to existing occupied habitat areas in similar habitat types in the region. If preservation of existing populations or creation of new populations is part of the mitigation plan, the Compensatory Mitigation Plan will include a summary of the proposed compensation lands and actions (e.g., the number and type of credits, location of mitigation bank or easement, restoration or enhancement actions), parties responsible for the long-term management of the land, and the legal and funding mechanisms (e.g., holder of conservation easement or fee title). The project proponent will submit evidence that the necessary mitigation has been implemented or that the project proponent has entered into a legal agreement to implement it and that compensatory plant populations will be preserved in perpetuity. If mitigation includes dedication of conservation easements, purchase of mitigation credits, or other offsite conservation measures, the details of these measures will be included in the mitigation plan, including information on				

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
responsible parties for long-term management, conservation easement holders, long-term management requirements, funding assurances, and success criteria such as those listed above and other details, as appropriate to target the preservation of long term viable populations. If mitigation includes restoring or enhancing habitat within the treatment area or outside of the treatment area, the Compensatory Mitigation Plan will include a description of the proposed habitat improvements, success criteria that demonstrate the performance standard of maintained habitat function has been met, legal and funding mechanisms, and parties responsible for long-term management and monitoring of the restored habitat. If the loss of occupied habitat cannot be offset (e.g., if preservation of existing populations or creation of new populations through relocation efforts are not available for a certain species), and as a result treatment activities would substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of listed plant species, then the treatment will not qualify as within the scope of this Program EIR. 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.				
Mitigation Measure BIO-2a: Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Listed Wildlife Species and California Fully Protected Species (All Treatment Activities) If California Fully Protected Species or species listed under ESA or CESA 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 adverse effects to the species by implementing the following. <u>Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance of Individuals</u> The project proponent will implement one of the following two measures to avoid mortality, injury, or disturbance of individuals: 1. Treatment will not be implemented within the occupied habitat. Any treatment activities outside occupied habitat will be a sufficient distance from the occupied habitat such that mortality, injury, or disturbance of the species will not occur, as determined by a qualified RPF or biologist using the most current and commonly-accepted science and considering published agency guidance; OR	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to, during, and after treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
2. Treatment will be implemented outside the sensitive period of the species' life history (e.g., outside the breeding or nesting season) during which the species may be more susceptible to disturbance, or disturbance could result in loss of eggs or young. For species present year-round, CDFW and/or USFWS/NOAA Fisheries will be consulted to determine if there is a period of time within which treatment could occur that would avoid mortality, injury, or disturbance of the species. ▶ For species listed under ESA or CESA, if the project proponent cannot avoid mortality, injury or disturbance by implementing one of the two options listed above, the project proponent will implement Mitigation Measure BIO-2c. Injury or mortality of California Fully Protected Species is prohibited pursuant to Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515 of the California Fish and Game Code and will be avoided. <u>Maintain Habitat Function</u> ▶ The project proponent will design treatment activities to maintain the habitat function, by implementing the following: ▪ While performing review and surveys for SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-10, a qualified RPF or biologist will identify any habitat features that are necessary for survival (e.g., habitat necessary for breeding, foraging, shelter, movement) of the affected wildlife species (e.g., trees with complex structure, trees with large cavities, trees with nesting platforms; dens; tree snags; large raptor nests [including inactive nests]; downed woody debris; food sources). These habitat features will be marked and treatments applied to the features will be designed to minimize or avoid the loss or degradation of suitable habitat for listed species during treatments. Identification and treatment of these features will be based on the life history and habitat requirements of the affected species and the most current, commonly accepted science. ▪ If it is determined during implementation of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-10 that listed or fully protected wildlife with specific requirements for high canopy cover (e.g., Humboldt marten, fisher, spotted owl, coastal California gnatcatcher, riparian woodrat) are present within a treatment area, then tree or shrub canopy cover within existing suitable areas will be retained at the percentage preferred by the species (as determined by expert opinion, published habitat association information, or other documented standards that are commonly accepted [e.g., 50 percent for coastal California gnatcatcher]) such that habitat function is maintained.				

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
A qualified RPF or biologist of the lead agency will determine if, after implementation of the impact avoidance measures listed above, the habitat function will remain for the affected species after implementation of the treatment. Because this measure pertains to species listed under CESA or ESA or are fully protected, the qualified RPF or biologist will consult with CDFW and/or USFWS/NOAA Fisheries regarding the determination that habitat function is maintained. If the lead agency determines after consultation that the treatment will not maintain habitat function for the special-status species, the project proponent will implement Mitigation Measure BIO-2c. Project-Specific Implementation ▶ To avoid mortality, injury, or disturbance to California red-legged frog, if presence is assumed within the project area or protocol surveys detect California red-legged frog (pursuant to SPR BIO-10), all treatment activities will pause, and USFWS will be contacted pursuant to Mitigation Measure BIO-2a to provide further guidance regarding avoidance measures. Additionally, Collins will contact USFWS to notify them of their proposed avoidance measures and their determination that habitat function will be maintained for California red-legged frog. The specific habitat features used by the frog when detected will be evaluated by a qualified RPF or biologist for habitat retention and prioritized for use in meeting the retention standards for the project. ▶ If Cascades frog is detected during focused surveys, the project proponent will flag these areas within which no treatment activities will occur, biological monitoring will be implemented, and/or other measures recommended by a qualified RPF or biologist as necessary to avoid injury to or mortality of this species. Collins may consult with CDFW for technical information regarding appropriate measures to avoid and minimize impacts. If full implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-2a is not feasible, impacts will remain significant under CEQA, and Collins will implement Mitigation Measure BIO-2c, which may entail acquiring an incidental take permit under CESA. ▶ Collins will implement the Management Actions and Avoidance and Minimization Measures and Monitoring and Reporting Requirements in the Safe Harbor Agreement (SHA) with CDFW to avoid mortality, injury, or disturbance to great gray owl. ■ If Collins withdraws lands in the project area from the SHA or the SHA is terminated, Collins will either follow the Management Actions and Avoidance and Minimization Measures and Monitoring and Reporting				

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
Requirements in the SHA or Collins will consult with CDFW to determine appropriate measures for the project. ▶ If the limited operating period for nesting birds is determined to be infeasible (pursuant to SPR BIO-1) and an American peregrine falcon, bald eagle, greater sandhill crane, golden eagle, or willow flycatcher nest is detected during focused surveys (pursuant to SPR BIO-10), a no-disturbance buffer of at least 0.5 mile for golden eagle; 0.25 mile for American peregrine falcon, bald eagle, greater sandhill crane; or 100 feet for the willow flycatcher will be established around the nest, and no treatment activities will occur within this buffer until the chicks have fledged as determined by a qualified RPF or biologist. Buffer size may be reduced or adjusted if recommended by a qualified biologist in consultation with CDFW. Additionally, the final determination for habitat function maintenance for American peregrine falcon, bald eagle, greater sandhill crane, golden eagle, and willow flycatcher must be made by Collins in consultation with CDFW. Therefore, if Mitigation Measure BIO-2a is required for treatment activities, Collins will contact CDFW to seek technical input on the determination that habitat function will be maintained for American peregrine falcon, bald eagle, greater sandhill crane, golden eagle, and willow flycatcher. ▶ If an active den is identified by a qualified RPF or biologist, a no-disturbance buffer will be established around the den, the size of which will be determined through consultation with CDFW. No treatment activities will occur within this buffer. Additionally, the final determination for habitat function maintenance must be made by Collins in consultation with CDFW. Therefore, if Mitigation Measure BIO-2a is required for treatment activities, Collins will contact CDFW to seek technical input on the determination that habitat function will be maintained for Sierra Nevada red fox and input on their proposed measures to avoid injury to or mortality of this species. <u>Gray Wolf</u> ▶ If an active natal den or rendezvous site is identified by a qualified RPF or biologist during focused surveys or any time during project implementation, then CDFW will be contacted immediately, and a no-disturbance buffer of at least 1 mile will be established around these features within which no treatment activities will occur. No-disturbance buffers may be larger and irregularly shaped, based on topography and concerns for revealing the exact site location. Any reduction or change to the no-disturbance buffer would need to be approved by CDFW.				

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
▶ No activities that create loud and continuous noise will occur within the no-disturbance buffer through June 30 for a natal den site or through August 31 for a rendezvous site pursuant to discussion and coordination with CDFW, which may result in modified distances or more flexible dates. <u>Ringtail</u> ▶ If the limited operating period for ringtail (pursuant to SPR BIO-1) is determined to be infeasible and presence of ringtails is detected during focused surveys or assumed (pursuant to SPR BIO-10), then the following avoidance and minimization measures will be required: ▪ Den Surveys. Within seven days prior to the start of mechanical treatments, manual snag removal, broadcast burning, and pile burning activities conducted mechanically during the ringtail maternity season, a qualified RPF or biologist will conduct a den search in the treatment area to be treated the next week. The qualified RPF or biologist will search for large trees (i.e., greater than 12 inches diameter at breast height [dbh]) with appropriate cavities (i.e., holes larger than 3 inches in diameter, cavities extending approximately 12 inches down from the cavity hole). If found, the qualified RPF or biologist will inspect the cavity using a cell phone with a flash, or other tools (e.g., borescopes) to determine whether ringtails are present. Areas (e.g., large trees) with appropriate den habitat, occupied or not, will be marked (i.e., with flagging, spray paint), for inspection during future sweeps (as described below). The qualified RPF or biologist will also search for dens in dense shrub habitat and will note any sightings of fleeing adult ringtails. ▪ Active Dens. If active ringtail dens are discovered during a den survey or daily sweep, a no-disturbance buffer of at least 0.25 mile will be implemented around the den, and mechanical treatment activities, including pile burning conducted mechanically, will not proceed within the buffer until at least the end of the ringtail maternity season (June 30). The qualified RPF or biologist will confirm that the den is unoccupied before treatment activities resume. The 0.25-mile buffer will incorporate the den and an area greater than the typical ringtail home range in northern California (Wyatt, pers. comm., 2021). If an active den is discovered, CDFW will be notified of the den and buffer location. CDFW will be provided an opportunity to visit the site and provide technical information on the size and shape of the den buffer.				

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
▪ Daily Sweeps, Training, and Monitoring. If active ringtail dens are not discovered, the following measures will be implemented to avoid inadvertent destruction of active dens that eluded detection during the den search as well as take of adult ringtails and kits. ▪ Daily Sweeps. On the first morning of work for mechanical treatments and pile burning conducted mechanically, a qualified RPF or biologist will conduct a sweep of the area to be treated that and will search all habitat suitable for ringtails where mastication will occur that day (i.e., larger trees, dense shrubs, rock piles) for active dens or adults, including the trees with cavities previously marked by the qualified RPF or biologist. On following days, a trained contractor will search all areas previously marked by the qualified RPF or biologist for active dens (see training requirements below under "Training and Monitoring"). If an active den is discovered during a daily sweep, the qualified RPF or biologist will be notified, all work will stop, a no-disturbance buffer of at least 0.25 mile will be implemented around the den, and the requirements described above under "Active Dens" will be followed. ▪ Training and Monitoring. On the first morning of work for mechanical treatments and pile burning conducted mechanically, the qualified RPF or biologist will provide biological resource training (as required under CalVTP Program EIR SPR BIO-2) for all contractors. In addition to standard biological resource training, the qualified RPF or biologist will provide additional training specific to ringtail that will include the following elements: • Description of ringtail appearance (i.e., physical features, typical size); • Description of typical ringtail behavior; • Description of denning habitat suitable for ringtail, particularly in that week's treatment area. The approximate location of large trees with cavities that were previously marked will be noted; • Measures required during operation, including daily sweeps of habitat suitable for ringtail where mastication will occur that day (i.e., dense shrub habitat, previously marked tree cavities), year-round take avoidance measures, and required increased vigilance when operating in dense shrub habitat; • Measures required if a ringtail is spotted (i.e., all work halts until a qualified RPF or biologist can conduct a den search and sweep; if the qualified RPF or biologist observes a ringtail or confirms the				

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
contractor's observation, the occurrence will be reported to CDFW at Robynn.Swan@wildlife.ca.gov); - Measures required if a ringtail den is found (i.e., 0.25-mile no-disturbance buffer and requirements described above under "Active Dens" will be followed); - Definition of and legal consequences for take of ringtail (i.e., \$10,000 fine for each take and/or 1 year in jail); and - Requirements for contacting CDFW, which include the following circumstances: - ringtails observed during treatment activities (notify within 3 business days); and - active ringtail den discovered (notify within 24 hours); and take of ringtail occurs (notify within 24 hours). - Additionally, if Mitigation Measure BIO-2a is required for treatment activities, Collins will contact CDFW to seek technical input on the determination that habitat function will be maintained for ringtail and input on their proposed measures to avoid injury to or mortality of this species.				
Mitigation Measure 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 by implementing the following. <u>Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance of Individuals</u> The project proponent will implement the following to avoid mortality, injury, or disturbance of individuals: For all treatment activities except prescribed burning, the project proponent will establish a no-disturbance buffer around occupied sites (e.g., nests, dens, roosts, middens, burrows, nurseries). Buffer size will be determined by a qualified RPF or biologist using the most current, commonly accepted science and will consider published agency guidance; however, buffers will generally be a minimum of 100 feet, unless site conditions indicate a smaller buffer would be sufficient for protection or a larger buffer would be needed. Factors to be	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to and during treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
considered in determining buffer size will include, but not be limited to, the species' tolerance to disturbance; the presence of natural buffers provided by vegetation or topography; nest height; locations of foraging territory; baseline levels of noise and human activity; and treatment activity. Buffer size may be adjusted if the qualified RPF or biologist determines that such an adjustment would not be likely to adversely affect (i.e., cause mortality, injury, or disturbance to) the species within the nest, den, burrow, or other occupied site. If a no-disturbance buffer is reduced below 100 feet from an occupied site, a qualified RPF or biologist will provide the project proponent with a site- and/or treatment activity-specific explanation for the buffer reduction, which will be included in the PSA. After completion of the PSA and prior to or during treatment implementation, if there is any deviation (e.g., further reduction) from the reduced buffer as explained in the PSA, this will be documented in the post-project implementation report (referred to by CAL FIRE as a Completion Report). ■ No-disturbance buffers will be marked with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway). No activity will occur within the buffer areas until the qualified RPF or biologist has determined that the young have fledged or dispersed; the nest, den, or other occurrence is no longer active; or reducing the buffer would not likely result in disturbance, mortality, or injury. A qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician will be required to monitor the effectiveness of the no-disturbance buffer around the nest, den, burrow, or other occurrence during treatment. If treatment activities cause agitated behavior of the individual(s), the buffer distance will be increased, or treatment activities modified until the agitated behavior stops. The qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician will have the authority to stop any treatment activities that could result in mortality, injury or disturbance to special-status species. ■ For prescribed burning, the project proponent will implement the treatment outside the sensitive period of the species' life history (e.g., outside the breeding or nesting season) during which the species may be more susceptible to disturbance, or disturbance could result in loss of eggs or young. For species present year-round, the qualified RPF or biologist will determine the period of time within which prescribed burning could occur that will avoid or minimize mortality, injury, or disturbance of the species. The project proponent may consult with CDFW and/or USFWS for technical information regarding appropriate limited operating periods.				

Resource Conservation District of Tehama County
Collins Pine Vegetation Treatment Project

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
<u>Maintain Habitat Function</u> ▶ For all treatment activities, the project proponent will design treatment activities to maintain the habitat function by implementing the following: ▪ While performing review and surveys for SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-10, a qualified RPF or biologist will identify any habitat features that are necessary for survival (e.g., habitat necessary for breeding, foraging, shelter, movement) of the affected wildlife species (e.g., trees with complex structure, trees with large cavities, trees with nesting platforms; tree snags; large raptor nests [including inactive nests]; downed woody debris). These habitat features will be marked and treatments applied to the features will be designed to minimize or avoid the loss or degradation of suitable habitat for listed species during treatments. Identification and treatment of these features will be based on the life history and habitat requirements of the affected species and the most current, commonly accepted science. ▪ If it is determined during implementation of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-10 that special-status wildlife with specific requirements for high canopy cover (e.g., northern goshawk, Sierra Nevada snowshoe hare) are present within a treatment area, then tree or shrub canopy cover within existing suitable areas will be retained at the percentage preferred by the species (as determined by expert opinion, published habitat association information, or other documented standards that are commonly accepted) such that the habitat function is maintained. ▶ A qualified RPF or biologist will determine if, after implementation of the impact avoidance measures listed above, the habitat function will remain for the affected species after implementation of the treatment. The qualified RPF or biologist may consult with CDFW and/or USFWS for technical information regarding habitat function. A qualified RPF or biologist with knowledge of the special-status wildlife species habitat and life history will review the treatment design and applicable impact minimization measures (potentially including others not listed above) to determine if the anticipated residual effects of the treatment would be significant under CEQA because implementation of the treatment will not maintain habitat function of the special-status wildlife species' habitat or because the loss of special-status wildlife would substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a special-status wildlife species. If the project proponent determines the impact on special-				

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
status wildlife would be less than significant, no further mitigation will be required. If the project proponent determines that the loss of special-status wildlife or degradation of occupied habitat would be significant under CEQA after implementing feasible treatment design alternatives and impact minimization measures, then Mitigation Measure BIO-2c will be implemented. The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the non-listed 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. For a treatment to be considered beneficial to non-listed special-status wildlife, the qualified RPF or biologist will demonstrate with substantial evidence that habitat function is reasonably expected to improve with implementation of the treatment (e.g., by citing scientific studies demonstrating that the species (or similar species) has benefitted from increased sunlight due to canopy opening, eradication of invasive species, or otherwise reduced competition for resources), and the substantial evidence will be included in the PSA. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status wildlife, no compensatory mitigation will be required. The qualified RPF or biologist may consult with CDFW and/or USFWS for technical information regarding the determination that a non-listed special-status species would benefit from the treatment. Project-Specific Implementation If other (i.e., non-listed) special-status wildlife species are observed during focused or protocol-level surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-10), the project proponent will avoid or minimize adverse effects to the species by implementing the following. ▶ If foothill yellow-legged frogs are detected during focused visual encounter surveys (pursuant to SPR BIO-10), Collins will require flagging areas for avoidance in which no treatment activities will occur, biological monitoring, and/or other measures recommended by a qualified RPF or biologist as necessary to avoid injury to or mortality of foothill yellow-legged frog. Collins may consult with CDFW for technical information regarding appropriate measures. ▶ If a southern long-toed salamander is detected within treatment areas during focused surveys (pursuant to SPR BIO-10), Collins will require flagging areas for avoidance, relocation of individual animals by a qualified RPF or biologist with a valid CDFW scientific collecting permit, and/or other measures recommended by a qualified RPF or biologist as necessary to avoid injury to or				

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
mortality of southern long-toed salamanders. Collins may consult with CDFW for technical information regarding appropriate impact avoidance measures. ▶ If a western pond turtle nest is detected within treatment areas during focused surveys (pursuant to SPR BIO-10), Collins will require flagging areas for avoidance, relocation of individual animals by a qualified RPF or biologist with a valid CDFW scientific collecting permit, and/or other measures recommended by a qualified RPF or biologist as necessary to avoid injury to or mortality of western pond turtles. Collins may consult with CDFW for technical information regarding appropriate measures. ▶ If pursuant to SPR BIO-10, California spotted owl has been detected during protocol surveys or if the presence of the species is assumed, a no disturbance buffer of 0.25 mile will be established around active California spotted owl nests and no treatment activities will occur within this buffer. ▪ If California spotted owl is listed as threatened under ESA, Collins would submit this project for review by USFWS. Under USFWS' proposed rule, exceptions for take prohibition include forest and fuels management that would reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire and that would result in conservation benefits to California spotted owls. ▶ If active northern goshawk, olive-sided flycatcher, or yellow-breasted chat nests are detected within treatment areas during focused surveys (pursuant to SPR BIO-10), a no-disturbance buffer of 0.25 mile (northern goshawk) or 100 feet (olive-sided flycatcher, yellow-breasted chat) will be established around the nest, and no treatment activities will occur within this buffer until chicks have fledged as determined by a qualified RPF or biologist. ▶ If the American badger pupping season cannot be avoided by prescribed herbivory treatments using goats, or mechanical and prescribed burning treatments are conducted within suitable American badger denning habitat (pursuant to SPR BIO-1) and an American badger den is detected within treatment areas during focused surveys (pursuant to SPR BIO-10) a no-disturbance buffer will be established around the den, the size of which will be determined by the qualified RPF or biologist and no treatment activities will occur within this buffer until the den is no longer occupied as determined by the qualified RPF or biologist. ▶ If an active fisher den is detected during focused surveys, a no-disturbance buffer will be established around the den, the size of which will be determined through consultation with CDFW. No treatment activities will occur within this buffer until the den is no longer occupied as determined by the qualified RPF				

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
or biologist. If the presence of fisher within the treatment area is assumed, then implementation of avoidance and minimization measures will be required pursuant to Mitigation Measure BIO-2b before and during implementation of mechanical treatments, and prescribed burning, and pile burning conducted mechanically between March 1 and June 30. ▶ If the bat maternity roosting season cannot be avoided (pursuant to SPR BIO-1) and a special-status bat roost is detected during focused surveys (pursuant to BIO-10), a no-disturbance buffer of 250 feet will be established around the roost, and no mechanical treatments, manual treatments, and prescribed burning will occur within this buffer until the roost is no longer being used as determined by a qualified RPF or biologist. ▶ If an active Sierra Nevada mountain beaver den is detected during focused surveys, a no-disturbance buffer of at least 250 feet will be established around the burrow, and no treatment activities will occur within this buffer. ▶ If an active Sierra Nevada snowshoe hare nest is detected during focused surveys a no-disturbance buffer will be established around the den, the size of which will be determined through consultation with CDFW. No treatment activities will occur within this buffer.				
Mitigation Measure 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. Compensation may include: 1. Preserving existing habitat outside of the treatment area in perpetuity; this may entail purchasing mitigation credits and/or lands from a CDFW- or USFWS-approved entity in sufficient quantity to offset the residual significant impacts, generally at a ratio of 1:1 for habitat; and 2. Restoring or enhancing existing habitat within the treatment area or outside of the treatment area (including decommissioning roads, adding perching	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to and during treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
structures, removing existing perching structures, or removing existing movement barriers or other existing features that are adversely affecting the species). The project proponent will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant effects that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented to reduce residual effects, and: 1. For preserving existing habitat outside of the treatment area in perpetuity, the Compensatory Mitigation Plan will include a summary of the proposed compensation lands (e.g., the number and type of credits, location of mitigation bank or easement), parties responsible for the long-term management of the land, and the legal and funding mechanisms for long-term conservation (e.g., holder of conservation easement or fee title). The project proponent will submit evidence that the necessary mitigation has been implemented or that the project proponent has entered into a legal agreement to implement it and that compensatory habitat will be preserved in perpetuity. 2. For restoring or enhancing habitat within the treatment area or outside of the treatment area, the Compensatory Mitigation Plan will include a description of the proposed habitat improvements, success criteria that demonstrate the performance standard of maintained habitat function has been met, legal and funding mechanisms, and parties responsible for long-term management and monitoring of the restored habitat. Review requirements are as follows: ▶ The project proponent will consult with CDFW and/or any other applicable responsible agency prior to finalizing the Compensatory Mitigation Plan in order to satisfy that responsible agency's requirements (e.g., permits, approvals) within the plan. ▶ For species listed under ESA or CESA or a California Fully Protected Species, the project proponent will submit the mitigation plan to CDFW and/or USFWS/NOAA Fisheries for review and comment. ▶ For other special-status wildlife species the project proponent may consult with CDFW and/or USFWS regarding the availability and applicability of compensatory mitigation and other related technical information. 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.				

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
Mitigation Measure BIO-2e: Design Treatment to Retain Special-Status Butterfly Host Plants (All Treatment Activities) If federally listed butterflies are identified as occurring or having potential to occur during review and surveys for SPR BIO-1 and confirmed during protocol-level surveys per SPR BIO-10, then the following measures will be implemented: ▶ Treatment areas within the range of these species will be surveyed for the host plant for each species (Table 3.6-34). ▶ Host plants for federally listed butterflies within the occupied habitat will be marked with high-visibility flagging, fencing, or stakes, and no treatment activities will occur within 10 feet of these plants. ▶ Because prescribed herbivory could result in the indiscriminate removal of the host plants for federally listed butterflies, this treatment type will not be used within occupied habitat of any federally listed butterfly species, unless it is known that the host plant is unpalatable to the herbivore. ▶ Treatment areas that are not occupied but are within the range of the federally listed butterfly will be divided into as many treatment units as feasible such that the entirety of the habitat is not treated within the same year. ▶ Treatments will be conducted in a patchy pattern to the extent feasible in areas that are not occupied but are within the range of the federally listed butterfly, such that the entirety of the habitat is not burned or removed and untreated portions of suitable habitat are retained. If the project proponent cannot implement the measures above to avoid mortality, injury, or disturbance of federally listed butterflies or degradation of occupied habitat (host plants) such that its function would not be maintained, the project proponent will implement Mitigation Measure BIO-2c. CESA and ESA Listed Species. A qualified RPF or biologist will determine if, after implementation of any feasible impact avoidance measures (potentially including others not listed above), the treatment will result in mortality, injury, or disturbance, or if after implementation of the treatment, habitat function will remain for the affected species. For species listed under CESA or ESA or that are fully protected, the qualified RPF or biologist will consult with CDFW and/or USFWS regarding this determination. If consultation determines that mortality, injury, or disturbance of listed butterflies or degradation of occupied habitat such that its function would not be maintained would occur, the project proponent will implement Mitigation Measure BIO-2c.	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to and during treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Table 3.6-34 Special-status Butterflies and Associated Host Plants

Butterfly Species	Host Plants
bay checkerspot butterfly	dwarf plantain (<i>Plantago virginica</i>), purple owl's clover (<i>Castilleja exserta</i>)
Behren's silverspot butterfly	blue violet (<i>Viola adunca</i>)
callippe silverspot butterfly	California golden violet (<i>Viola pedunculata</i>)
Carson wandering skipper	salt grass (<i>Distichlis spicata</i>)
El Segundo blue butterfly	seacliff buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum parvifolium</i>)
Hermes copper butterfly	spiny redberry (<i>Rhamnus crocea</i>)
Kern primrose sphinx moth	plains evening-primrose (<i>Camissonia contorta</i>), field primrose (<i>Camissonia campestris</i>)
Laguna Mountains skipper	Cleveland's horkelia (<i>Horkelia clevelandii</i>), sticky cinquefoil (<i>Drymocallis glandulosa</i>)
Lange's metalmark butterfly	naked-stemmed buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum nudum</i>)
lotis blue butterfly	seaside bird's foot trefoil (<i>Hosackia gracilis</i>)
Mission blue butterfly	lupine (<i>Lupinus</i> spp.)
Myrtle's silverspot butterfly	blue violet
Oregon silverspot butterfly	blue violet
Palos Verdes blue butterfly	Santa Barbara milkvetch (<i>Astragalus trichopodus</i>), common deerweed (<i>Acnison glaber</i>)
San Bruno elfin butterfly	broadleaf stonecrop (<i>Sedum spathulifolium</i>), manzanita (<i>Arctostaphylos</i> spp.), huckleberry (<i>Vaccinium</i> spp.)
Smith's blue butterfly	seacliff buckwheat, seaside buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum latifolium</i>)
Quino checkerspot butterfly	dwarf plantain, purple owl's clover

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
Other Special-status Species. A qualified RPF or biologist with knowledge of the special-status species' habitat and life history will review the treatment design and applicable impact minimization measures (potentially including others not listed above) to determine if the anticipated residual effects of the treatment will be significant under CEQA, because implementation of the treatment will not maintain habitat function of the special-status species' habitat or because the loss of special-status individuals would substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a special-status species. If the project proponent determines the impact on special-status butterflies would be less than significant, no further mitigation will be required. If the project proponent determines that the loss of special-status butterflies or degradation of occupied habitat would be significant under CEQA after implementing feasible treatment design alternatives and impact minimization measures, then Mitigation Measure BIO-2c will be implemented. 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 species would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some may be killed, injured or disturbed during treatment activities. For a treatment to be considered beneficial to special-status butterfly species, the qualified RPF or biologist will demonstrate with substantial evidence that habitat function is reasonably expected to improve with implementation of the treatment (e.g., by citing scientific studies demonstrating that the species (or similar species) has benefitted from increased sunlight due to canopy opening, eradication of invasive species, or otherwise reduced competition for resources). If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status butterflies, no compensatory mitigation will be required. Project-Specific Implementation To avoid impacts on monarch butterfly, a candidate for listing under ESA, treatments will be designed to retain milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i> spp.) plants in the project area. Contractors will be trained in the identification of milkweed plants, and milkweed plants in a treatment area will be identified and demarcated (e.g., high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, other methods). Milkweed plants will not be removed or trampled during treatment activities if feasible.				
Mitigation Measure BIO-2g: Design Treatment to Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Special-Status Bumble Bees (All Treatment Activities)	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to and during treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Resource Conservation District of Tehama County
Collins Pine Vegetation Treatment Project

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
If special-status bumble bees are identified as occurring during review and surveys under SPR BIO-1 and confirmed during protocol-level surveys per SPR BIO-10, or if suitable habitat for special-status bumble bees is identified during review and surveys under SPR BIO-1 (e.g., wet meadow, forest meadow, riparian, grassland, or coastal scrub habitat containing sufficient floral resources within the range of the species), then the project proponent will implement the following measures, as feasible: ▶ Prescribed burning within occupied or suitable habitat for special-status bumble bees will occur from October through February to avoid the bumble bee flight season. ▶ Treatment areas in occupied or suitable habitat will be divided into a sufficient number of treatment units such that the entirety of the habitat is not treated within the same year; the objective of this measure is to provide refuge for special-status bumble bees during treatment activities and temporary retention of suitable floral resources proximate to the treatment area. ▶ Treatments will be conducted in a patchy pattern to the extent feasible in occupied or suitable habitat; such that the entirety of the habitat is not burned or removed and untreated portions of occupied or suitable habitat are retained (e.g., fire breaks will be aligned to allow for areas of unburned floral resources for special-status bumble bees within the treatment area). ▶ Herbicides will not be applied to flowering native plants within occupied or suitable habitat to the extent feasible during the flight season (March through September). CESA and ESA Listed Species. A qualified RPF or biologist will determine if, after implementation of feasible avoidance measures (potentially including others not listed above), the treatment will result in mortality, injury, or disturbance to the species, or if after implementation of the treatment, habitat function will remain for the affected species. For species listed under CESA or ESA or that are fully protected, the qualified RPF or biologist will consult with CDFW and/or USFWS regarding this determination. If consultation determines that mortality, injury, or disturbance of listed bumble bees (in the event the Candidate listing is confirmed) or degradation of occupied (or assumed to be occupied) habitat such that its function would not be maintained would occur, the project proponent will implement Mitigation Measure BIO-2c. Other Special-status Species. A qualified RPF or biologist with knowledge of the special-status species' habitat and life history will review the treatment design				

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
and applicable impact minimization measures (potentially including others not listed above) to determine if the anticipated residual effects of the treatment would be significant under CEQA because implementation of the treatment will not maintain habitat function of the special-status species' habitat or because the loss of special-status individuals would substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a special-status species. If the project proponent determines the impact on special-status bumble bees would be less than significant, no further mitigation will be required. If the project proponent determines that the loss of special-status bumble bees or degradation of occupied (or assumed to be occupied) habitat would be significant under CEQA after implementing feasible treatment design alternatives and impact minimization measures, then Mitigation Measure BIO-2c will be implemented. 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 species 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. For a treatment to be considered beneficial to special-status bumble bee species, the qualified RPF or biologist will demonstrate with substantial evidence that habitat function is reasonably expected to improve with implementation of the treatment (e.g., by citing scientific studies demonstrating that the species (or similar species) has benefitted from increased sunlight due to canopy opening, eradication of invasive species, or otherwise reduced competition for resources), and the substantial evidence will be included in the PSA. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status bumble bees, no compensatory mitigation will be required. Project-Specific Implementation If western bumble bees are detected during the focused survey, appropriate avoidance measures shall be implemented in coordination with CDFW. Avoidance measures may include, but not be limited to, protective buffers around nesting colonies until these sites are no longer active as described in <i>Survey Considerations for California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Candidate Bumble Bee Species</i> (CDFW 2023).				
Mitigation Measure BIO-3a: Design Treatments to Avoid Loss of Sensitive Natural Communities and Oak Woodlands	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to and during treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
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: ▶ Reference the <i>Manual of California Vegetation</i>, Appendix 2, Table A2, <i>Fire Characteristics</i> (Sawyer et al. 2009 or current version, including updated natural communities data at http://vegetation.cnps.org/) or other best available information to determine the natural fire regime of the specific sensitive natural community type (i.e., alliance) present. The condition class and fire return interval departure of the vegetation alliances present will also be determined. ▶ Design treatments in sensitive natural communities and oak woodlands to restore the natural fire regime and return vegetation composition and structure to their natural condition to maintain or improve habitat function of the affected sensitive natural community. Treatments will be designed to replicate the fire regime attributes for the affected sensitive natural community or oak woodland type including seasonality, fire return interval, fire size, spatial complexity, fireline intensity, severity, and fire type as described in <i>Fire in California's Ecosystems</i> (Van Wagtendonk et al. 2018) and the <i>Manual of California Vegetation</i> (Sawyer et al. 2009 or current version, including updated natural communities data at http://vegetation.cnps.org/). Treatments will not be implemented in sensitive natural communities that are within their natural fire return interval (i.e., time since last burn is less than the average time required for that vegetation type to recover from fire) or within Condition Class 1. ▶ To the extent feasible, no fuel breaks will be created in sensitive natural communities with rarity ranks of S1 (critically imperiled) and S2 (imperiled). ▶ To the extent feasible, fuel breaks will not remove more than 20 percent of the native vegetation relative cover from a stand of sensitive natural community vegetation in sensitive natural communities with a rarity rank of S3 (vulnerable) or in oak woodlands. In forest and woodland sensitive natural communities with a rarity rank of S3, and in oak woodlands, only shaded fuel breaks will be installed, and they will not be installed in more than 20 percent of the stand of sensitive natural community or oak woodland vegetation (i.e., if the sensitive natural community covers 100 acres, no more than 20 acres will be converted to create the fuel break). ▶ Use prescribed burning as the primary treatment activity in sensitive natural communities that are fire dependent (e.g., closed-cone forest and				

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
woodland alliances, chaparral alliances characterized by fire-stimulated, obligate seeders), to the extent feasible and appropriate based on the fire regime attributes as described in <i>Fire in California's Ecosystems</i> (Van Wagtendonk et al. 2018) and the <i>Manual of California Vegetation</i> (Sawyer et al. 2009 or current version, including updated natural communities data at http://vegetation.cnps.org/). ► Time prescribed herbivory to occur when non-target vegetation is not susceptible to damage (e.g., non-target vegetation is dormant or has completed its reproductive cycle for the year). For example, use herbivores to control invasive plants growing in sensitive habitats or sensitive natural communities when sensitive vegetation is dormant but invasive plants are growing. Timing of herbivory to avoid non-target vegetation will be determined by a qualified botanist, RPF, or biologist based on the specific vegetation alliance being treated, the life forms and life conditions of its characteristic plant species, and the sensitivity of the non-target vegetation to the effects of herbivory. The feasibility of implementing the avoidance measures will be determined by the project proponent based on whether implementation of this mitigation measure will preclude completing the treatment project within the reasonable period of time necessary to meet CalVTP program objectives, including, but not limited to, protection of vulnerable communities. If the avoidance measures are determined by the project proponent to be infeasible, the project proponent will document the reasons implementation of the avoidance strategies are infeasible in the PSA. After completion of the PSA and prior to or during treatment implementation, if there is any change in the feasibility of avoidance strategies from those explained in the PSA, this will be documented in the post-project implementation report (referred to by CAL FIRE as a Completion Report). A qualified RPF or botanist with knowledge of the affected sensitive natural community will review the treatment design and applicable impact minimization measures (potentially including others not listed above) to determine if the anticipated residual effects of the treatment would be significant under CEQA because implementation of the treatment will not maintain habitat functions of the sensitive natural community or oak woodland. If the project proponent determines the impact on sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands would be less than significant, no further mitigation will be required. If the project proponent determines that the loss or degradation of sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands would be significant under CEQA after				

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
implementing feasible treatment design alternatives and impact minimization measures, then Mitigation Measure BIO-3b will be implemented. 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. For a treatment to be considered beneficial to a sensitive natural community or oak woodland, the qualified RPF or botanist will demonstrate with substantial evidence that habitat function is reasonably expected to improve with implementation of the treatment (e.g., by citing scientific studies demonstrating that the community (or similar community) has benefitted from increased sunlight due to canopy opening, eradication of invasive species, or otherwise reduced competition for resources), and the substantial evidence will be included in the PSA. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands, no compensatory mitigation will be required.				
Mitigation Measure 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 implement the following actions: ▶ Compensate for unavoidable losses of sensitive natural community and oak woodland acreage and function by: ▪ restoring sensitive natural community or oak woodland functions and acreage within the treatment area; ▪ restoring degraded sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands outside of the treatment area at a sufficient ratio to offset the loss of acreage and habitat function; or ▪ preserving existing sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands of equal or better value to the sensitive natural community lost through a conservation easement at a sufficient ratio to offset the loss of acreage and habitat function. ▶ 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	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to and during treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented to reduce residual effects, and: - For preserving existing habitat outside of the treatment area in perpetuity, the Compensatory Mitigation Plan will include a summary of the proposed compensation lands (e.g., the number and type of credits, location of mitigation bank or easement), parties responsible for the long-term management of the land, and the legal and funding mechanism for long-term conservation (e.g., holder of conservation easement or fee title). The project proponent will submit evidence that the necessary mitigation has been implemented or that the project proponent has entered into a legal agreement to implement it and that compensatory habitat will be preserved in perpetuity. - For restoring or enhancing habitat within the treatment area or outside of the treatment area, the Compensatory Mitigation Plan will include a description of the proposed habitat improvements, success criteria that demonstrate the performance standard of maintained habitat function has been met, legal and funding mechanisms, and parties responsible for long-term management and monitoring of the restored or enhanced habitat. The project proponent will consult with CDFW and/or any other applicable responsible agency prior to finalizing the Compensatory Mitigation Plan in order to satisfy that responsible agency's requirements (e.g., permits, approvals) within the plan.				
Mitigation Measure BIO-3c: Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Riparian Habitat If, after implementation of SPR BIO-4, impacts to riparian habitat remain significant under CEQA, the project proponent will implement the following: ▶ Compensate for unavoidable losses of riparian habitat acreage and function by: ■ restoring riparian habitat functions and acreage within the treatment area; ■ restoring degraded riparian habitat outside of the treatment area; ■ purchasing riparian habitat credits at a CDFW-approved mitigation bank; or ■ preserving existing riparian habitat of equal or better value to the riparian habitat lost through a conservation easement at a sufficient ratio to offset the loss of riparian habitat function and value. ▶ The project proponent will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant effects on riparian habitat that require	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to and during treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented to reduce residual effects, and: - For preserving existing riparian habitat outside of the treatment area in perpetuity, the Compensatory Mitigation Plan will include a summary of the proposed compensation lands (e.g., the number and type of credits, location of mitigation bank or easement), parties responsible for the long-term management of the land, and the legal and funding mechanism for long-term conservation (e.g., holder of conservation easement or fee title). The project proponent will submit evidence that the necessary mitigation has been implemented or that the project proponent has entered into a legal agreement to implement it and that compensatory plant populations will be preserved in perpetuity. - For restoring or enhancing riparian habitat within the treatment area or outside of the treatment area, the Compensatory Mitigation Plan will include a description of the proposed habitat improvements, success criteria that demonstrate the performance standard of maintained habitat function has been met, legal and funding mechanisms, and parties responsible for long-term management and monitoring of the restored or enhanced habitat. The project proponent will consult with CDFW and/or any other applicable responsible agency prior to finalizing the Compensatory Mitigation Plan to satisfy that responsible agency's requirements (e.g., permits, approvals) within the plan. 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.				
Mitigation Measure BIO-4: Avoid State and Federally Protected Wetlands Impacts to wetlands will be avoided using the following measures: ▶ The qualified RPF or biologist will delineate the boundaries of federally protected wetlands according to methods established in the USACE wetlands delineation manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987) and the appropriate regional supplement for the ecoregion in which the treatment is being implemented. ▶ The qualified RPF or biologist will delineate the boundaries of wetlands that may not meet the definition of waters of the United States, but would	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to and during treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
qualify as waters of the state, according to the state wetland procedures (California Water Boards 2019 or current procedures). ▶ A qualified RPF or biologist will establish a buffer around wetlands and mark the buffer boundary with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway). The buffer will be a minimum width of 25 feet but may be larger if deemed necessary. The appropriate size and shape of the buffer zone will be determined in coordination with the qualified RPF or biologist and will depend on the type of wetland present (e.g., seasonal wetland, wet meadow, freshwater marsh, vernal pool), the timing of treatment (e.g., wet or dry time of year), whether any special-status species may occupy the wetland and the species' vulnerability to the treatment activities, environmental conditions and terrain, and the treatment activity being implemented. ▶ A qualified RPF or biological technician will periodically inspect the materials demarcating the buffer to confirm that they are intact and visible, and wetland impacts are being avoided. ▶ Within this buffer, herbicide application is prohibited. ▶ Within this buffer, soil disturbance is prohibited. Accordingly, the following activities are not allowed within the buffer zone: mechanical treatments, prescribed herbivory, equipment and vehicle access or staging. ▶ Only prescribed (broadcast) burning may be implemented in wetland habitats if it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that: ■ No special-status species are present in the wetland habitat ■ The wetland habitat function would be maintained. ■ The prescribed burn is within the normal fire return interval for the wetland vegetation types present ■ Fire containment lines and pile burning are prohibited within the buffer No fire ignition (and associated use of accelerants) will occur within the wetland buffer				
Mitigation Measure BIO-5: Retain Nursery Habitat and Implement Buffers to Avoid Nursery Sites The project proponent will implement the following measures while working in treatment areas that contain nursery sites identified in surveys conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-10:	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to and during treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
► Retain Known Nursery Sites. A qualified RPF or biologist will identify the important habitat features of the wildlife nursery and, prior to treatment activities, will mark these features for avoidance and retention during treatment. Establish Avoidance Buffers. The project proponent will establish a non-disturbance buffer around the nursery site if activities are required while the nursery site is active/occupied. The appropriate size and shape of the buffer will be determined by a qualified RPF or biologist, based on potential effects of project-related habitat disturbance, noise, visual disturbance, and other factors. No treatment activity will commence within the buffer area until a qualified RPF or biologist confirms that the nursery site is no longer active/occupied. Monitoring of the effectiveness of the non-disturbance buffer around the nursery site by a qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician during and after treatment activities will be required. If treatment activities cause agitated behavior of the individual(s), the buffer distance will be increased, or treatment activities modified until the agitated behavior stops. The qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician will have the authority to stop any treatment activities that could result in potential adverse effects to special-status species.				
Greenhouse Gas Emissions				
Mitigation Measure GHG-2. Implement GHG Emission Reduction Techniques During Prescribed Burns When planning for and conducting a prescribed burn, project proponents implementing a prescribed burn will incorporate feasible methods for reducing GHG emissions, including the following, which are identified in the <i>National Wildfire Coordinating Group Smoke Management Guide for Prescribed Fire</i> (NWCG 2018): ► reduce the total area burned by isolating and leaving large fuels (e.g., large logs, snags) unburned; ► reduce the total area burned through mosaic burning; ► burn when fuels have a higher fuel moisture content; ► reduce fuel loading by removing fuels before ignition. Methods to remove fuels include mechanical treatments, manual treatments, prescribed herbivory, and biomass utilization; and ► schedule burns before new fuels appear.	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	Prior to and during prescribed burning treatment	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

Mitigation Measures	Applicable? (Y/N)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
As the science evolves, other feasible methods or technologies to sequester carbon could be incorporated, such as conservation burning, a technique for burning woody material that reduces the production of smoke particulates and carbon released into the atmosphere and generates more biochar. Biochar is produced from the material left over after the burn and spread with compost to increase soil organic matter and soil carbon sequestration. Technologies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions may also include portable units that perform gasification to produce electricity or pyrolysis that produces biooil that can be used as liquid fuel and/or syngas that can be used to generate electricity. 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.				
Hazardous Materials, Public Health and Safety				
Mitigation Measure 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. If it is determined that hazardous materials sites could be located within the boundary of a treatment site, the project proponent will conduct a DTSC EnviroStor web search (https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/) and consult DTSC's Cortese List to identify any known contamination sites within the project site. If a proposed mechanical treatment or prescribed burn is located on a site included on the DTSC Cortese List as containing potential soil contamination that has not been cleaned up and deemed closed by DTSC, the area will be marked and no prescribed burning or soil disturbing treatment activities will occur within 100 feet of the site boundaries. If it is determined through coordination with landowners or after review of the Cortese List that no potential or known contamination is located on a project site, the project may proceed as planned.	Initial Treatment: Y Treatment Maintenance: Y	During PSA preparation Database searches are complete; see PSA/Addendum for results	Collins Pine Company	Collins Pine Company

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Attachment B

Biological Resources

Special-Status Plant Species Known to Occur in the Vicinity of the Project Area and Their Potential for Occurrence in the Project Area

Species	Listing Status ¹ Federal	Listing Status ¹ State	CRPR	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence ²
Cut-leaf anemone <i>Anemone multifida</i> var. <i>multifida</i>	–	–	2B.2	Subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest. Rocky, gravelly. Sometimes volcanic or carbonate. 5,580–9,020 feet in elevation. Blooms June–July. Perennial.	<i>May occur.</i> Volcanic substrate, lower montane coniferous forest, and rocky habitat potentially suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Vanilla-grass <i>Anthoxanthum nitens</i> ssp. <i>nitens</i>	–	–	2B.3	Wetland. Meadows and seeps, sometimes riparian. 10–6,220 feet in elevation. Blooms April–July. Geophyte.	<i>May occur.</i> Wetland, wet meadow, and riparian habitat potentially suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Northern spleenwort <i>Asplenium septentrionale</i>	–	–	2B.3	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Forms grass-like tufts in granitic and dacite rock crevices. 5,590–11,010 feet in elevation. Blooms July–August. Geophyte.	<i>May occur.</i> Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, rocky, and cliff habitat with dacite substrate potentially suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Suksdorf's milk-vetch <i>Astragalus pulsiferae</i> var. <i>suksdorfii</i>	–	–	1B.2	Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland. Volcanic or clay soil; often gravelly or rocky. 4,270–6,510 feet in elevation. Blooms May–August. Perennial.	<i>May occur.</i> Lower montane coniferous forest, gravelly and rocky habitat with volcanic substrate potentially suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Dwarf resin birch <i>Betula glandulosa</i>	–	–	2B.2	Wetland. Bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, streams. Lower montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest. Mesic sites. 4,270–7,550 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July. Perennial.	<i>Known to occur.</i> There are three occurrences of dwarf resin birch in the project area. Two are off State Route (SR)32 near its intersection with SR 36 and one is west of SR 36 near Gurnsey Creek (CNDDDB 2023). Wetland, wet meadow, and stream habitat potentially suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Constance's rockcress <i>Boechera constancei</i>	–	–	1B.1	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. On open, bare, serpentine slopes and outcrops in chaparral and woodland. 3,000–6,650 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July. Perennial.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project area does not contain serpentine substrate suitable for this species.
Upswept moonwort <i>Botrychium ascendens</i>	–	–	2B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows, and seeps. Grassy fields, coniferous woods near springs and creeks. 3,660–10,710 feet in elevation. Blooms July–August. Geophyte.	<i>May occur.</i> Wet meadow, lower montane coniferous forest, and creek habitat potentially suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Scalloped moonwort <i>Botrychium crenulatum</i>	–	–	2B.2	Wetland. Bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, upper montane coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps. Moist meadows, freshwater marsh, and near creeks. 3,890–10,200 feet in elevation. Blooms June–September. Geophyte.	<i>May occur.</i> Wetland, wet meadow, and creek habitat potentially suitable for this species are present in the project area.

Species	Listing Status ¹ Federal	Listing Status ¹ State	CRPR	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence ²
Western goblin <i>Botrychium montanum</i>	–	–	2B.1	Old growth. Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, meadows, and seeps. Creekbanks in old-growth forest. 4,690–7,970 feet in elevation. Blooms July–September. Geophyte.	<i>May occur.</i> Wet meadow and creekbank habitat potentially suitable for this species are present in old growth coniferous forest in the project area.
Northwestern moonwort <i>Botrychium pinnatum</i>	–	–	2B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, upper montane coniferous forest. Creekbanks. 5,400–6,710 feet in elevation. Blooms July–October. Geophyte.	<i>May occur.</i> Wet meadow and creekbank habitat potentially suitable for this species are present in lower montane coniferous forest in the project area.
Watershield <i>Brasenia schreberi</i>	–	–	2B.3	Wetland. Freshwater marshes and swamps. Aquatic from water bodies both natural and artificial in California. <7,220 feet in elevation. Blooms June–September. Geophyte.	<i>May occur.</i> Wetland and pond habitat potentially suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Callahan's mariposa-lily <i>Calochortus syntrophus</i>	–	–	1B.1	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Openings in hardwood-conifer and chaparral. In vernal mesic areas. 1,720–4,000 feet in elevation. Blooms May–June. Geophyte.	<i>Known to occur.</i> There is one occurrence of Callahan's mariposa-lily in the project area off Ponderosa Way (CNDDDB 2023). Oak woodland, grassland, hardwood-conifer, and chaparral habitat potentially suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Davy's sedge <i>Carex davyi</i>	–	–	1B.3	Subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. 4,790–10,600 feet in elevation. Blooms May–August. Perennial.	<i>May occur.</i> Montane coniferous forest habitat potentially suitable for this species is present in the project area.
Woolly-fruited sedge <i>Carex lasiocarpa</i>	–	–	2B.3	Wetland. Bogs, fens, freshwater marshes, swamps, and lake/pond margins. 1,970–6,400 feet in elevation. Blooms June–July. Geophyte.	<i>May occur.</i> Wetland and pond habitat potentially suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Mud sedge <i>Carex limosa</i>	–	–	2B.2	Bogs, fens, seeps, wet meadows, marshes, swamps, and margins of lakes in lower and upper montane coniferous forest. 4,500–9,150 feet in elevation. Blooms June–August. Geophyte.	<i>May occur.</i> Wetland and wet meadow habitat potentially suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Lassen paintbrush <i>Castilleja lassenensis</i>	–	–	1B.3	Subalpine coniferous forest, wet meadows, and seeps. Volcanic. 4,830–8,450 feet in elevation. Blooms June–September. Perennial.	<i>May occur.</i> Wet meadow habitat with volcanic substrate potentially suitable for this species is present in the project area.

Species	Listing Status ¹ Federal	Listing Status ¹ State	CRPR	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence ²
White-stemmed clarkia <i>Clarkia gracilis</i> ssp. <i>albicaulis</i>	–	–	1B.2	Ultramafic. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, mixed conifer-oak woodland. Dry, grassy openings in chaparral or foothill woodland. Sometimes on serpentine. 690–3,610 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July. Annual.	<i>May occur.</i> Chaparral, oak woodland, and mixed conifer-oak woodland potentially suitable for this species are present in the project area. There is no ultramafic or serpentine substrate documented in the project area, however there are occurrences of white-stemmed clarkia 1.3 miles north of the project area that are not on ultramafic or serpentine substrate.
Mildred's clarkia <i>Clarkia mildrediae</i> ssp. <i>mildrediae</i>	–	–	1B.3	Cismontane woodland and lower montane coniferous forest on decomposed granite. Sometimes on roadsides. 800–5,610 feet in elevation. Blooms May–August. Annual.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project area does not contain decomposed granite substrate suitable for this species. The closest occurrence of <i>Clarkia mildrediae</i> ssp. <i>mildrediae</i> is approximately 15 miles southeast of the project area (CNNDDB 2023), and approximately 3 miles from the closest mapped granite geology to the project area (USGS 2023b).
Talus collomia <i>Collomia larsenii</i>	–	–	2B.2	Alpine boulder and rock field, closed-cone coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. In loose volcanic material on high volcanic peaks, red rhyolite scree slopes, talus, loose gravel. 7,230–10,010 feet in elevation. Blooms July–September. Geophyte.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project area is outside of the known elevation range for this species.
Silky cryptantha <i>Cryptantha crinita</i>	–	–	1B.2	Cismontane woodland, valley foothill grassland, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian forest, riparian woodland. In gravelly streambeds. 115–4,000 feet in elevation. Blooms April–May. Annual.	<i>May occur.</i> Riparian and streambed habitat potentially suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Golden alpine draba <i>Draba aureola</i>	–	–	1B.3	Ultramafic. Alpine boulder and rock field, subalpine coniferous forest. On serpentine or volcanic outcrops. 7,600–10,010 feet in elevation. Blooms July–August. Perennial.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project area is outside of the known elevation range for this species.
English sundew <i>Drosera anglica</i>	–	–	2B.3	Wetland. Bogs and fens, meadows. 4,270–6,560 feet in elevation. Blooms June–September. Perennial.	<i>May occur.</i> Wetland and wet meadow habitat potentially suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Marsh willowherb <i>Epilobium palustre</i>	–	–	2B.3	Wetland and mesic sites. Bogs, fens, meadows, and seeps. 5,430–7,710 feet in elevation. Blooms July–August. Geophyte.	<i>May occur.</i> Wetland and wet meadow habitat potentially suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Clifton's eremogone <i>Eremogone cliftonii</i>	–	–	1B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, chaparral. Openings; granitic substrates. 1,460–5,810 feet in elevation. Blooms April–September. Perennial.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> Granitic substrate suitable for this species is not present in the project area.

Species	Listing Status ¹ Federal	Listing Status ¹ State	CRPR	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence ²
Snow fleabane daisy <i>Erigeron nivalis</i>	–	–	2B.3	Alpine boulder and rock field, meadows and seeps, subalpine coniferous forest. On volcanic rock outcrops in cracks and crevices. 5,690–9,510 feet in elevation. Blooms July–August. Perennial.	<i>May occur.</i> Wet meadow and rocky habitat with volcanic substrate potentially suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Pyrola-leaved buckwheat <i>Eriogonum pyrolifolium</i> var. <i>pyrolifolium</i>	–	–	2B.3	Alpine boulder and rock field. Sandy or gravelly sites; on volcanic substrate, usually pumice. 5,500–10,500 feet in elevation. Blooms July–September. Perennial.	<i>May occur.</i> Rocky and scree habitat with volcanic, sandy and gravelly substrate potentially suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Blushing wild buckwheat <i>Eriogonum ursinum</i> var. <i>erubescens</i>	–	–	1B.3	Chaparral (montane), lower montane coniferous forest. Rocky sites including scree and talus. 2,460–6,240 feet in elevation. Blooms June–September. Perennial.	<i>May occur.</i> Montane chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, rocky, and scree habitat potentially suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Caribou coffeeberry <i>Frangula purshiana</i> ssp. <i>ultramafic</i>	–	–	1B.2	Ultramafic. Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, chaparral, meadows, and seeps. On serpentine. 2,380–6,000 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July. Perennial.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project area does not contain serpentine substrate suitable for this species.
Lassen Peak copper moss <i>Haplodontium tehamense</i>	–	–	1B.3	Alpine boulder and rock field. Moss on volcanic Breccia rock walls; mesic sites. 8,200–9,190 feet in elevation. Perennial.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project area is outside of the known elevation range of this species.
Little hulsea <i>Hulsea nana</i>	–	–	2B.3	Alpine boulder and rock field, subalpine coniferous forest. Rocky or gravelly sites; on volcanic substrates. 5,640–11,010 feet in elevation. Blooms July–August. Perennial.	<i>May occur.</i> Rocky and gravelly habitat volcanic substrate potentially suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Cantelow's lewisia <i>Lewisia cantelovii</i>	–	–	1B.2	Broadleaved upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, chaparral. Mesic rock outcrops and wet cliffs, usually in moss or clubmoss. On granite or sometimes serpentine. 1,080–4,500 feet in elevation. Blooms May–October. Perennial.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project area does not contain granitic or serpentine substrate suitable for this species.
Tufted loosestrife <i>Lysimachia thyrsiflora</i>	–	–	2B.3	Wetland. Meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, upper montane coniferous forest. Mesic sites; known from lake margins, along streams and in wet meadows. 3,200–5,500 feet in elevation. Blooms May–August. Perennial.	<i>May occur.</i> Wetland, wet meadow, and streambank habitat potentially suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Broad-nerved hump moss <i>Meesia uliginosa</i>	–	–	2B.2	Wetland. Meadows and seeps, bogs and fens, upper montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest. Moss on damp soil. Often found on the edge of fens or raised above the fen on hummocks/shrub bases. 3,590–9,200 feet in elevation. Blooms July–October. Perennial.	<i>May occur.</i> Wetland and wet meadow habitat potentially suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Follett's monardella <i>Monardella follettii</i>	–	–	1B.2	Ultramafic. Lower montane coniferous forest. Open rocky serpentine slopes. 1,970–6,560 feet in elevation. Blooms June–September. Perennial.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project area does not contain serpentine substrate suitable for this species.

Species	Listing Status ¹ Federal	Listing Status ¹ State	CRPR	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence ²
Tall alpine-aster <i>Oreostemma elatum</i>	–	–	1B.2	Bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, upper montane coniferous forest. Mesic sites. 3,790–6,710 feet in elevation. Blooms June–August. Perennial.	<i>May occur.</i> Wetland and wet meadow habitat potentially suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Lewis Rose's ragwort <i>Packera eurycephala</i> var. <i>lewisrosei</i>	–	–	1B.2	Ultramafic. Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, chaparral. Steep slopes and in canyons on serpentine soil, often along or near roads. 900–6,200 feet in elevation. Blooms March–July. Perennial.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project area does not contain serpentine substrate suitable for this species.
Rayless mountain ragwort <i>Packera indecora</i>	–	–	2B.2	Meadows and seeps. Mesic sites. 5,250–6,560 feet in elevation. Blooms July–August. Perennial.	<i>May occur.</i> Wetland and wet meadow habitat potentially suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Geysers panicum <i>Panicum acuminatum</i> var. <i>thermale</i>	–	SE	1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, riparian forest, valley, and foothill grassland. Around moist, warm soil in the vicinity of hot springs. 1,490–8,100 feet in elevation. Blooms June–August. Annual/Perennial.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project area does not contain hot spring habitat suitable for this species.
Squarestem phlox <i>Phlox muscoides</i>	–	–	2B.3	Alpine boulder and rock field, subalpine coniferous forest, Great Basin scrub. Open rocky slopes. 4,200–8,860 feet in elevation. Blooms June–August. Perennial.	<i>May occur.</i> Open rocky habitat potentially suitable for this species is present in the project area.
Mt. Shasta sky pilot <i>Polemonium pulcherrimum</i> var. <i>shastense</i>	–	–	1B.2	Alpine boulder and rock fields, subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Sometimes volcanic. 7,140–12,800 feet in elevation. Blooms June–September. Perennial.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project area is outside of the known elevation range of this species.
White-stemmed pondweed <i>Potamogeton praelongus</i>	–	–	2B.3	Wetland. Marshes and swamps. Deep water, lakes. 5,010–9,840 feet in elevation. Blooms July–August. Geophyte.	<i>May occur.</i> Wetland and perennial pond habitat potentially suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Robbins' pondweed <i>Potamogeton robbinsii</i>	–	–	2B.3	Wetland. Marshes and swamps. Deep water, lakes. 5,020–10,830 feet in elevation. Blooms July–August. Geophyte.	<i>May occur.</i> Wetland and perennial pond habitat potentially suitable for this species are present in the project area.
White beaked-rush <i>Rhynchospora alba</i>	–	–	2B.2	Wetland. Bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps. Freshwater marshes and sphagnum bogs. 197–6,690 feet in elevation. Blooms June–August. Geophyte.	<i>May occur.</i> Wetland and wet meadow habitat potentially suitable for this species are present in the project area.

Species	Listing Status ¹ Federal	Listing Status ¹ State	CRPR	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence ²
Hall's rupertia <i>Rupertia hallii</i>	–	–	1B.2	Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. On disturbed soils of roadsides and logged forests. 1,790–4,760 feet in elevation. Blooms June–August. Perennial.	<i>Known to occur.</i> There is one occurrence of Hall's rupertia in the project area along the Lassen Trail (CNDDDB 2023). Additionally, Hall's rupertia was observed in the project area during the reconnaissance-level survey in 2023 and by Collins during surveys conducted in 2013 and 2014. Lower montane coniferous forest, disturbed roadside and logged forest habitat potentially suitable for this species are present in the project area.
American scheuchzeria <i>Scheuchzeria palustris</i>	–	–	2B.1	Wetland. Bogs and fens, marshes and swamps. Sphagnum bogs and on lake margins. 4,500–6,560 feet in elevation. Blooms July–August. Geophyte.	<i>May occur.</i> Wetland and perennial pond habitat potentially suitable for this species are present in the project area
Slender bulrush <i>Schoenoplectus heterochaetus</i>	–	–	2B.1	Wetland. Marshes and swamps, lower montane coniferous forest. Montane lake margins. Only known natural occurrence in California is at 5,270 feet in elevation. Blooms August. Geophyte.	<i>May occur.</i> Wetland habitat potentially suitable for this species is present in the project area.
Water bulrush <i>Schoenoplectus subterminalis</i>	–	–	2B.3	Wetland. Marshes and swamps, bogs and fens. Montane lake margins, in shallow water. 2,460–7,380 feet in elevation. Blooms June–August. Geophyte.	<i>May occur.</i> Wetland and perennial pond habitats potentially suitable for this species are present in the project area
Siskiyou jellyskin lichen <i>Scytinium siskiyouense</i>	–	–	1B.1	Lower montane coniferous forest, hardwood forest, north coast coniferous forest. Epiphytic, usually on the bark of species in the Fagaceae family, such as Quercus or Chrysolepis. Most often found on black oak (<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>) or canyon live oak (<i>Quercus chrysolepis</i>). 2,090–4,790 feet in elevation. Foliose lichen.	<i>May occur.</i> Lower montane coniferous forest, montane hardwood, black oak, canyon live oak, and chaparral habitat that contain potentially suitable Fagaceae host species for this lichen is present in the project area.
Feather River stonecrop <i>Sedum albomarginatum</i>	–	–	1B.2	Ultramafic. Chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest. In crevices and on ledges of serpentine outcrops and slopes. 850–6,400 feet in elevation. Blooms May–June. Perennial.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project area does not contain serpentine substrate suitable for this species.
Long-stiped campion <i>Silene occidentalis</i> ssp. <i>longistipitata</i>	–	–	1B.2	Chaparral, montane hardwood-conifer, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. 3,280–6,560 feet in elevation. Blooms June–August. Perennial.	<i>May occur.</i> There are two occurrences of <i>Silene occidentalis</i> in the project area near Slate Creek, observed by Collins Pine biologists in 2013 and 2014. There is potential that these occurrences are the special-status <i>Silene occidentalis</i> ssp. <i>longistipitata</i> . Chaparral, montane hardwood-conifer, and lower montane coniferous forest habitat potentially suitable for this species are present in the project area.

Species	Listing Status ¹ Federal	Listing Status ¹ State	CRPR	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence ²
Cascade alpine campion <i>Silene suksdorfii</i>	–	–	2B.3	Alpine boulder and rock field, subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Rocky, volcanic soils. 7,720–10,200 feet in elevation. Blooms July–September. Perennial.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project area is outside of the known elevation range of this species.
Alpine smelowskia <i>Smelowskia ovalis</i>	–	–	1B.2	Alpine boulder and rock field. Steep loose talus slopes. 8,010–10,170 feet in elevation. Blooms July–August. Perennial.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project area is outside of the known elevation range of this species.
Long-leaved starwort <i>Stellaria longifolia</i>	–	–	2B.2	Wetland. Bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, riparian woodland, upper montane coniferous forest. Moist areas. 2,950–6,000 feet in elevation. Blooms May–August. Geophyte.	<i>May occur.</i> Wetland, wet meadow, montane riparian forest habitats potentially suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Cylindrical trichodon <i>Trichodon cylindricus</i>	–	–	2B.2	Meadows and seeps. Broadleaved upland forest and upper montane coniferous forest. Growing in openings on sandy or clay soils on roadsides, stream banks, trails or in fields. 170–6,570 feet in elevation. Perennial moss.	<i>May occur.</i> Wetland, wet meadow, montane hardwood, montane riparian, upper montane coniferous forest, streambank, and roadside habitats with sandy substrate potentially suitable for this species are present in the project area.
Flat-leaved bladderwort <i>Utricularia intermedia</i>	–	–	2B.2	Wetland. Bogs, fens, mesic meadows, seeps, marshes swamps, lake/pond margins, and vernal pools. 2,200–8,710 feet in elevation. Blooms July–August. Perennial.	<i>May occur.</i> Wetland, wet meadow, and pond habitats potentially suitable for this species are present in the project area.

Notes: CRPR = California Rare Plant Rank; CEQA = California Environmental Quality Act; ESA = Endangered Species Act; NPPA = Native Plant Protection Act; SR = State Route.

1 Legal Status Definitions

State:

SE State Listed as Endangered (legally protected by CESA)

California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPR):

1B Plant species considered rare or endangered in California and elsewhere (protected under CEQA, but not legally protected under ESA or CESA).

2B Plant species considered rare or endangered in California but more common elsewhere (protected under CEQA, but not legally protected under ESA or CESA).

CRPR Threat Ranks:

0.1 Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened; high degree and immediacy of threat)

0.2 Moderately threatened in California (20–80% occurrences threatened; moderate degree and immediacy of threat)

0.3 Not very threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

2 Potential for Occurrence Definitions

Not expected to occur: Species is unlikely to be present because of poor habitat quality, lack of suitable habitat features, or restricted current distribution of the species.

May occur: Suitable habitat is available and there have been nearby recorded occurrences of the species.

Known to occur: The species has been observed within the treatment areas.

Sources: CNDDB 2023; CNPS 2023; CCH2 2023; Jepson 2023; USGS 2023.

Special-Status Wildlife Species Known to Occur in the Vicinity of the Project Area and Their Potential for Occurrence in the Project Area

Species	Listing Status ¹ Federal	Listing Status ¹ State	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence ²
Amphibians and Reptiles				
California red-legged frog <i>Rana draytonii</i>	FT	SSC	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11–20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to estivation habitat.	<i>May occur.</i> The project area contains stream and riparian habitat potentially suitable for this species. California red-legged frog current range includes Mill Creek and Deer Creek as well as tributaries and riparian habitat in the project area (USFWS 2018).
Cascades frog <i>Rana cascadae</i>	–	SC, SSC	Lower montane coniferous forest. Montane aquatic habitats such as mountain lakes, small streams, and ponds in meadows; open coniferous forests. Standing water required for reproduction. Hibernates in mud on the bottom of lakes and ponds during the winter.	<i>Known to occur.</i> There are several documented occurrences of Cascades frog in the project area (CNDDDB 2023; Collins Pine 2023). Additionally, there are several documented occurrences adjacent to the project area in Round Valley Creek and its tributaries and in Gurnsey Creek (Collins Pine 2023). Habitat potentially suitable for Cascades frog is present in the project area within streams.
Foothill yellow-legged frog North Coast DPS – pop. 1 <i>Rana boylei</i>	–	SSC	Northern Coast Ranges north of San Francisco Bay Estuary, Klamath Mountains, and Cascade Range including watershed subbasins (HU 8) Lower Pit, Battle Creek, Thomes Creek, and Big Chico Creek in Lassen, Shasta, Tehama, and Butte Counties. Partly-shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Need at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying. Need at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.	<i>May occur.</i> The project area contains stream habitat potentially suitable for this species. There is a historical occurrence north of the project area. There are several documented occurrences less than one mile from the project area in Round Valley Creek and Deer Creek (CNDDDB 2023).
Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog <i>Rana sierrae</i>	FE	ST	Always encountered within a few feet of water. Tadpoles may require 2 to 4 years to complete their aquatic development.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project area is outside of the documented range of Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog (CDFW 2023a).
Southern long-toed salamander <i>Ambystoma macrodactylum sigillatum</i>	–	SSC	High elevation meadows and lakes in the Sierra Nevada, Cascade, and Klamath mountains. Aquatic larvae occur in ponds and lakes. Outside of breeding season adults are terrestrial and associated with underground burrows of mammals and moist areas under logs and rocks.	<i>Known to occur.</i> There are documented occurrences of southern long-toed salamander in the project area (Collins Pine 2023; CNDDDB 2023). Habitat potentially suitable for southern long-toed salamander is present in the project area within meadows and other wet areas (e.g., some creeks, wetlands).
Western pond turtle <i>Actinemys marmorata</i>	–	SSC	Ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation. Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.	<i>May occur.</i> The project area contains stream habitat potentially suitable for western pond turtle. There is a documented occurrence of this species south of the project area recorded at Deer Creek (CNDDDB 2023).

Species	Listing Status ¹ Federal	Listing Status ¹ State	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence ²
Birds				
American peregrine falcon <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	FD	SD; FP	Near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water; on cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds; also, human-made structures. Nest consists of a scrape or a depression or ledge in an open site.	<i>May occur.</i> The project area contains habitat potentially suitable for American peregrine falcon, mostly near Mill Creek and Deer Creek. This species has a documented occurrence west of the project area (CNDDDB 2023). Additionally, this species has been observed directly adjacent and north of the project area (eBird 2023).
Bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	FD	SE; FP	Lower montane coniferous forest, old growth. Ocean shore, lake margins, and rivers for both nesting and wintering. Most nests within 1 mile of water. Nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live tree with open branches, especially ponderosa pine. Roosts communally in winter.	<i>May occur.</i> The project area contains riverine habitat in coniferous forest potentially suitable for this species. Collins Pine Company has managed their forest lands with a focus on fostering uneven-aged stands with retention of large healthy trees, which provides nesting habitat for bald eagle (Collins Pine 2014). There is a documented occurrence of bald eagle northeast of the project area (CNDDDB 2023). Additionally, bald eagle has been observed several times less than 1 mile from the project area along Deer Creek and Gurnsey Creek (eBird 2023).
California spotted owl <i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i> Sierra Nevada DPS	FP	SSC	Mixed conifer forest, often with an understory of black oaks and other deciduous hardwoods. Canopy closure greater than 40 percent. Most often found in deep-shaded canyons, on north-facing slopes, and within 300 meters of water.	Known to occur. There is a documented activity center, as well as other observations (e.g., individual owls, pairs) throughout the project area (CNDDDB 2023). There are many documented nest sites, activity centers, and other observations (e.g., individual owls, pairs) in the immediate vicinity of the project area (CNDDDB 2023). Habitat potentially suitable for southern long-toed salamander is present in the project area within coniferous forest habitat, particularly in the northwestern portion of the project area in the canyon of Mill Creek.
Great gray owl <i>Strix nebulosa</i>	–	SE	Lower montane coniferous forest, old growth, subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Resident of mixed conifer or red fir forest habitat, in or on edge of meadows. Requires large diameter snags in a forest with high canopy closure, which provide a cool sub-canopy microclimate.	<i>May occur.</i> The project area contains coniferous forest potentially suitable for this species. During 2010 surveys of Childs Meadow a single male was documented north of the project area (Collins Pine 2014). Additionally, great gray owl has been observed north and south of the project area (eBird 2023). The higher elevation portion of the project area is within the known yearlong range of this species (CDFW 2023a).
Greater sandhill crane <i>Antigone canadensis tabida</i>	–	ST; FP	Marsh and swamp, meadow and seep, wetland. Nests in wetland habitats in northeastern California; winters in the Central Valley. Prefers grain fields within 4-mile of a shallow body of water used as a communal roost site; irrigated pasture used as loafing sites.	<i>May occur.</i> The project area contains wetland habitat potentially suitable for this species. Greater sandhill crane has been documented nesting in 2022 and breeding successfully in 2012 in Deer Creek Meadows, adjacent to the northeast corner of the project area (Collins Pine 2014; Collins Pine 2023). Additionally, greater sandhill crane has been documented northeast of the project area at Willow Lake and multiple times east-northeast of the project area in the vicinity of Chester, CA (CNDDDB 2023).

Species	Listing Status ¹ Federal	Listing Status ¹ State	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence ²
Golden eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	–	FP	Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also, large trees in open areas.	<i>May occur.</i> The project area contains woodland and coniferous forest potentially suitable for this species. Golden eagle have been observed south of the project area between Deer and Mill Creeks (Collins Pine 2014). Additionally, golden eagle has been observed several times north of the project area near Mineral, CA (eBird 2023). The project area is within the known yearlong range of this species (CDFW 2023a).
Northern goshawk <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	–	SSC	North coast coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Within, and in vicinity of, coniferous forest. Uses old nests, and maintains alternate sites. Usually nests on north slopes, near water. Red fir, lodgepole pine, Jeffrey pine, and aspens are typical nest trees.	<i>May occur.</i> The project area contains coniferous forest habitat potentially suitable for this species. There are multiple documented occurrences of northern goshawk within approximately one mile of the northern section of the project area (CNDDDB 2023).
Olive-sided flycatcher <i>Contopus cooperi</i>	–	SSC	Lower montane coniferous forest, redwood, upper montane coniferous forest. Nesting habitats are mixed conifer, montane hardwood-conifer, Douglas fir, redwood, red fir and lodgepole pine. Most numerous in montane conifer forests where tall trees overlook canyons, meadows, lakes or other open terrain.	<i>May occur.</i> The project area contains coniferous forest habitat potentially suitable for this species. The project area is within the known yearlong range of this species (CDFW 2023a).
Willow flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii</i>	–	SE	Meadow and seep, riparian scrub, riparian woodland, and wetlands. Inhabits extensive thickets of low, dense willows on edge of wet meadows, ponds, or backwaters; 2,000-8,000 feet elevation Requires dense willow thickets for nesting/roosting. Low, exposed branches are used for singing posts/hunting perches.	<i>May occur.</i> The project area contains riparian and wetland habitat potentially suitable for this species. There are three documented occurrences of willow flycatcher in the vicinity of the project area, one of which was directly adjacent to the northeast section of the project area near Gurnsey Creek (CNDDDB 2023).
Yellow rail <i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	–	SSC	Freshwater marsh, meadow and seep. Summer resident in eastern Sierra Nevada in Mono County. Fresh-water marshlands.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project area does not contain marshy habitat potentially suitable for this species (Johnson, pers. comm., 2023). Yellow rail requires densely vegetated marsh or meadow habitat for breeding (Sterling 2008).
Yellow-breasted chat <i>Icteria virens</i>	–	SSC	Riparian forest, riparian scrub, riparian woodland. Summer resident; inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in low, dense riparian, consisting of willow, blackberry, wild grape; forages and nests within 10 feet of ground.	<i>May occur.</i> The project area contains riparian habitat potentially suitable for this species. There is a documented occurrence of yellow rail north of the project area near Willow Lake (CNDDDB 2023). Additionally, this species has been observed immediately adjacent to the middle of the project area (eBird 2023). The project area is within the known summer range of this species (CDFW 2023a).

Species	Listing Status ¹ Federal	Listing Status ¹ State	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence ²
Fish				
Chinook salmon - Central Valley spring-run ESU – pop. 11 <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	FT	ST	Adult numbers depend on pool depth and volume, amount of cover, and proximity to gravel. Water temps greater than 27 C are lethal to adults. Federal listing refers to populations spawning in Sacramento River and tributaries.	Known to occur. There is a documented occurrence of this species in the project area (CNDDDB 2023). Habitat potentially suitable for Chinook salmon (Central Valley spring-run ESU) is present in the project area within Mill Creek. Smaller tributaries to this creek with suitable flow conditions that are within the project area may provide additional habitat potentially suitable to this species. Deer Creek is located close to the southeastern border of the project area. There is a non-structural fish barrier immediately southwest of the confluence of Deer Creek and Cub Creek that prevents passage of chinook salmon. Smaller tributaries of Deer Creek from the southwest portion of the project area up to the non-structural barrier with suitable flow conditions that are within the project area also may provide additional habitat potentially suitable to this species.
Delta smelt <i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i>	FT	SE	Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. Seasonally in Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait and San Pablo Bay. Seldom found at salinities greater than 10 ppt. Most often at salinities less than 2 ppt.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project area is outside of the current range of this species.
Hardhead <i>Mylopharodon conocephalus</i>	–	SSC	Low to mid-elevation streams in the Sacramento-San Joaquin drainage. Also present in the Russian River. Clear, deep pools with sand-gravel-boulder bottoms and slow water velocity. Not found where exotic centrarchids predominate.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project area is outside of the current range of this species (CDFW 2023b).
Steelhead - Central Valley DPS – pop. 11 <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i>	FT	–	Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters. Populations in the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and their tributaries.	Known to occur. There are two documented occurrences of this species in the project area (CNDDDB 2023). Habitat potentially suitable for Steelhead (Central Valley DPS) is present in the project area within Mill Creek. Smaller tributaries to this creek and Deer Creek with suitable flow conditions that are within the project area may provide additional habitat potentially suitable to this species.
Invertebrates				
Conservancy fairy shrimp <i>Branchinecta conservatio</i>	FE	–	Endemic to the grasslands of the northern two-thirds of the Central Valley; found in large, turbid pools. Inhabit astatic pools located in swales formed by old, braided alluvium; filled by winter/spring rains, last until June.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> This project is out of the geographical range of this species.

Species	Listing Status ¹ Federal	Listing Status ¹ State	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence ²
Monarch <i>Danaus plexippus</i>	FP	–	Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico. Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby. Along migration routes and within summer ranges, monarch butterflies require two suites of plants: (1) host plants for monarch caterpillars, which are primarily milkweeds (<i>Asclepias</i> spp.) within the family Apocynaceae upon which adult monarchs lay eggs; and (2) nectar-producing flowering plants of many other species that provide food for adult butterflies. Having both host and nectar plants available from early spring to late fall and along migration corridors is critical to the survival of migrating pollinators	<i>May occur.</i> The project area is outside of the overwintering range of monarch butterfly. However, the project area contains grassland and some open woodland habitats with floral resources that potentially contain milkweed plants; thus, monarch may forage or breed in the project area. Monarch has been observed historically north of the project area in Mineral, CA and recently multiple times east-northeast of the project area in Chester, CA (Xerces et al. 2023). Additionally, milkweed has been observed in the vicinity of the project area (Xerces et al. 2023).
Shasta crayfish <i>Pacifastacus fortis</i>	FE	SE	Found only in the Fall and Hat Creek sub-drainages of the Pit River system. Inhabits cool, clear water with low gradient and temp variability; substrate is volcanic rubble on sand/gravel; little veg.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> This project is out of the geographical range of this species.
Vernal pool fairy shrimp <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	FT	–	Endemic to the grasslands of the Central Valley, Central Coast mountains, and South Coast mountains, in astatic rain-filled pools. Inhabit small, clear-water sandstone-depression pools and grassed swale, earth slump, or basalt-flow depression pools.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> This project is out of the geographical range of this species.
Vernal pool tadpole shrimp <i>Lepidurus packardii</i>	FE	–	Inhabits vernal pools and swales in the Sacramento Valley containing clear to highly turbid water. Pools commonly found in grass bottomed swales of unplowed grasslands. Some pools are mud-bottomed and highly turbid.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> This project is out of the geographical range of this species.

Species	Listing Status ¹ Federal	Listing Status ¹ State	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence ²
Western bumble bee <i>Bombus occidentalis</i>	–	SC	Once common throughout much of its range, in California, this species is currently largely restricted to high elevation sites in the Sierra Nevada and the northern California coast. Habitat includes open grassy areas, chaparral, scrub, and meadows. Requires suitable nesting sites for the colonies, availability of nectar and pollen from floral resources throughout the duration of the colony period (spring, summer, and fall), and suitable overwintering sites for the queens.	<i>May occur.</i> The project area contains floral resources that may provide foraging opportunities for western bumble bees, as well as overwintering and breeding habitat. Additionally, the project area is within the current range of this species (Xerces 2018). Western bumble bee has historical documented occurrences close to the project area, including east of the project area in the vicinity of Lake Almanor, northwest in the vicinity of Mineral, CA, and south in the vicinity of Butte Meadows (CNDDDB 2023). Additionally, western bumble bee has been documented more recently in the vicinity of Lake Almanor (Xerces 2018).
Mammals				
American badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i>	–	SSC	Alkali marsh, alkali playa, alpine, alpine dwarf scrub, bog a fen, brackish marsh, broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, chenopod scrub, cismontane woodland, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie. Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Needs sufficient food, friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Digs burrows.	<i>May occur.</i> Habitat potentially suitable for American badger is present throughout the project area within annual grassland, perennial grassland, chaparral, and open woodland and forest habitats. The project area is located within the current range of this species (CDFW 2023a).
California wolverine <i>Gulo gulo</i>	–	ST; FP	Found in the north coast mountains and the Sierra Nevada. Found in a wide variety of high elevation habitats. Elevations in the northern Sierra Nevada mostly fall in the range of 4,300–7,300 feet. Needs water source. Uses caves, logs, burrows for cover and den area. Hunts in more open areas. Can travel long distances.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> While the project area is located within the historic range of this species, the only known wolverine in California occurs in Tahoe National Forest. The location of this known wolverine is greater than 80 miles southeast of the project area and is likely no longer occupied by this individual. This species is therefore unlikely to occur in the project area.
Fisher <i>Pekania pennanti</i>	–	SSC	Intermediate to large-tree stages of coniferous forests and deciduous-riparian areas with high percent canopy closure. Uses cavities, snags, logs and rocky areas for cover and denning. Needs large areas of mature, dense forest.	<i>May occur.</i> The project area contains some coniferous forest and deciduous-riparian habitat with high percent canopy cover potentially suitable for this species. From 2011 to 2017, 40 fishers were reintroduced to the Stirling Management Area owned by Sierra Pacific Industries in Plumas, Butte, and Tehama counties (Green et al. 2022). There are documented occurrences of fisher associated with this reintroduction effort within approximately one mile of the project area (CNDDDB 2023). Additionally, two observations from camera traps occurred directly adjacent to the project area (Collins Pine 2020).

Species	Listing Status ¹ Federal	Listing Status ¹ State	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence ²
Gray wolf <i>Canis lupus</i>	FE	SE	Habitat generalists, historically occupying diverse habitats including tundra, forests, grasslands, and deserts. Primary habitat requirements are the presence of adequate ungulate prey, water, and low human contact.	<i>May occur.</i> Contemporary sightings of gray wolves in California have included a pack producing litters each year starting in 2017 east of Lake Almanor, CA in western Lassen and northern Plumas Counties (CDFW 2022a; CDFW 2022b). A female gray wolf was spotted in Tehama County after she was collared in 2017 and another single gray wolf was observed in Tehama County in 2013 (CDFW 2022a). Gray wolves have very large home ranges, which may include all or a portion of the project area.
Pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	–	SSC	Chaparral, coastal scrub, desert wash, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, riparian woodland, Sonoran desert scrub, upper montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland. Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	<i>May occur.</i> The project area contains rocky habitat potentially suitable for this species. The project area is located within the current yearlong range of this species (CDFW 2023a).
Ringtail <i>Bassariscus astutus</i>	–	FP	Riparian habitats, forest habitats, and shrub habitats in lower to middle elevations.	<i>May occur.</i> Habitat potentially suitable for ringtail is present throughout the project area within riparian and forest habitats. The project area is located within the current range of this species (CDFW 2023a).
Sierra Nevada mountain beaver <i>Aplodontia rufa californica</i>	–	SSC	Riparian forest, riparian scrub, riparian woodland. Dense growth of small deciduous trees and shrubs, wet soil, and abundance of forbs in the Sierra Nevada and east slope. Needs dense understory for food and cover. Burrows into soft soil. Needs abundant supply of water.	<i>May occur.</i> The project area contains riparian habitat potentially suitable for this species. Additionally, riparian habitat potentially suitable for this species is present directly adjacent to the project area. There are documented occurrences of Sierra Nevada mountain beaver north of the project area near the southwest entrance of Lassen Volcanic National Park (CNDDDB 2023).
Sierra Nevada red fox - southern Cascades DPS – pop. 1 <i>Vulpes vulpes necator</i>	–	ST	Use multiple habitat types in the alpine and subalpine zones including high-elevation conifer dominated by whitebark pine and mountain hemlock, as well as meadows and fell-fields. May descend in winter to below subalpine zone consisting of red and white fir; as low as 1,400 meters (4,600 feet).	Known to occur. There is a historical documented occurrence of Sierra Nevada red fox in the northern corner of the project area and a documented occurrence approximately one mile east of the project area (CNDDDB 2023). Additionally, there is a known population in the Lassen Peak area (Perrine et al. 2010). Habitat potentially suitable for Sierra Nevada red fox is present in the project area within coniferous forest, chaparral, and meadows. At the project area elevation, it is likely that Sierra Nevada red fox would utilize suitable habitat in the project area during winter months. Additionally, the project area is in the historical range of this species (Statham et al. 2012).

Species	Listing Status ¹ Federal	Listing Status ¹ State	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence ²
Sierra Nevada snowshoe hare <i>Lepus americanus tahoensis</i>	–	SSC	Riparian woodland. Boreal riparian areas in the Sierra Nevada. Thickets of deciduous trees in riparian areas, dense shrubs, and thickets of young conifers.	<i>May occur.</i> The project area contains riparian habitat potentially suitable for this species. Additionally, riparian habitat potentially suitable for this species is present directly adjacent to the project area. There are historical documented occurrences of Sierra Nevada mountain snowshoe hare north of the project area near Mineral, CA (CNDDDB 2023). Additionally, there is a documented occurrence from 2006 north of the project area, also near Mineral, CA (NSF et al. 2023). The project area is within the current range of snowshoe hare (<i>Lepus americanus</i>) (CDFW 2023a). Sierra Nevada snowshoe hare is found from Mount Lassen south through Yosemite National Park in mid-elevation habitats of the northern and central Sierra Nevada (Collins 1998). Therefore, the project area is within Sierra Nevada snowshoe hare distribution range.
Spotted bat <i>Euderma maculatum</i>	–	SSC	Occupies a wide variety of habitats from arid deserts and grasslands through mixed conifer forests. Feeds over water and along washes. Feeds almost entirely on moths. Needs rock crevices in cliffs or caves for roosting.	<i>May occur.</i> The project area contains grassland and mixed conifer forest habitat potentially suitable for this species. There is a documented occurrence of spotted bat west of the project area near Diamond Lake (CNDDDB 2023). The project area is within the current range of this species (CDFW 2023a).
Townsend's big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	–	SSC	Throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites. Roosts in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings. Roosting sites limiting. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	<i>May occur.</i> The project area contains mesic habitat potentially suitable for this species. Roosting habitat includes culverts and large basal hollows, which are few in the project area (Collins Pine 2014).

Notes: CNDDDB = California Natural Diversity Database; CEQA = California Environmental Quality Act

1 Legal Status Definitions

Federal:

- FE Federally Listed as Endangered (legally protected)
- FT Federally Listed as Threatened (legally protected)
- FD Federally Delisted
- FP Proposed for Listing under the federal Endangered Species Act

State:

- FP Fully Protected (legally protected)
- SSC Species of Special Concern (no formal protection other than CEQA consideration)
- SE State Listed as Endangered (legally protected)
- ST State Listed as Threatened (legally protected)
- SC State Candidate for listing (legally protected)
- SD State Delisted

2 Potential for Occurrence Definitions

Not expected to occur: Species is unlikely to be present because of poor habitat quality, lack of suitable habitat features, or restricted current distribution of the species.

May occur: Suitable habitat is available; however, there are little to no other indicators that the species might be present.

Known to occur: Species has been documented within the treatment site.

Sources: CDFW 2022a; CDFW 2022b; CDFW 2023a; CDFW 2023b; CNDDDB 2023; Collins Pine 2014; Collins Pine 2023; Collins Pine 2020; eBird 2023; Green et al. 2022; Johnson, pers. comm., 2023; NSF et al. 2023; Statham et al. 2012; Sterling 2008; USFWS 2018.

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Attachment C

Hazardous Materials

ENVIROSTOR

Mineral, CA, USA

Map Address

Sites and Facilities

Cleanup Sites

- ☒ Federal Superfund
- ☒ State Response
- ☒ Voluntary Cleanup
- ☒ School Cleanup
- ☒ Evaluation
- ☒ School Investigation
- ☒ Military Evaluation
- ☒ Tiered Permit
- ☒ Corrective Action
- ☐ Field Points

STATUS

All Statuses

Permitted Sites

- ☒ Operating
- ☒ Post-Closure
- ☒ Non-Operating

Other Sites

GIS Layers

Tools

TAKE A TOUR

SHARE THIS MAP

No hazardous materials sites are located within 0.25 mile of the project area



Google

Map data ©2023 Google 2 km Report a map error

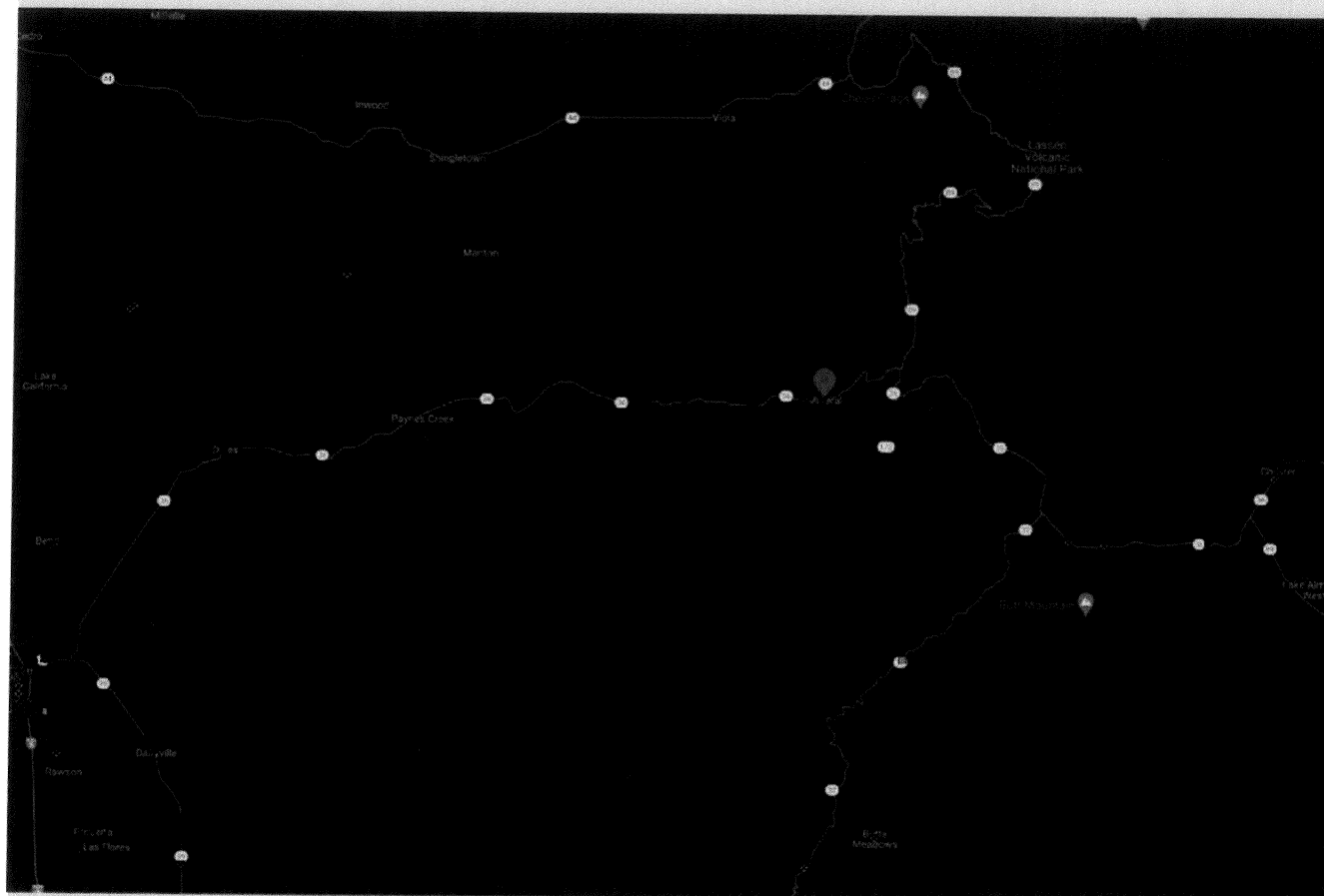
SITES CURRENTLY VISIBLE ON MAP

19 SITES LISTED

PROJECT NAME	STATUS	PROJECT TYPE	ADDRESS	CITY
ALLEE OIL COMPANY	REFER: RWQCB	EVALUATION	545 SOUTH MAIN STREET	RED BLUFF
ALMANOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY	CERTIFIED O&M - LAND USE RESTRICTIONS ONLY	STATE RESPONSE	763 MAIN STREET	CHESTER
DANA CIRCUITS	INACTIVE - NEEDS EVALUATION	TIERED PERMIT	1825 BIDWELL STREET	RED BLUFF
DIAMOND LANDS PLYWOOD MANUFACTURING PLNT	REFER: RWQCB	EVALUATION	LAY AVENUE BY REEDS CREEK & SP RAILROAD	RED BLUFF
J & R METALS	REFER: OTHER AGENCY	EVALUATION	20704 WALNUT STREET	RED BLUFF
LOUISIANA PACIFIC CORP - RED BLUFF	REFER: RWQCB	EVALUATION	READING & TYLER ROADS	RED BLUFF
MODERN DRY CLEANERS	ACTIVE	STATE RESPONSE	609 WALNUT STREET	RED BLUFF
MULBERRY AVENUE SCHOOL SITE	NO ACTION REQUIRED	SCHOOL INVESTIGATION	MULBERRY AVENUE	RED BLUFF
NEW RED BLUFF ES	NO ACTION REQUIRED	SCHOOL INVESTIGATION	2700 MONROE AVENUE	RED BLUFF
PG&E FORMER RED BLUFF MGP	CERTIFIED O&M - LAND USE RESTRICTIONS ONLY	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP	600 RIO STREET	RED BLUFF
PG&E MANUFACTURED GAS PLANT SV-SH-REL	INACTIVE - NEEDS EVALUATION	EVALUATION	NW CORNER OF OAK & RIO STREETS	RED BLUFF
PLUM VALLEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	CERTIFIED	SCHOOL CLEANUP	STATE HIGHWAY 38/PLUM CREEK ROAD	PAYNES CREEK
PROPOSED COMMUNITY DAY SCHOOL	INACTIVE - WITHDRAWN	SCHOOL INVESTIGATION	900 PALM STREET	RED BLUFF
PROPOSED NEW SCHOOL SITE	NO ACTION REQUIRED	SCHOOL INVESTIGATION	1511 S. JACKSON ST.	RED BLUFF
RED BLUFF AIRPORT	REFER: OTHER AGENCY	EVALUATION	1650 AIRPORT	RED BLUFF

SITES IDENTIFIED WITH WASTE CONSTITUENTS ABOVE HAZARDOUS WASTE LEVELS OUTSIDE THE WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT. THERE ARE NO SITES LOCATED IN TEHAMA COUNTY.

COUNTY	CITY	REGION	SWATE	WASTE DISCHARGER SYSTEM NO.	SOLID WASTE ID NO.	WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT NAME	FACILITY NAME	AGENCY NAME
DEL NORTE	CRESCENT CITY	1	2	1A880520NSL-01		DEL NORTE COUNTY- PESTICIDE STORAGE	DEL NORTE PESTICIDE STORAGE AR	DEL NORTE, COUNTY OF
CONTRA COSTA	PITTSBURG	2	1	2 071059002-02	07-AA-0001	U.S. STEEL CORP -PITTSBURG SITE LA	WDR-USS-POSCO	USS-POSCO
SOLANO	VALLEJO	2	1	2 482011003-01	48-AA-0008	US NAVY MARE ISLAND SANITARY LANDFILL	WDR-NAVAL SHIPYARD/CLASS I LAN	MARE ISLAND NAVAL SHIPYARD
CONTRA COSTA	RICHMOND	2	3	2 071007002-01		CHEVRON CHEMICAL COMPANY-OLD SITES	WDR-ORTHO DIV-RICHMOND PLANT	CHEVRON CHEMICAL COMPANY
MONTEREY	FORT ORD (Marina)	3	1	3 270301004-01	27-AA-0015	FORT ORD LANDFILL	SANITARY LANDFILL	U.S. ARMY, FORT ORD
SANTA BARBARA	LOMPOC	3	3	3 420305001-01	42-AA-0017	LOMPOC CITY LANDFILL	SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SITE	LOMPOC CITY
LOS ANGELES	MONTEREY PARK	4	1	48190332001-01	19-AM-0001	OPERATING INDUSTRIES LANDFILL	OPERATING INDUSTRIES, INC.	OPERATING INDUSTRIES, INC.
TULARE	WOODLAKE	5F	1	5D540300010-01	54-AA-0007	TULARE COUNTY-WOODLAKE LANDFILL	WOODLAKE SWDS	TULARE, COUNTY OF
FRESNO	FRESNO	5F	2	5D100300001-01		MCKINLEY AVE. YARD	T.H. AGRICULTURE AND NUTRITION	NORTH AMERICAN PHILLIPS
KINGS	CORCORAN	5F	2	5D160302001-01	16-AA-0011	KINGS COUNTY-CORCORAN LANDFILL	CORCORAN SWDS	KINGS COUNTY WASTE MGMT AUTH.
FRESNO	FRESNO	5F	3	5D100319001-01	10-AA-0013	ORANGE AVENUE DISPOSAL COMPANY	ORANGE AVENUE LANDFILL	ORANGE AVENUE DISP CO. INC
TULARE	EXETER	5F	3	5D540300003-01	54-AA-0002	TULARE COUNTY-EXETER DISPOSAL SITE	EXETER SWDS	TULARE, COUNTY OF
MERCED	ATWATER	5F	4	5C240115001-01		ATWATER CITY	BERT CRANE ROAD LANDFILL	ATWATER, CITY OF
FRESNO	FOWLER	5F	5	5D100325N01-01		FOWLER CITY	FOWLER CITY LANDFILL (OLD)	FOWLER, CITY OF
BUTTE	OROVILLE	5R	2	5A042005001-01		KOPPERS COMPANY-OROVILLE SITE	KOPPERS WOOD PRESERVING ISW	KOPPERS INDUSTRIES INC.
BUTTE	CHICO	5R	4	5A040302N01-01		CHICO CITY BURN DUMP	HUMBOLDT ROAD LANDFILL	CHICO, CITY OF
SACRAMENTO	SACRAMENTO	5S	1	5A340700003-01	34-AA-0008	US AIR FORCE-MCCLELLAN AFB LANDFILL	CLASS III SITE 8 (CLOSURE)	US AIR FORCE-MCCLELLAN AFB
SACRAMENTO	MATHER (Rancho Cordova)	5S	2	5A340700001-01		US AIR FORCE-MATHER FIELD LANDFILL	MATHER AFB ENVIRONMENTAL MGMT	US AIR FORCE - MATHER AFB
SACRAMENTO	SACRAMENTO	5S	3	5B342000N01-01		SACRAMENTO ARMY DEPOT	SACRAMENTO ARMY DEPOT	U.S. ARMY
SAN JOAQUIN	STOCKTON	5S	3	5 390002NUR-01	39-AA-0006	US NAVY COMMUNICATIONS LANDFILL	U.S.N. COMMUNICATION STA. LANDF	U.S. NAVY COMMUNICATIONS
SAN JOAQUIN	FRENCH CAMP	5S	3	5 390003NUR-01		US ARMY-SHARPE ARMY DEPOT	US ARMY-SHARPE ARMY DEPOT	US ARMY
SAN JOAQUIN	TRACY	5S	5	5 390006NUR-01		SITE 300 (OTHER 39 WMUS)	LAWRENCE LIVERMORE LAB	LAWRENCE LIVERMORE LABS
INYO	KEELER	6V	1	6B142000041-01	14-AA-0008	US TUNGSTEN OWENS LAKE LANDFILL	OWENS LAKE LANDFILL	UMETCO MINERALS CORPORATION
ORANGE	FULLERTON	8	1	8300002NUR-01		MCCOLL SITE	MCCOLL SLUDGE DISPOSAL SITE	TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL DIVIS
RIVERSIDE	RIVERSIDE	8	1	8 330325001-01		STRINGFELLOW QUARRY ACID PITS	STATE OF CALIFORNIA-STRINGFELLOW	TOXIC PROGRAM MANAGEMENT SECT

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- Military Bases - - [VIEW](#)

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