

## **CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION**

ENERGY, OCEAN RESOURCES AND FEDERAL CONSISTENCY

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### **CD-0003-26 (US Forest Service)**

**June 12, 2026**

### **KEY DOCUMENTS**

Exhibit 1 – Consistency Determination

Exhibit 2 – Map of Project Areas from Draft EA and as Currently Proposed

Exhibit 3 – Resource Protection Measures (Appendix A of the Draft EA)

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**Exhibit 1**  
**Consistency Determination**

**File Code:** 1950  
**Date:** April 23, 2026

Cassidy Teufel  
Federal Consistency Manager  
California Coastal Commission  
455 Market Street, Suite 288  
San Francisco, California 94105-2219

Dear Ms. Teufel,

The U.S. Forest Service (USFS) is submitting this consistency determination for the Wildfire Risk Reduction Project (WRRP). The project proposes to conduct wildfire risk reduction activities in identified areas across the Los Padres National Forest. This submittal is in compliance with Section 930.36 of the NOAA federal consistency regulations (15 CFR 930). The USFS has determined that the proposed action is consistent with the California Coastal Act for the reasons identified in this submittal.

As defined in Section 304 of the federal Coastal Zone Management Act, the term “coastal zone” does not include “lands the use of which is by law subject solely to the discretion of or which is held in trust by the Federal Government.” While all treatments will occur on lands that are wholly owned and managed by the U.S. Forest Service and therefore excluded from the coastal zone, the U.S. Forest Service recognizes that these activities could have some effect on the uses and resources of the coastal zone outside of the project area. The USFS analyzed the effects of the proposed action by looking at reasonably foreseeable direct and indirect effects on uses and resources, including those within the coastal zone, and by reviewing the project for consistency with the California Coastal Management Program’s enforceable policies (Chapter 3 of the California Coastal Act).

### **Project Description**

The Los Padres National Forest (LPNF) Wildfire Risk Reduction Project (WRRP) is designed to reduce fuels<sup>1</sup>, reintroduce fire on the landscape by prescribed burning, and improve fire-adapted ecosystems. This project will enhance protection for wildland urban interface (WUI) communities and infrastructure and improve fire and drought resilience of forested landscapes. It will promote the Forest Service’s 10-year Wildfire Crisis Strategy which emphasizes fuels reduction work to mitigate exposure and impacts to infrastructure and communities to complement and support efforts to develop fire-adapted communities, and tiers to the three vegetation management cornerstones of the Southern California Fireshed Risk Reduction Strategy: conserving montane forests, reducing ignitions through invasive grasses management, and developing and maintaining a strategic fuelbreak network.

Long-term management needs include improving:

1. Resilience of vegetation to wildfires and overall improvement of forest health by reducing fuels and reintroducing fire on the landscape using prescribed fire;
2. Community and infrastructure protection by reducing fuels adjacent to communities, Forest Service facilities, communication sites, roads, motorized trails, property boundaries, and strategic fuelbreaks; and
3. Wildfire containment opportunities by establishing and maintaining fuelbreaks, defense zones, and maintaining general forested areas in strategic locations.

The LPNF proposes two general categories of treatments: (1) Fuelbreaks and Defense Zones (Zones) and



(2) Forest Health Treatment Units (Units). The objective in Units is to promote healthy forests that are resilient to natural disturbance, enhance opportunities to suppress wildfire, and increase protection of the urban interface. Zone treatments would occur along ridgelines, existing roads, motorized trails, and property lines and adjacent to Forest Service administrative sites (including developed recreation sites, fire stations, and ranger district offices), communication sites, and other structures. Zone treatments would involve the establishment and maintenance of strategic fuelbreaks along ridgelines to slow the rate of spread of wildfire for the purposes of aiding wildfire management efforts and protecting infrastructure, communities, and natural and cultural resources. Zone treatments would also involve reducing fuels along roads and motorized trails to support ingress/egress and evacuation and reducing fuels along property lines and adjacent to United States Forest Service (USFS) administrative sites to help protect life and structures and limit economic damage associated with wildfires. Treatment methods could include mechanical thinning, hand thinning, chipping and grinding, piling and burning, mastication, mowing and weed-whipping, prescribed fire, targeted grazing, and planting and seeding.

The project is designed with a management approach that supports responsiveness and flexibility prior to treatment implementation. This approach allows for proposed treatments to be aligned post-decision but prior to implementation with ground conditions at the time of implementation. This will maximize the efficacy and efficiency of project planning and implementation by reducing the time and funding currently spent per project, increasing flexibility to choose treatment areas and methods, and taking advantage of time-sensitive opportunities and conditions. It also allows for continued coordination with local agencies, tribes, and others to focus treatments on shared priorities and include cultural approaches consistent with the project.

The proposed treatments would occur on the Monterey (MRD), Mt. Pinos (MPRD), Santa Lucia (SLRD), and Santa Barbara (SBRD) Ranger Districts of the LPNF. The LPNF has been successful at planning and implementing similar projects on a smaller scale for many decades. Recent examples include the Monterey Strategic Community Fuelbreak Improvement Project, Santa Barbara Mountain Communities Defense Zone Project, and others. This project aims to expand these efforts to a landscape scale on the LPNF.

Since the draft EA was published for public comment, and comments were received from the Coastal Commission, the project area has been substantially reduced. The total project area was reduced by nearly 64%, from 90,796 acres to 33,023 acres. Within the Coastal Zone boundary, the project area was reduced from 7,438 acres to 1,899 acres. The proposed action is also aligned with the California governor's emergency proclamation with the goal of reducing the risk of catastrophic wildfire that threatens public safety across California.

### **California Coastal Act Policies – Chapter 3**

The policies of Chapter 3 constitute the standards by which the adequacy of local coastal programs, as provided in Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 30500), and the permissibility of proposed developments subject to the provisions of this division are determined. Chapter 3 is divided into seven articles: Article 1 - General, Article 2 - Public Access, Article 3 - Recreation, Article 4 - Marine Environment, Article 5 - Land Resources, Article 6 - Development, and Article 7 - Industrial Development. Because the WRRP is not a development project and would not impact public access or the marine environment, only Articles 3, 5 and 6 are potentially relevant.

### **Consistency with Provisions of the California Coastal Act**

#### *Article 3 – Recreation*

#### *Sec. 30223 – Upland Areas*

No aspect of the WRRP would alter the ability of upland areas to support coastal recreation. “Short-term

effects on recreation due to the proposed action will primarily be due to temporary closures during implementation... Long-term effects on recreation will be overwhelmingly positive as treatments will help to restore healthy forests and reduce the likelihood of catastrophic wildfire throughout the project area relative to the no action alternative” (Draft EA, pages 55-56). Recreation access could be impacted much more in a no-action scenario where the area is affected by a high-severity wildfire and where closures for public safety could last much longer. These impacts are described in greater detail in the EA. Resource protection measures (RPMs) are included in Appendix A (pages 5-8) to minimize potential impacts to recreation sites by using buffers, notifying permittees in advance of implementation, and implementation during lower usage seasons.

#### *Article 5 – Land Resources*

##### *Sec. 30240 - Environmentally sensitive habitat areas; adjacent developments*

To ensure environmentally sensitive habitats are maintained or improved, potential impacts to wildlife resources and habitats, botanical resources, and fisheries were analyzed in the preparation of the draft environmental assessment. Each resource area also included a series of resource protection measures and best management practices, which when applied in conjunction with Los Padres National Forest Land Management Plan restrictions, strategies, and tactics, are effective in protecting and maintaining natural habitats on National Forest System lands. The proposed action will move the landscape towards restoration of the historical fire regime for which these ecosystems are adapted. “Indirect impacts to habitat are anticipated to be beneficial through reduced wildfire risk and improved forest health and resilience” (Draft EA, page 39).

Proposed treatments in chaparral cover types have been substantially reduced and the majority of fuelbreaks are proposed to occur in previously disturbed areas. Resource protection measures are included in Appendix A (pages 10-12; 16-21) of the EA to minimize potential impacts to threatened, endangered, and sensitive species and their associated critical habitat by using buffers, limited operating periods, and requiring a qualified biologist to conduct pre-implementation surveys, instruct implementation crews in identification of threatened, endangered, and sensitive species, and be on-site during implementation within critical habitat.

Consultation is in process for compliance with the Endangered Species Act, U.S. Fish and Wildlife policies and agreements, and has been completed for National Marine Fisheries policies and agreements. Biological Assessments, as required under the Endangered Species Act, have been completed and provide a detailed analysis of threatened, endangered, and sensitive species and their critical habitat within the proposed project area.

##### *Sec. 30243 – Long-term productivity of soils and timberlands will be protected.*

Alteration to natural sediment erosion is caused by disturbances, including wildfires, roads, trails, and fire suppression lines. By reducing the frequency of these disturbances on the landscape, the WRRP will preserve the long-term productivity of soils compared to the no-action alternative. The WRRP helps facilitate this goal by reducing the likelihood of high-intensity fires that could severely damage soils through both extreme heat and erosion.

Fire suppression lines are created with bulldozers which scrape the fire lines down to mineral soil, removing all vegetation. The resulting impacts affect both soil productivity and sediment erosion by increasing the amount of soil left unprotected from rain wash. By designing and preparing fuel breaks in a non-emergency environment, the Forest Service is able to maintain a groundcover of grasses, forbs, and small shrubs, protecting soil resources and preventing sediment regime alteration.

#### *Article 6 – Development*

This article applies to development projects, which would not include the WRRP, but the project would support *Sec. 30253*; Minimization of adverse impacts: Minimize risks to life and property in areas of high geologic, flood, and fire hazard. The WRRP will reduce the potential for catastrophic wildfire throughout the project area and reduce the potential for spread through the coastal zone where there could be impacts to life and property.

### **Determination**

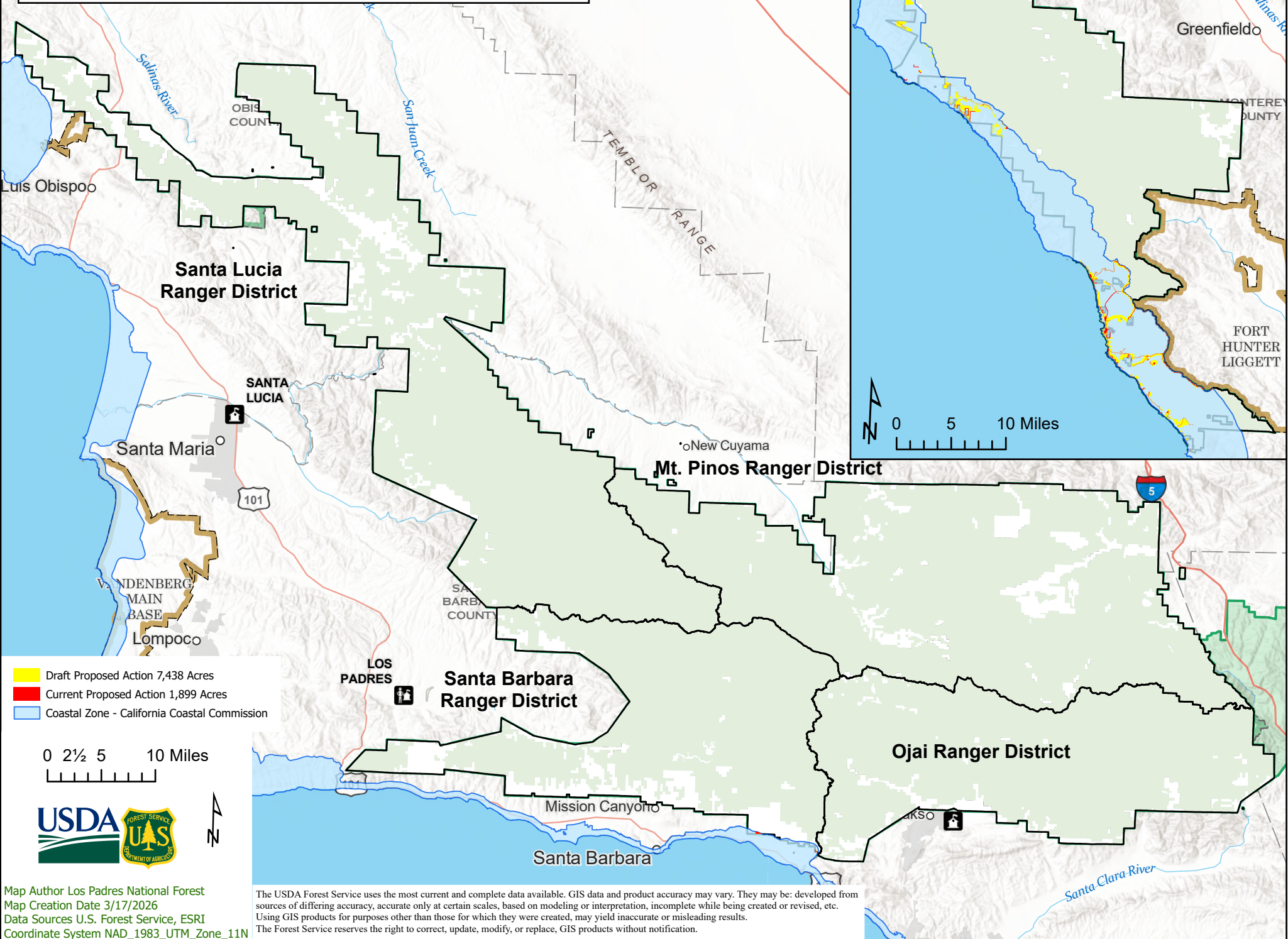
The U.S. Forest Service is completing an Environmental Assessment under NEPA for this proposal and anticipates a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the proposed activities. The Wildfire Risk Reduction Project has been designed and analyzed in the draft Environmental Assessment to comply with U.S. Forest Service policies, Los Padres National Forest Land Management Plan direction, California Coastal Act policies, the National Environmental Policy Act, and incorporates Project Design Standards and Best Management Practices to protect or minimize impacts on resource elements and human health. The Los Padres National Forest has also initiated ongoing government-to-government consultation with tribes, and the details of that consultation are provided in the EA (Draft EA, page 66). Therefore, the USFS has determined that implementation of the Project is consistent with provisions of the California Coastal Act policies.

For more information, please contact Kyle Kinports, Los Padres Forest Planner and Interim Santa Barbara District Ranger, at [kyle.kinports@usda.gov](mailto:kyle.kinports@usda.gov) or by cell phone at (805) 245-9967.

Respectfully,

KIMBERLY WINTER  
Forest Supervisor

**Exhibit 2**  
**Map of Project Areas from Draft EA and as Currently Proposed**



- Draft Proposed Action 7,438 Acres
- Current Proposed Action 1,899 Acres
- Coastal Zone - California Coastal Commission

0 2½ 5 10 Miles



Map Author Los Padres National Forest  
 Map Creation Date 3/17/2026  
 Data Sources U.S. Forest Service, ESRI  
 Coordinate System NAD\_1983\_UTM\_Zone\_11N

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## Resource Protection Measures

### Contents

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| Attachment A. Programmatic Agreement Among the U.S.D.A. Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region (Region 5), California State Historic Preservation Officer, Nevada State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regarding the Processes for Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for Management of Historic Properties by the National Forests of the Pacific Southwest Region ..... | 24 |
| Attachment B. 5-Step Project Screening Process for Riparian Conservation Areas .....   | 28 |

| ID   | Required Resource Protection Measures  |
|--|--|
| <b>All Treatments and Management Actions</b> |  |
| General Implementation                       |  |
| 1.   | Identify and adhere to appropriate best management practices (BMPs) from the 2012 National Core BMP Technical Guide.   |
| 2.   | The Forest Service will stipulate hazardous materials management and garbage removal for all treatment activities. Work crews involved in all project activities will remove all trash associated with this project and ensure that it is disposed of properly. Work crews will store all project materials, tools, hardware, equipment, and all loose items in a manner that will prevent their removal or ingestion by California condors and other wildlife. Liquid, granular, and powder materials will be stored in sealed leak-proof containers for this same purpose. The Forest Service will brief all personnel involved with implementing the project on the importance of not leaving hazardous materials exposed and daily removal of all garbage fragments. |
| 3.   | Avoid establishment of staging areas, landings, firelines, or other areas of human concentration and equipment use within threatened, endangered, and proposed species suitable and occupied habitats and riparian areas to the maximum extent possible. Locate these areas out of sight of visitor use areas to reduce visual disturbance where possible. (Based on LMP S38)  |
| 4.   | Design and manage fuel treatments to minimize the risk that treated areas will be used by unauthorized motorized and mechanized vehicles. Mitigate impacts where such use does occur. (LMP S37)  |
| 5.   | Community protection needs within the WUI Defense Zone take precedence over the requirements of other forest plan direction, including other standards identified in Part 3 of the forest plan. (LMP S8)   |
| 6.   | Night operations are not permitted with limited exceptions for safety. Operations including mechanical thinning, hand thinning, chipping and grinding, mastication, mowing/weed-whipping, and planting/seeding must occur during normal daylight hours. Prescribed burning and pile burning should be planned to primarily occur during daylight hours but may extend into nighttime as necessary. Grazing livestock may reside around the clock, but the majority of herding/management should occur during daylight hours.   |
| Road Use for Access and Operations           |  |
| 7.   | Designate season of use to avoid or restrict road use during periods when use would likely damage the roadway surface (e.g., rutting, etc.) or road drainage features.   |
| 8.   | Use suitable measures to avoid or minimize adverse effects to soil and watershed resources when proposed operations involve use of roads by traffic and during periods for which the road was not designed.  |
| 9.   | Road and area closures would be limited to the shortest duration possible to minimize impacts to public health and safety, permitted livestock grazing activities, and other permitted special uses.   |
| Motorized and Mechanized Equipment           |  |
| 10.  | Roadside and low-water crossings - Adhere to avoidance and minimization measures for treating vegetation along roadsides at select low water crossings outlined in the programmatic biological opinion (USDI-Fish and Wildlife Service 2022, pp 9-10; 5-Step Screening Process for RCAs), including April 1 to July 30 prohibition of “vegetation disturbance or heavy machinery” at crossings in habitat of listed riparian songbirds.  |

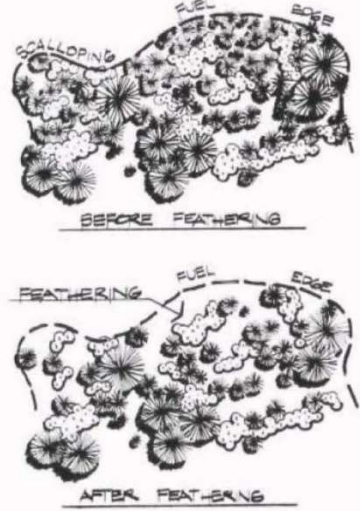
| ID                                       | Required Resource Protection Measures   |   |  |   |  |   |                  |  |                                    |   |   |                            |  |  |   |  |                   |  |   |   |  |                        |   |   |  |   |                  |  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|---|--|---|------------------|--|------------------------------------|---|---|----------------------------|--|--|---|--|-------------------|--|---|---|--|------------------------|---|---|--|---|------------------|--|---|---|--|
| 11.                                      | Work crews will keep all parked vehicles and equipment free of leaks, particularly anti-freeze, because anti-freeze could be fatal if consumed by wildlife.   |   |  |   |  |   |                  |  |                                    |   |   |                            |  |  |   |  |                   |  |   |   |  |                        |   |   |  |   |                  |  |   |   |  |
| 12.                                      | Refueling and servicing of equipment and storage of fuel and other hazardous materials would only occur 100 feet from waterbodies and riparian conservation areas (perennial and seasonal streams, seeps, springs, and meadows). Fuels and other toxicants should not be stored within RCAs. Additional protection measures, such as spill pads and spill containment devices should be used for refueling and spill containment.   |   |  |   |  |   |                  |  |                                    |   |   |                            |  |  |   |  |                   |  |   |   |  |                        |   |   |  |   |                  |  |   |   |  |
| 13.                                      | All equipment and work areas will contain appropriate spill containment kits to respond to leaks and spills, and work crews will be trained in the proper response to such hazmat situations. Use suitable measures around vehicle service areas, storage and refueling areas, chemical storage and use areas, and waste dumps to fully contain spills and avoid or minimize soil contamination and seepage to groundwater.   |   |  |   |  |   |                  |  |                                    |   |   |                            |  |  |   |  |                   |  |   |   |  |                        |   |   |  |   |                  |  |   |   |  |
| 14.                                      | Equipment operations (e.g., excavator, masticator, tracked chipper, skidder, etc.) will normally operate on slopes up to 35% and short steep pitches up to 50%. (Based on LMP S2)   |   |  |   |  |   |                  |  |                                    |   |   |                            |  |  |   |  |                   |  |   |   |  |                        |   |   |  |   |                  |  |   |   |  |
| 15.                                      | <p>The table below lists the protocol for determining operability of soils with equipment based on soil moisture at 4 to 6-inch depth. The table would be used to determine when masticators or other heavy machinery might be used based on soil moisture conditions. If masticators have high ground pressure tires (greater than 6 pounds per square inch), they should not be used on soil conditions described in the heavily bordered table cells. If masticators have low ground pressure tires (less than 6 pounds per square inch), they may be used on soil conditions described in the shaded table cells.</p> <p>Protocol for determining operability of soils based on soil moisture at 4 to 6-inch depth.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="235 786 1192 1421"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="235 786 403 906">Soil Moisture Percent Increases Downward</th> <th data-bbox="403 786 613 906">Coarse Soils<br/>Loamy sands, fine sandy loam, very fine sands, coarse sands</th> <th data-bbox="613 786 802 906">Light Soils Fine sandy loams, sandy loams, very fine sandy loam</th> <th data-bbox="802 786 1003 906">Medium Soils (&lt;35% clay), Sandy clay loam, loam, silt loam, sandy clay loam, clay loam</th> <th data-bbox="1003 786 1192 906">Heavy Soils (&gt;35% clay), Clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay loam, clay</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="235 906 403 1026"><b>Dry soils</b></td> <td data-bbox="403 906 613 1026">Dry, loose, single grained, flows through fingers.</td> <td data-bbox="613 906 802 1026">Dry, loose, flows through fingers.</td> <td data-bbox="802 906 1003 1026">Powdery, dry, sometimes slightly crusted but breaks down into powdery conditions.</td> <td data-bbox="1003 906 1192 1026">Hard, baked, cracked sometimes has loose crumbs on surface.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="235 1026 403 1130"><b>Slightly moist soil</b></td> <td data-bbox="403 1026 613 1130">Still appears dry, will not form a ball with pressure.</td> <td data-bbox="613 1026 802 1130">Still appears to be dry; will not form a ball.</td> <td data-bbox="802 1026 1003 1130">Somewhat crumbly, but will hold together from pressure.</td> <td data-bbox="1003 1026 1192 1130">Somewhat pliable; will form ball under pressure. 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Wet</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Soil Moisture Percent Increases Downward                                      | Coarse Soils<br>Loamy sands, fine sandy loam, very fine sands, coarse sands              | Light Soils Fine sandy loams, sandy loams, very fine sandy loam                 | Medium Soils (<35% clay), Sandy clay loam, loam, silt loam, sandy clay loam, clay loam | Heavy Soils (>35% clay), Clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay loam, clay | <b>Dry soils</b> | Dry, loose, single grained, flows through fingers. | Dry, loose, flows through fingers. | Powdery, dry, sometimes slightly crusted but breaks down into powdery conditions. | Hard, baked, cracked sometimes has loose crumbs on surface. | <b>Slightly moist soil</b> | Still appears dry, will not form a ball with pressure. | Still appears to be dry; will not form a ball. | Somewhat crumbly, but will hold together from pressure. | Somewhat pliable; will form ball under pressure. 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| ID                          | Required Resource Protection Measures   |
|-----------------------------|---|
|                             | <p>is left on hand. Nonplastic.      outline left on hand.      outline left on hand.</p> <p>Use this protocol by digging a small pit and sample 4 to 6 inches below the mineral soil surface (below the surface litter). Determine soil texture (coarse soils, light soils, medium soils or heavy soils) to know what soil textural group to use on the table. Collect enough soil to form a 1-to-2-inch ball by molding with hand pressure. Pick out excessive rock fragments &amp; squeeze with six directional squeezes. If a ball is formed that holds together under repeated tosses (1 to 2 feet into the air) then the soil is too wet for equipment operation.</p> |
| 16.                         | Operators should drive, operate, and store mechanized equipment only within designated areas.   |
| 17.                         | Limit skidding and decking to designated and approved routes. Coordination with recreation specialist will be completed when skid trails and decking coincide with system trails.   |
| 18.                         | Equipment operators should move in a straight line whenever possible, minimize pivot turns and movement over the same piece of ground, and execute necessary turns using a large radius to minimize soil disturbance and compaction.  |
| 19.                         | No equipment operations would occur in areas populated by TES botanical species unless otherwise noted.   |
| 20.                         | A minimum 50-foot equipment exclusion buffer would be flagged above the crown or head of active or potentially active landslides or modified based on geoscientist site-specific evaluation.  |
| 21.                         | Areas with infestations of priority weeds should be avoided to minimize the spread of weed seed to the extent feasible.   |
| 22.                         | Use regionally approved standard clauses in contracts for equipment cleaning. At a minimum, earth-disturbing equipment used on National Forest System lands shall be cleaned to remove all visible plant parts, dirt, and material that may carry seed of non-native invasive species. Cleaning shall occur prior to entry into the project area and again upon leaving the project area and when moving between stands if implementation occurred within existing infestations.  |
| 23.                         | Use of equipment and chainsaws within ¼ mile of developed recreation sites will be limited to operations after 7 AM. Attempts to avoid implementation during high-use periods will be made when feasible (e.g., by minimizing work activities near forest developed sites and trails on weekends and holidays).   |
| 24.                         | Avoid rocky outcrops with mechanical treatments.  |
| 25.                         | Construct or replace water bars to prevent erosion on trails impacted from mechanical activities.   |
| 26.                         | Skid trail - Lop and scatter slash along all skid trail prisms for a distance of at least 150 feet from any intersection with a road, trail, trailhead or campground. Spread slash as a mulch over all skid trails where mineral soil has been exposed to control erosion and cover the contrasting color of the soil.  |
| 27.                         | Post treatment, install barriers/fencing along skid trails or other paths created during treatment activities and cover with mulch or slash to disguise and discourage unauthorized use.  |
| Recreation and Special Uses |   |
| 28.                         | <b>Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers</b> - Manage eligible wild and scenic river segments to perpetuate their free-flowing condition and proposed classifications, and protect and enhance their outstandingly remarkable values and water quality through the suitability study period and until designated or released from consideration. (LMP S59)  |

| ID  | Required Resource Protection Measures   |
|-----|---|
| 29. | <p><b>Recommended Wild and Scenic Rivers</b> - Manage recommended wild and scenic river segments to perpetuate their free-flowing condition and water quality through the suitability study period, and until designated or released from consideration: For those recommended wild and scenic river segments, interim protection measures will be applied to the bed, bank, and one-quarter mile on either side of the ordinary high-water mark. (LMP Tactic SD1)</p>  |
| 30. | <p>Apply protections for eligible and recommended wild and scenic rivers and river corridors to river segments legislatively mandated for study and potential inclusion into the wild and scenic river system. The following provisions apply to all such river segments and their associated corridors (FSH 1909.12-84.3):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construct no roads, temporary or otherwise.</li> <li>• Minimize motorized travel and the use of mechanized equipment.</li> <li>• Vegetative treatments in river corridors with a proposed classification of <i>wild</i> may occur only to enhance the primitive recreation experience, protect users, or protect identified outstandingly remarkable values. Prescribed fire may be used to restore habitat or restore the natural range of variability.</li> <li>• Vegetative treatments in river corridors with proposed classifications of <i>scenic</i> and <i>recreational</i> are allowed if the treatments are designed to protect users or protect, restore, or enhance the river environment, including the long-term scenic character.</li> <li>• Manage targeted grazing to protect the segments' outstandingly remarkable values.</li> </ul> |
| 31. | <p>Design and manage fuel treatments to minimize the risk that treated areas will be used by unauthorized motorized and mechanized vehicles. Mitigate impacts where such use does occur. (LMP S37)</p>  |
| 32. | <p><b>Nationally designated trails</b></p> <p>To preserve the immediate foreground views, no prescribed burning, piling, or mechanical treatments should occur within 150 feet on either side of the trail, except road or motorized trail brushing treatments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All treatment work within the buffer must be hand treatments, except roadside brushing treatments.</li> <li>• Within this zone, all trees that need to be limbed that are over 10 feet tall will only be limbed no higher than one-third of the tree height. They will also only be thinned to a crown distance of 5-10 feet between crowns.</li> <li>• Outside of road and trail clearing limits, tree seedlings/saplings less than 10 feet tall will be left undamaged</li> <li>• Do not buck trees that cannot be disposed of or moved at least 150 feet away from the trail.</li> </ul>  |
| 33. | <p>Remove slash and debris after treatment operations to provide trails free from obstructions that would prevent normal visitor use and travel including equestrian, pedestrian, and/or biking. Use debris, where available, to aid in defining trail corridors.</p>   |
| 34. | <p>Remove any unattached overhanging limbs within four feet of trail edges created as a result of treatment activities.</p>   |
| 35. | <p><b>Recreation Sites</b></p> <p><i>Within a minimum distance of 50 feet and maximum of 300 feet from hiking trails, Picnic Areas, Visitor Centers, Campsites, etc.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within this zone, all trees that need to be limbed that are over 10 feet tall will only be limbed no higher than one-third of the tree height. And they will also only be thinned to a crown distance of 5-10 feet between crowns.</li> <li>• Outside of road and trail clearing limits, tree seedlings/saplings less than 10 feet tall will be left undamaged.</li> </ul>  |

| ID  | Required Resource Protection Measures   |
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|     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Treat the cut fuels within this zone through hand removal or chipping only, unless road or motorized trail brushing treatments are used. No mastication or pile burning.</li> <li>• Do not buck trees that cannot be disposed of or moved at least 150 feet away from the trail.</li> </ul>  |
| 36. | Protect site amenities - Repair or replace to its pretreatment condition or better any project caused damage to site amenities. Amenities include water systems (tanks, lines, spigots, troughs, etc.); roads, curbs and gutters; trash cans; tables; fire rings/grills; information boards; signs; toilets; lantern poles; hitching rails; etc.  |
| 37. | Treatment activities, including prescribed fires, in and adjacent to developed recreation sites should occur during lower use seasons whenever possible and be coordinated with recreation staff who will communicate with campground concessionaires.  |
| 38. | Flush cut all stumps, leaving a maximum stump height of 2 inches within campground and trailhead boundaries.  |
| 39. | Before crews leave treated recreation sites and trails (to the extent practicable), district recreation staff will inspect and approve slash and debris clean up.   |
| 40. | Identify special use authorizations in each stand prior to entry and notify permittees of planned activities and closures at least 30 days in advance of implementation activities.   |
| 41. | <p><b>Scenic Byways:</b></p> <p><i>Within 0-50 feet from each side of road edge (Highways 1, 33, 154)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within this zone, all trees that need to be limbed that are over 10 feet tall will only be limbed no higher than one-third of the tree height. And they will also only be thinned to a crown distance of 5-10 feet between crowns.</li> <li>• Tree seedlings/saplings less than 10 feet tall, will be left undamaged.</li> <li>• Treat cut fuels within this zone through physical removal, or chipping only, with exception of roadside brushing. No pile burning. Prescribed burning within this zone should only occur in areas where chipping is not feasible.</li> <li>• Within this zone, if prescribed burning is implemented, it should occur within two years of the fuel treatment work beginning. This would allow at least one year for the area to recover and in turn comply with three year window allowed for temporary disturbances.</li> </ul> <p><i>Within 50-150 feet from each side of road edge</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No pile burning shall occur within this buffer, and prescribed burning should only occur in areas where chipping is not feasible.</li> <li>• Within this zone, if prescribed burning is implemented, it should occur within two years of the fuel treatment work beginning. This would allow at least one year for the area to recover and in turn comply with three-year window allowed for temporary disturbances, per Standard S10.</li> </ul> |
| 42. | Plan treatment activities in each stand to minimize opportunity of damaging special use structures (e.g., communication towers and transmission lines), minimize impacts to permitted special uses (e.g., special events and outfitted hunting), and avoid peak recreation seasons to the extent practical.   |
| 43. | If system trails are used as holding lines or for other activities, involve district recreation staff to guide preparation and post-treatment activities of those lines or other uses. Minimize widening, straightening, and trail surface alteration. Retain character trees and vegetation that define the trail's scenic character. Trail width shall not permanently increase. Altered trails would be restored to pre-project condition following treatment.   |

| ID     | Required Resource Protection Measures  |
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| 44.    | Where there is a safety concern for recreationists, implement temporary closures in the project area. Ensure that sufficient public and internal notice is provided prior to those closures. Clearly indicate closed sites and areas using signs, flagging, and other measures as appropriate.   |
| 45.    | During project activities, public access to developed recreation sites in the project area would continue contingent upon public safety.   |
| 46.    | Warning signs will be placed on all trail access points and along trails where activities are occurring.   |
| 47.    | Throughout the duration of the project, communicate with the recreational staff to coordinate closures and/or consultation for privacy screening or potential off-highway vehicle trespass during implementation.  |
| 48.    | Along Los Burros Road, avoid treatments within 50 feet of 121°25.1278000'W 35°53.0510063'N to protect a UC Davis Sudden Oak Death research plot.   |
| Visual |  |
| 49.    | Design management activities to meet the Scenic Integrity Objectives (SIOs) shown on the Scenic Integrity Objectives Map. (LMP S9)   |
| 50.    | <p>Scenic Integrity Objectives will be met with the following exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minor adjustments not to exceed a drop of one SIO level is allowable with the Forest Supervisor's approval.</li> </ul> <p>Temporary drops of more than one SIO level may be made during and immediately following project implementation providing they do not exceed three years in duration. (LMP S10)</p>  |
| 51.    | Where possible and consistent with project objectives, vegetative treatments will mimic the natural pattern of the scenic character to be more open on ridgelines with denser vegetation along drainages while meeting fuel reduction objectives.  |
| 52.    | <b>Shaping</b> – Treatment areas should have free-form shapes (avoid straight lines/edges) that reflect the natural open space patterns in the landscape. The shapes should relate to the topographic form of the land to flow with the contours and follow natural lines of hills, ridges, drainages, and rock outcrops (FSH 608). If implemented in the proposed treatment areas, this type of shaping would significantly aid in meeting the established Scenic Integrity Objectives. |

| ID                 | Required Resource Protection Measures  |   |
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| 53.                | <p>Where practicable, reduce the visual impact of treatments by using techniques such as <b>scalloping</b> (irregular cutting of the treatment area edges to create bays and spaces), and <b>feathering edges</b> to soften the harsh edge of treatment areas.</p>   |  |
| 54.                | <p><b>Leave Islands</b> - Retain randomly sized and randomly distributed islands and peninsulas of vegetation within fuelbreaks to provide a natural appearance while meeting fuel reduction objectives. Precaution would be taken to prevent scarring of leave-trees by equipment.</p>  |   |
| 55.                | <p>Planned treatments, including past treatments, will be reviewed to determine if additional minimization measures may be needed to meet established SIOs.</p>  |   |
| 56.                | <p>Unit boundary marking on trees would be temporary and visible only on the opposite side of the tree from where it could be seen from roads, trails, and recreation sites.</p>   |   |
| 57.                | <p>If trees are cut/felled and meant to be left in place, leave as much of the tree intact (avoid unnecessarily cutting, bucking, limbing, etc.) Fallen (whole) trees are a natural occurrence in a Forest, so if cut/felled trees are left in place and intact for the most part, as long as they aren't piled up in some unnatural way, they appear more natural than if they are broken down and left there.</p>  |   |
| 58.                | <p>Vegetation that is to remain, should be left untouched (no pruning), unless limbing is necessary.</p>   |   |
| Cultural Resources |  |   |
| 59.                | <p>If unanticipated cultural resources are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, cease project work in the area and notify the Forest Archaeologist and Tribal Liaison immediately. If human remains are uncovered, suspend activities immediately and notify the Forest Archaeologist, Tribal Liaison, and local law enforcement. Project work in the area of the unanticipated discovery would not resume until the discovery has been secured and evaluated. (Based on LMP S61)</p> |   |
| 60.                | <p>Conduct cultural resources surveys in accordance with the Heritage Inventory Plan for the project.</p>  |   |
| 61.                | <p>During project activities, cultural and archeological resources will be protected in accordance with all applicable standard protection measures contained in the <i>Programmatic Agreement Among the U.S.D.A. Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region (Region 5), California State Historic Preservation Officer, Nevada State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regarding the Processes for</i></p>   |   |

| ID                     | Required Resource Protection Measures  |
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|                        | <i>Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for Management of Historic Properties by the National Forests of the Pacific Southwest Region. (R5 NHPA 106 Compliance PA 2018)</i>   |
| 62.                    | Cultural resource sites may be identified for avoidance, or for in-site treatments/protections using standard resource protection measures, and monitored by qualified archaeologists, tribal monitors, fire crews, or project managers. (2018 R5 Hazardous Fuels Protocol)  |
| 63.                    | Areas with impenetrable brush, hindered access, or obscured visibility (such as heavy ground cover or duff) would be inventoried using a non-intensive survey strategy or surveyed post-implementation. (2018 R5 Hazardous Fuels Protocol)   |
| 64.                    | No pile burning would occur within known heritage site boundaries. (2018 R5 Hazardous Fuels Protocol)  |
| 65.                    | Trees near known cultural resources would be felled away from site boundaries to avoid damage to sensitive features or artifacts. (2018 R5 Hazardous Fuels Protocol)   |
| Invasive Species       |  |
| 66.                    | Review existing infestations from the Forest Service non-native invasive plant species inventory prior to implementation. Avoid existing infestation areas to the greatest practical extent.   |
| 67.                    | New non-native invasive plant species infestations discovered in the project area before or during project implementation would be evaluated by appropriate staff for prevention and control measures.   |
| 68.                    | Treatment activities which cannot avoid infested areas would employ risk reduction strategies, such as working in infested areas last, working in infested areas when propagules are not present, limiting the number of people within the infested area, and cleaning equipment, clothing, etc. before moving to other un-infested National Forest System lands.  |
| 69.                    | Staging areas for equipment, materials, or crews should be limited to previously disturbed areas as much as possible. Areas with infestations of priority non-native invasive plant species should be avoided to minimize the spread of non-native invasive plant species seed to the extent feasible.   |
| 70.                    | Monitor for new non-native invasive plant species populations (before, during, and after treatment activities) and treat to prevent establishment to the extent practicable.   |
| 71.                    | Assess noxious weed risk prior to initial entry to and between treatment blocks.   |
| 72.                    | Pile burned areas should be covered with up to 3 inches of chipped material to reduce non-native invasive plant species establishment on pile burn scars.  |
| Insect and Disease     |  |
| 73.                    | Monterey Ranger District only –The following precautions will be taken to help prevent the spread of the pathogen that inflicts Sudden Oak Death ( <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> ): (1) personal gear, particularly boots, will be cleaned to remove accumulations of soil and plant parts; and (2) chain saw bars and hand tools will be cleaned (i.e., all wood chips and organic matter removed) and sprayed with Lysol® to disinfect the cutting surface. These precautions will be taken before workers enter the project area and prior to leaving the project area. |
| 74.                    | When planting nursery stock, follow best management practices established by the California Oak Mortality Task Force to prevent the spread of Sudden Oak Death ( <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> ).  |
| 75.                    | Treat all freshly cut live (as soon as possible, and no longer than 24 hours after tree cutting) fir and pine tree stumps greater or equal to 16-inches in diameter with a borax compound to inhibit the spread of annosus root disease. (LMP S5)  |
| Special Status Species |  |

| ID  | Required Resource Protection Measures  |
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| 76. | Review TES (threatened, endangered, and sensitive) botanical species occurrence records from the Forest Service database prior to project implementation. These locations will be reexamined to determine the current state and extent of the occurrences. If TES plant species occurrences are determined to be potentially affected by project activities, such occurrences would be avoided via flagging, and occurrence maps would be created and provided to contractors.   |
| 77. | If TES botanical species occurrences are discovered within the project area prior to or during implementation, botanical staff will be notified and project RPMs related to TES botanical species will apply.  |
| 78. | <p>No project operations should occur within 50 feet of individual threatened or endangered plants, other than the exceptions described below. These exceptions do NOT apply to staging and equipment maintenance areas, containment lines, and placement of water/salt/minerals.</p> <p>A. Mowing, weed-whipping, prescribed fire, and targeted grazing are allowed within and around the Camatta Canyon amole and its critical habitat ONLY between August 15 and November 15.</p> <p>B. Mowing, weed-whipping, prescribed fire, and targeted grazing are allowed within and around the Kern Mallow ONLY between May 31 and November 30. A USFWS-approved botanist may permit implementation to occur as early as March 15 or as late as December 31 if they confirm there is no significant precipitation (&gt;0.2") in the two months leading up to the implementation or pre-implementation surveys confirm that vegetative or reproductive Kern Mallow is not present in the treatment area at the time of implementation.</p> |
| 79. | Within a proposed treatment area, habitat for all special-status species (botanical and animal species listed under the ESA as threatened or endangered, species that are proposed or candidate species for listing under the ESA, and plant and animal species listed as Forest Service sensitive by the Pacific Southwest Region (R5) Regional Forester and that are known or have potential to occur on the LPNF) will be assessed for suitability/occupancy by a qualified wildlife biologist or botanist following protocol surveys outlined within the project implementation plan. Appropriate species-specific design features would be implemented in areas where occupancy is confirmed or assumed or suitable habitat is determined to be present. Consider species guidance documents (see Appendix H of the LMP). (Based on LMP S11)  |
| 80. | Where pre-implementation surveys or other recent data confirms presence of listed species within an implementation area, a qualified biologist will perform implementation monitoring if they determine that other measures (limited operating periods, avoidance areas, riparian conservation areas) are inadequate. "Qualified biologist" must be experienced in surveying for the species of interest as determined by the forest biologist or another USFWS-approved biologist. USFWS approval is required for biologists surveying for certain species that cannot be easily identified in the field, or for implementing portions of the project that are likely to adversely affect listed species, as described within other RPMs and relevant Biological Opinions.  |
| 81. | In the event of an occurrence within a project area of a federally listed species that had not been previously identified and consulted on with USFWS, additional analysis and consultation with USFWS will be conducted, as appropriate.  |
| 82. | When implementing new projects in areas that provide habitat for threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species, use design criteria and conservation practices (see Appendix H [of the LMP]) so that discretionary uses and facilities promote the conservation and recovery of these species and their habitats. Accept short-term impacts where long-term effects would provide a net benefit for the species and its habitat where needed to achieve multiple-use objectives. (LMP S12)   |
| 83. | Avoid collection of special forest products where it may negatively affect recovery or occupied habitat of threatened, endangered and proposed species, except where it is appropriate in response to a request from Native Americans. (LMP S29)   |

| ID                                  | Required Resource Protection Measures  |
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| 84.                                 | When surveys for species presence/absence are conducted for threatened, endangered, and proposed species, use established survey protocols, where such protocols exist. (LMP S32)  |
| 85.                                 | Consult appropriate species guidance documents during the project planning process. This includes Recovery Plans prepared by USFWS and NMFS as well as Forest Service documents such as species management guides, species accounts, conservation strategies, and habitat management guides. (LMP Appendix H)  |
| 86.                                 | In the event of a plant and/or wildlife species protection status changing to threatened, endangered, or Forest Service sensitive, additional analysis will be completed to determine potential impacts. Consultation with USFWS and/or NOAA Fisheries will be conducted, as appropriate.  |
| <b>Treatments in Forested Areas</b> |  |
| 87.                                 | Appropriate Vegetation Management Practices (Including Limitations on Even-Aged Timber Harvest Methods) (36 CFR 219.27 (c) (6)). The silvicultural systems shown, by forest and rangeland cover-types in table 3.1: Appropriate Silviculture Systems and Vegetation Treatments by General Forest Type [LMP, Part 3, pp. 3-4], which meet the management objectives for the landscape or individual stands of trees within a landscape setting are acceptable. These silvicultural systems are to be applied in a manner that will favor natural regeneration when possible. Artificial regeneration will be necessary following uncharacteristic wildland fires, insect and disease attacks, and damaging weather events. Ground based harvest systems will normally operate on slopes up to 35 percent, and on short steep pitches up to 50 percent. Ground based equipment will be used on steep slopes when supported by site and operation specific analysis. Cable or aerial systems will generally be used on sustained slopes greater than 35 percent. (LMP S2) |
| 88.                                 | Maximum Size Openings Created by Timber Harvest (36 CFR 219.27 (d) (2)). Table 3.1: Appropriate Silviculture Systems and Vegetation Treatments by General Forest Type [LMP, Part 3, pp. 3-4] identifies the maximum allowable opening acreage for forest types. This limit shall not apply where harvests are necessary because of catastrophic conditions, such as fire, insect and disease attack, windstorm, or drought. (LMP S3)   |
| 89.                                 | In Forest Health Treatment Units, forest stand densities will be improved to align with their natural range of variability—approximately 50-100 trees per acre or between 60-120 square feet basal area per acre—dependent on stand attributes and site factors.   |
| 90.                                 | Where available and within the capability of the site retain a minimum of six downed logs per acre (minimum 12 inches diameter and 120 total linear feet) and 10 to 15 hard snags per five acres (minimum 16 inches diameter at breast height and 40 feet tall, or next largest available). Exception allowed in Wildland/Urban Interface Defense Zones, fuelbreaks, and where they pose a safety hazard. (LMP S14)  |
| 91.                                 | Dead and down material left after treatment should be less than 10 tons per acre in the forested treatment areas or as determined appropriate by local fire managers.  |
| 92.                                 | In areas outside of Wildland/Urban Interface Defense Zones and fuelbreaks, retain soft snags and acorn storage trees unless they are a safety hazard, fire threat, or impediment operability. (LMP S17)  |
| 93.                                 | Limb leave-trees up to approximately 8 to 10 feet above ground level.  |
| 94.                                 | All pruning cuts will be made as close as possible to the trunk without cutting into the branch collar or leaving a protruding stub.   |
| 95.                                 | To reduce visual disturbances, flush cut stumps within 4 inches (2 inches within campground and trailhead boundaries) of the uphill side of the stump where practicable.   |
| <b>Treatments Within Fuelbreaks</b> |  |

| ID   | Required Resource Protection Measures  |
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| 96.  | Design fuelbreaks in forests to be open; averaging no more than 40 percent crown closure along the center corridor with an understory of grasses, forbs, and small shrubs. Thinning of forests should favor retention of large-diameter trees. Crown closure and understory vegetation increase gradually, moving from the inside toward the outside of the shaded fuelbreak. (LMP S4)   |
| 97.  | Within fuelbreaks that are greater than 300 feet wide, snags over 24 inches DBH that do not affect the integrity of the fuelbreak or create a safety hazard will be retained as legacy trees and habitat for migratory birds; particularly large pre-existing snags (i.e., those that were present prior to the last wildfire).  |
| 98.  | To the extent possible and consistent with project objectives, minimize visible deviations in the landscape that detract from the valued scenic character by: (1) visually integrating and blending the proposed fuelbreaks into the larger landscape using a transition zone with gradually changing vegetation density, (2) undulating fuelbreak edges horizontally and keeping a diverse height of leave-trees (both green and snags) vertically within the transition zone, (3) allocating fuelbreak widths along ridgelines to vary the proportion on either side of the ridge to make vegetation lines look more natural, and (4) maintaining irregular, free-form edges that relate to the topographic forms of the land and flow with the contours, following the natural lines of the ridges, drainages, and rock outcrops. |
| <b>Treatments that Include Pile Burning</b>    |  |
| 99.  | No burn piles would be constructed within areas populated with Forest Service sensitive plant species unless otherwise noted. No burn piles within 50 feet of T&E plant species.   |
| 100.   | Locate burn-piles in open-canopy areas within stands to avoid damage to the overstory when piles are burned.   |
| 101.   | Whenever possible, vegetation piled on site for later removal or burning should be treated as soon as possible after piling to minimize colonization by wildlife. Prior to removing or burning brush piles, disturb the piles of brush and pull them apart slightly to encourage animals to move out of the piles (e.g., salamanders, lizards, small mammals), and/or ignite piles on one side only to allow wildlife to escape.   |
| 102.   | Pile burning should occur within two years after all limbing/felling/piling/etc., is completed. This would allow at least one year for the area to recover and comply with the three-year window allowed for temporary disturbances.   |
| <b>Treatments that Include Prescribed Fire</b> |  |
| 103.   | All prescribed fire activities would occur with approvals from the appropriate local air pollution control district and under conditions established in an approved Prescribed Fire Plan.  |
| 104.   | Design broadcast burning to avoid entering riparian vegetation. During broadcast burning no active lighting, either by hand or aerial admissions, is permissible within the riparian vegetation. Fire line used to prepare for broadcast burning should not be constructed within riparian vegetation. (Based on 5-Step Screening Process for RCAs)  |
| 105.   | Prescribed burning control lines (firelines) would be constructed as needed for holding actions and/or to protect resources. Existing roads, trails and natural barriers would be used as control lines where possible to minimize the need for fireline construction. Prescribed fire control lines adjacent to or that intersect existing roads and trails would be obliterated to reduce the potential for unauthorized use.  |
| 106.   | Plan prescribed fire to ensure that fire intensity and duration do not result in detrimentally burned soils. Whenever feasible, plan prescribed fire (under-burning and pile burning) when soils contain moisture and fuels are dry to decrease damage to soils.   |
| 107.   | Burned slash should be scattered on control lines to reduce the color contrast of the exposed soil.  |

| ID  | Required Resource Protection Measures  |   |   |
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| 108.  | Water bars or leadout ditches may be constructed in firelines to minimize erosion. Water bars or leadout ditches would be installed according to the recommended minimum intervals below.  |   |   |
|   | <b>Fireline Gradient (% slope)</b>   | <b>Distance Between Water Bars (feet)</b> | <b>Distance Between Water Bars (chains)</b> |
|   | 0 to 5   | no water bars needed                      | no water bars needed                        |
|   | 6 to 15  | 200                                       | 3   |
|   | 16 to 30   | 100                                       | 1.5   |
|   | 31 to 49   | 75  | 1   |
|   | > 50   | 50  | 0.5   |
| <b>Treatments that Include Targeted Grazing</b> |  |   |   |
| 109.  | Soils that have a large potential for compaction from concentrated livestock use would not receive targeted grazing treatment at the time of year compaction is a potential issue.   |   |   |
| 110.  | Prohibit use by domestic sheep and goats within nine miles of occupied bighorn sheep habitat. (LMP S26)  |   |   |
| 111.  | Salt and Mineral Locations: Salt and/or other supplements will be located greater than ¼ mile from all water sources including: ponds; riparian areas; meadows; springs; seeps; vernal pools; susceptible threatened, endangered, proposed, candidate and sensitive species and habitats; livestock and wildlife water developments; concentrated and developed recreation areas; and other sensitive areas including sensitive heritage resources, unless approved by the responsible Forest Service officer. (LMP S53) |   |   |
| 112.  | Take necessary precautions to reduce risk of livestock disease transmission.   |   |   |
| 113.  | Once site-specific project objectives are met, livestock grazing would discontinue, seasonally or permanently, in the treatment areas.   |   |   |
| 114.  | Regrowth of treated vegetation should be monitored, to determine if another treatment may be required to meet fuels management objectives.   |   |   |
| 115.  | Participating operators will be required to actively manage livestock and maintain any temporary improvements (fencing, water, etc.) to ensure animals stay within the treatment area and do not impact areas outside the treatment areas.   |   |   |
| 116.  | Motorized herding is prohibited; vehicles must remain on existing routes (no vehicle travel is allowed off designated routes).   |   |   |
| 117.  | Require all treatments to be designed in a way that ensures no ROWs or other legal access routes are blocked during implementation by any temporary infrastructure or other project component.   |   |   |
| 118.  | Invasive Plants: To decrease risk of weed spread, before new livestock enter National Forest Land their systems must be purged with either certified weed free hay or high-quality hay that does not contain any noxious invasive non-native weeds. Animals may be sheered to remove noxious invasive non-native weed seed sources if there is no other way to remove seed.  |   |   |
| 119.  | Targeted grazing would not be used in sensitive resource areas such as riparian and aquatic habitats.  |   |   |
| 120.  | Riparian Conservation Areas: Targeted grazing within riparian conservation areas will comply with the parameters identified in the 5-Step Screening Process for the project.   |   |   |
| 121.  | Riparian Conservation Areas: Pass through stream areas (overland movement to cross from one side of the stream to another) is permissible with locations determined collaboratively with qualified resource specialist. Where available use established crossings (e.g., trail, road crossing, old skid  |   |   |

| ID  | Required Resource Protection Measures  |
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|   | trails, etc.). No livestock pass through within listed steelhead habitat areas. No loafing of livestock allowed, no trail cutting, or riparian or aquatic vegetation removal.  |
| 122.  | Riparian Conservation Areas: Locate all livestock handling facilities outside of Riparian Conservation Areas.  |
| 123.  | Water use for grazing treatments - operators would be required to comply with the California water law and local regulations and ordinances.   |
| 124.  | If using livestock guardian dogs, post signs to alert visitors that livestock guardian dogs are active within the treatment area. Guardian dogs may not be permitted where there is a risk of injury to the public.  |
| 125.  | Residual grass/dry matter will be required to be retained on site to protect against soil erosion which includes both standing residual matter (stubble height) and litter/thatch based on local conditions (e.g., slope, highly erodible soils, etc.). Targeted grazing would be designed to leave a stubble height of 2-3 inches or residual dry matter amount of 200 to 300 pounds per acre. If slope or soil erodibility are of concern, a residual dry matter amount of 300 to 500 pounds per acre would be used. |
| 126.  | If at any point during targeted grazing implementation the LPNF determines that the treatment or a particular treatment activity has exceeded allowable management thresholds as defined in the project design, monitoring plan, and associated decision, within 48 hours the operator must remove livestock from the exceeded area.   |
| 127.  | Control of livestock using placement of temporary water troughs (water haul sites) and supplements/attractants inside treatment areas, herding, temporary fencing, or other methods to control and concentrate animals within the treatment area may be used depending on the desired condition.   |
| 128.  | All temporary water troughs and supplements/attractants will be removed within 48 hours of cessation of grazing treatment (e.g., once the targeted/prescribed grazing treatment objective is met or concurrently with livestock removal).  |
| 129.  | Burned Areas: After a wildland fire, prior to initiating targeted grazing, a site-specific analysis will be performed to determine the level and location(s) of livestock use, if any. (LMP S54)   |
| <b>Treatments that Include Chipping or Grinding</b>           |  |
| 130.  | Chipped material should not exceed 3" in depth and whenever feasible, shall be used to cover burned areas or disturbed soils.  |
| <b>Treatments that Include Herbicide Application</b>          |  |
| 131.  | <p>For all herbicide treatments, refer to the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest-wide Invasive Plant Treatment Program EA (2020), or current version, and</li> <li>• Final Environmental Impact Statement – Los Padres National Forest Tamarisk Removal Project (2016), or current version</li> </ul> <p>for implementation specifics and resource protection measures.</p>   |
| <b>Treatments that Include Reseeding</b>                      |  |
| 132.  | Seed to be used on National Forest System lands will be certified to be free of noxious weeds. Where available, only locally collected native seed will be used, or seeds will be used from species that are noninvasive and nonpersistent. When available, wattles, mulch, and livestock feed to be used on National Forest System lands will be certified to be free of noxious weeds. (LMP S6)  |
| <b>Treatments that Overlap with Active Grazing Allotments</b> |  |
| 133.  | Scheduling of treatments and connected actions will be discussed with USFS rangeland management staff to ensure grazing permittees have sufficient warning to modify their grazing activities accordingly.   |

| ID   | Required Resource Protection Measures  |
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| 134.   | Damage to livestock improvements would be avoided to the greatest extent possible to allow for their continued use and minimize reconstruction needs. Improvements damaged because of treatment activities would be repaired or replaced to a functioning condition following completion of treatments.  |
| 135.   | Natural barriers to livestock movement within allotments will be retained when possible and consistent with treatment objectives.  |
| <b>Treatments that Occur in Special Status Species Critical and/or Occupied Habitats</b> |  |
| Aquatic & Amphibious Wildlife  |  |
| 136.   | Treatments and activities within aquatic and riparian habitats are restricted (see Table 3 in the 5-step Screening Process for Riparian Conservation Areas). Limited exceptions may be permissible where beneficial to resources or species of interest. Within special biological areas (suitable, occupied, and critical habitats for threatened, endangered, proposed, candidate and sensitive fish, wildlife, and botanical species), LMP standards and applicable species guidance in recovery plans will guide management and any treatments need to be beneficial to the species. (Based on 5-Step Screening Process for RCAs)  |
| 137.   | All treatments are required to be developed in collaboration with qualified resource specialists within RCAs. (Based on 5-Step Screening Process for RCAs)   |
| 138.   | A qualified biologist (as defined in RPM #80) will instruct all project personnel implementing the project in the identification of listed or sensitive wildlife species with the potential to occur in the treatment area. Photos and other information will be shared to ensure the greatest potential for detection and protection of any special status species that may be present in the project area. The qualified biologist will also educate personnel on provisions of the Endangered Species Act. Training will be conducted as needed to make workers aware of special status species with the potential to occur in the project area, how to recognize individuals that might be present, and what to do if such species are observed in the project area.   |
| 139.   | Within arroyo toad habitat, a qualified biologist (as defined in RPM #80) will conduct a thorough survey of each treatment site for the presence of arroyo toads and identify access routes to be used by workers that will minimize the potential for impacts. A qualified biologist will always stay with the treatment crew in arroyo toad-occupied or critical habitat.  |
| 140.   | For heavy equipment streams crossings, a temporary crossing (e.g., metal plates, stringer bridge, wood beams) will prevent construction equipment from damaging the stream bed and banks, impeding stream flow, blocking fish migration, and tracking sediment and other pollutants into the stream.   |
| 141.   | <p>Arroyo toad habitats (suitable, occupied, and critical habitat) include terrestrial (upland) terraces that the species uses for foraging. Foraging habitat often occurs in open oak woodlands adjacent to perennial and intermittent streams and extends outside the RCA. Buffer width should be based on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) critical habitat designation for upland habitat (76 FR 7246, Feb. 09, 2011). This habitat is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas up to 25 m (80 ft) in elevation above the stream channel are most likely to contain the primary constituent upland habitat elements that are essential to arroyo toads.</li> </ul> <p>In extremely flat areas USFWS recognized that there is likely a distance from the stream channel beyond which arroyo toads seldom travel, so they truncated the upland habitat delineation at a distance of 1.5 km (0.9 mi) if the 25-m elevation limit had not yet been reached. (Based on 5-Step Screening Process for RCAs)</p> |

| ID            | Required Resource Protection Measures   |
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| 142.          | When surveying, monitoring, capturing, or handling listed reptiles and amphibians, biologists will follow the Declining Amphibian Task Force Fieldwork Code of Practice to ensure decontamination of all equipment and supplies.  |
| 143.          | Where endangered, threatened, proposed, candidate, or sensitive amphibians and reptiles are discovered within implementation areas (including federally-listed arroyo toad, foothill yellow-legged frog, California red-legged frog, western spadefoot, southwestern pond turtle, blunt-nosed leopard lizard and forest service sensitive two-striped garter snake, yellow-blotched ensatina, California legless lizard, ringneck snake, San Simeon slender salamander, lesser slender salamander) work activities must immediately stop. At the discretion of the qualified biologist (as defined in RPM #80) on site, activities must remain suspended until the organism has left the work area, or until the qualified biologist has captured and relocated the organism. Federally-listed species may only be handled by biologists approved by USFWS to handle that species. When capturing and relocating listed organisms, the qualified biologist must minimize the amount of time that animals are held in captivity. Animals must not be exposed to conditions that cause undue stress, such as extreme temperature, dryness, or noise. Individuals may not be held in the same container unless they are of the same species, similar in size, and found in the same local area. Organisms must be released at the minimum necessary distance from point of capture such that they are not at risk of being harmed by the action. Organisms must be released in appropriate habitat with adequate shelter and moisture. |
| 144.          | If project activities are scheduled in arroyo toad occupied or critical habitat, and toads are present in areas where they would be impacted by the project, project activities will cease in that area of occupied or critical habitat until nighttime temperatures are below 50 degrees Fahrenheit and toads are known to be underground (Sweet 1991).  |
| 145.          | If project personnel encounter aquatic wildlife species other than those referenced in RPM #143 during project implementation, personnel will allow the animal(s) to flee to safe areas or physically move the animals to a safe location.  |
| 146.          | Conservancy fairy shrimp and vernal pool fairy shrimp. No machine operations within 328 ft of vernal pools that are suitable, occupied or critical habitats for Conservancy fairy shrimp and vernal pool fairy shrimp. Other treatments are permissible in terrestrial habitats outside of suitable, occupied and critical habitats in accordance with parameters in the 5-Step Screening Process for RCAs. (Based on 5-Step Screening Process for RCAs)  |
| Avian Species |   |
| 147.          | Helicopter operations that may be required during treatments (e.g., for biomass removal, transportation/access in remote treatment areas), flight paths will be routed to avoid disturbances to any known or likely California condor nest or roost site.   |
| 148.          | <p>Avoid or minimize disturbance to breeding and roosting California condors by prohibiting or restricting management activities and human uses within 1.5 miles of active California condor nest sites and within 0.5 miles of active roosts. Refer to California condor species account (or subsequent species guidance document; see Appendix H [of the LMP]) for additional guidance. (LMP S28)</p> <p>LMP S28 will be implemented for this project through the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within 1.5 miles of active nest sites and 0.5 miles of active roosts, implementation monitoring by a qualified biologist (or qualified designee of the forest biologist) is required.</li> <li>• Within 1.5 miles of active nest sites and 0.5 miles of active roosts, mastication, wood chipping, grinding, and prescribed fire are prohibited.</li> <li>• Within 0.5 miles of active nest sites, all mechanical and motorized operations (including chainsaws) are prohibited.</li> </ul>   |

| ID   | Required Resource Protection Measures   |
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|      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within 0.5 miles of active roosts, use of other noisy machines including chainsaws, mowers, and weed-whippers may only occur at least two and a half hours after sunrise and at least one hour before sunset.</li> <li>• Within 0.25 miles of nests and 0.1 miles of active roosts, all project operations are prohibited.</li> </ul>  |
| 149. | <p>The Forest Service will temporarily halt project activities if any California condors are observed roosting within 0.5 mile of the project area prior to the start of work. The Forest wildlife biologist or designee will be notified, and the Forest Service will allow the California condors to depart on their own before project activities resume. California condors that arrive in the project area or approach work crews while work is on-going will be hazed using USFWS developed and permitted protocols pursuant to the September 3, 2014 California Condor Recovery Program memo (Service 2014). All workers at the project site will be provided “condor hazing” training by the USFS. Work crews will inform the Forest’s biologist (through the project manager) should any California condor-related work stoppages take place.</p>  |
| 150. | <p>Protect known active and inactive raptor nest areas. The extent of protection would be based on proposed management activities, human activities existing at the onset of nesting initiation, species, topography, vegetative cover, and other factors. When appropriate, a no-disturbance buffer around active nest sites would be required from nest-site selection to fledging. (LMP S18)</p>   |
| 151. | <p><b>Migratory Birds</b><br/> <u>Limited Operating Period</u> (Non-operational window, variable by elevation)<br/> Project vegetation treatments (except rearranging of previously cut material, such as chipping, grinding, pile creation &amp; pile burning) should be avoided during the breeding season for migratory birds per the following, to the extent practicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• March 15 – July 31: Below 2500’ elevation</li> <li>• April 1 – July 31: 2500-5000’</li> <li>• April 15 – July 31: 5000’ and above</li> <li>• May 1 – July 31: Subject to site specific data on local breeding trends as determined by a qualified biologist.</li> </ul> <p><u>Pre-treatment Surveys:</u> Breeding bird surveys within localized sections of the project area by a qualified wildlife biologist can be utilized to clear the project area for continued work within the limited operating period, non-operational window. If active nests are located, appropriate exclusionary buffers, as determined by a qualified biologist, will be established around active nests. Clearance areas shall be constrained in size by availability of biological staff to complete the work.</p> <p><u>Pre-treatment Training:</u> Work crews should receive training on avoiding unnecessary impacts to breeding birds prior to conducting project activities during the breeding season.</p> |
| 152. | <p>Protect all spotted owl territories identified in the Statewide California Department of Fish and Wildlife database (numbered owl sites) and new sites that meet the state criteria by maintaining or enhancing habitat conditions over the long term to the greatest extent practicable while protecting life and property. Use management guidelines in the species conservation strategy (or subsequent species guidance document; see Appendix H [of the LMP]) to further evaluate protection needs for projects, uses, and activities. (LMP S19)</p> <p>The following measures apply within designated protected activity centers (PACs) for California spotted owl. PACs should be designated following methods described in "Conservation Strategy for the California Spotted Owl (<i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i>) on the National Forests of Southern California" (USDA 2004) or subsequent guidance.</p>  |

| ID   | Required Resource Protection Measures  |
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|      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A minimum of 50 percent canopy cover will be retained except where the canopy has been drastically altered by concentrations of dead trees, and removal of dead trees would reduce the canopy cover below 50 percent.</li> <li>• Treatments will not occur within the nest stand, which will be mapped to include 50 acres consistent with the conservation strategy referenced above.</li> <li>• Minimize removal of downed logs, woody snags, and acorn trees, in accordance with LMP Standards 14 &amp; 17.</li> <li>• All woodrat nests will be flagged and avoided with a 10-foot buffer, with an emphasis on large nests. Piles for burning should not be placed within ten feet of rocky outcroppings, downed logs, or snags.</li> <li>• Treatments will favor retention of the following tree species: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ponderosa Pine</li> <li>○ Jeffrey Pine</li> <li>○ Coulter Pine</li> <li>○ California Black Oak</li> <li>○ Valley Oak</li> <li>○ Coast Live Oak</li> <li>○ Canyon Live Oak</li> <li>○ Interior Live Oak</li> <li>○ Bigcone Douglas Fir</li> <li>○ Coast Redwood</li> </ul> </li> <li>• No treatment or combination of treatments can affect more than 10% of the area of any one PAC within any given year.</li> <li>• Maintain a 20-foot buffer of vegetation around existing wildlife drinker/guzzler structures.</li> </ul> |
| 153. | <p>Maintain a limited operating period (LOP) prohibiting activities within approximately 0.25 mile of a California spotted owl nest site, or activity center where nest site is unknown, during the breeding season (February 1 through August 15) unless surveys confirm that the owls are not nesting. Follow the USDA Forest Service (1993, 1994 or subsequent) protocol to determine whether owls are nesting. The LOP does not apply to existing road and trail use and maintenance, use of existing developed recreation sites, or existing special-uses, such as recreation residence tracts. When evaluating the need to implement a limited operating period, site- and project-specific factors need to be considered (use species management strategy or subsequent guidance; see Appendix H [of the LMP]). (LMP S20)</p> <p>Note: "Activity center" is not the same as the 300-acre "Protected Activity Center" (PAC). If a nest or nest stand location is unknown, a qualified biologist should identify the most likely location based on all available location and habitat data, and apply the 0.25 mile buffer accordingly.</p>   |
| 154. | <p>Treatments within 0.25 mile of known nesting sites for northern goshawk will occur outside of the breeding season (March 1 through September 30), unless surveys confirm that northern goshawk are not using the site for breeding.</p>   |
| 155. | <p>Use seasonal closures as specified by site-specific analysis to protect occupied bald eagle wintering, breeding, or nesting habitat. (LMP S27)</p>  |
| 156. | <p>Treatments under the program within a quarter-mile of occupied or suitable nesting habitat for least Bell's vireo and southwestern willow flycatcher will be carried out outside of the breeding season (April 1 to July 30) for these species.</p>   |

| ID                   | Required Resource Protection Measures   |
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| 157.                 | To avoid disturbance to potential marbled murrelet nesting activities, no project activities will occur within a 0.5 mile of the Little Sur River from April 1 through September 30. This restriction can be waived during seasons when surveys are conducted by a qualified biologist (as defined in RPM #80) which establish that there is no marbled murrelet presence within the 0.5-mile treatment unit buffer.  |
| 158.                 | Avoid fuel treatments in coastal sage scrub within the range of the California gnatcatcher, except in Wildland/Urban Interface Defense Zones and on fuelbreaks. (LMP S39)   |
| 159.                 | Avoid activities that result in removal, crushing, burying, burning, or mowing of host plants within critical and occupied habitat for threatened, endangered, and proposed butterfly species; unless guided differently by a species-specific consultation. (LMP S30)  |
| Terrestrial Wildlife |   |
| 160.                 | In treatment areas proposed within the range of giant kangaroo rat (e.g., in or near LPNF land in the Cuyama Valley), ground-disturbing (including hand or tool pulling and livestock grazing) methods will not be used in suitable habitat containing burrows, unless presence/absence surveys are conducted to confirm absence of giant kangaroo rat. Any trapping surveys for giant kangaroo rat must be conducted by a qualified biologist and with authorization from USFWS. Presence-absence surveys will be conducted at each potential site over five consecutive nights if no giant kangaroo rats are captured or otherwise confirmed present sooner, and during the optimal activity period for kangaroo rats (April 1 through October 31, or as determined by a qualified biologist).  |
| 161.                 | For treatment areas within the range of blunt-nosed leopard lizard, a qualified biologist (as defined in RPM #80) will perform a focused habitat assessment for blunt-nosed leopard lizard. Prior to any treatment activities in any area of potentially suitable habitat (e.g., grassland and shrub scrub habitat that contains required habitat elements such as small mammal burrows; open space patches between suitable habitat elements including disturbed sites and unpaved access roadways), qualified biologists will conduct protocol-level surveys in accordance with the Approved Survey Methodology for the Blunt-nosed Leopard Lizard (CDFG 2004). If blunt-nosed leopard lizard is detected, in any area where ground-disturbances, or other treatment activities will occur, suitable burrows within and adjacent to potential habitat for blunt-nosed leopard lizard will be avoided by a minimum 50-foot no-disturbance buffer and qualified biologist(s) will be present during all ground-disturbing activities to ensure that blunt-nosed leopard lizards above ground are not affected. Blunt-nosed leopard lizards entering a treatment area will be allowed to leave unobstructed on their own. If a blunt-nosed leopard lizard is detected in habitat adjacent to an unpaved road that will serve as ingress and egress routes for motorized transport of equipment and staff, exclusion fencing, qualified biological monitors, and reduced speed limits will be used to guide vehicles to the site and reduce the probability of vehicle strikes. |
| 162.                 | Treatment areas with suitable habitat for Smith's blue butterfly will be surveyed for seacliff buckwheat ( <i>Eriogonum parvifolium</i> ) and coast buckwheat ( <i>Eriogonum latifolium</i> ), this species' host plants. Surveys must be conducted by a biologist approved by the USFWS to survey for this species and its habitat. These areas are on the Monterey Ranger District below 2,300 feet elevation and less than five miles from the coast. <u>No treatment activities will occur within ten feet of coast or seacliff buckwheat plants.</u> Limited exceptions are permissible for weed-whipping only during October through April if it is used to control non-native species (eg non-native annual grasses); coordination with a USFWS-approved wildlife biologist or entomologist is required.   |
| 163.                 | Treatment areas with suitable habitat for Kern primrose sphinx moth will be surveyed by a qualified biologist (as defined in RPM #80) for <i>Camissonia campestris</i> , <i>Camissonia contorta</i> , and <i>Camissonia strigulosa</i> , this species' host plants. These areas are in the western Mount Pinos Ranger District and include but are not limited to fuelbreak/defense zones along the Maricopa Hwy (CA-33) north of pine mountain ridge road (6N06.1) only, Quatal Canyon Road (9N09.1), Apache Canyon Road (8N06), Big Pine/Buckhorn Road (9N11.1) north of Santa Barbara Canyon   |

| ID   | Required Resource Protection Measures   |
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|  | <p>trailhead only, and Castro Canyon Road. Surveys must be completed at least three years prior to implementation, or during a year with an especially rainy winter/spring, as determined by a qualified biologist.</p> <p>No treatment activities will occur within ten feet of <i>Camissonia</i> plants (or locations where <i>Camissonia</i> plants have been detected within the last three years). Limited exceptions are permissible for weed-whipping during June through December only; coordination with the USFWS-approved biologist is required. Further exceptions may be permitted if surveys during the most recent three years by a USFWS-approved biologist indicate that the Kern primrose sphinx moth is not present within the treatment area.</p>   |
| 164.   | <p>Treatment areas with suitable habitat for the San Emigdio Blue Butterfly will be surveyed by a qualified biologist (as defined in RPM #80) for the four-winged saltbush (<i>Atriplex canescens</i>), this species' host plant. These areas include but are not limited to lower elevation portions of the Mount Pinos Ranger District, primarily in the Lockwood Valley or near Frazier Park. No treatment activities will occur within ten feet of <i>Atriplex</i> plants.</p>  |
| 165.   | <p>If operating between March 15 – August 31, the breeding season for bats, a qualified biologist will determine an appropriate exclusion buffer around cave, mine, or rock roosting habitat identified as potentially suitable habitat for bats. If identified potential roost sites in trees, vegetation, or snags are to be removed, limbs smaller than 3 inches in diameter will be cut, and the tree will be left overnight to allow for any bats using the tree/snag for roosting time to leave and find another roost.</p>   |
| 166.   | <p>Treatment areas in or within 0.1 mile of known monarch overwintering sites on the Monterey Ranger District are subject to the following restrictions except as necessary to remove imminent hazards to human safety:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If possible, no tree trimming or removal will be conducted during the overwintering season (October 1-February 18). Any such treatments during the overwintering season will only be conducted outside of the core zone as identified by a consulted Forest Service biologist.</li> <li>• Tree trimming and reduction of ladder fuels may be conducted outside overwintering season; however, branches and foliage more than 10 feet above the ground should be retained.</li> <li>• Avoid removal of the live trees more than 8" in diameter. Some trees under 8" in diameter will be retained for future recruitment.</li> <li>• If possible, no pile burning will be conducted in these areas. When necessary, piles will be placed outside the core area as identified by a consulted Forest Service biologist. No burning will occur during the overwintering season (October 1-February 28).</li> </ul> <p>Monarch overwintering sites are identified in the Western Monarch Overwintering Sites (WMOS) database of the Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation. At present, known overwintering sites within the project area include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Highway 1 roadside treatments south of the Ragged Point Inn.</li> <li>• Plaskett Creek Campground, Sand Dollar Beach Day Use Area, Pacific Valley School, and the adjacent portions of Highway 1.</li> <li>• Pfeiffer Beach Day Use Area.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Critical habitat for Botanical Species</b>          |   |
| 167.   | <p>Suitable habitat for <i>Eremalche parryi</i> ssp. <i>kernensis</i> within the project area will be surveyed multiple years prior to implementation or during year(s) with adequate rainfall as determined by a qualified biologist (as defined in RPM #80). Suitable habitat includes but is not limited to lower elevation portions of Mount Pinos Ranger District and east edge of the Santa Lucia Ranger District.</p>  |
| <b>Treatments that Occur in Special Interest Areas</b> |   |

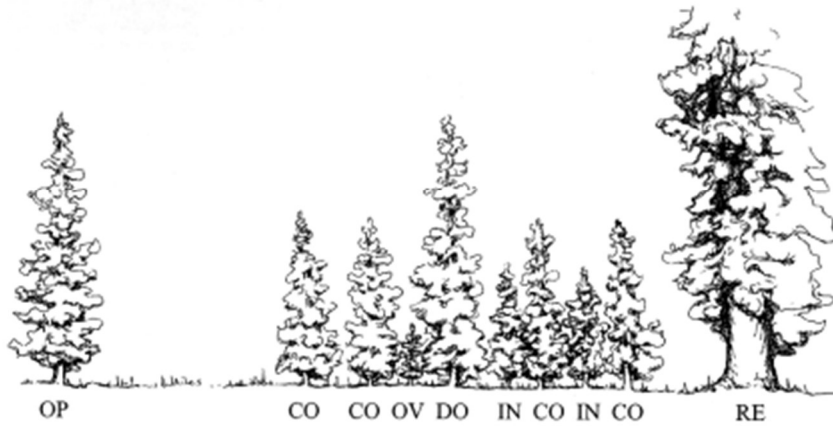
| ID   | Required Resource Protection Measures  |
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| 168. | Manage Special Interest Areas so that activities and discretionary uses are either neutral or beneficial for the resource values for which the area was established. Accept short-term adverse impacts to these resource values if such impacts will be compensated by the accrual of long-term benefit. (LMP S33)   |
| 169. | <b>Sierra Madre Special Interest Area, including Eastern Sierra Madre Ridge Archeological District</b> (Mt. Pinos RD) - Consult with tribes and other interested parties regarding site and landscape treatments within the National Register Historic District.   |
| 170. | <b>Milpitas Cultural Special Interest Area</b> (Monterey RD) - Collaborate with the Salinan tribe on treatments. Design treatments to maintain the vegetative mosaic landscape, including plants beneficial for traditional uses. (Milpitas Management Plan, Executive Summary, p. 10)   |
| 171. | <p><b>Cuesta Ridge Special Interest Area</b> (Santai Lucia RD) - Based on the unique stand structure (mosaic of same-age patches) and location (serpentine soils) of Sargent cypress (<i>Cupressus sargentii</i>) habitat, maintain older tree canopies and mosaic patches of younger Sargent cypress on the landscape within the project area.</p> <p>Sargent cypress dominated stands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trees greater than 6.5" DBH will not be cut unless they occur in older, more developed stands and their growth is being suppressed by overstory trees. Trees eligible for removal would be characterized as having crown position that are overtopped<sup>1</sup> or intermediate<sup>2</sup> relative to the dominant canopy (Crown Class Illustration). Limb no higher than 10 feet and no more than one-third of the tree.</li> <li>• <u>Older stands (generally 4" +DBH)</u>: Retain portion of overstory cover and diversity, including large/mature manzanita and other sensitive plants (Cuesta Pass checkerbloom, San Luis sedge, San Luis mariposa lily, Brewer's spineflower).</li> <li>• <u>Younger stands (generally 0-4" DBH)</u>: Maintain mosaic patches of tree clusters and retain the larger individuals that form the dominant canopy; focus thinning on dead, overtopped, intermediate, codominant, and suppressed trees.</li> </ul> |

<sup>1</sup> Overtopped (OV): Tree crowns receive no direct light from above or from the sides and are entirely below the general level of the dominant and co-dominant trees.

<sup>2</sup> Intermediate (IN): Tree crowns occupy a definitely subordinate position and are subject to strong lateral completion from crowns of dominants and co-dominant trees.

| ID | Required Resource Protection Measures |
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Crown Class Illustration



3

Chaparral dominated areas

- Maintain 25-35% canopy coverage.

Retain emergent<sup>4</sup> Sargent cypress, foothill pine (*Pinus sabiniana*), and some manzanita.

| Treatments that Occur in Research Natural Areas |  |
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| 172. | Actions in Research Natural Areas must support and promote the basic objectives and purposes of establishing those areas. This includes maintaining natural conditions and ecological processes, prohibiting logging unless required for restoration to natural conditions and processes, allowing targeted grazing only where it is consistent with the area's management prescription, and prohibiting new roads, trails, fences, and signs unless they contribute to the objectives or protection of the area [FSM 4063.3]. |
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| 173. | Authorization from the Regional RNA Committee is required prior to treating roadsides within the established Black Butte RNA (Santa Lucia RD), Big Pine Mountain RNA (Santa Barbara RD), and the proposed Valley Oak RNA (Monterey RD). |
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| Treatments Within the Black Mountain Wild Horse Territory |  |
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| 174. | Wild horses will be given priority over other uses unless their population exceeds the estimated carrying capacity as stated in the management plan. |
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| 175. | Treatments that are close to water sources or key habitat areas will be designed to avoid or minimize noise and impacts to wild horse movement where possible. |
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<sup>3</sup> Citation: USFS Region 5 Field Guide, Common Stand Exam [https://www.fs.usda.gov/nrm/documents/fsveg/cse\\_user\\_guides/R5FG.pdf](https://www.fs.usda.gov/nrm/documents/fsveg/cse_user_guides/R5FG.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> Emergent: Individual that is taller than the surrounding vegetation.

Attachment A. Programmatic Agreement Among the U.S.D.A. Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region (Region 5), California State Historic Preservation Officer, Nevada State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regarding the Processes for Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for Management of Historic Properties by the National Forests of the Pacific Southwest Region

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| 176. | <p><b>Avoidance and buffer zone</b> - Proposed undertakings shall avoid historic properties. Avoidance means that no activities associated with undertakings that may affect historic properties, unless specifically identified in this PA, shall occur within historic property boundaries, including any defined buffer zones (see clause (a), below). Portions of undertakings may need to be modified, redesigned, or eliminated to properly avoid historic properties.</p> <p>(a) Buffer zones may be established to ensure added protection where Heritage Program Manager (HPM)/delegated Heritage Program staff (DHPS) determine that they are necessary. The use of buffer zones in avoidance measures may be applicable where setting contributes to property eligibility under 36 CFR 60.4, or where setting may be an important attribute of some types of historic properties (e.g., historic buildings or structures with associated historic landscapes, or traditional cultural properties important to Indians), or where heavy equipment is used in proximity to historic properties.</p> <p>(1) The size of buffer zones must be determined by HPMs or qualified Heritage Program staff on case-by-case bases.</p> <p>(2) Landscape architects, qualified Heritage Program staff, and Tribes may be consulted to determine appropriate view sheds for historic resources.</p> <p>(3) Indian tribes, or their designated representatives, and/or Native American Traditional Practitioners shall be consulted when the use or size of protective buffers for Indian traditional cultural properties, traditional gathering areas, or sacred sites needs to be determined.</p> |
| 177. | <p><b>Activities within historic property boundaries</b> will be prohibited with the exception of using developed Forest transportation systems when the HPM or qualified heritage professional recommends that such use is consistent with the terms and purposes of this agreement, where limited activities approved by the HPM or qualified heritage professional will not have an adverse effect on historic properties, or except as specified in the following RPMs. (Appendix E §1.2)</p>  |
| 178. | <p><b>Historic property marking</b> - All historic properties within Areas of Potential Effect (APEs) shall be clearly delineated prior to implementing any associated activities that have the potential to affect historic properties.</p> <p>(1) Historic property boundaries shall be delineated with effective marking.</p> <p>(2) Historic property location and boundary marking information shall be conveyed to appropriate Forest Service administrators or employees responsible for project implementation so that pertinent information can be incorporated into planning and implementation documents, contracts, and permits (e.g., clauses or stipulations in permits or contracts as needed). (Appendix E §1.3)</p>   |
| 179. | <p><b>Proposal change</b> - When any changes in proposed activities are necessary to avoid historic properties (e.g., project modifications, redesign, or elimination; removing old or confusing project markings or engineering stakes within site boundaries; or revising maps or changing specifications), these changes shall be completed prior to initiating any project activities. (Appendix E §1.4)</p>   |
| 180. | <p><b>Monitoring</b> by heritage program specialists or Tribal monitors may be used to enhance the effectiveness of protection measures. The results of any monitoring inspections shall be documented in cultural resources reports and the NRM database. HPMs or qualified Heritage Program staff shall determine whether fire, prescribed fire, or mechanical equipment treatments within site boundaries shall be monitored, and how such monitoring shall occur. (Appendix E §1.5); (Appendix E §2.2(b)(2))</p>   |

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| 181. | <p><b>Linear sites</b> (e.g., historic trails, roads, railroad grades, ditches) may be crossed or breached by equipment in areas where their features or characteristics clearly lack historic integrity (i.e., where those portions do not contribute to site eligibility or values).</p> <p>(1) Crossings are not to be made at the points of origin, intersection, or terminus of linear site features.</p> <p>(2) Crossings are to be made perpendicular to linear site features.</p> <p>(3) The number of crossings is to be minimized by project and amongst multiple projects in the same general location.</p> <p>(4) The remainder of the linear site is to be avoided, and traffic is to be clearly routed through designated crossings. (Appendix E §2.1(a))</p>   |
| 182. | <p><b>Snow coverage</b> - Accumulation of sufficient snow over archaeological deposits or historic features to prevent surface and subsurface impacts. Undertaking activities may be implemented over snow cover on historic properties under the following conditions:</p> <p>(1) The cover must have at least 12 inches depth of compacted snow or ice throughout the duration of undertaking activities on sites.</p> <p>(2) All concentrated work areas (e.g., landings, skid trails, turnarounds, and processing equipment sites) shall be located prior to snow accumulation and outside historic property boundaries. (Appendix E §2.1(b))</p>   |
| 183. | <p><b>Placement of foreign material</b> - Placement of foreign, non-archaeological material (e.g., padding or filter cloth) may be approved within transportation corridors (e.g., designated roads or trails, campground loops, boat ramps, etc.) over archaeological deposits or historic features to prevent surface and subsurface impacts caused by vehicles or equipment. Such foreign material may be utilized on historic properties under the following conditions:</p> <p>(1) Engineering will design the foreign material depth to acceptable professional standards;</p> <p>(2) Engineering will design the foreign material use to assure that there will be no surface or subsurface impacts to archaeological deposits or historic features;</p> <p>(3) The foreign material must be easily distinguished from underlying archaeological deposits or historic features;</p> <p>(4) The remainder of the archaeological site or historic feature is to be avoided, and traffic is to be clearly routed across the foreign fill material;</p> <p>(5) The foreign material must be removable should research or other heritage need require access to the archaeological deposit or historic feature at a later date; and</p> <p>(6) Indian tribe or other public concerns about the use of the foreign material will be addressed prior to use. (Appendix E §2.1(c))</p> |
| 184. | <p><b>Placement of barriers</b> within or adjacent to site boundaries may be approved to prevent access to or disturbance of deposits or historic features, or for protection of other sensitive resources on-site, when such barriers do not disturb subsurface deposits or lead to other effects to the site.</p> <p>(1) Non-intrusive barriers: wooden and other barriers anchored with rebar; rocks/boulders or other items placed on the surface; weed-free straw bales or straw bales anchored with rebar; or other nonintrusive barriers approved by HPMs or qualified Heritage Program staff.</p> <p>(2) Fencing: "T"-post fencing; snow fencing; orange highway-type fencing; or other fencing approved by HPMs or qualified Heritage Program staff. (Appendix E §2.1(d))</p>  |
| 185. | <p><b>Placement of temporary structural support</b> to stabilize and protect historic properties during undertakings where vibrations or stress from equipment use can be effectively abated or to stabilize historic properties at risk of imminent collapse. Engineering staff will be consulted as appropriate to design supports. (Appendix E §2.1(e))</p>  |
| 186. | <p><b>Placement of erosion control devices</b> - Installation or placement of erosion control devices, ditches, features or other treatments within site boundaries when such measures are reviewed by the HPM/DHPS, Tribes, and hydrologist or soil scientist, and HPM approves their use as unlikely to affect the integrity of a historic property may be approved. (Appendix E §2.1(f))</p>   |

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| 187. | <p><b>Hazard trees removal</b> - Felling and removal of hazard, salvage, and other trees within historic properties may be approved by HPM/DHPS under the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Trees may be limbed or topped to prevent soil gouging during felling;</li> <li>(2) Felled trees may be removed using only the following techniques: hand bucking, including use of chain saws, and hand carrying, rubber-tired loader, crane/self-loader, helicopter, or other non-disturbing, HPM-approved methods;</li> <li>(3) Equipment operators shall be briefed on the need to reduce ground disturbances (e.g., minimizing turns);</li> <li>(4) No skidding nor tracked equipment shall be allowed within historic property boundaries; and</li> <li>(5) Where monitoring is a condition of approval, its requirements or scheduling procedures should be included in the written approval. (Appendix E §2.2(a))</li> </ul>   |
| 188. | <p><b>Vegetation treatments</b> - The following standard protection measures apply to fire, hazardous fuels, and vegetation management projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) Fire crews may monitor sites to provide protection as needed.</li> <li>(B) Fire lines or breaks may be constructed off sites to protect at risk historic properties.</li> <li>(C) Vegetation may be removed and fire lines or breaks may be constructed within sites using hand tools, so long as ground disturbance is minimized, and features are avoided, as specified by HPMs or qualified Heritage Program staff during fire emergencies.</li> <li>(D) Fire shelter fabric or other protective materials or equipment (e.g., sprinkler systems) may be used to protect at risk historic properties.</li> <li>(E) Fire retardant foam and other wetting agents may be used to protect at risk historic properties and in the construction and use of fire lines.</li> <li>(F) Surface fuels (e.g., stumps or partially buried logs) on at risk historic properties may be covered with dirt, fire shelter fabric, foam or other wetting agents, or other protective materials to prevent fire from burning into subsurface components and to reduce the duration of heating underneath or near heavy fuels.</li> <li>(G) Trees that may impact at risk historic properties should they fall on site features and smolder can be directionally felled away from properties prior to ignition, or prevented from burning by wrapping in fire shelter fabric or treating with fire retardant or wetting agents.</li> <li>(H) Vegetation to be burned shall not be piled within the boundaries of historic properties unless locations (e.g., a previously disturbed area) have been specifically approved by HPMs or qualified Heritage Program staff.</li> <li>(I) Mechanically treated (crushed/cut) brush or downed woody material may be removed from historic properties by hand, through the use of off-site equipment, or by rubber-tired equipment approved by HPMs or qualified Heritage Program staff. Ground disturbance shall be minimized to the extent practicable during such removals.</li> <li>(J) Woody material may be chipped within the boundaries of historic properties so long as the staging of chipping equipment on-site does not affect historic properties and staging areas are specifically approved by HPMs or qualified Heritage Program staff.</li> <li>(K) HPMs may approve the use of tracked equipment to remove brush or woody material from within specifically identified areas of site boundaries under prescribed measures designed to prevent or minimize effects when doing so by hand is impractical. Vegetative or other protective padding may be used in conjunction with HPM authorization of certain equipment types within site boundaries. (Appendix E §2.2(b)(1))</li> </ul> |
| 189. | <p><b>Reporting</b> - Use of any standard protection measures on historic properties for fire, hazardous fuels, and vegetation experimental mechanical treatments shall be documented in heritage program reports, detailing equipment type, extraction techniques, conditions of use, environmental conditions, project results, effectiveness of protection measures, need for changes, and recommendations for future use. Any specified activities within the boundaries of historic properties shall be reviewed in heritage program reports to assess continuation of or need for changes in the protection measures. (Appendix E §2.2(b)(3)); (Appendix E §2.3)</p>   |

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| 190. | <p><b>Unauthorized OHV use</b> - HPMs or qualified Heritage Program staff, in conjunction with motorized recreation specialists and engineers as necessary, shall develop treatment measures for at risk historic properties designed to eliminate or reduce potential adverse effects associated with illicit off-trail OHV use. The following standard protection measures apply where OHV use is reasonably foreseeable and adjacent to historic properties:</p> <p>(1) Adoption or implementation of use controls:</p> <p>(A) Temporary (e.g., during wet season) or long-term closures;</p> <p>(B) Signage (use restrictions, informational, etc.);</p> <p>(C) Access exclusions via installation of gates when placed where HPMs or qualified Heritage Program staff determine there will be no effect or no adverse effect, such as placement in disturbed contexts, in road prisms, or at site boundaries;</p> <p>(D) Adaptive management (protocol that proceeds through stages managed to reduce or eliminate any effect) that includes monitoring, education, signage, and closure in a sequential process.</p> <p>(2) Use of vegetative screening or surface treatments: broadcast seeding; broadcast slash or straw, etc.; or planting of vegetation to promote screening and natural fencing. (Appendix E §2.2(c)-modified)</p> |
| 191. | <p><b>Road and trail maintenance</b> - Routine maintenance of roads or trails over 50 years old may be approved by the HPM/DHPS in order to maintain current uses provided work is confined to the existing alignment/prism and previously maintained surfaces, and proposed work or methods are unlikely to affect historic integrity (e.g., brush clearing, cleaning culverts, maintaining ditches and erosion control features, etc.). (Appendix E §2.2(d))</p>  |
| 192. | <p><b>Protection measures</b> - If standard protection measures cannot provide appropriate protection, undertakings shall be subject to the provisions of 36 CFR part 800 – Protection of Historic Properties. (Appendix E §2.4)</p>  |

Attachment B. 5-Step Project Screening Process for Riparian Conservation Areas

**Exhibit 4**  
**Five-Step Project Screening Process  
for Riparian Conservation Areas**

# Wildfire Risk Reduction Project

## 5-Step Project Screening Process for Riparian Conservation Areas

The Los Padres National Forest Land Management Plan (LMP) requires application of the five-step project screening process for Riparian Conservation Areas (RCAs) (USDA-Forest Service 2005a, Appendix E) during new project development in riparian areas (USDA-Forest Service 2005a, S47). RCAs are areas along streams and around water/riparian features that are identified to protect riparian and aquatic ecosystems and the dependent natural resources associated with them during site-specific project planning and implementation. The purpose is to ensure that RCAs are recognized, emphasized, and managed appropriately, and activities are designed to protect, maintain, or restore the riparian ecosystem. The following is application of the five-step process to the Wildfire Risk Reduction Project (WRRP).

**Step 1** The first step is to identify RCA buffer widths, which have been identified in Table 1. RCAs include locations containing aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems -- lands adjacent to perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral streams as well as in and around meadows, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, wetlands, vernal pools, seeps, springs, and other water bodies (USDA-Forest Service 2005b, pg 11). The RCA widths displayed are consistent with those identified in the LMP for streams and special aquatic features. An interdisciplinary team identified the project specific width for other hydrological features without a defined channel based on the conditions associated with those features within the project area.

*Table 1: Riparian Conservation Area buffer widths for the WRRP.*

| Feature   | Width Of Riparian Conservation Area  |
|---|--|
| Perennial Streams   | 328 feet (100 meters) on each side of the stream, measured from the bank full edge of the stream |
| Seasonally Flowing/Intermittent Ephemeral Streams   | 98 feet (30 meters) on each side of the stream, measured from the bank full edge of the stream   |
| Streams In Inner Gorge (*)  | Top of inner gorge   |
| Special aquatic features (**) or perennial streams with riparian conditions extending more than 164 feet (50 meters) from edge of streambank, or seasonally flowing/intermittent streams with riparian conditions extending more than 33 feet (10 meters) from edge of streambank | 328 feet (100 meters) from edge of feature or riparian vegetation, whichever width is greater    |
| Other hydrological or topographic depressions without a defined channel (meadows, vernal pools)   | 98 feet from the edge of the feature   |

(\*) Inner gorge is defined by adjacent stream slopes greater than 70 percent gradient.

(\*\*) Special Aquatic Features include: lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and springs.

Figure 1 displays the bank full edge of the stream, which is a defining feature for measuring the width of the RCA for streams.

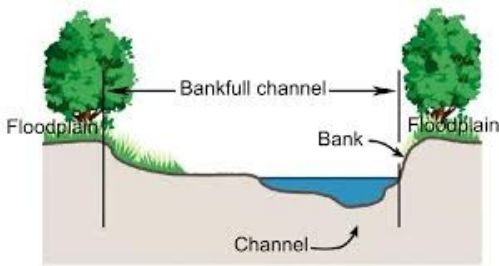


Figure 1. Stream channel profile displaying bank full elevation and width.

Next, the RCA widths were overlaid geospatially with the WRRP Proposed Action to identify the approximate acres of RCA within the project area. The No Action alternative is also displayed in Table 2 for comparative purposes. While the project uses the best available GIS data, that data may not represent the actual RCA width as measured from bank full edge of the stream channel. Therefore, field verification may be needed in advance of implementation to delineate the actual RCA width.

Table 2: Approximate project area acres within RCA buffers by alternative. RCAs buffers include perennial, ephemeral and intermittent streams.

| WRRP Alternative                    | Acres in RCA |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Alternative 1 – No Action           | 0            |
| Alternative 2 – Proposed Action (*) | 4,811        |

(\*) Acres for Alternative 2 derived from the mapped project area on 10/21/2025. Current acres may be slightly different in response to mapping adjustments completed afterwards.

**Step 2** is to determine if additional protective widths are needed based on individual species or a suite of species.

Based on interdisciplinary team review for the WRRP, the recommended buffers are sufficient to capture most species needs. In situations where the inner gorge slope break is outside of the designated buffer distance, mechanical treatments, prescribed fire or any treatment that would reduce ground cover below understory vegetation management standards in Table 3 or pose a risk to erodible soils would be restricted to stop at the slope break rather than the buffer distance. Figure 2 below illustrates how terrestrial vegetation can grow within the RCA buffer but also be within the slope break or inner gorge of the water feature. Within special biological areas, RCA widths will be further adjusted for the following species:

- Arroyo toad habitats (suitable, occupied and critical habitat) include terrestrial (upland) terraces that the species uses for foraging. Foraging habitat often occurs in open oak woodlands adjacent to perennial and intermittent streams and extends outside the RCA. Buffer width should be based on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) critical habitat designation for upland habitat (76 FR 7246, Feb. 09, 2011). This habitat is as follows:
  - Areas up to 25-m (80 ft) in elevation above the stream channel are most likely to contain the primary constituent upland habitat elements that are essential to arroyo toads.
  - In extremely flat areas USFWS recognized that there is likely a distance from the stream channel beyond which arroyo toads seldom travel, so they truncated the upland habitat delineation at a distance of 1.5 km (0.9 mi) if the 25-m elevation limit had not yet been reached.

- Western spadefoot: Where surveys or other recent observations confirm presence of western spadefoot, RCA buffers will be expanded to 328 feet around ephemeral streams, intermittent streams, and vernal pools.
- The RCAs buffers in Table 1 and the parameters in Steps 3-5 are expected to provide sufficient protection to California red-legged frog habitats (suitable, occupied and critical habitat) include terrestrial dispersal habitat, South-Central CA Coast steelhead and Southern CA steelhead trout (suitable, occupied and critical habitat), Southwestern pond turtle and California spotted owl. Additional adjustments may be needed when critical habitats are designated for the turtle and owl.

Step 3 includes screening the project against the riparian and aquatic desired conditions and recovery plans for federally listed riparian dependent species to determine if the proposal is either neutral or will move the area closer towards the desired conditions. Many of the Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, Candidate and Sensitive (TEPCS) species on the LPNF rely on aquatic<sup>1</sup> and riparian habitats<sup>2</sup> within RCAs. Figure 2 illustrates the location of the riparian vegetation and habitat within RCAs.

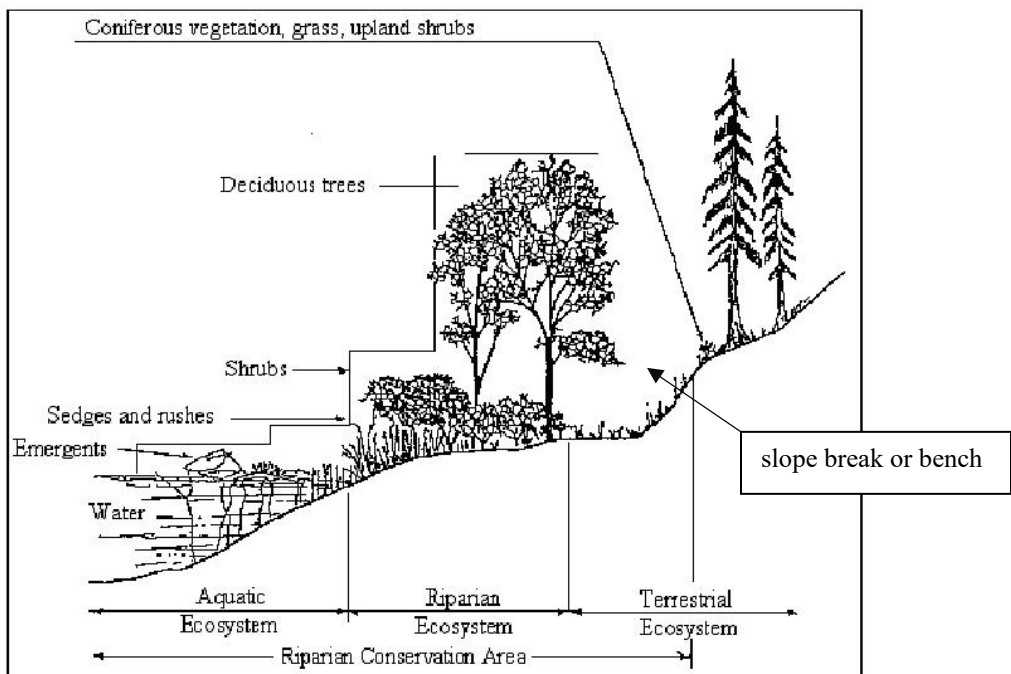


Figure 2: Riparian ecosystems are identified by vegetation that requires amounts of free unbound water. However, within the estimated RCA buffer distances various plant communities can exist (USDA-Forest Service 2005b).

Most treatments and activities have been excluded from riparian habitats (riparian ecosystem) within RCAs with some exceptions (see the RCA Treatment Parameters & Resource Protection Measures section below). Within upland areas terrestrial habitat<sup>3</sup> (terrestrial ecosystem), treatments could occur without significant effects to TEPCS riparian dependent species with implementation of design features and resource protection measures<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Aquatic habitat: Water within a lake, river, stream or other body of water that supports plant and animal life (USDA-Forest Service 2005a, Part 3, Pg 86).

<sup>2</sup> Riparian area: Habitat area along a stream, river or other body of water, distinguished by characteristic plant and animal communities (USDA-Forest Service 2005a, Part 3, Pg 110).

<sup>3</sup> Terrestrial habitat: Areas that are upland from watercourses and exhibit no aquatic or riparian characteristics.

<sup>4</sup> Riparian-dependent resources: Natural resources that owe their existence to the riparian area, such as fish, amphibians, reptiles, fairy shrimp and other aquatic invertebrates, plants, birds, mammals, soil and water. (USDA-Forest Service 2005a, Part 3, Pg 111).

**Step 4** is to screen the project against watershed program strategies included in the LMP WAT 1 – Watershed Function and WAT 2 – Water Management (USDA-Forest Service 2005a), and to consider other physical and biological factors as part of the analysis. Interdisciplinary review of the RCAs in the project area was completed and specific treatment parameters and resource protection measures developed. These include utilizing the erosion hazard rating process to identify the vegetation cover specifications to maintain when evaluating and completing vegetation treatments, and restrictions on treatments and activities within the different habitat types within RCAs. Coordination with agencies, such as NOAA Fisheries, USFWS, State Water Resources Control Board, and other appropriate agencies will also occur to minimize adverse effects to habitats and water resources. See the RCA Treatment Parameters & Resource Protection Measures section below.

**Step 5** refers to application of applicable guidance and management tactics in the Los Padres National Forest Soil and Water Conservation Practices Handbook Supplement for Riparian Conservation Areas (USDA-Forest Service 2005b). The applicable guidelines have been recorded below in the Resource Protection Measures section.

### **RCA Treatment Parameters and Resource Protection Measures**

Treatment parameters and resource protection measures (RPMs) have been designed to protect, maintain, or improve riparian features within the project area. They were developed through an interdisciplinary process to be project specific. They are based on and include standard design criteria from the LMP, best management practices (BMPs), management tactics from USDA-Forest Service 2005b and other sources such as programmatic biological opinion's. The treatment parameters are recorded in Tables 3 and 4, and additional RPMs listed below.

Generally, treatments and activities within RCAs are restricted, especially within aquatic and riparian habitats. Limited exceptions may be permissible where beneficial to resources or species of interest. Within special biological areas<sup>5</sup>, LMP standards and applicable species guidance in recovery plans will guide management and any treatments need to be beneficial to the species. All treatments are required to be developed in collaboration with qualified resource specialists.

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<sup>5</sup> Special biological areas include suitable, occupied, and critical habitats for threatened, endangered, proposed, candidate and sensitive fish, wildlife and botanical species.

Table 3. Treatment and project activity parameters within RCAs.

| RCA Type  | Treatments (**)  |   |   |  |   |  |   | Feature/Activity  |  |  |
|---|--|---|---|--|---|--|---|---|--|--|
|   | Machine (***)<br>Operations  | Hand Thinning<br>(overstory and<br>understory)  | Broadcast<br>Burning  | Pile Burning   | Targeted<br>Grazing   | Planting<br>/<br>Seeding                         | Mowing/<br>weed<br>whipping   | Roadsides and motorized trails  | Pass through (crews, livestock,<br>equipment) (****)   | Recreation<br>and<br>administrative<br>sites   |
| Perennial   | No machine operations within 328ft of perennial streams with exception of roadsides, motorized trail sides, within recreation, administrative and communication sites, and pass through.                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No thinning within aquatic and riparian habitats except where allowed along roadsides, trails, within recreation and administrative sites.</li> <li>Permissible in terrestrial habitats outside of special biological areas with limited exceptions (*). See Table 4 for specifics.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No broadcast burning within aquatic and riparian habitats.</li> <li>Permissible only in terrestrial habitats outside of special biological areas (*).</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No pile burning within aquatic and riparian habitats.</li> <li>Permissible only in terrestrial habitats outside of special biological areas (*).</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No targeted grazing in aquatic or riparian habitats.</li> <li>Permissible only in terrestrial habitats outside of special biological areas (*).</li> </ul> | With native species of local genetic stock only. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No mowing and weed whipping in aquatic or riparian habitats.</li> <li>Permissible only in terrestrial habitats outside of special biological areas (*).</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Roadside treatments are limited to within 10ft from the road within aquatic and riparian habitats (USDI-Fish and Wildlife Service 2022; NMFS 2013).</li> <li>Motorized trails may be treated to the clearing limits established in the trail guide within aquatic and riparian habitats (USDI-Fish and Wildlife Service 2013a; NMFS 2013).</li> <li>Roadsides and motorized trails may be treated within 50ft of the road within terrestrial habitats.</li> <li>Hazard tree mitigation permissible.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pass through is permissible for crews and/or livestock with pass through locations determined collaboratively with qualified resource specialist.</li> <li>No livestock pass through within steelhead special biological areas (*).</li> <li>No loafing of livestock allowed, no trail cutting, or riparian or aquatic vegetation removal.</li> <li>Where available use established crossings (e.g., trail, road crossing, old skid trails, etc.).</li> <li>Pass through for equipment is restricted to designated crossings (e.g., existing roads).</li> </ul> | Treatments permitted within sites, minimal trimming within riparian habitats permissible. (USDI-Fish and Wildlife Service 2013b; NMFS 2013). |
| Intermittent  | No machine operations within 98ft of intermittent streams with exception of roadsides, motorized trail sides, within recreation, administrative and communication sites, and pass through                      | Same as Perennial   | Same as Perennial   | Same as Perennial  | Same as Perennial   | Same as Perennial                                | Same as Perennial   | Same as Perennial   | Same as Perennial  | Same as Perennial  |
| Ephemeral   | No machine operations within 98ft of ephemeral streams with exception of roadsides, motorized trail sides, within recreation, administrative and communication sites, and pass through.                        | Same as Perennial   | Same as Perennial   | Same as Perennial  | Same as Perennial   | Same as Perennial                                | Same as Perennial   | Same as Perennial   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pass through is permissible for crews, livestock, and machines with pass through locations determined collaboratively with qualified resource specialist.</li> <li>No livestock pass through within steelhead special biological areas (*).</li> <li>No loafing of livestock allowed, no trail cutting, or riparian or aquatic vegetation removal.</li> <li>Where available use established crossings (e.g., trail, road crossing, old skid trails, etc.).</li> </ul>   | Same as Perennial  |
| Special Aquatic Features:<br>Lakes, ponds, wetland seeps, and springs | No machine operations within 328ft of lakes, ponds, wetland seeps and springs with exception of roadsides, motorized trail sides, within recreation, administrative and communication sites, and pass through. | Same as Perennial   | Same as Perennial   | Same as Perennial  | Same as Perennial   | Same as Perennial                                | Same as Perennial   | Same as Perennial   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No pass through within the feature (i.e., within lakes, ponds, wetlands, seep, and springs)</li> <li>Outside of the feature, pass through is permissible within RCA buffer in accordance with Perennial restrictions.</li> </ul>  | Same as Perennial  |

| RCA Type   | Treatments (**)   |  |                      |                   |                     |                          |                             | Feature/Activity               |   |  |
|--|---|--|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|
|  | Machine (***)<br>Operations   | Hand Thinning<br>(overstory and<br>understory) | Broadcast<br>Burning | Pile Burning      | Targeted<br>Grazing | Planting<br>/<br>Seeding | Mowing/<br>weed<br>whipping | Roadsides and motorized trails | Pass through (crews, livestock,<br>equipment) (****)  | Recreation<br>and<br>administrative<br>sites |
| Other hydrological or topographic depressions without a defined channel (Meadow, vernal pools) | No machine operations within 98ft of wet meadows or vernal pools with exception of roadsides, motorized trail sides, within recreation, administrative and communication sites, and pass through. | Same as Perennial                              | Same as Perennial    | Same as Perennial | Same as Perennial   | Same as Perennial        | Same as Perennial           | Same as Perennial              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Vernal pools - no pass through.</li> <li>▪ Meadows - pass through is permissible for crews and/or livestock with pass through locations determined collaboratively with qualified resource specialist. No loafing of livestock allowed. Where available use established crossings (e.g., trail, road crossing, old skid trails, etc.). Pass through for equipment is restricted to designated crossings (e.g., existing roads).</li> </ul> | Same as Perennial                            |

(\*) Special biological areas include suitable, occupied and critical habitats for threatened, endangered, proposed, candidate and sensitive fish, wildlife and botanical species.

(\*\*) Treatments within RCAs must be developed in collaboration with qualified resource specialists. Additional set back may be needed in special biological areas (\*).

(\*\*\*) Machines refers to heavy equipment (masticators, track chippers, etc.) and vehicles (trucks, cars, etc.).

(\*\*\*\*) Pass through is overland movement through the RCA (e.g., aquatic and riparian habitats) to cross from one side of the RCA to the other.

Overstory thinning and understory vegetation treatments

Throughout all RCA types, overstory thinning and understory vegetation treatments will not occur in aquatic and riparian habitats, except where allowed along roadsides, trails, within recreation and administrative sites, and to abate hazardous tree conditions. Table 4 identifies thinning activities that are permissible in upland habitats outside of special biological areas. Limited exceptions may be permissible where beneficial to resources or species of interest. Within special biological areas, LMP standards and applicable species guidance in recovery plans will guide management and any treatments need to be beneficial to the species. All treatments are required to be developed in collaboration with qualified resource specialists. Consider mosaic treatments that leave patches of intact vegetation for wildlife movement that include irregular edges and islands of vegetation.

Table 4. Overstory thinning and understory vegetation treatment parameters within RCAs.

| Terrestrial Vegetation Type (*) | Overstory Thinning   | Understory Treatment (other than prescribed fire)   |
|---------------------------------|--|---|
| Montane Forest                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No overstory tree removal (***)</li> <li>▪ Limbing of overstory trees is permissible.</li> <li>▪ Retain snags consistent with LMP Standard 15 (****)</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Understory and ladder fuel cover will be maintained in accordance with recommendations from the Forest Service Handbook Erosion Hazard Rating guide (USDA-Forest Service 1990, Ch. 50, ex. 1).</li> <li>▪ Retain downed logs consistent with LMP Standard 15 (****)</li> </ul>   |
| Oak Woodland                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No overstory tree removal (***)</li> <li>▪ Limbing of overstory trees is permissible (**)</li> <li>▪ Retain snags consistent with LMP Standard 15 (****)</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No removal of understory oaks, including saplings, and seedlings to the extent possible.</li> <li>▪ Understory and ladder fuel cover will be maintained in accordance with recommendations from USDA-Forest Service 2005b using the Forest Service Handbook Erosion Hazard Rating guide (USDA-Forest Service 1990, Ch. 50, ex. 1).</li> <li>▪ Consider more extensive woody vegetation and ladder fuel removal under tree crowns to encourage retention of mature oak canopies ensuring the retention of oak saplings.</li> <li>▪ Retain downed logs consistent with LMP Standard 15 (****)</li> </ul> |
| Chaparral                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Outside WUI areas, treatments in upland habitats will maintain vegetation cover consistent with the Forest Service Handbook Erosion Hazard Rating guidance (USDA-Forest Service 1990, Ch. 50, ex. 2).</li> <li>▪ Exception within WUI areas consistent with LMP Standard 8 (*****)</li> </ul>   |   |
| Grassland                       | <p>Grassland treatments will be designed to be neutral or benefit TEPCS species and encourage native grassland species. Examples of beneficial treatments may include but are not limited to targeted grazing within annual grasslands dominated by annual and perennial non-native grasses and annual non-native forbs and/or broadcast burns in the early winter. Work with qualified resource specialist on offset to retain oak seedlings/saplings (e.g., Coast live oak, valley and interior live oak) and to retain a mosaic of native shrubs.</p> |   |

(\*) Consider mosaic treatments that leave patches of intact vegetation for wildlife movement that includes irregular edges and islands of vegetation.

(\*\*) To reduce the risk of sudden oak death spread, limbing of oaks on the Monterey Ranger District should occur with collaboration of a natural resource professional.

(\*\*\*) Trees identified as hazardous to project operations may be removed.

(\*\*\*\*) S15: Within riparian conservation areas retain snags and downed logs unless they are identified as a threat to life, property, or sustainability of the riparian conservation area.

(\*\*\*\*\*) S8: Community protection needs within the WUI Defense Zone take precedence over the requirements of other forest plan direction, including other standards identified in Part 3 of the forest plan. If expansion beyond the 300-foot minimum width of the defense zone is needed due to site-specific conditions, projects will be designed to mitigate effects to other resources to the extent possible. WUI Defense Zone: “A WUI Defense Zone is the area directly adjoining structures and evacuation routes that is converted to a less-flammable state to increase defensible space and firefighter safety” (USDA-Forest Service 2005a, Appendix K, LMP).

## Resource Protection Measures

1. All treatments are required to be developed in collaboration with qualified resource specialists.
2. No treatments within aquatic and riparian habitats except where specified in Table 3.
3. Apply applicable water quality best management practices (BMPs) from the National Best Management Practices for Water Quality Management on National Forest System Lands when completing ground disturbing activities, and identify in contracts, operating plans, and work orders. USDA-Forest Service 2005b, 3.21(1). BMPs will be identified as part of implementation planning.
4. Native riparian plant species, such as but not limited to the species listed below, will not be cut, removed, or damaged during project implementation, except where allowed in Table 3.
  - *Alnus* sp. (alders)
  - *Baccharis salicifoli* (mulefat)
  - *Cornus* sp. (dogwoods)
  - Emergent vegetation: *Typha* sp. (cattails)
  - *Platanus* sp. (sycamores)
  - *Populus* sp. (poplars, cottonwoods, aspens)
  - *Quercus* sp. (oaks)
  - Riparian associated grasses and grass-like plants: *Carex* sp., *Scirpus* sp., and *Eleocharis* sp. (sedges), and *Juncus* sp. (rushes)
  - *Salix* sp. (willows)
  - *Sequoia sempervirens* (coast redwood)
  - *Umbellularia* sp. (California bay)

USDA-Forest Service 2005b, 3.21(8, 9)

5. Roadside and low-water crossings - Adhere to the April 1 – July 30 avoidance timeframe, and other avoidance and minimization measures, for treating vegetation along roadsides at select low water crossings outlined in the programmatic biological opinion (USDI-Fish and Wildlife Service 2022, pp9-10).
6. Prescribed Fire: Design broadcast burning to avoid entering riparian vegetation. During broadcast burning no active lighting, either by hand or aerial admissions, is permissible within the riparian vegetation. Fire line used to prepare for broadcast burning should not be constructed within riparian vegetation.
7. Targeted Grazing -Locate all livestock handling facilities outside of RCAs. USDA-Forest Service 2005b, 3.34 (2)
8. Targeted Grazing - Salt or mineral supplements would not be located within ¼ mile of riparian areas or water sources. USDA-Forest Service 2005a, S53; USDA-Forest Service 2005b, 3.34 (8)

## Literature Cited

Federal Register 2011. Volume 76, Number 27, pp 7246-7467. Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Revised Critical Habitat for the Arroyo Toad. February 9, 2011. 222pp.

NMFS 2013. National Marine Fisheries Service Programmatic Biological Opinion for ongoing activities in accordance with the Forest Land Management Plan, Los Padres National Forest, California (SWR/2012/03836: BMS). National Marine Fisheries Service, Southwest Region. 129pp.

USDA-Forest Service 1990. R-5 FSH 2509.22. Soil and Water Conservation Handbook. Region 5 Amendment No. 2. July 16, 1990. 72pp.

USDA-Forest Service 2005a. Land Management Plan, Parts 1-3. Los Padres National Forest Service Supervisor's Office. Solvang, CA.

USDA-Forest Service 2005b. FSH 2509.22 – Soil and Water Conservation Practices Handbook. Los Padres National Forest Supplement for Riparian Conservation Areas. Los Padres National Forest Service Supervisor's Office. Solvang, CA. 33pp.

USDA-Forest Service 2012. National Best Management Practices for Water Quality Management on National Forest System Lands. Vol 1: National Core BMP Technical Guide. 177pp.

USDI-Fish and Wildlife Service 2013. Biological opinion for ongoing activities associated with the off-highway vehicle program, Los Padres National Forest, California (8-8-12-F-42). Ventura Fish and Wildlife Service Office. Ventura, CA. 33pp

USDI-Fish and Wildlife Service 2013b. Biological opinion for ongoing activities associated with the use and maintenance of developed and primitive campgrounds, dispersed recreation sites, stream gauges, weather stations, and administrative facilities affecting riparian species, Los Padres National Forest, California (8-8-13-F-25). Ventura Fish and Wildlife Service Office. Ventura, CA. 36pp.

USDI-Fish and Wildlife Service 2022. Biological opinion for ongoing activities related to transportation facility maintenance and use, Los Padres National Forest, California (8-8-12-F-43). Ventura Fish and Wildlife Service Office. Ventura, CA. 50pp.

Federal Register 2011. Volume 76, Number 27, pp 7246-7467. Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Revised Critical Habitat for the Arroyo Toad. February 9, 2011. 222pp.

**Exhibit 5**  
Implementation Plan

Appendix D  
Implementation Plan

Los Padres National Forest  
Wildfire Risk Reduction Project



# WRRP Implementation Plan

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## Introduction

### Purpose of Implementation Plan

This appendix provides an overview of the implementation planning and tracking process that would be used for the Wildfire Risk Reduction Project (WRRP). An Environmental Assessment (EA) has been prepared for the WRRP pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), which includes a phased implementation approach to be used for the large-scale project. This appendix explains the process for identifying, designing, refining, and implementing treatments as analyzed in the EA. This appendix may be updated periodically through collaborative design, implementation, and monitoring during the phased implementation of the project.

This Implementation Plan has been developed to provide a link between the EA and treatments authorized during the implementation and monitoring period without the need for additional NEPA analysis. It includes information about Resource Protection Measures (RPMs), best management practices (BMPs), decision-triggers, implementation checklists, and monitoring requirements designed to ensure that treatment activities are consistent with the EA.

The Implementation Plan identifies a seven-step process that each phase of work would follow to certify that:

- The treatments are allowable under the EA;
- The effects of the treatments are within the scope of the effects documented in the EA; and
- All relevant resource-specific RPMs and BMPs are incorporated into the treatment design. Updates to RPMs may occur in response to new science or changed conditions (e.g., new species are listed or new occurrences found).

This Implementation Plan is a key component of the project and will be used in the preparation and execution of project activities. Treatments associated with routine infrastructure and facilities maintenance (e.g., roadside brushing, treatments within recreation and administrative sites, etc.) that occur on a regular basis may refer to the previously completed implementation planning documents for subsequent treatments following initial completion of the implementation plan process.

### Roles and Responsibilities

The Forest Service is ultimately responsible for the implementation of this project. The areas to treat, amount to treat per year, and the methods for each phase of work would be determined by the appropriate Line Officer, or designee, for the Los Padres National Forest.

Each phase of work would be disclosed to cooperating agencies, tribes, and the public (e.g., posted to the Forest website, social media, and/or other method(s)), to the extent practicable. No additional NEPA decisions are needed unless proposed work falls outside the scope of the EA. A detailed plan for the phase of work that includes elements such as the location of treatment areas, the surveys completed and areas of modified treatments based on RPMs and other measures, identification as to whether material would be sold, chipped or masticated, piled and burned, or removed would be provided as well as a more precise schedule of activities. Outreach to the public, particularly in areas where treatment is located near



residences or prescribed fire is planned, would be undertaken. Regulations requiring formal public engagement opportunities (e.g., comment or objection periods (36 CFR 218)) during project implementation do not exist.

## Summary of Proposed Action

The proposed action (Alternative 2) is fully described in the EA and anticipates up to 7,500 acres treated each year with a maximum of 15,000 acres per year.

## Implementation Framework and Process

### Overview of Phased Approach

#### Summary of Process

Treatment areas and methods would be formulated and implemented for each phase of the project. Phases will typically correspond to a fiscal year, with each phase including all treatment blocks planned for entry during that year. Planning of later phases would likely overlap the implementation of earlier phases. Each phase would include several steps to fully define the work, verify consistency with environmental documentation, and identify measures and permits required. Once planning is complete, the project would be implemented, and post-phase reporting would be conducted. Forms would document the work completed and compliance for each phase. The three distinct stages of each phase are described below.

**Planning for the Phase** – identifying and refining the treatments from desktop and field review, conducting NEPA consistency analysis, conducting field surveys, preparing finalized maps and project narrative, identifying the relevant protection measures by area, and identifying contractors and resources.

**Phase Implementation** – conducting on-the-ground pre-work including marking of treatment areas, access, avoidance areas, and landings; conducting work to prepare landings and roads; and implementing the selected treatments.

**Post-Phase Reporting** – record completed treatments and surveys in corporate databases.

Each phase will typically consist of multiple blocks. The Forest Service may combine blocks within a phase when implementing this three-stage process.

#### Prioritization of Work

The purpose of the project is to reduce fuel, reintroduce fire on the landscape by prescribed burning, improve fire-adapted ecosystems, enhance protection for WUI communities and infrastructure, and improving the resiliency of forested landscapes to fire, drought, and anticipated future conditions resulting from climate change.

Work would be prioritized each year, or for each phase, based upon an assessment of the dynamic forest conditions, budget, and other factors. Areas of highest priority would be determined annually by an interdisciplinary team (IDT) consisting of the LPNF’s fire, fuels, silviculture, and other specialists, with input from partners and tribes as applicable.

## Steps in Process

### Planning *for the Phase*

#### **Step 1: Preliminary Treatment Area Identification**

The first step in the process involves identifying the blocks to be treated during the fiscal year. This would be based on the prioritization previously described, which is in turn based on the professional assessments of the IDT.

Treatment blocks would be identified by the implementation team and approved by the Line Officer or designee. This planning phase includes using the project geospatial data to map the treatment areas for the phase. The actual treatment area would be refined based on site conditions, environmental requirements, resource protections, and resources available to perform the work. This phase may also include the verification of funding sources and other resources.

- Output (Form A: Phase Initiation Form)
  - Complete Form A identifying the project details, and relevant resources and associated specialists to complete review
  - Provide a preliminary map of the focus area, which can be prepared in GIS, Google Earth, or equivalent

#### **Step 2: Refinement of Individual Treatments in the Field**

Field assessments would ground-truth and refine where treatments would occur, refine the methods that would be implemented for the phase, and identify locations for landings and access roads (whether existing or temporary constructions). Assessments will include determining whether an area is already at desired conditions requiring no treatments.

This phase would allow for more specific definition.

- Output (Form B: Phase Treatment Form)
  - Refined map or GIS layers showing modifications to treatment areas, areas where certain treatments are restricted or prohibited due to resource concerns, locations where landings and access roads may be located, and specifying where each treatment type is planned.
  - A preliminary project description narrative that identifies:
    - Treatment acreage and treatment types
    - Equipment and methods to be used
    - Anticipated impacts to USFS roads, including road maintenance activities and improvements, temporary roads, and landings
    - Expected schedule

#### **Step 3: Review for Environmental Requirements and Verify within Scope of EA and Decision**

##### **Geospatial Data Review**

A review would occur to verify the proposed treatments are within the scope of the approved EA and to identify if any other permits or assessments are required for the proposed activity (e.g.,



Fish and Game permits or Regional Water Quality Control Board permits). A review of project area environmental resources and constraints would be conducted to identify the resources in the focus area, such as (but not limited to) California spotted owl protected activity centers (PACs), riparian conservation areas (RCAs), special designation areas (e.g., Research Natural Areas (RNA), Special Interest Areas (SIA), Wild and Scenic River (WSR; recommend and eligible) corridors), special habitat types, and areas of slope greater than 35 percent. The IDT would work together to identify and map the constraints. A review of any new species that become listed under ESA and/or Regional Forester Sensitive Species (RFSS) would be completed, and new maps may need to be created if Federally listed or proposed threatened or endangered species and/or RFSS occur in a new or previously unknown location or if definitions of suitable habitat are refined by new science.

### **Field Surveys for Biological, Cultural and Other Resources**

A key component of this step would be to identify the areas and types of surveys that need to be performed, including (but not limited to) special-status species and their habitats (botanical, aquatic, and terrestrial wildlife), invasive plant species, riparian conservation areas, and cultural resources. Many of these studies are time sensitive and surveys, when necessary, would be performed in the appropriate season before the work.

### **Identification of Applicable RPMs and Modification of Treatments Based on RPM Requirements**

Based on the assessment of resources through desktop review and field surveys, the RPMs, BMPs, and mitigation measures applicable to the focus areas would be listed to ensure that any constraints are included in the planning of the work for the year and to ensure that crews performing the work are also aware of the requirements.

The refined map or GIS layers would be prepared based on requirements that specifies where modified treatments may need to occur (e.g., identifies zones where no heavy equipment may be used due to slope angle). Applications for specific permits would be prepared at this time if required, and necessary provisions and protection measures from those permits would be identified for implementation planning.

### **Outreach to Agencies and Adjacent Properties and the Public**

This step includes outreach to the cooperating agencies and tribes, adjacent property owners, and informing the public of upcoming work details and to coordinate any required consultation.

There may be a need to re-initiate consultation with USFWS if there are effects to any newly listed ESA species, or to develop new RPMs to address newly listed species, or to assess effects from the project on newly listed species.

### **Verify all Work is Within the Scope of the EA**

The refined maps and finalized project narrative would be reviewed to confirm that all proposed work activities are within the scope of the EA. Form C would be completed. If work falls outside of the scope of the EA, the appropriate supplemental NEPA would be prepared and approved by the line officer prior to committing to or initiating the work, which could include a determination of NEPA adequacy or a supplemental EA.

- Output (Form C: Environmental Requirements and NEPA Consistency Determination)
  - Final maps or GIS layers and project narrative



# WRRP Implementation Plan

- Use Form C to complete the list of applicable measures and permits needed
- Use Form C to document a within scope finding (or otherwise complete the appropriate supplemental NEPA)

## **Review Lessons Learned Document**

Review the project-wide Lessons Learned document (Step 7) and apply applicable lessons to the current phase.

---

### *Phase Implementation*

#### **Step 4: Pre-work Surveys and Unit Layout**

Pre-work checks would be conducted (e.g., surveys where needed). This includes laying out or marking treatment areas, avoidance areas, pathways to landings, and coordinating road closures with other users.

#### **Step 5: Road Maintenance and Preparation of Landings/Staging Areas**

This step includes clearing and preparing landings/staging areas and roadways necessary to implement the planned treatments. Landings and staging areas may require clearing of brush and surfacing. Roadways may require pre- and post-project resurfacing and drainage improvements.

#### **Step 6: Conduct the Work and Monitor**

The last implementation step includes conducting the treatments. Resource monitors may be needed in some work areas and would be on-site as needed.

---

### *Post-Phase Accomplishment Reporting*

#### **Step 7: Post-Phase Reporting**

Once a phase is complete, various parameters such as acres treated, methods, amounts of material removed and processed, and geospatial data will be recorded in Forest Service databases (e.g., Forest Service Activity Tracking System (FACTS)). Optional Form D may also be used.

In addition to reporting by treatment block, a project-wide document will be created and maintained by the USFS over the life of the proposed action to document lessons learned and other new information. Tracking this information will aid in continuous learning and improvement such that future treatments will be able to best balance treatment efficacy with the minimization of adverse resource impacts.

- Output (Recording in FACTS; Optional Form D: Treatment Completion Tracking Form)
  - Treatment tracking including acres treated, treatment methods, amount of material processed, methods of processing, costs and/or sales, geospatial data

## Forms and Checklist

This section includes the forms and checklists used to document the processes described in the previous section.

- Form A: Phase Initiation Form
- Form B: Phase Treatment or Activity Form
- Form C: Environmental and Permitting Requirements and NEPA Consistency Determination
- Form D: Treatment Completion Tracking Form (optional)



# WRRP Implementation Plan

## Form A: Phase Initiation Form

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>PROJECT</b>        |  |
| <b>PHASE (YEAR)</b>   |  |
| <b>BLOCK(S)</b>       |  |
| <b>DATE INITIATED</b> |  |
| <b>PHASE LEADER</b>   |  |
| <b>DISTRICT(S)</b>    |  |
| <b>ACRES IN PHASE</b> |  |

*NOTE: All requests must include a GIS or Google Earth digital map of the block(s) to be treated.*

**IMPLEMENTATION INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM:** The following individuals are expected to use the Implementation Plan and supporting materials to develop, package, implement, and monitor treatments and associated project activities. Record N/A for resources not relevant to the phase.

| RESOURCE            | SPECIALIST (NAME) | TITLE |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------|
| Fire/Fuels          |                   |       |
| Forestry            |                   |       |
| Botany              |                   |       |
| Wildlife            |                   |       |
| Fisheries           |                   |       |
| Water Quality/Soils |                   |       |
| Engineering/Roads   |                   |       |
| Recreation          |                   |       |
| Range               |                   |       |
| Cultural            |                   |       |
| Visuals             |                   |       |
| Special Uses        |                   |       |
| GIS                 |                   |       |
| Other               |                   |       |



# WRRP Implementation Plan

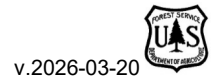
|               |  |                 |
|---------------|--|-----------------|
| Line Officer* |  | District Ranger |
|---------------|--|-----------------|

\*Line Officer responsible for ensuring environmental compliance and tribal, cooperator, collaborative, and public involvement in all stages of this phase of the project.

Approved by: \_\_\_\_\_ Forest Supervisor (or designee)



# WRRP Implementation Plan



## Form B: Phase Treatment Form

### General Phase Information

|   |       |   |
|---|-------|---|
| <b>PROJECT</b>  |       |   |
| <b>PHASE</b>  |       |   |
| <b>BLOCK(S)</b>   |       |   |
| <b>RANGER DISTRICT(S)</b>   |       |   |
| <b>TOTAL ACRES</b>  |       |   |
| <b>NEED FOR FOREST SERVICE ROAD MAINTENANCE TO FACILITATE WORK</b>  | Y / N | If yes, specify drainage, surface, or other |
| <b>NEED FOR FOREST SERVICE POST-TREATMENT ROAD MAINTENANCE WORK</b> | Y / N | If yes, specify drainage, surface, or other |
| <b>EST. SCHEDULE</b>  |       |   |
| <b>EST. COST</b>  |       |   |
| <b>FUNDING SOURCE</b>   |       |   |

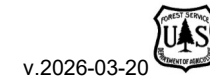
### Treatment Details

| TREATMENT TYPE           | EST. ACRES | EQUIPMENT | NOTES |
|--------------------------|------------|-----------|-------|
| MECHANICAL THINNING      |            |           |       |
| HAND THINNING            |            |           |       |
| CHIPPING AND GRINDING    |            |           |       |
| MASTICATION              |            |           |       |
| PILE AND BURN            |            |           |       |
| MOWING AND WEED-WHIPPING |            |           |       |
| PRESCRIBED FIRE          |            |           |       |
| TARGETED GRAZING         |            |           |       |
| PLANTING AND SEEDING     |            |           |       |





# WRRP Implementation Plan



## Form C: Environmental Permitting Requirements and NEPA Consistency Determination

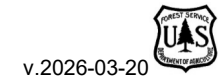
Instructions: Refer to the EA, Appendix A – Resource Protection Measures for all relevant RPMs and the following Resource Checklist to complete this form. This form should be completed for each block within the phase of work. If RPMs or permits are not relevant to a resource, indicate with an “N/A.”

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <b>PROJECT</b>            |  |
| <b>PHASE</b>              |  |
| <b>BLOCK</b>              |  |
| <b>SCHEDULE FOR PHASE</b> |  |

| <b>Resource</b> | <b>IDT Reviewer and Date</b> | <b>Key resources in block, including any changed conditions, newly listed ESA species or FS sensitive species to consider</b> | <b>Applicable existing RPMs (see EA, Appendix A) or new required because of changed conditions?</b> | <b>Consultation Requirements? Permit Requirements?</b> | <b>With project RPMs in place, are effects within the effects analyzed and disclosed in the EA?</b> |
|-----------------|------------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| Fire/Fuels      |                              |   |   |  |   |
| Forestry        |                              |   |   |  |   |



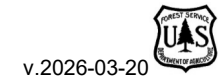
# WRRP Implementation Plan



| <b>Resource</b>     | <b>IDT Reviewer and Date</b> | <b>Key resources in block, including any changed conditions, newly listed ESA species or FS sensitive species to consider</b> | <b>Applicable existing RPMs (see EA, Appendix A) or new required because of changed conditions?</b> | <b>Consultation Requirements? Permit Requirements?</b> | <b>With project RPMs in place, are effects within the effects analyzed and disclosed in the EA?</b> |
|---------------------|------------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| Botany              |                              |   |   |  |   |
| Wildlife            |                              |   |   |  |   |
| Fisheries           |                              |   |   |  |   |
| Water Quality/Soils |                              |   |   |  |   |
| Engineering/Roads   |                              |   |   |  |   |
| Recreation          |                              |   |   |  |   |



# WRRP Implementation Plan



| Resource     | IDT Reviewer and Date | Key resources in block, including any changed conditions, newly listed ESA species or FS sensitive species to consider | Applicable existing RPMs (see EA, Appendix A) or new required because of changed conditions? | Consultation Requirements? Permit Requirements? | With project RPMs in place, are effects within the effects analyzed and disclosed in the EA? |
|--------------|-----------------------|--|--|---|--|
| Range        |                       |  |  |   |  |
| Cultural     |                       |  |  |   |  |
| Visuals      |                       |  |  |   |  |
| Special Uses |                       |  |  |   |  |

Approved by: \_\_\_\_\_ Forest Supervisor (or designee)



## Resource Checklist

### Introduction

The checklists below are organized by resource specialty and intended for use during the implementation planning stages. Checklist items would be completed by the corresponding implementation IDT member. It is the responsibility of the Forest Supervisor or designee to ensure resource specialists complete all checklist items prior to finalizing the implementation package and monitoring plan. These checklists are living documents that may be updated based on new findings and/or to improve the implementation plan process. The checklists are a planning tool for resource specialists and are not directly associated with Forms A through C.

### Fire, Fuels, Forestry

Work in a transparent, interdisciplinary manner to assess existing conditions and develop treatment prescriptions to achieve desired conditions. Complete steps to secure permits and burning permissions specific to air quality regulations. Coordinate with treatment area line officer, public affairs, and other IDT members and staff on public notifications and outreach plans.

### Planning

- Work closely with the IDT to develop specific block treatments that maximize the ability to meet project objectives while protecting resources in accordance with applicable RPMs.
- In forested areas complete common stand exams and use data to design thinning treatments.
- Design treatments within forested areas consistent with the natural range of variation and to maintain or encourage species diversity within a range of age classes, particularly for tree species underrepresented in larger diameter classes.
- Consider climate adaptations measures when designing treatments (e.g., drought tolerance) where appropriate.
- Identify the need for firelines and containment lines.
- Identify, skid trails, temporary road needs, staging areas and landings.
- Identify special designation areas such as inventoried roadless areas (IRAs), RNAs, SIAs, WSRs, etc. Ensure treatment design is appropriate for these areas per the proposed action and RPMs. Obtain any necessary approvals prior to implementing (i.e., treatments in RNAs – obtain approval from RNA Committee; temporary roads in IRAs – obtain approval from the Regional Office).
- Plan implementations around seasonal restrictions for the various treatment types.
- Consider public notification and outreach methods (e.g., signage, mailers, media, pre/post treatment field trips, etc.).

### Prescribed burning

- Complete smoke management plan for any pile burning or prescribed fire.
- Obtain ignition authorization from appropriate air regulation agency.

- Incorporate ignition conditions into burn plan.

## Implementation

- Identify and mark areas that are off-limits for specific treatment types or connected actions.
- Complete public notifications and outreach as identified in the planning phase.
- Ensure fire suppression equipment is on-site during work.
- Implement the planned treatments.

### Prescribed burning

- Gain daily authorization for burning prior to lighting.
- Coordinate with land management agencies, as needed.
- Provide updates and report results, as needed.
- Monitor smoke to ensure smoke sensitive receptors are not impacted during pile burning and prescribed fire.

## Post-Phase Reporting and Monitoring

- Record work in FACTS.
- Monitor site post treatment for desired objectives

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## Botany and Invasive Species

The checklist below should be completed by the Forest Service botanist or designee, to identify and protect at-risk special-status plant habitat and occurrences and special habitats within or near treatment areas.

Assess risk of invasive plant introduction and spread associated with treatment activities. Determine at-risk plant and special habitat protection (e.g., flag and avoid) or enhancement measures (e.g., burning during dormant season for fire-adapted species), applicable EA RPMs, and invasive plant control or mitigation measures prior to implementation. Provide technical expertise during implementation.

## Planning

- Complete pre-field review of at-risk plant occurrences, suitable habitat potential, invasive plant infestations, special habitats (e.g., serpentine plant communities), and recent surveys in the treatment landscape.
- Determine survey area, target species, and survey timing.
- Conduct surveys, document populations, and enter data into National Resource Information System (NRIS) and identify EA RPMs or other protection measures needed.
- Prepare prescription modification recommendations as needed to protect habitat and at-risk special-status species.
- Provide maps with special designation/special habitat types (botanical special interest areas, serpentine soils, etc.) and rare plant occurrences before implementation of each phase to contractor and contractor administrator.



# WRRP Implementation Plan

## Implementation

- Treat invasive plants prior to implementation, as needed.
- Provide botanical specialist field support during treatment implementation, as needed.

## Post-Phase Reporting and Monitoring

- Report findings and areas treated for invasive species. Enter information into databases.
- Monitor to ensure no increases in invasive species.

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## Wildlife and Fisheries

The checklist below should be completed by a Forest Service biologist or designee to identify and protect at-risk special-status species and associated habitat within or near treatment areas. Assess risk of treatment activity to at-risk species. Determine at-risk special-status species protection (e.g., flag and avoid raptor nests), applicable EA RPMs, and other measures prior to implementation. Provide technical expertise during implementation.

## Planning

- Determine target species, survey area, and timing needs based on pre-field review of treatment landscape.
- Conduct surveys and document results and species effects determinations.
- Use survey results to refine treatment activities and identify EA RPMs or other protection measures needed.
- Prepare prescription modifications recommendations as needed to protect habitats and at-risk special-status species.
- Identify focal monitoring needs based on survey results and where desired conditions are expected to be achieved as well as where beneficial effects are planned.

## Implementation

- Conduct pre-implementation surveys as needed.
- Monitor treatment implementation impacts to at-risk special-status species as needed.

## Post-Phase Reporting and Monitoring

- Provide reports and database records for occurrences of special-status species encountered during work and report on implementation and success of measures.
- Provide reporting under the USFWS Biological Opinion (BO), as applicable.

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## Water Quality/Soils

This implementation checklist is tied to the applicable RPMs. The checklist assumes that the hydrology/soil/ specialist or designee would recommend site-specific design features (best management practices) based on specific conditions of the treatment blocks and select RPMs for each block, as appropriate.



# WRRP Implementation Plan

## Planning

- Map water bodies, water body buffers, and sensitive soils (if needed) within the treatment area. Indicate past prescribed fire and wildfires (within previous five years) on map products.
- Determine if impaired waterbodies are present using the current Integrated Report for Clean Water Act Sections 305(b) and 303(d) (Integrated Report) produced by the state of California's Water Resources Control Boards. If impaired waterbodies are present and may be affected by treatment, recommend modifications to treatment prescription and/or boundaries, as needed.
- Identify sensitive soil types (i.e., very high or severe erosion hazard rating), slopes greater than 35 percent, and areas prone to mass wasting.
- Determine survey needs and conduct field investigations, as needed.
- Use evaluation and survey findings to recommend modifications to treatment prescription and/or boundaries, as needed.

## Implementation

- Delineate, identify, and potentially flag all riparian conservation area buffers in the field.
- Monitor to ensure compliance with RPMs, BMPs, and any permit conditions. Verify erosion control is adequate and maintained throughout work implementation.
- Restore roads, access, and landings, and implement erosion control or drainage control.

## Post-Phase Reporting and Monitoring

- Report on permit requirements at closure, as needed, including if restoration is needed to fulfill permit requirements.
- Monitor BMP effectiveness and identification of corrective measures as needed.

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## Engineering/Roads

The project manager would identify existing roads that need maintenance or repair to complete project activities, temporary road construction, and landing locations. The project manager would determine if roads would need to be temporarily closed and if detours are needed. Use project RPMs to ensure that roadwork is managed appropriately for the period of treatment implementation and for the long term are identified. Design implementation to limit impacts to road users to the extent feasible, including having good communication with the public, including landowners, about the impacts of the project activities on road use.

## Planning

- Identify existing roads that need maintenance or repair to complete project activities, temporary road construction, and landings. Determine if roads would need to be temporarily closed and if detours are needed.
- Select necessary RPMs and mitigation measures prior to implementation.

## Implementation

- Notify the public and other users of the roads about road closures or detours.

## Post-Phase Reporting and Monitoring

- Report on completed and ongoing road maintenance and repairs, temporary road construction, landings, and decommissioning of temporary roads and landings.
  - Report and communicate post-phase road treatments to engineering to confirm work for the road treatments has been completed.
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## Recreation

The recreation specialist, or designee would work with the IDT to inventory the recreation attributes that may be affected by treatments. The type of treatment and the location can affect recreation activities and the quality of the recreation experience in the near term and over the long term. Evaluate how the treatment would affect the recreation facilities and settings in the area. Use the project RPMs to ensure that recreation opportunities are managed appropriately for the period of treatment implementation and for the long term. Design implementation to limit impacts to recreation users to the extent feasible, including having good communication with partners and the public about the impacts of the activities.

## Planning

- Identify campgrounds, roads, WSRs, trailheads dispersed and other recreations sites and facilities that might be impacted directly by treatments or indirectly by road closures that restrict access. Determine which sites would need to be closed and for how long.
- Select necessary project RPMs prior to implementation.
- Identify roads and trails that would be closed during implementation, including roads and trails that would be rendered inaccessible beyond the analysis area.
- Develop a plan for notifying the public, user groups, and adjacent jurisdictions and how any impacts or closure areas would be marked. For trails that connect with off-forest trails (e.g., Santa Barbara County, City of Santa Barbara, etc.), coordinate with these entities at least two weeks in advance of planned closures.

## Implementation

- Notify visitors, concessionaires, recreation special uses permittees, partners, and other users of the road and trail systems of potential impacts to recreation prior to project implementation. Consider recreators that may engage in multi-day trips and increase use at nearby sites and facilities.
- Verify that temporary closure and/or restricted use signage at recreation sites and access points have been installed, as appropriate.

## Post-Phase Reporting and Monitoring

- Recreation specialist to confirm that post-treatment mitigations and repairs have been completed to specifications.
  - Monitor for unauthorized trail development following treatment activities.
- 

## Range

The rangeland management specialist, or designee will help coordinate and manage treatments within range allotments and the Black Mountain Wild Horse Territory, especially allotments under permit, and advise on targeted grazing treatments outside of allotments. They will identify



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applicable EA RPMs prior to implementation, and provide technical expertise during implementation, and post-treatment as needed.

## Planning

- Review targeted grazing treatment areas for suitability, within and outside range allotments.
- Create a site-specific plan for implementation, including permittee notifications and communications, using applicable project RPMs.

## Implementation

- Coordinate with project lead and communicate with grazing permittee(s) for affected allotments.
- Complete monitoring as identified in site-specific plan for implementation and consistent with project RPMs.

## Post-Phase Reporting and Monitoring

- Complete post-treatment (short-term and long-term) monitoring as needed for range program management.

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## Cultural Resources

Implement pre-treatment survey and prescribed cultural resource monitoring, protection, and avoidance measures, which are based on Section 106 consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer, the Region 5 Programmatic Agreement or other programmatic agreements that may be developed over the life of the project.

## Planning

- Identify the treatment area(s) (a subset of the project APE). Include access routes and staging/decking areas.
- Identify previously known sites and portions of the treatment areas that require adequate survey prior to treatment by conducting cultural resource background research using historic maps and air photos, NRM or other future cultural resources databases, state information centers, academic research, previous project/survey reports, previous testing/data recovery reports, previous site records, ethnographic information, National Register listings and other literature.
- Identify portions of treatment areas where non-intensive sample survey methodologies are appropriate, if necessary.
- All mechanical or prescribed fire treatment blocks would be managed under Appendix H of the Region 5 Programmatic Agreement: *Region 5 Hazardous Fuels Protocol for Non-Intensive Inventory Strategies for Hazardous Fuels and Vegetation Reduction Projects*.
- Complete cultural resource pedestrian field surveys using standard survey protocols and identify all at-risk resources in the treatment areas of potential effect.
- Where intensive inventory is not possible due to inaccessibility, steep slopes, or other constraints, clauses 3.1(c) and (d) of the *Region 5 Hazardous Fuels Protocol for Non-*



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*Intensive Inventory Strategies for Hazardous Fuels and Vegetation Reduction Projects* will be applied.

- Record new cultural resources and update previously-identified cultural resource records to current standards.
- Evaluate resources to the National Register of Historic Places as appropriate; or assume all unevaluated resources are eligible for the NRHP.
- Prepare survey reports and associated GIS data that meet current Secretary of Interior's Standards and Forest Service reporting standards.
- Notify interested tribes of all at-risk resources they may be interested in, request feedback on site treatments, monitoring.
- Notify interdisciplinary team and Line Officer about cultural resource avoidance, protection, and monitoring needs as outlined in the RPMs (EA, Appendix A).

## Implementation

- Ensure compliance with cultural resource avoidance, protection, and monitoring requirements as outlined in the RPMs (EA, Appendix A), and cultural resource compliance documents.
- Boundaries of at-risk resources will be identified by a cultural resource specialist on the ground, and avoidance/site protection procedures will be clearly stated in all contracts and agreements.
- Monitor all treatment activities within or adjacent to the boundaries of at-risk resources, document in cultural resources reports and NRM database, as outlined in the RPMs (EA, Appendix A).
- Document and record any inadvertent cultural resource discoveries or resource damage made during implementation.
- Report inadvertent discoveries or resource damage to the appropriate Line Officer, the State Historic Preservation Officer and tribes.

## Post-Phase Reporting and Monitoring

- Conduct post-implementation surveys in areas previously identified as having impenetrable brush, hindered access or obscured visibility. Report on the results within one year of completion, as outlined in the RPMs (EA, Appendix A).
- Prepare annual monitoring report and associated GIS data that meets the requirements outlined in the RPMs (EA, Appendix A) and submit the report to the State Historic Preservation Officer and tribes.

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## Visuals/Scenery

The checklist below should be completed by a Forest Service Landscape Architect or designee, to identify and comply with Aesthetic Management Standards S9 and S10. Relevant visual related project RPMs will be identified and incorporated into treatment planning. Consider scenic values within Wild and Scenic Rivers corridors (LMP recommended and legislatively mandated study), scenic values identified within the Desired Conditions and Program Emphasis for Places (LMP Part 2) where treatments are planned, and potential impacts to the viewsheds



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of Scenic Highways/Byways and the natural scenic backdrop for sensitive communities and recreation areas.

For Key Places (Big Sur, Cuesta, and Santa Barbara Front Places identified in Part 2 of the LMP), prior to any project implementation conduct the seen area analysis to identify sensitive viewsheds/resources, map out and flag treatment areas to be avoided, and identify and implement the applicable RPMs needed to meet the required and desired resource protection for scenic values/aesthetics.

## Planning

- Plan treatments and follow up treatments in consideration of the three-year duration for areas that have or are expected to drop more than one SIO level (LMP Standard 10).
- Identify visuals concerns in each treatment block:
  - Consult district personnel (e.g., recreation specialist) for locally known and important considerations.
  - Review the desired conditions and program emphasis for the LMP Part 2 Place where the project will occur.
  - Recommended for strategic fuelbreaks, units, communication sites, property boundaries - conduct seen area analysis steps a. - d. below to identify any prominent and sensitive viewpoints (if any) for further analysis and mitigation.
- For Key Places (Big Sur, Cuesta, and Santa Barbara Front Places identified in Part 2 of the LMP), and other areas like Scenic Byway (highways 1, 33, 154) corridors and Wild and Scenic River corridors if determined by the Forest Supervisor, use the following seen area methodology to protect scenic resources for treatments to strategic fuelbreaks, units, communication sites, property boundaries (does not apply to roadside/motorized trails, recreation and administrative sites):
  - a. Using the mapped Scenic Integrity Objectives (SIOs) layer identified in the LMP, identify which SIO(s) apply to each identified treatment zone/area.
  - b. Using GIS or other appropriate mapping tools, from each identified treatment zone/area conduct a 5-mile minimum viewshed/visibility analysis based on topography not vegetation. The 5-mile distance is important because it captures all four of the distance zones identified in the LMP:
    - Immediate Foreground – 0'-300'
    - Foreground – 300'-1/2 mile
    - Middleground – 1/2 mile-4 miles
    - Background 4 miles-Horizon (depending on average air quality 5-8 miles is plenty)
  - c. Overlay the viewshed/visibility analysis results over a Forest recreation or Quad map layer that graphically depicts prominent areas where the public is most likely to observe these fuel treatments from, as well as sensitive scenic areas to be protected (e.g., Wild and Scenic River corridors, scenic byway corridors, etc.).
  - d. Identify the most prominent and sensitive viewpoints on the map that fall within the applicable viewshed/visibility analysis (also known as Key Observation Points(KOPs)).
  - e. Ground truth all selected KOPs to verify that the project area is truly visible from the identified vantage points on the map. Take pictures from each location (identify Lat/Long and viewshed angle from each picture spot) capturing what the public is likely to see.

- f. Document the reasoning behind KOPs that get eliminated (i.e., project area is screened by vegetation, area closed to the public therefore seldom seen, etc.).
  - g. Once KOP locations are finalized, identify and document the applicable RPMs, and any other scenery/aesthetic related protections to apply, focusing efforts on seen areas vs unseen.
  - h. Consider photo simulations that depict the project as proposed without RPMs and one(s) with the application of the proposed RPMs for that project to identify potential problem areas.
- Identify the RPMs (Appendix A in the EA) that should be implemented for the proposed Project Area to meet the applicable SIO(s), Plan Standards, and scenic values to be protected. If there are changed conditions, determine whether additional RPMs or changes to existing RPMs are needed.



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## Form D: Treatment Completion Tracking Form

*This form is optional for recording the final treatments that were implemented by block. Standard Forest Service practice is to record completed treatments in FACTS.*

### General Phase Information

|  |       |       |
|--|-------|-------|
| <b>PROJECT</b>                                     |       |       |
| <b>PHASE</b>                                       |       |       |
| <b>BLOCK(S)</b>                                    |       |       |
| <b>RANGER DISTRICT(S)</b>                          |       |       |
| <b>TOTAL ACRES TREATED</b>                         |       |       |
| <b>START/ END DATES</b>                            |       |       |
| <b>FOREST SERVICE ROAD MAINTENANCE COMPLETE</b>    | Y / N | Notes |
| <b>TEMPORARY ROADS AND LANDINGS DECOMMISSIONED</b> | Y / N | Notes |
| <b>SKID TRAILS DISGUISED AND RESTORED</b>          | Y / N | Notes |
| <b>ACCESS AND USE RESTORED</b>                     | Y / N | Notes |
| <b>NEXT ANTICIPATED BLOCK ENTRY</b>                |       |       |
| <b>FINAL COST</b>                                  |       |       |
| <b>FUNDING SOURCE</b>                              |       |       |
| <b>VERIFY ALL PERMIT CONDITIONS ARE SATISFIED</b>  | Y / N | Notes |

### Treatment Details

| TREATMENT TYPE               | ACRES TREATED | EQUIPMENT USED | NOTES |
|------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------|
| <b>MECHANICAL THINNING</b>   |               |                |       |
| <b>HAND THINNING</b>         |               |                |       |
| <b>CHIPPING AND GRINDING</b> |               |                |       |



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|                                 |  |  |  |
|---------------------------------|--|--|--|
| <b>MASTICATION</b>              |  |  |  |
| <b>PILE AND BURN</b>            |  |  |  |
| <b>MOWING AND WEED-WHIPPING</b> |  |  |  |
| <b>PRESCRIBED FIRE</b>          |  |  |  |
| <b>TARGETED GRAZING</b>         |  |  |  |
| <b>PLANTING AND SEEDING</b>     |  |  |  |

### Connected Action Details

| <b>CONNECTED ACTION</b>               | <b>ACRES OR MILEAGE</b> | <b>EQUIPMENT USED</b> | <b>NOTES</b> |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| <b>FIRELINE AND CONTAINMENT LINES</b> |                         |                       |              |
| <b>HAZARD TREE REMOVAL</b>            |                         |                       |              |
| <b>SKID TRAILS</b>                    |                         |                       |              |
| <b>TEMPORARY ROADS</b>                |                         |                       |              |
| <b>ROAD MAINTENANCE</b>               |                         |                       |              |
| <b>LANDINGS</b>                       |                         |                       |              |
| <b>HERBICIDE</b>                      |                         |                       |              |

Provide GIS/Google Earth of final treatment areas and methods.

|                                     |       |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| <b>MAP ATTACHED</b>                 | Y / N |
| <b>LOCATION OF ELECTRONIC FILES</b> |       |