THE CALIFORNIA VEGETATION TREATMENT PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

PROJECT INFORMATION

1.	**Project Title:**	Sequoia Lake 2020
2.	**CAL FIRE Project Number**	Rx-South-041-FKU
3.	**CalVTP I.D. Number**	2020-18
4.	**Project Proponent Name and Address:**	Jerrold Sharp, RPF #3075 210 South Academy Ave. Sanger, CA 93657
5.	**Contact Person Information and Phone Number:**	Jerrold Sharp 559-207-4398 Nicolas Meyer 559-907-9229
6.	**Project Location:**	Sections 1 & 12; Township 14 South, Range 27 East; Mount Diablo Base and Meridian; Miramonte and General Grant Grove USGS 7.5' Quadrangles; Fresno County, CA. The coordinates for the access point are 36˚43'25", -119˚59'30". The project is accessed from State Route 180.
7.	**Total Area to be Treated (acres)**	662

8. **Description of Project:**

This project is located in eastern Fresno County, east of the community of Squaw Valley. The project location is between 5,120 and 5,840 feet in elevation and lies on the western side of the Sierra Nevada mountain range. Topography within the project forms a bowl around Sequoia Lake. All slope positions and aspects are present. Slopes range from 0-75% and are 40% on average. In general, topography is moderately steep and variable, with many ridges and draws oriented towards the lake.

Sierra Mixed-Conifer is the dominant vegetation type within the project area. Overstory species include white fir, ponderosa pine, sugar pine, incense-cedar, and black oak. Understory species include dogwood, manzanita, chinquapin, whitethorn, and Ribes species. Bear clover and grasses are the most abundant forms of ground cover.

An active timber management program has kept this property relatively green during the drought and ensuing beetle epidemic. Despite these efforts, overstory mortality has left an abundance of snags, down large woody fuels, and brush patches within the project area.

Broadcast burning is planned to occur throughout the project area. An understory burn of low intensity is expected to accomplish the following:

- Consume surface fuels in the form of slash, litter, duff, and low vegetation;
- Thin understory vegetation;
- Create heterogenous structure by leaving patches of unburned vegetation throughout the burn area.

Manual treatments are expected to occur over the entire project area at varying levels of intensity. Manual treatments will be used both as a stand-alone treatment and as an accompaniment to broadcast burning and mechanical treatments. Areas that will receive manual treatments only will

include sensitive areas, such as archaeological sites and residences. Manual treatments will accomplish the following:

- Fall snags, leaving 1-2 standing dead per acre;
- Cut and pile understory vegetation, either as the initial treatment or as a follow-up for broadcast burning;
- Create clearance along roads for ingress and egress;
- Prepare burn units by:
    - o Eliminating ladder fuels;
    - o Installing containment lines;
    - o Modifying hazardous concentrations of fuels.

Snags to be retained will be those that have the most complex structure and most value to wildlife. Snags that have the potential to fall outside of the burn unit will not be retained. Hazardous concentrations of fuel will be lopped and scattered or moved to a location where they will cause less damage to the residual stand during broadcast burning. Post-burn manual treatments will pile and burn vegetation that was killed by the fire.

Mechanical treatments will be used for the following:

- Bulldozers will be used to install control lines wherever feasible.
- Masticators will be used to treat understory vegetation where broadcast burning is not feasible or was not successful.
- Chippers will be used to dispose of materials generated by manual treatments.

Other mechanical treatments that are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR and PSA will be used as needed to complete the project.

Given the proximity of State Route 180 to the project area, the volume of recreational visitors, the property's lightning-prone position in the Sierra Nevada, and the surrounding land use, it is likely that a fire will ignite within or spread through the project area. Treatment will provide protection to YMCA infrastructure and SRA lands south of the project. The Sequoia National Forest is in support of this project as it provides additional fire protection to federal lands upslope of the project, including General Grant Grove. Additionally, the property is used by Reedley College's Forestry Program to provide students the opportunity to gain forestry experience.

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

    ☐ Wildland-Urban Interface Fuel Reduction

    ☒ Fuel Break

    ☒ Ecological Restoration

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

    ☒ Prescribed (Broadcast) Burning, 222 acres

    ☒ Prescribed (Pile) Burning, 440 acres

    ☒ Mechanical Treatment, 50 acres

    ☒ Manual Treatment, 152 acres

    ☐ Prescribed Herbivory, _____ acres

    ☐ Herbicide Application, _____ acres

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

    ☐ Grass Fuel Type

    ☐ Shrub Fuel Type

    ☒ Tree Fuel Type

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

    ☐ The treatment site is entirely within the CalVTP treatable landscape

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

    A small portion of the project area along the southern shore of Sequoia Lake as well as a small portion in the southwest corner of the project do not appear on the Cal VTP Treatable Area Viewer as part of the Treatable Landscape – this is a modeling error. During the site visit it was confirmed that there is no difference between the acres that are within the treatable landscape and the acres that are shown to be outside of the treatable landscape. The habitat conditions are substantially similar to the rest of the project area therefore, the acres in question will be included in the project.

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

    The project is bordered to the North and West by the Sequoia National Forest, and to the East by Kings Canyon National Park. It is bordered to the South by private land and Sierra National Forest lands.

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

    N/A

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

    Pre-field research included a records check with the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center on August 14, 2017. Native American contact letters were mailed to each tribe listed in the Native American Contact List dated January 1, 2020. A full archaeological survey report has been prepared by CAL FIRE Forester I Jerrold Sharp and reviewed by Associate State Archaeologist Denise Ruzicka. Refer to the attached Confidential Archaeological Survey Report for the discussion on specific cultural resources and a list of potential effects and proposed protection
    measures.

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

    [Prior to implementing a maintenance treatment, the project proponent would verify that the expected site conditions as described in the PSA are present in the treatment area. As time passes, the continued relevance of the PSA would be considered by the project proponent in light of potentially changed conditions or circumstances. Where the project proponent determines that the PSA is no longer sufficiently relevant, the project proponent would determine whether a new

PSA or other environmental analysis is warranted. In addition to verifying that the PSA continues to provide relevant CEQA coverage for treatment maintenance, the project proponent would update the PSA at the time a maintenance treatment is needed when more than 10 years have passed since the approval of the PSA or the latest PSA update. For example, the project proponent may conduct a reconnaissance survey to verify that conditions are substantially similar to those anticipated in the PSA. Updated information should be documented.]

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

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

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

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

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

Explanation:

DETERMINATION (To be completed by the project proponent)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

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

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

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

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

Signature: Matthew Reischman Date: 4/30/2021

Printed Name: Matthew Reischman Title: Assistant Deputy Director

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION
CAL FIRE

Agency

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

1. A brief explanation is required for each Impact, Standard Project Requirement (SPR) and Mitigation Measure (MM) identified in the Project-Specific Analysis Checklist (PSA Checklist). The information provides clarity for review and/or provides direction to the field staff that will implement the project utilizing the checklist (persons familiar with the project and preparation of the document may be different through the life span of the document). Answers should consider whether the proposed project would result in new or more substantial environmental effects than described in the CalVTP PEIR, after incorporation of applicable SPRs and MM required by the CalVTP PEIR.
2. All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and short-term as well as long-term impacts. Refer to the applicable resource analysis section in the CalVTP PEIR for each environmental topic.
3. Once the project proponent has evaluated the environmental effect that may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is:
   (Definitions located in Chapter 3 – "Environmental Settings, Impacts, and Mitigation Measures, 3.1.4 – Terminology Used In the PEIR")
   - **Less Than Significant (LTS)** - An impact either on its own or with incorporation of SPRs, does not exceed the defined thresholds of significance (no mitigation required), or that is potentially significant and can be reduced to less than significant through implementation of feasible mitigation measures.
   - **Less Than Significant *with* Mitigation (LTSM)** - An impact was identified within the PEIR which was viewed in totality as potentially significant and/or significantly unavoidable and the mitigation measures and SPRs and MMs provided in the PEIR will be implemented mitigating to a point of less than significance.
   - **Potential Significant (PS)** - An impact treated as if it were a significant impact. "Potentially" is used to convey that not every qualifying treatment will result in impacts to the reasonably maximum degree that they are disclosed in this PEIR.
   - **Potentially Significant and unavoidable (PSU)** - An impact is considered significant and unavoidable if it would result in a substantial adverse change in the environment that cannot be feasibly avoided or mitigated to a less-than-significant level. "Potentially" is used to convey that not every qualifying treatment will result in impacts to the reasonably maximum degree that they are disclosed in this PEIR
   - **Significantly Unavoidable (SU)** - An impact is considered significant and unavoidable if it would result in a substantial adverse change in the environment that cannot be feasibly avoided or mitigated to a less-than-significant level.
   - **Not applicable (N/A)**

   If the impact is equal to or less than the impact identified in the PEIR, the PEIR can be utilized without a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration or EIR. If there are one or more entries where the impact is evaluated to be greater than the impact in the PEIR, additional documentation is required.
4. Where a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration is required, the environmental review would be guided by the directions for use of the PEIR with later activities in Section 15168. Where an EIR is required, the environmental review would be guided by Sections 15162 and 15163. When preparing any environmental document, the environmental analysis may incorporate by reference the analysis from the CalVTP PEIR and focus the environmental analysis solely on issues that were not addressed in the CalVTP PEIR.
5. Project proponents should incorporate into the PSA checklist references to information sources for potential impacts. Include a list of references cited in the PSA and make copies of such references available to the public upon request.

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

EC-1: AESTHETICS AND VISUAL RESOURCES

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact AES-1: Result in Short-Term, Substantial Degradation of a Scenic Vista or Visual Character or Quality of Public Views, or Damage to Scenic Resources in a State Scenic Highway from Treatment Activities	Impact AES-1, 3.2	LTS	SPR AES- 2 SPR AQ- 2, 3 SPR REC-1	Yes	LTS	☒
Proposed treatments could result in minor short-term impacts to the aesthetic values within the project area. State Route 180 is adjacent to the project area and is an Officially Designated State Scenic Highway. A small portion of the project area is visible from the highway. Equipment and vehicles would be only temporarily visible due to the speed of vehicles traveling along SR-180. However, activities would be temporary, lasting from 1 week to 6 months, and implementation of SPR AES-2 would avoid and minimize visual impacts from the presence of treatment equipment. In addition, smoke from prescribed burns would not result in substantial short-term aesthetic impacts, because burning would be temporary, lasting up to 1 week but typically only 1 day, and project proponents would be required to prepare and adhere to a smoke management plan (SMP) (SPR AQ-2) and a Burn Plan (SPR AQ-3) which prescribe the conditions under which prescribed burning can occur to reduce the generation and visibility of smoke. No treatments will occur within or affect vegetation within the SR-180. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant. The proposed treatments are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR, therefore the impact is consistent with the PEIR analysis.						
Impact AES-2: Result in Long-Term, Substantial Degradation of a Scenic Vista or Visual Character or Quality of Public Views, or Damage to Scenic Resources in a State Scenic Highway from WUI Fuel Reduction, Ecological Restoration, or Shaded Fuel Break Treatment Types	Impact AES-2, 3.2	LTS	SPR AES- 1 SPR AES- 3 SPR AD- 4 SPR REC- 1	Yes	LTS	☒
It is likely that proposed treatments will improve aesthetic resources within the project area by creating a natural, park-like appearance, which will enhance the property's value as a summer camp. State Route 180 is adjacent to the project area and is an Officially Designated State Scenic Highway. A small portion of the project area is visible from the highway. Not all of the existing vegetation would be cleared under the proposed project, and large trees would remain, vividness, intactness, and unity of views would remain, and their presence would not substantially affect views from SR-180. Requirements from SPR AES-1 and SPR AES-3 would be incorporated into vegetation treatments to break up or screen linear edges of a clearing and screen views from public view points as feasible. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a long-term or substantial degradation within SR-180. This impact would be less than significant. The proposed treatments are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR, therefore the impact is consistent with the PEIR analysis.						

Impact AES-3: Result in Long-Term Substantial Degradation of a Scenic Vista or Visual Character or Quality of Public Views, or Damage to Scenic Resources in a State Scenic Highway from the Non-Shaded Fuel Break Treatment Type	Impact AES-3, 3.2	SU	MM AES- 3	No	N/A	☒
The non-shaded fuel break treatment type is not proposed.						
Other Impacts to Aesthetics: Would the project result in other impacts to aesthetics that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR AES-1 Vegetation Thinning and Edge Feathering: This SPR only applies to mechanical and manual treatment activities within all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
SPR AES-2 Avoid Staging within Viewsheds: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
Treatment-related materials will be stored out of public view to the extent feasible. Vehicles may be staged on a short-term basis (1-2 hours) at the large parking area just outside of the project boundary. The parking area is adjacent to and visible from State Route 180. However, it is often used by public agencies for parking and staging, so the proposed project would not affect the viewshed in a way that is outside the normal in terms of duration and visual character.			
SPR AES-3 Provide Vegetation Screening: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
MM AES-3: Conduct Visual Reconnaissance for Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks and Relocate or Feather and Screen Publicly Visible Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
Non-shaded fuel breaks are not proposed.			

EC-2: AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact AG-1: Result Directly in the Loss of Forest Land or Conversion of Forest Land to a Non-Forest Use or Involve Other Changes in the Existing Environment Which, Due to Their Location or Nature, Could Result in Conversion of Forest Land to Non-Forest Use	Impact AG-1, 3.3	LTS	N/A	Yes	LTS	☒
The property which contains the project area is used for recreation for various organizations within the county. It is not likely that this project or any other foreseeable circumstance would result in the loss or conversion of forest land. Per the landowner's management plan, the original deed to the property carries a reversionary clause that states that, if the property is used for any purpose other than to carry on the work of the Sequoia Lake Conference of YMCAs, the property will revert to the heirs of the previous property owners. This clause is considered an important protection of the property and its current land use. The proposed project is within the scope of activities analyzed by the PEIR, and the impacts are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.						
Other Impacts to Agriculture and Forest Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to agriculture and forest resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

EC-3: AIR QUALITY

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact AQ-1: Generate Emissions of Criteria Air Pollutants and Precursors During Treatment Activities that would exceed CAAQS or NAAQS	Impact AQ-1, 3.4	PSU	SPR AD- 4 SPR AQ- 2, 6 MM AQ- 1	Yes	LTSM	☒
Use of vehicles, mechanical equipment, and prescribed burning during treatments would result in emissions of criteria pollutants that could exceed CAAQS or NAAQS thresholds. Emissions of criteria air pollutants related to the proposed treatment are within the scope of the impacts addressed in the PEIR because the proposed activities, as well as the associated equipment and duration of use, are consistent						

with those analyzed in the PEIR. The components of mitigation measure AQ-1 have been determined by CAL FIRE to be feasible, and will be implemented to reduce emissions include use of gasoline-powered equipment, encouraging carpooling to the project site, and using Best Available Control Technology in the form of catalytic converters for emission reductions of NO_X and PM on equipment. Equipment meeting Tier 4 emission standards and the use of renewable fuel will be implemented to the extent feasible.						
Impact AQ-2: Expose People to Diesel Particulate Matter Emissions and Related Health Risk	Impact AQ-2, 3.4	LTS	SPR HAZ- 1 SPR NOI- 4 SPR NOI- 5	Yes	LTS	☒
Use of vehicles and mechanical equipment during initial and maintenance treatments could expose people to diesel particulate matter emissions. Diesel particulate matter emissions from the proposed treatment project are within the scope of the of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the duration and exposure parameters of the proposed project are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.						
Impact AQ-3: Expose People to Fugitive Dust Emissions Containing Naturally Occurring Asbestos and Related Health Risk	Impact AQ-3, 3.4	LTS	SPR AQ-4, 5	No	N/A	☒
No naturally occurring asbestos is known to exist within the project area.						
Impact AQ-4: Expose People to Toxic Air Contaminants Emitted by Prescribed Burns and Related Health Risk	Impact AQ-4, 3.4	PSU	SPR AD- 4 SPR AQ-2, 6	Yes	PSU	☒
Prescribed burning during treatments could expose people to toxic air contaminants. The duration and parameters of the prescribed burn are within the scope of the activities addressed in the PEIR; therefore, the potential for exposure to toxic air contaminants is also within the scope of impacts covered in the PEIR. All feasible measures to prevent and minimize smoke emissions as well as exposure to smoke are included in SPRs. No additional mitigation measures are feasible, and this impact will remain potentially significant and unavoidable, as explained in the PEIR.						
Impact AQ-5: Expose People to Objectionable Odors from Diesel Exhaust	Impact AQ-5, 3.4	LTS	SPR HAZ- 1 SPR NOI-4, 5	Yes	LTS	☒
Use of vehicles and mechanical equipment during treatments could expose people to objectionable odors from diesel exhaust. Objectionable odors from diesel exhaust during the proposed treatment project are within the scope of the impacts covered in the PEIR because the proposed activities, as well as the associated equipment and duration of use, are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.						
Impact AQ-6: Expose People to Objectionable Odors from Smoke During Prescribed Burning	Impact AQ-6, 3.4	PSU	SPR AD- 4 SPR AQ-2, 6	Yes	PSU	☒
Prescribed burning during treatments could expose people to objectionable odors from smoke. The duration and parameters of the prescribed burn are within the scope of the activities addressed in the PEIR; therefore, the resultant potential for exposure to objectionable odors from smoke is also within the scope of impacts covered in the PEIR. All feasible measures to prevent and minimize smoke odors as well as exposure to smoke odors are included in SPRs. No additional mitigation measures are feasible, and this impact would remain potentially significant and unavoidable, as explained in the PEIR.						

Other Impacts to Air Quality: Would the project result in other impacts to air quality that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR AQ-1 Comply with Air Quality Regulations: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
CAL FIRE policy requires all vegetation management program treatments utilizing prescribed fire to comply with Air Quality Regulations for their air district. A Smoke Management Plan will be submitted to the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD) prior to the start of burning operations. Burning will take place only on SJVAPCD permissive burn days.			
SPR AQ-2 Submit Smoke Management Plan: This SPR applies only to prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
CAL FIRE policy requires that a Smoke Management Plan is prepared for every prescribed fire project. A Smoke Management Plan will be submitted to the SJVAPCD prior to the start of burning operations.			
SPR AQ-3 Create Burn Plan: The project proponent will create a burn plan using the CAL FIRE burn plan template for all prescribed burns. This SPR applies only to prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types**.**	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
SPR AQ-4 Minimize Dust: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
SPR AQ-5 Avoid Naturally Occurring Asbestos: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
Naturally occurring asbestos is not known to exist within the project area.			
SPR AQ-6: Prescribed Burn Safety Procedures: Prescribed burns will follow all safety procedures required of CAL FIRE crew, including the implementation of an approved Incident Action Plan (IAP).	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
MM AQ-1: Implement On-Road Vehicle and Off-Road Equipment Exhaust Emission Reduction Techniques Where feasible, project proponents will implement emission reduction techniques to reduce exhaust emissions from off-road equipment.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE

The components of mitigation measure AQ-1 that have been determined by CAL FIRE to be feasible, and would be implemented to reduce emissions include use of gasoline-powered equipment, encouraging carpooling to the project site, and using Best Available Control Technology for emission reductions of NO_X and PM on equipment. Equipment meeting Tier 4 emission standards and the use of renewable fuel would be implemented to the extent feasible.

EC-4: ARCHEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL, AND TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact CUL-1: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of Built Historical Resources	Impact CUL-1, 3.5	LTS	SPR CUL-1, 7, 8	Yes	LTS	☒
Built historical resources are known to exist adjacent to the project area, many of which are still in use by the landowner. The potential for causing substantial adverse changes to built historical resources was analyzed in the PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR because the proposed project activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. With implementation of SPR CUL-7 the impacts will be less than significant.						
Impact CUL-2: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of Unique Archaeological Resources or Subsurface Historical Resources	Impact CUL-2, 3.5	SU	SPR CUL-2, 3, 4, 5, 8 MM CUL- 2	Yes	SU	☒
Proposed activities that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of archaeological resources include mechanical treatments using heavy equipment and prescribed fire. The potential for these treatment activities to result in disturbance of unique archaeological resources or subsurface historical resources was examined in the PEIR. Treatment activities and extent of ground disturbance of the treatment project are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Mitigation Measure CUL-2 applies to this treatment.						
Impact CUL-3: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource	Impact CUL-3, 3.5	LTS	SPR CUL-1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8	Yes	LTS	☒
Project treatments would include mechanical treatment, manual treatment, and prescribed burning. The treatment activities and extent of ground disturbance are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Native American contacts in Fresno County were contacted on July 9th, 2020. See the attached Confidential Archaeological Survey Report for more information.						
Impact CUL-4: Disturb Human Remains	Impact CUL-4, 3.5	LTS	N/A	Yes	LTS	☒
Vegetation treatment would include mechanical treatments using heavy equipment. The potential for uncovering human remains during implementation of the treatment project is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR. Should human remains be discovered the project would comply with California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5 and 7052 and PRC Section 5097.						

Other Impacts to Archeological, Historical, and Tribal Cultural Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to archeological, historical, or tribal cultural resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR CUL-1 Conduct Record Search: For treatments led by CAL FIRE, an archaeological and historical resource record search will be conducted per the "Archaeological Review Procedures for CAL FIRE Projects" (current edition dated 2010). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
A records check was conducted on August 14th, 2017 with the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center. Results are included in the attached Archaeological Survey Report.			
SPR CUL-2 Contact Geographically Affiliated Native American Tribes: The project proponent will obtain the latest Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) provided Native Americans Contact List, which may be obtained from the CAL FIRE website, as appropriate. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
Letters identifying the location, treatment types and purpose of the project were sent Native American contacts from the "California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) Native American Contact list, revised January 1, 2020, Fresno County – All" on July 9th, 2020. The letters requested any information concerning the location of any cultural resources that may exist within the project area, and provided notification that Native American cultural resources have been found within the project area. Two responses were received. More information can be found in the attached Confidential Archaeological Survey Report.			
SPR-CUL-3 Pre-field Research: The project proponent will conduct research prior to implementing treatments as part of the cultural resource investigation. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
Pre-field research was conducted on July 2, 2020, prior to the archaeological surveys. A recent previous archaeological survey was consulted as part of the research.			
SPR CUL-4 Archaeological Surveys: The project proponent will coordinate with an archaeologically trained resource professional or qualified archaeologist to conduct a site-specific survey of the treatment area. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
A total of 17 hours were spent conducting an archaeological survey conducted over the course of three days between July 14th and 28th, 2020. Results of the survey are confidential and are included in the attached confidential Archaeological Survey Report.			

SPR CUL-5 Treatment of Archaeological Resources: If cultural resources are identified within a treatment area, and cannot be avoided, a qualified archaeologist will notify the culturally affiliated tribe(s) based on information provided by NAHC and assess, whether an archaeological find qualifies as a unique archaeological resource, an historical resource, or in coordination with said tribe(s), as a tribal cultural resource. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
SPR CUL-6 Treatment of Tribal Cultural Resources: If a tribal cultural resource is identified within a treatment area, and cannot be avoided, the project proponent in consultation the culturally affiliated tribe(s), will develop effective protection measures for important tribal cultural resources located within treatment areas. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
SPR CUL-7 Avoid Built Historical Resources: If the records search identifies built historical resources, as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines, the project proponent will avoid these resources. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
SPR CUL-8 Cultural Resource Training: The project proponent will train all crew members and contractors implementing treatment activities on the protection of sensitive archaeological, historical, or tribal cultural resources. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
MM CUL-2: Protect Inadvertent Discoveries of Unique Archaeological Resources or Subsurface Historical Resources If any prehistoric or historic-era subsurface archaeological features or deposits, including locally darkened soil ("midden"), that could conceal cultural deposits, are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, all ground-disturbing activity within 100 feet of the resources will be halted and a qualified professional archaeologist or CAL FIRE archeological trained Registered Professional Forester will assess the significance of the find.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE

EC-5: BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact BIO-1: Substantially Affect Special-Status Plant Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications	Impact BIO-1, 3.6	PS	SPR BIO-1, 2, 7, 9 SPR AQ-3, 4, SPR GEO-1, 3, 4, 5, 7 SPR HYD-5 MM BIO-1a, 1b, 1c	Yes	LTSM	☒
Project treatments (prescribed burning, pile burning, mechanical treatment, manual treatment) could result in direct or indirect adverse effects to special-status plant species because suitable habitat for some species is present. The potential for adverse effects to special-status plants is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the treatment activities and intensity of disturbance as a result of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Per Mitigation Measure BIO-1b, a no-disturbance buffer of at least 50 feet will be established around the area occupied by the species for pile burning, mechanical treatment, and manual treatment. For prescribed burning, residual effects of the treatment would not be significant under CEQA with implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1b and relevant SPRs because implementation of the treatment would maintain habitat function of the special-status plant habitat and because the loss of a few individuals would not substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of the species. However, if a large population of a special-status plant species is identified, the plants may need to be avoided during prescribed burning by establishing a no-disturbance buffer of 50 feet (Mitigation Measure BIO-1b) for residual impacts to remain less than significant under CEQA, consistent with the determination in the PEIR.						
Impact BIO-2: Substantially Affect Special-Status Wildlife Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications	Impact BIO-2, 3.6	PS / SU	SPR BIO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11 SPR HYD-1, 3, 4, 5 SPR HAZ-5, 6 MM BIO-2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2f, 2g, 2h, 3a, 3b, 3c, 4	Yes	LTSM	☒

Project treatment (prescribed burning, pile burning, mechanical treatment, manual treatment could result in direct or indirect adverse effects to special-status wildlife species, because suitable habitat for some species is present in the project area. The potential for adverse effects to special-status wildlife is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR, because the treatment activities and intensity of disturbance as a result of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. With implementation of Mitigation Measures, the residual effects of the treatments would be less than significant under CEQA because implementation of the treatment will maintain habitat function of the special-status wildlife species habitat.						
Impact BIO-3: Substantially Affect Riparian Habitat or Other Sensitive Natural Community Through Direct Loss or Degradation that Leads to Loss of Habitat Function	Impact BIO-3, 3.6	PS	SPR BIO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 SPR HYD-4, 5 MM BIO-3a, 3b, 3c	Yes	LTSM	☒
Project treatments (prescribed burning, pile burning, mechanical treatment, manual treatment) could result in direct or indirect adverse effects to sensitive habitats. The potential for adverse effects to sensitive habitats is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the treatment activities and intensity of disturbance as a result of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Treatment activities are proposed near riparian habitat. Hand removal of trees smaller than 6" dbh, dead or dying trees of any size, and understory shrubs within riparian habitat in established WLPZs would occur. Because these habitats will not be avoided, SPR BIO-3 and SPR BIO-4 would apply. Treatment within this area is limited to hand pile and burning. Treatments within the WLPZ will be limited to manual treatments and backing fire. Dead and down debris will be removed from the zone where feasible and piled and burned outside of the WLPZ. With implementation of Mitigation Measures, habitat function within these sensitive habitats would be maintained, and as a result, the residual effects of the treatments would be less than significant under CEQA. This is consistent with the determination in the PEIR.						
Impact BIO-4: Substantially Affect State or Federally Protected Wetlands	Impact BIO-4, 3.6	PS	SPR BIO-1 SPR HYD-1, 3, 4, MM BIO- 4	Yes	LTSM	☒
Implementation of the proposed vegetation treatment (prescribed burning, pile burning, mechanical treatment, manual treatment) and could result in direct or indirect adverse effects to state or federally protected wetlands. The potential for adverse effects to state or federally protected wetlands is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the treatment activities and intensity of disturbance as a result of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. With implementation of SPR HYD-4 and MM BIO-4 the impacts will be less than significant.						
Impact BIO-5: Interfere Substantially with Wildlife Movement Corridors or Impede Use of Nurseries	Impact BIO-5, 3.6	PS	SPR BIO-1, 4, 5, 10, 11 SPR HYD-1, 4 MM BIO- 5	Yes	LTSM	☒

Project treatment (prescribed burning, pile burning, mechanical treatment, manual treatment) could result in direct or indirect adverse effects to wildlife movement corridors and nurseries because suitable habitat is present in the project area. The potential for treatment activities to result in adverse effects to wildlife movement corridors and nurseries was examined in the PEIR. The project treatment site does not contain any portion of a modeled essential connectivity area or natural landscape block (CDFW 2020). Additionally, no known wildlife nursery sites or indications of nursery sites, such as deer fawning habitat or potential rookery trees with whitewash, were identified. In the event that these areas are discovered, they will be flagged and avoided during prescribed burning, pile burning, manual treatment, and mechanical treatment activities. The potential for adverse effects to wildlife movement corridors and nurseries is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the treatment activities and extent of expected disturbance as a result of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.						
Impact BIO-6: Substantially Reduce Habitat or Abundance of Common Wildlife	Impact BIO-6, 3.6	LTS	SPR BIO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12	Yes	LTS	☒
Project treatment (prescribed burning, pile burning, mechanical treatment, manual treatment) could result in direct or indirect adverse effects resulting in reduction of habitat or abundance of common wildlife, including nesting birds, because suitable habitat is present in the project area. The potential for adverse effects to common wildlife, including nesting birds, is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the treatment activities and extent of expected disturbance as a result of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Nesting bird surveys will be conducted between March 1st to August 31st, if operations are proposed.						
Impact BIO-7: Conflict with Local Policies or Ordinances Protecting Biological Resources	Impact BIO-7, 3.6	Np Impact	SPR AD- 3	No	N/A	☒
Implementation of the proposed vegetation treatment and treatment maintenance would not result in conflict with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, because the treatment site does not contain any such policies or ordinances.						
Impact BIO-8: Conflict with the Provisions of an Adopted Natural Community Conservation Plan, Habitat Conservation Plan, or Other Approved Habitat Plan	Impact BIO-8, 3.6	No Impact	N/A	No	N/A	☒
Implementation of the proposed vegetation treatment and treatment maintenance would not result in conflict with adopted habitat conservation plans (HCP) or natural community conservation plans (NCCP), because the treatment site is not within the plan area of any adopted HCP or NCCP.						
Other Impacts to Biological Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to biological resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR BIO-1: Review and Survey Project-Specific Biological Resources. 1. **Suitable Habitat Is Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Clearly Avoided.** 2. **Suitable Habitat is Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Clearly Avoided**. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes Yes No	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
A CNDDB 9 quad search was conducted on July 7th 2020. The project area lies within Sections 1 & 12; Township 14 South, Range 27 East; Mount Diablo Base and Meridian; Miramonte and General Grant Grove USGS 7.5' Quadrangles; Fresno County, CA. Review of Appendix BIO-3, Table 13a and Table 13b in the PFEIR (Volume II) for special-status plants and wildlife that could occur in the Sierra Nevada ecoregion was also conducted. CDFW and USFWS were consulted in an effort to review CAL FIRE's in-house biological scoping report composed of species derived from the CNDDB 9 quad search and the Sierra Nevada Eco Region Species list with the potential to occur within the project area. CDFW reviewed the scoping report and recommended the addition of 7 animal species. CDFW did not have any additional botanical species recommendations. USFWS reviewed the scoping report and didn't recommend any additional species to be included in the assessment. Based on implementation of SPR BIO-1, including review of occurrence data, Sierra Nevada ecoregion species list, species ranges, habitat requirements for each species, habitat present within the treatment site, and consultation with CDFW and USFWS, thirty-eight special-status plants and twenty-seven special-status wildlife species have the potential occur within the treatment site. At the end of EC-5 below are two Species Status Summary Tables based from the CNDDB 9 quad search and tables for the Sierra Nevada ecoregion. The tables are comprised of the scientific name, common name, status, and habitat description and protection measures for the species with the potential to have habitat within the project area. Field surveys were conducted to ground truth the results of pre-field research into the potential for rare, threatened, endangered, or species of special concern to have habitat and/or to have the potential to be present within and adjacent to the project area. Observations were also made to determine the potential for the presence of plant and animal species not revealed during pre-field research. Most of the special status species identified and surveyed for either would not occur in the project area or would not be affected by the activities. Rationale for these decisions are presented in the body of this report. The remaining species generated from the CNDDB search and the Sierra Nevada Ecoregion tables which are not included in the two Summary Tables below were excluded based on the following factors: • results from field surveys • the absence of suitable habitat in the project area. • their known range is far outside of the project area.			

Complete lists of species generated from the CNDDB search as well as the Sierra Nevada Ecoregion tables are attached.			
SPR BIO-2: Require Biological Resource Training for Workers. The project proponent will require crew members and contractors to receive training from a qualified RPF or biologist prior to beginning a treatment project. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
Worker environmental awareness trainings will be given to new crews on site prior to the start of operations.			
SPR BIO-3: Survey Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats. If SPR BIO-1 determines that sensitive natural communities or sensitive habitats may be present and adverse effects cannot be avoided. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
SPR BIO-4: Design Treatment to Avoid Loss or Degradation of Riparian Habitat Function. Project proponents, in consultation with a qualified RPF or qualified biologist, will design treatments in riparian habitats to retain or improve habitat functions. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
Vegetation treatment will be implemented in accordance with the provisions described under SPR HYD-4. Additional limitations include: • Staging areas will be located outside of the WLPZ where feasible. • Constructed control lines shall avoid stream channel, wetland, or riparian habitats. Handlines, up to 4 feet in width, may be constructed along property lines into the WLPZ. This will be determined by the IC prior to ignition. No ignition is permitted in the WLPZ. Treatments within the WLPZ will be limited to manual treatments and backing fire. Treatment efforts will focus on removal of fuels from around residual trees, the reduction of vertical and horizontal fuel continuity, and reduction or dispersal of uncharacteristically high accumulations of fuel. Dead and down debris will be removed from the zone where feasible and piled and burned outside of the WLPZ. Understory vegetation that does not contribute to the vertical or horizontal continuity of fuels or uncharacteristically high fuel loading shall be left intact to the extent feasible. Removal of overstory trees will be limited to dead or dying trees. Overstory trees within the WLPZ to be removed will be marked by an RPF or supervised designee prior to the start of operations.			
SPR BIO-5: Avoid Environmental Effects of Type Conversion and Maintain Habitat Function in Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub. The project proponent will design treatment activities to avoid type conversion where native coastal sage scrub and chaparral are present. These SPR requirements apply to all treatment activities and all treatment types. Additional measures will be applied to ecological restoration treatment types	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE

SPR BIO-6: Prevent Spread of Plant Pathogens. When working in sensitive natural communities, riparian habitats, or oak woodlands that are at risk from plant pathogens (e.g., Ione chaparral, blue oak woodland), the project proponent will implement best management practices to prevent the spread of *Phytopthora* and other plant pathogens (e.g., pitch canker (*Fusarium*), goldspotted oak borer, shot hole borer, bark beetle). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
Personnel utilized on this project will be advised of the need to be sure equipment coming to or leaving the project area will need to be washed. Equipment (chainsaws, hand tools, etc.) and vehicles could have been used in other portions of the state either on fires or other fuel treatment projects the crews will be advised to completely clean their equipment, tools and vehicles before arriving on the project site.			
SPR BIO-7: Survey for Special-Status Plants. If SPR BIO-1 determines that suitable habitat for special-status plant species is present and cannot be avoided, the project proponent will require a qualified RPF or botanist to conduct protocol-level surveys for special-status plant species with the potential to be affected by a treatment prior to initiation of the treatment. The survey will follow the methods in the current version of CDFW's "Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities." This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
Per SPR BIO-7, protocol-level surveys for special-status plants will not be required if the target special-status plant species are herbaceous annuals, stump sprouting species, or geophyte species, and the treatment may be carried out during the dormant season for that species or when the species has completed its annual lifecycle provided the treatment will not alter habitat in a way that would make it unsuitable for the special-status plants to reestablish following treatment, or destroy seeds, stumps, or roots, rhizomes, bulbs and other underground parts of special-status plants. Ten of the thirty-eight special-status plant species that may occur are herbaceous annual species (Pygmy pussypaws, Tracy's eriastrum, Spiny-seapled button celery, Slender-stalked monkey flower, Kaweah monkeyflower, Monarch gilia, Madera leptosiphon, Tehipite Valley jewel flower, Flat-leaved bladder wart, and Grey leaved violet). Impacts to the herbaceous annual species as a result of prescribed burning, pile burning, and manual treatment would be avoided by implementing treatment activities during the dormant season (fall, winter, or early spring). Ground disturbing activities conducted during the dormant season of these herbaceous annual species could result in destruction of seeds, roots, or other underground parts of these special-status plant species. Protocol-level surveys to identify the ten herbaceous annual species would be necessary in areas where ground disturbance would occur prior to masticating, grubbing, raking, or other ground-disturbing mechanical treatment activities. As described above, treatment activities that do not require ground disturbance could proceed during the dormant season for these ten herbaceous annual species without surveys. Twenty-eight of the thirty-eight special-status plant species that may occur are not are herbaceous annual species. Seventeen species are perennial herbs (Abram's onion, Tulare rockcress, Berry's morning glory, Unexpected larkspur, Hall's daisy, Keil's daisy, Mouse buckwheat, Kings river buckwheat, Monarch buckwheat, Copper-flowered bird's-foot trefoil, short-leaved hulsea, Munz;s iris, Field ivesia, Congdon's lewisia, Monarch golden aster, Purple mountain-parsley, and Robbins' pondweed); three are mosses (Elongate copper moss, Shevock's copper moss, and Holzinger's orthotrichum moss); three are perennial grasses (Bolander's woodreed, Tompkin's sedge, and American manna grass); and five are perennial shrubs (Winter's sunflower, Marble rockmat, Aromatic canyon gooseberry, Sequoia gooseberry, Oval-leaved viburnum). These species could not be avoided in the same manner as herbaceous annual species, and protocol-level surveys			

under SPR BIO-7 to identify them will be necessary prior to implementing treatment activities. If special-status plants are identified during protocol-level surveys, Mitigation Measure BIO-1b will be implemented to avoid loss of these plants.			
SPR BIO-8: Identify and Minimize Impacts in Coastal Zone ESHAs. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and only the ecosystem restoration treatment type.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
SPR BIO-9: Prevent Spread of Invasive Plants, Noxious Weeds, and Invasive Wildlife. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
Personnel utilized on this project will be advised of the need to be sure equipment coming to or leaving the project area will need to be washed. The project area is not in a known area with invasive plants and weed. It is most likely that personnel and equipment assigned to work on the project will be from the local area and the concern of invasive weeds entering from others areas will be low. However, because Fire Crews, Fuels Crews and associated equipment (chainsaws, hand tools, etc.) and vehicles could have been used in other portions of the state either on fires or other fuel treatment projects the crews will be advised to completely clean their equipment, tools and vehicles before arriving on the project site.			
SPR BIO-10: Survey for Special-Status Wildlife and Nursery Sites. If SPR BIO-1 determines that suitable habitat for special-status wildlife species or nurseries of any wildlife species is present and cannot be avoided, the project proponent will require a qualified RPF or biologist to conduct focused or protocol-level surveys for special-status wildlife species or nursery sites (e.g., bat maternity roosts, deer fawning areas, heron or egret rookeries) with potential to be directly or indirectly affected by a treatment activity. The survey area will be determined by a qualified RPF or biologist based on the species and habitats and any recommended buffer distances in agency protocols. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
SPR BIO-11. Install Wildlife-Friendly Fencing (Prescribed Herbivory). This SPR applies only to prescribed herbivory and all treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
SPR BIO-12. Protect Common Nesting Birds, Including Raptors. The project proponent will schedule treatment activities to avoid the active nesting season of common native bird species, including raptors, that could be present within or adjacent to the treatment site, if feasible. Common native birds are species not otherwise treated as special status in the CalVTP PEIR. The active nesting season or peak nesting season will be defined by the qualified RPF or biologist. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
The following measures will be taken if prescribed fire operations are proposed between March 1, and August 31: • An Environmental Scientist and/or RPF will perform a cursory/visual search of the project area for nesting birds prior to operations.			

• If an active nest is identified activities within 100 feet of the nest will stop and CDFW will be contacted to develop an avoidance strategy. • See entire SPR for complete avoidance strategies identified in PEIR (Establish Buffer, Modify Treatment, Defer Treatment, Monitor Active Raptor Nest During Treatment, Retention of Raptor Nest Trees). Mitigation Measure MM BIO-2b of the PEIR includes the same protection measures necessary for the protection of nesting birds. No impacts are anticipated.			
MM BIO-1a: Avoid Loss of Special-Status Plants Listed under ESA or CESA If listed plants are determined to be present through application of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-7, the project proponent will avoid and protect these species by establishing a no-disturbance buffer around the area occupied by listed plants and marking the buffer boundary with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway).	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
MM BIO-1b: Avoid Loss of Special-Status Plants Not Listed Under ESA or CESA If non-listed special-status plant species (i.e., species not listed under ESA or CESA, but meeting the definition of special-status as stated in Section 3.6.1 of the Program EIR) are determined to be present through application of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-7, the project proponent will implement measures to avoid loss of individuals and maintain habitat function of occupied habitat.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
38 potential sensitive plant species have the possibility of occurring within the action area, see discussion at the end of the BIO section for list of plants. None of these plants have been identified in the project area currently. Habitat features exist within riparian zones. The protection provided by the PEIR and the WLPZ will provide adequate protection for these species. No impacts are anticipated. The following measures will be taken: • A Fall/Late Fall burn is recommended in areas where these plants may occur to minimize impacts based on annual plant senescence. No burning or pile burning is proposed in riparian habitats. • If burn piles are utilized these piles will not be created within riparian or stream channel habitats. If piling and burning is used in other areas of the project the area will be traversed by an Environmental Scientist and/or a RPF with a list of the potential plants with associated pictures. • Existing jeep/quad trails and dozer lines will be utilized as control lines. If it is determined new control lines are needed, they will be constructed outside of the emerging season and the area will be traversed by an Environmental Scientist and/or RPF with a list of the potential plants with associated pictures.			

MM BIO-1c: Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Special-Status Plants If significant impacts on listed or non-listed special-status plants cannot feasibly be avoided as specified under the circumstances described under Mitigation Measures BIO-1a and 1b, the project proponent will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented and how unavoidable losses of special-status plants will be compensated. If the special-status plant taxa are listed under ESA or CESA, the plan will be submitted to CDFW and/or USFWS (as appropriate) for review and comment. Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the project proponent (e.g., incidental take permit for state-listed plants), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
MM BIO-2a: Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Listed Wildlife Species and California Fully Protected Species (All Treatment Activities)	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
If listed wildlife species and/or California fully protected species are observed during reconnaissance surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-1), the project proponent will avoid or minimize adverse effects to the species by consulting with CDFW and/or USFWS.			
MM BIO-2b: Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Other Special-Status Wildlife Species (All Treatment Activities) If other special-status wildlife species (i.e., species not listed under CESA or ESA or California Fully Protected, but meeting the definition of special status as stated in Section 3.6.1 of the Program EIR) are observed during reconnaissance surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-1) or focused or protocol-level surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-10), the project proponent will avoid or minimize adverse effects to the species. The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the special-status wildlife would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some of the non-listed special-status wildlife may be killed, injured, or disturbed during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status wildlife, no compensatory mitigation will be required.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
If any special status wildlife species are detected within the project area during the life of the project and cannot clearly be avoided by project activities, consultation with CDFW and/or USFWS will occur in order to determine appropriate avoidance measures.			

MM BIO-2c: Compensate for Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Loss of Habitat Function for Special-Status Wildlife if Applicable (All Treatment Activities) If the provisions of Mitigation Measure BIO-2a, BIO-2b, BIO-2d, BIO-2e, BIO-2f, or BIO-2g cannot be implemented and the project proponent determines that additional mitigation is necessary to reduce significant impacts, the project proponent will compensate for such impacts to species or habitat by acquiring and/or protecting land that provides (or will provide in the case of restoration) habitat function for affected species that is at least equivalent to the habitat function removed or degraded as a result of the treatment. Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the project proponent (e.g., incidental take permit), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
MM BIO-2d: Implement Protective Measures for Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (All Treatment Activities)	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
The action area of the project is located well above the known range of this species to occur. No elderberry trees/shrubs have been identified during the review or survey of the area, however, personnel will be trained to look for elderberry. The project is located well outside of elevational range for VELB.			
MM BIO-2e: Design Treatment to Retain Special-Status Butterfly Host Plants (All Treatment Activities) The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the special-status butterfly would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some may be killed, injured or disturbed during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status butterflies, no compensatory mitigation will be required.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
MM BIO-2f: Avoid Habitat for Special-Status Beetles, Flies, Grasshoppers, and Snails (All Treatment Activities)	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
MM BIO-2g: Design Treatment to Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Special-Status Bumble Bees (All Treatment Activities) The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the special-status bumble bee would benefit from treatment in the occupied (or assumed to be occupied) habitat area even though some of the non-listed special-status bumble bees may be killed, injured, or disturbed during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status bumble bees, no compensatory mitigation will be required.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE

MM BIO-2h: Avoid Potential Disease Transmission Between Domestic Livestock and Special-Status Ungulates (Prescribed Herbivory)	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
MM BIO-3a: Design Treatments to Avoid Loss of Sensitive Natural Communities and Oak Woodlands The project proponent will implement the following measures when working in treatment areas that contain sensitive natural communities identified during surveys conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-3: The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or botanist that the sensitive natural community or oak woodland would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some loss may occur during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands, no compensatory mitigation will be required.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
Watercourses within the project boundary can be clearly avoided during treatment activities within the WLPZ buffers prescribed for this project			
MM BIO-3b: Compensate for Loss of Sensitive Natural Communities and Oak Woodlands. If significant impacts on sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands cannot feasibly be avoided or reduced as specified under Mitigation Measure BIO-3a, the project proponent will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant effects on sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented to reduce residual effects.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
MM BIO-3c: Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Riparian Habitat Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the project proponent (e.g., Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
MM BIO-4: Avoid State and Federally Protected Wetlands	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
MM BIO-5: Retain Nursery Habitat and Implement Buffers to Avoid Nursery Sites	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE

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

SPECIES STATUS SUMMARY TABLE
Results of Listed Species Found in the CNDDB Query, IPaC Query, and Sierra Nevada Ecoregion Species List

WILDLIFE	STATUS			HABITAT
COMMON NAME **SCIENTIFIC NAME**	**FED**	**STATE**		
Cooper's hawk *Accipiter cooperii*	-	-	WL	
	Nest sites mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, as in canyon bottoms on river flood-plains; also, live oaks. - There is suitable habitat within the project area. - There have not been any reports of this species occurring within the project area. - This species was not detected during migratory nesting bird surveys.			
Northern goshawk *Accipiter gentilis*	-	-	SSC	
	Within, and in vicinity of, coniferous forest. Uses old nests, and maintains alternate sites. Usually nests on north slopes, near water. Red fir, lodgepole pine, Jeffrey pine, and aspens are typical nest trees. - No occurrences of this species have been documented in proximity of the action area. - The species was not detected during nesting bird surveys. - If this species is encountered during prescribed fire activities, all work shall stop until the unit Environmental Scientist and/or a qualified RPF can confirm the species identification. If the identification is confirmed, a 5-acre no work buffer will be placed around nesting trees. No operation will be allowed within the buffer between Mar. 15th – Aug. 15th - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities			
Northern California legless lizard *Anniella pulchra*	-	-	SSC	
	This species occurs in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Soil moisture is essential. They prefer soils with a high moisture content. - Habitat for this species is absent from the project area. - Surveys did not detect the species. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities.			
Pallid bat *Antrozous pallidus*	-	-	SSC	
	Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites. - The closest known occurrence of this species is approximately 8 miles north of the action area in the general vicinity of north shore Shaver Lake. - The preferred habitat is absent from the action area. - The species is not known to occur within the project area. - Surveys found no evidence of bat presence or sign (guano) - Project activities shall not occur near mines or caves.			

	- Roosting tree surveys will be conducted prior to treatment activities. These visual surveys will focus on the presence/absence of white wash on large trees within the action area. If white wash is discovered, the tree will be monitored to determine which species is occupying the tree and proper avoidance measures will be established. - If a population is discovered, a 100' no disturbance buffer shall be assigned - No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities.			
Sierra Nevada mountain beaver *Aplodontia rufa californica*	-	-	SSC	
	Dense growth of small deciduous trees & shrubs, wet soil, & abundance of forbs in the Sierra Nevada & east slope. Needs dense understory for food & cover. Burrows into soft soil. Needs abundant supply of water. - Marginally suitable habitat is present within the project area. - Surveys did not detect any beaver type activity within the project area. - The closest CNDDB occurrence of this species to the project area is 8 miles to the Southeast. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities.			
Long-eared owl *Asio otus*	-	-	SSC	
	The species of special concern prefers riparian bottomlands grown to tall willows and cottonwoods; also, belts of live oak paralleling stream courses. The species requires adjacent open land, productive of mice and the presence of old nests of crows, hawks, or magpies for breeding. - If Long-eared owl active nest(s) are detected, a no ignition buffer shall be established and smoke avoidance measures shall be enacted. A buffer of ¼ mile shall be delineated around the nest(s) in a way that would minimize any impact on the occupied nest. - No sign of the species was detected during nesting bird surveys. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities			
Crotch bumble bee *Bombus crotchii*	N	CE	-	
	Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum. - No suitable habitat for this special-status bumble bees (natural grasslands or scrub habitats) is present within the action area. There are no annual and ruderal grassland habitats within the project area, and the amount of canopy cover present does not provide sufficient floristic resources for these species; the predominance of dense canopy cover reduces floral abundance. - Fire control line may be installed with heavy equipment outside of the Limited Operating Period (Oct-Feb) and then maintained as needed. - Treatment activities are likely to restore the natural plant community and enhance floristic resources which would benefit the species. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities			
Western bumble bee *Bombus occidentalis*	-	CE	-	
	This state candidate species prefers open grassland and scrub habitats. Primarily nests underground. Occurs primarily in California, including the Mediterranean region, Pacific Coast, Western Desert, Great Valley, and adjacent foothills through most of southwestern California.			

	- No suitable habitat for this special-status bumble bees (natural grasslands or scrub habitats) is present within the action area. There are no annual and ruderal grassland habitats within the project area, and the amount of canopy cover present does not provide sufficient floristic resources for these species; the predominance of dense canopy cover reduces floral abundance. - Fire control line may be installed with heavy equipment outside of the Limited Operating Period (Oct-Feb) and then maintained as needed. - Treatment activities are likely to restore the natural plant community and enhance floristic resources which would benefit the species. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Ringtail *Brachylagus idahoensis*	- | - | FP The Ringtail occurs in a variety of habitats: semi-arid oak forests, Pinyon Pine, juniper woodland, montane conifer forests, chaparral, desert, dry tropical habitats, and rocky or cliff areas. Ringtails are nocturnal and carnivorous, feeding primarily on rodents, insects birds, and fruit. - Marginally suitable habitat for ringtail exists within the project area. - No reports of Ringtail have been documented within the project boundary and surveys did not detect the presence of the species. - If the species is detected during prescribed fire operations, all work will halt until the Unit Environmental Scientist and/or a qualified RPF can confirm the Identification. If the identification is correct CDFW will be consulted in order to determine appropriate protection measures. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Olive-sided flycatcher *Contopus cooperi*	- | - | SSC This CDFW species of special concern nesting habitats are mixed conifer, montane hardwood-conifer, Douglas-fir, redwood, red fir & lodgepole pine. Most numerous in montane conifer forests where tall trees overlook canyons, meadows, lakes or other open terrain. - Suitable habitat is present the project area. - Species was not detected during nesting bird surveys - No known nesting sites have been found on the property. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities.
Townsend's big-eared bat *Corynorhinus townsendii*	- | - | SSC This CDFW species of special concern is found throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites. Roosts in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings. Roosting sites limiting. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance. - Marginally suitable habitat is present within the project area. - There was no sign of roosting observed during surveys. - Due to the amount of human disturbance within the project area the presence of this species within the project area is very unlikely. - If the species is detected during prescribed fire operations, all work will halt until the Unit Environmental Scientist and/or a qualified RPF can confirm the Identification. If the identification is correct CDFW will be consulted in order to determine appropriate protection measures. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities

Black swift *Cypseloides niger*	-	-	SSC	
	Coastal belt of Santa Cruz and Monterey counties; central & southern Sierra Nevada; San Bernardino & San Jacinto mountains. Breeds in small colonies on cliffs behind or adjacent to waterfalls in deep canyons and sea-bluffs above the surf; forages widely. - Species was not detected during nesting bird surveys. - Specific breeding requirements are absent from the project area - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities.			
Mount Pinos sooty grouse *Dendragapus fuliginosus howardi*	-	-	SSC	
	This CDFW Species of special concern inhibits southern Sierra Nevada mountains, in small islands of populations. Mainly inhabits white fir covered slopes. They're also found in other conifer types and open, brushy areas adjacent to forest. - Marginally suitable habitat is present the project area. - Species was not detected during nesting bird surveys - No known nesting sites have been found on the property. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities.			
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle *Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*	TH	N	SSC	
	Occurs only in the Central Valley of California, in association with blue elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*). Prefers to lay eggs in elderberries 2-8 inches in diameter; some preference shown for "stressed" elderberries. - The action area of the project is located well above the known range of this species to occur. - No elderberry trees/shrubs have been identified during the review or survey of the area, however, personnel will be trained to look for elderberry. - WLPZs prescribed in the PEIR and provided for this project will provide adequate protection for this species. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities			
Western pond turtle *Emys marmorata*	N	N	SSC	
	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation. - Species was not detected during surveys. - WLPZs prescribed in the PEIR and provided for this project will provide adequate protection for this species. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities			
Spotted bat *Euderma maculatum*	-	-	SSC	
	This CDFW species of special concern occupies a wide variety of habitats from arid deserts and grasslands through mixed conifer forests. The spotted bat feeds over water and along washes. Feeds almost entirely on moths. The spotted bat needs rock crevices in cliffs or caves for roosting. - Foraging habitat exists within the however, the project area is lacking in the specific roosting habitat for the species. - Surveys did not detect cliffs or caves within the project area.			

	- If this species is encountered during prescribed fire activities, all work shall stop until the unit Environmental Scientist and/or a qualified RPF can confirm the species identification. If the identification is confirmed, agency consultation will occur. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities			
Peregrine falcon *Falco peregrinus anatum*	-	-	SSC	
	Uncommon in open areas, especially near water. Nests on cliff ledges, or bridges and buildings in cities. Suitable habitat is absent from the action area. - Species was not detected during surveys - There have been no CNDDB occurrences within the project area. - If project implementation shall occur during the bird nesting season (February – mid September) surveys will be conducted to ensure that no adverse impacts occur to the species. - If this species is encountered during prescribed fire activities, all work shall stop until the unit Environmental Scientist and/or a qualified RPF can confirm the species identification. If the identification is confirmed, agency consultation will occur. - No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities			
California wolverine *Gulo gulo*	PTH	TH	FP	
	This state Threatened species has a range that may be described a circumpolar. Populations are sparse and geographically isolated within the alpine, tundra, taiga, and boreal forest zones. The higher elevation Mixed Conifer Forests are habitat in California where the population may be fewer than 300. This snow adapted species is an opportunistic feeder which includes scavenging. - Suitable habitat exists within the project area. - There is a documented occurrence of the species in Kings-Canyon National Park from 1965 roughly 3 miles to the northeast of the project boundary. - Surveys did not detect sign of the species being present within the project area. - If this species is encountered during prescribed fire activities, all work shall stop until the unit Environmental Scientist and/or a qualified RPF can confirm the species identification. If the identification is confirmed, agency consultation will occur. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities			
California condor *Gymnogyps californianus*	E	E	FP	
	This federal and state endangered species require vast expanses of open savannah, grasslands, and foothill chaparral in mountain ranges of moderate altitude. Deep canyons containing clefts in the rocky walls provide nesting sites. Forages up to 100 miles from roost/nest. - Required nesting and foraging habitat is absent within the project area. - Surveys did not detect sign of the species being present within the project area. - If this species is encountered during prescribed fire activities, all work shall stop until the unit Environmental Scientist and/or a qualified RPF can confirm the species identification. If the identification is confirmed, agency consultation will occur. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities			
Bald eagle	DL	E	-	

Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Ocean shore, lake margins, and rivers for both nesting and wintering. Most nests within 1 mile of water. Nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live tree with open branches, especially ponderosa pine. Roosts communally in winter. - Suitable habitat is present the project area. - Species was not detected during nesting bird surveys - No known nesting sites have been found on the property. - If the species is identified during prescribed fire operations, a 10-acre buffer zone will be established around nest trees. No operations within buffer from Jan.15th – Aug. 15th. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Song sparrow *Melospiza melodia*	DL | E | - | This species prefers brushland and marshes, including salt marshes across most of Canada and the United States. They also thrive in human dominated areas such as in suburbs, agricultural fields, and along roadsides. Permanent residents of the southern half of their range, northern populations of the song sparrow migrate to the southern United States or Mexico during winter and intermingle with the native, non-migratory population. The song sparrow is a very rare vagrant to western Europe, with a few recorded in Great Britain and Norway. - Required nesting and foraging habitat is absent within the project area. - Surveys did not detect sign of the species being present within the project area. - If this species is encountered during prescribed fire activities, all work shall stop until the unit Environmental Scientist and/or a qualified RPF can confirm the species identification. If the identification is confirmed, agency consultation will occur. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities.
Fisher - West Coast DPS *Pekania pennanti*	E | TH | SSC | Found in intermediate to large-tree stages of coniferous forests and deciduous-riparian areas with a high percent canopy closure. Denning occurs within cavities of larger older snags and logs in large areas of mature dense forests. The species is known to exist is several locations in the mixed conifer habitats immediately adjacent to the project area on undeveloped federal lands managed by the USFS Sequoia National Forest and Sequoia Kings Canyon National Park. The project area lies within the range of the species. Denning of this species has not been confirmed within the project area. A YMCA summer camp is within the project area and several roads, trials, and facilities have been installed to adequately host this type of recreation. As a result, the amount of suitable habitat for Fisher has been reduced within the project area and the most suitable habitat for the species occurs on the undeveloped lands adjacent to the project. - Per the "Southern Sierra Nevada Fisher Conservation Strategy[1]" document prepared by the Conservation Biology Institute for the Fisher Interagency Leadership Team as well as consultation with CDFW and USFWS, the following Limited Operating Periods (LOP) will be utilized for this project: o Prescribed fire (3/1 – 5/1)

[1] https://d2k78bk4kdhbpr.cloudfront.net/media/content/files/Southern_Sierra_Nevada_Fisher_Conservation_Strategy_Version_1_0_February_2016.pdf

	o Pile burning (3/15 – 5/1) o Hand thinning in stands with diameter class 12in or greater (3/15 – 6/1) o All other activities (3/1 – 6/30) - If fisher denning is detected, project activities shall maintain a ¼ mile no-ignition buffer around the den, and a qualified biologist shall work with the project leader to ensure smoke is restricted from the den site. - Project treatments shall be conducted to retain sufficient overstory and habitat elements to sustain or encourage occupancy by fishers. - No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities
Foothill yellow-legged frog *Rana boylii*	N | CTH | SSC Partly-shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying. Needs at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis. - The potential habitat occurs within the project area; however, the project will not be operating within any classified watercourses. WLPZs prescribed in the EIR and provided for this project will provide adequate protection for this species - The species was not detected during surveys. - If this species is encountered during prescribed fire activities, all work shall stop until the unit Environmental Scientist and/or a qualified RPF can confirm the species identification. If the identification is confirmed, agency consultation will occur. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Southern mountain yellow-legged frog *Rana muscosa*	E | E | WL Federal listing refers to populations in the San Gabriel, San Jacinto and San Bernardino mountains (southern DPS). Northern DPS was determined to warrant listing as endangered. Always encountered within a few feet of water. Tadpoles may require 2 - 4 yrs to complete their aquatic development. - The species was reported to occur within Sequoia Lake in 1953 and is presumed to still occur today. - The species was not detected during surveys. - WLPZs prescribed in the EIR and provided for this project will provide adequate protection for this species - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
California Spotted Owl *Strix occidentalis occidentalis*	N | N | SSC This DFW SSC is found throughout the western states and throughout the entirety of California. Most populations strongly associate with old-growth conifer or oak forests also occurs in heavily logged secondary pine-oak forest, warmer and drier conditions and even bare rocky canyons. The species associates with old trees and old-growth forest for nesting and roosting. Nests are generally in trees within closed-canopy forest, (usually in cavities or on stick platforms constructed originally by raptors, wood rats or squirrels), in caves, or on cliff-ledges in steep-walled canyons. It feeds principally on nocturnal mammals. - If California Spotted Owl active nest(s) are detected, a no ignition buffer shall be established and smoke avoidance measures shall be enacted. A buffer of ¼ mile shall be delineated around the nest(s) in a way that would minimize any impact on the occupied nest. - No sign of the species was detected during nesting bird surveys. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities

Great gray owl *Strix nebulosa*	N	E	N	Resident of mixed conifer or red fir forest habitat, in or on edge of meadows. Requires large diameter snags in a forest with high canopy closure, which provide a cool sub-canopy microclimate. - There are no meadows within a ¼ mile of the action area greater than 10 acres in size. Protocol surveys for the species are not triggered. - The closest CNDDB occurrence of this species is roughly 4 miles north east of the action area near the shore of Shaver Lake - Neither the species or sign of the species was detected during nesting bird surveys. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Sierra Nevada red fox *Vulpes vulpes necator*	CTH	TH	-	Historically found from the Cascades down to the Sierra Nevada. Found in a variety of habitats from wet meadows to forested areas. - Marginally suitable habitat exists in portions of the project area - A CNDDB occurrence was documented roughly 11 miles to the Northwest in 1984. - Due to the amount of human disturbance within the project area and the lack of observation in close proximity to the project area, impacts to the species are not likely. - If this species is encountered during prescribed fire activities, all work shall stop until the unit Environmental Scientist and/or a qualified RPF can confirm the species identification. If the identification is confirmed, agency consultation will occur. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities

Species Status Identifiers Used on the Table

DL– Delisted **E** – Endangered **CE** – Candidate Endangered **CTH** – Candidate Threatened **TH**– Threatened **PTH** – Potential Threatened
N – None **NL** – Not Listed **R** – Rare **WL** – Watch List **SSC** – DFG Species of Special Concern

PLANTS	STATUS		HABITAT	
COMMON NAME SCIENTIFIC NAME	**FED**	**STATE**	**CNPS LIST**	
Abrams' onion *Allium abramsii*	-	-	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. On sandy soils, derived from disintegrated granite. 975-3050 m. - Suitable habitat is present within the action area. - Species was not detected during botanical surveys. - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Tulare rockcress *Boechera tularensis*	-	-	1B.3	Subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Rocky slopes. 1825-3355 m. - Suitable habitat is present within small portions of the project

				- The species was not detected during botanical surveys - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Pygmy pussypaws *Calyptridium pygmaeum*	-	-	1B.2	Upper montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest. Sandy or gravelly sites. 2145-3415 m. - Portions of the project area contain marginally suitable habitat - Botanical surveys did not detect the presents of the species within the project area. - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Berry's morning-glory *Calystegia malacophylla var. berryi*	-	-	3.3	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest.850 – 2440 m. - The project area contain marginally suitable habitat - Botanical surveys did not detect the presents of the species within the project area. - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Tompkins' sedge *Carex tompkinsii*	-	R	4.3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Often on granitic substrate; sometimes also on soils from metamorphic rock. 420-1830 m. - Suitable habitat is present within small portions of the project - The species was not detected during botanical surveys - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Bolander's woodreed *Cinna bolanderi*	-	-	1B.2	Meadows and seeps, upper montane coniferous forest. Streamsides and other mesic areas. 1215-2290 m. - Suitable habitat is within the action area however, WLPZs prescribed in the EIR and provided for this project will provide adequate protection for this species. - Species was not detected during botanical surveys. - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Unexpected larkspur *Delphinium inopinum*	-	-	4.3	On open rocky ridgetops; on metamorphics in red fir and western white pine forest. 1890-2800 m. - Specific habitat requirements are absent from the project area.

				- Species was not detected during botanical surveys - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Tracy's eriastrum *Eriastrum tracyi*	-	-	3.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Gravelly shale or clay; often in open areas. 315-2400 m. - Specific habitat requirements are absent from the project area. - Species was not detected during botanical surveys - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Hall's daisy *Erigeron aequifolius*	-	-	1B.3	Upland habitats from approximately 4,500' – 7,500' in elevation. This common daisy generally blooms from June to August. Habitat for this species exists within the project area but it is not known to exist within the project. - Suitable habitat is present within small portions of the project - The species was not detected during botanical surveys - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Keil's daisy *Erigeron inornatus var. keilii*	-	-	1B.3	Meadows and seeps, lower montane coniferous forest. Dry slopes, meadows, in coniferous forest. 700-1830 m. - Suitable habitat is present within small portions of the project - The species was not detected during botanical surveys - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Mouse buckwheat *Eriogonum nudum var. murinum*	-	-	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Dry sandy loam slopes in the Kaweah River drainage. 365-1130 m. - The project area is well above the known range of the species - The species was not detected during botanical surveys - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Kings River buckwheat *Eriogonum nudum var. regirivum*	-	-	1B.2	This special status plant is found in cismontane woodland and rocky limestone slopes along the Kings River at an elevation range of 335-1830 m. - Specific habitat requirements are absent from the project area. - Species was not detected during botanical surveys

				- If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Monarch buckwheat *Eriogonum ovalifolium var. monarchense*	-	-	1B.1	Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland. Decomposed carbonate; rocky or sandy substrate. 1800-1815 m. - Suitable habitat is present within small portions of the project - The species was not detected during botanical surveys - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Spiny-sepaled button-celery *Eryngium spinosepalum*	-	-	1B.2	This special status plant species is reliant on the vernal pools of the Central valley and foothill grassland, and clay soil of granitic origin; vernal pools at an elevation range of 15-1270 m. - Specific habitat requirements are absent from the project area - Species was not detected during botanical surveys - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Slender-stalked monkeyflower *Erythranthe gracilipes*	-	-	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Disturbed places such as burns and RR grades; also on thin granitic soil in cracks in large granite rocks. 520-1280 m. - Suitable habitat is present within the project area. - Species was not detected during botanical surveys. - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Kaweah monkeyflower *Erythranthe norrisii*	-	-	1B.3	Marble outcrops, soil pockets, moss-covered ledges, cracks in outcrops, sometimes on south-facing cliffs. 365-1185 m. - The project is well above the known range of the species. - The species was not detected during botanical surveys - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are expected as a result of projects activities.
Monarch gilia *Gilia yorkii*	-	-	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Limestone outcrops. 1065-1830 m. - Specific habitat requirements are absent from the project area - Species was not detected during botanical surveys - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance.

				- No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
American manna grass *Glyceria grandis*	-	-	2B.3	Bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps. Wet meadows, ditches, streams, and ponds, in valleys and lower elevations in the mountains. 60-2045 m. - Suitable habitat is within the action area however, WLPZs prescribed in the EIR and provided for this project will provide adequate protection for this species. - Species was not detected during botanical surveys. - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Winter's sunflower *Helianthus winteri*	-	-	1B.2	This special status plant species occurs in cismontane woodland as well as valley and foothill grassland habitats. It prefers openings on relatively steep granitic, often rocky south-facing slopes and often can be found on roadsides at an elevation range of 120-765m. - The specific habitat requirements for this species is absent from the project area. - The species was not identified during botanical survey. - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Monarch golden-aster *Heterotheca monarchensis*	-	-	1B.1	Cismontane woodland. Limestone. 1200-1850 m. - The specific habitat requirements for this species is absent from the project area. - The species was not identified during botanical survey. - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Copper-flowered bird's-foot trefoil *Hosackia oblongifolia var. cuprea*	-	-	1B.3	Meadows and seeps (edges), upper montane coniferous forest. Wet meadow borders. 2315-2590 m. - Suitable habitat is present within small portions of the project - The species was not detected during botanical surveys - Wet areas are generally avoided during project activities - WLPZ buffers prescribed within the EIR will provided appropriate protection if populations are discovered within the project area. - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities

Short-leaved hulsea *Hulsea brevifolia*	-	-	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Granitic or volcanic soil of forest openings and road cuts. 1280-2990 m. - Suitable habitat is present within small portions of the project - The species was not detected during botanical surveys - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Munz's iris *Iris munzii*	-	-	1B.3	Cismontane woodland. Granitic moist sandy loam soil, often along streams. 335-765 m. - The project area is well above the known range of the species. - The species was not detected during botanical surveys - Wet areas are generally avoided during project activities - WLPZ buffers prescribed within the EIR will provided appropriate protection if populations are discovered within the project area. - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities.
Field ivesia *Ivesia campestris*	-	-	1B.2	This species prefers wet areas associated with higher elevation coniferous forests from approximately 6,000' -10,000' elevation. - Suitable habitat is present within small portions of the project - The species was not detected during botanical surveys - Wet areas are generally avoided during project activities - WLPZ buffers prescribed within the EIR will provided appropriate protection if populations are discovered within the project area. - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities.
Madera leptosiphon *Leptosiphon serrulatus*	-	-	1B.2	Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Dry slopes; often on decomposed granite in woodland. 80-1645 m. - Suitable habitat is present within small portions of the project - The species was not detected during botanical surveys - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities.
Congdon's lewisia *Lewisia congdonii*	-	R	1B.3	Chaparral,valley and foothill grassland, lower montane coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, upper montane coniferous forest. North exposures; in crevices on slopes among rocks. Granitic or metamorphic substrates. 605-2075 m. - Suitable habitat is present within small portions of the project - The species was not detected during botanical surveys

				- If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities.
Elongate copper moss *Mielichhoferia elongata*	-	-	4.3	Moss growing on very acidic, metamorphic rock or substrate; usually in higher portions in fens. Often on substrates naturally enriched with heavy metals (e.g. copper) such as mine tailings. 5-1085 m. - The project area is well above the known range of the species. - The species was not detected during botanical surveys - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Shevock's copper moss *Mielichhoferia shevockii*	-	-	1B.2	Moss on metamorphic rocks containing heavy metals; mesic sites. On rocks along roads, in same habitat as Mielichhoferia elongata. 365-1110 m. - The project area is well above the known range of the species. - The species was not detected during botanical surveys - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Purple mountain-parsley *Oreonana purpurascens*	-	-	1B.2	Subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, broadleafed upland forest. Open, metamorphic ridgetops in red fir forest. 2130-2865 m. - The specific habitat requirements for this species is absent from the project area. - The species was not identified during botanical survey. - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities.
Holzinger's orthotrichum moss *Orthotrichum holzingeri*	-	-	1B.3	Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland. Usually on rock in and along streams; rarely on tree limbs. 710-1860 m. - Suitable habitat is present within small portions of the project - The species was not detected during botanical surveys - Wet areas are generally avoided during project activities - WLPZ buffers prescribed within the EIR will provided appropriate protection if populations are discovered within the project area. - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities

Marble rockmat *Petrophytum caespitosum ssp. acuminatum*	-	-	1B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Limestone or granite. Rocky sites. 925-2290 m. - Suitable habitat is present within small portions of the project - The species was not detected during botanical surveys - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Robbins' pondweed *Potamogeton robbinsii*	-	-	2B.3	Marshes and swamps. Deep water, lakes. 1525-3495 m. - Suitable habitat is present within small portions of the project - The species was not detected during botanical surveys - Wet areas are generally avoided during project activities - WLPZ buffers prescribed within the EIR will provided appropriate protection if populations are discovered within the project area. - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Aromatic canyon gooseberry *Ribes menziesii var. ixoderme*	-	-	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. In forest openings. 655-1160 m. - The project area is well above the known range of the species. - The species was not detected during botanical surveys - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Sequoia gooseberry *Ribes tularense*	-	-	1B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. In sandy loam derived from granitics or deep clays. With Abies, Pinus, Ribes, etc. 1675-2105 m. - Suitable habitat is present within small portions of the project - The species was not detected during botanical surveys - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Tehipite Valley jewelflower Streptanthus fenestratus	-	-	1B.1	Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Granite gravels and dry open sandy areas. 1065-1750 m. - Suitable habitat is present within small portions of the project - The species was not detected during botanical surveys - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Flat-leaved bladderwort *Utricularia intermedia*	-	-	2B.2	Bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, vernal pools. Mesic meadows, lake margins, marshes, fens. 670-2655 m.

				- Suitable habitat is present within small portions of the project - The species was not detected during botanical surveys - Wet areas are generally avoided during project activities - WLPZ buffers prescribed within the EIR will provided appropriate protection if populations are discovered within the project area. - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Oval-leaved viburnum *Viburnum ellipticum*	-	-	2B.3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. 215-1400 m. - Suitable habitat is present within small portions of the project - The species was not detected during botanical surveys - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Grey-leaved violet *Viola pinetorum ssp. G-risea*	-	-	1B.2	Subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. Dry mountain peaks and slopes. 1580-3700 m. - Suitable habitat is within the action area however, WLPZs prescribed in the EIR and provided for this project will provide adequate protection for this species. - Species was not detected during botanical surveys. - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities

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

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact GEO-1: Result in Substantial Erosion or Loss of Topsoil	Impact Geo-1, 3.7	LTS	SPR GEO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, SPR HYD-3 SPR AQ- 3 SPR HYD- 4	Yes	LTS	☒

Project treatment would include mechanical treatment, manual treatment, and prescribed burning, which would result in vegetation removal and soil disturbance. Potential impacts related to soil erosion during implementation of the treatment project are within the scope of the of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the use of type of equipment, extent of vegetation removal, and intensity of prescribed burning proposed are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.						
Impact GEO-2: Increase Risk of Landslide	Impact Geo-2, 3.7	LTS	SPR GEO-3, 4, 7, 8, SPR AQ- 3	Yes	LTS	☒
The proposed treatment includes mechanical treatment and prescribed fire. Impacts of these treatments on the risk of landslide have been evaluated and are within the scope of the PEIR.						
Other Impacts to Geology, Soils, Paleontology, And Mineral Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to geology, soils, paleontology, and mineral resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR GEO-1 Suspend Disturbance during Heavy Precipitation: The project proponent will suspend mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and herbicide treatments if the National Weather Service forecast is a "chance" (30 percent or more) of rain within the next 24 hours. This SPR applies only to mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
SPR GEO-2 Limit High Ground Pressure Vehicles: The project proponent will limit heavy equipment that could cause soil disturbance or compaction to be driven through treatment areas when soils are wet and saturated to avoid compaction and/or damage to soil structure. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
No mechanical treatments shall be conducted on saturated soils. "Saturated soil conditions" means that soil and/or surface material pore spaces are filled with water to such an extent that runoff is likely to occur. Indicators of saturated soil conditions may include, but are not limited to: (1) areas of ponded water, (2) pumping of fines from the soil or road surfacing material during project activities, (3) loss of bearing strength resulting in the deflection of soil or road surfaces under a load, such as the creation of wheel ruts, (4) spinning or churning of wheels or tracks that produces a wet slurry, or (5) inadequate traction without blading wet soil or surfacing materials.			

SPR GEO-3 Stabilize Disturbed Soil Areas: The project proponent will stabilize soil disturbed during mechanical, prescribed herbivory treatments and prescribed burns that result in exposure of bare soil over 50 percent or more of the treatment area with mulch or equivalent immediately after treatment activities, to the maximum extent practicable, to minimize the potential for substantial sediment discharge. This SPR only applies to mechanical and prescribed herbivory treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
SPR GEO-4 Erosion Monitoring: The project proponent will inspect treatment areas for the proper implementation of erosion control SPRs and mitigations prior to the rainy season. This SPR applies only to mechanical and prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During-Post	CAL FIRE
SPR GEO-5 Drain Stormwater via Water Breaks: The project proponent will drain compacted and/or bare linear treatment areas capable of generating storm runoff via water breaks using the spacing and erosion control guidelines contained in Sections 914.6, 934.6, and 954.6(c) of the California Forest Practice Rules. This SPR applies only to mechanical, manual, and prescribed burn treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During-Post	CAL FIRE
SPR GEO-6 Minimize Burn Pile Size: The project proponent will not create burn piles that exceed 20 feet in length, width, or diameter, except when on landings, road surfaces, or on contour to minimize the spatial extent of soil damage. This SPR applies to mechanical, manual, and prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
SPR GEO-7 Minimize Erosion, Slope Restrictions for Heavy Equipment and Tractor Roads. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
Heavy equipment use shall be restricted on steep slopes pursuant to the following: (1) Heavy equipment shall be prohibited on slopes steeper than 65%, slopes steeper than 50% where the erosion hazard rating is high or extreme, and slopes steeper than 50% which lead without flattening to sufficiently dissipate water flow and trap sediment before it reaches a watercourse or lake. (2) On slopes between 50% and 65% where the erosion hazard rating is moderate, heavy equipment shall be limited to existing tractor roads that do not require reconstruction, or new tractor roads that have been flagged by an RPF or supervised designee prior to use.			

SPR GEO-8 Steep Slopes: The project proponent will require a Registered Professional Forester (RPF) or licensed geologist to evaluate treatment areas with slopes greater than 50 percent for unstable areas (areas with potential for landslide) and unstable soils (soil with moderate to high erosion hazard). This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and WUI fuel reduction, non-shaded fuel breaks, and ecological restoration treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
Slopes over 50% within the project area were evaluated by the RPF. No unstable areas are known to exist on slopes greater than 50%. Soils on slopes over 50% that have a moderate or high erosion hazard rating are not known to exist within the project area.			

EC-7: GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact GHG-1: Conflict with applicable plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs	Impact GHG-1, 3.8	LTS	SPR GHG- 1	Yes	LTS	☒
Use of vehicles and mechanical equipment and prescribed burning during treatments would result in GHG emissions. Consistency of treatments under the CalVTP with applicable plans, policies, and regulations aimed at reducing GHG emissions was examined in the PEIR. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						
Impact GHG-2: Generate Greenhouse Gas Emissions through Treatment Activities	Impact GHG-2, 3.8	PSU	SPR AQ- 3 MM GHG- 2	Yes	LTSM	☒
Use of vehicles and mechanical equipment and prescribed burning during initial and maintenance treatments would result in GHG emissions. The potential for treatments under the CalVTP to generate GHG emissions was examined in the PEIR. Generation of GHG emissions from the project treatments are within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis. With implementation of MM GHG-2 the impact will be less than significant.						
Other Impacts to related to Greenhouse Gases: Would the project result in other impacts related to greenhouse gases that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR GHG-1 Contribute to the AB 1504 Carbon Inventory Process: The project proponent of treatment projects subject to the AB 1504 process will provide all necessary data about the treatment that is needed by the U.S. Forest Service and FRAP to fulfill requirements of the AB 1504 carbon inventory, and to aid in the ongoing research about the long-term net change in carbon sequestration resulting from treatment activity. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
See attached GHG accounting worksheets.			
MM GHG-2. Implement GHG Emission Reduction Techniques During Prescribed Burns. The project proponent will document in the Burn Plan required pursuant to SPR AQ-3 which methods for reducing GHG emissions can feasibly be integrated into the treatment design.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE

EC-8: ENERGY

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact ENG-1: Result in Wasteful, Inefficient, or Unnecessary Consumption of Energy	Impact ENG-1, 3.9	LTS	N/A	Yes	LTS	☒
Use of vehicles and mechanical equipment during treatment would result in consumption of energy. Use of fossil fuels for equipment and vehicles was examined in the PEIR. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						
Other Impacts to Energy Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to energy resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

EC-9: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact HAZ-1: Create a Significant Health Hazard from the Use of Hazardous Materials	Impact HAZ-1, 3.10	LTS	SPR HAZ- 1	Yes	LTS	☒
Proposed treatments include mechanical treatment, manual treatment, and prescribed burning; these treatment activities would require the use of fuels and related accelerants, which are hazardous materials. CAL FIRE has an extensive maintenance program that ensures equipment used for CAL FIRE projects is well maintained and free of leaks. Fueling of equipment will occur primarily at local CAL FIRE stations. Refueling will occur on level ground away from Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						
Impact HAZ-2: Create a Significant Health Hazard from the Use of Herbicides	Impact HAZ-2, 3.10	LTS	SPR HAZ- 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	No	N/A	☒
No herbicide use is proposed.						
Impact HAZ-3: Expose the Public or Environment to Significant Hazards from Disturbance to Known Hazardous Material Sites	Impact HAZ-3, 3.10	PS	MM HAZ- 3	No	N/A	☒
This impact does not apply to the treatment project or because there are no known hazardous material sites in the project area.						
Other Impacts to Hazardous Materials, Public Health and Safety: Would the project result in other impacts to hazardous materials, public health and safety that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR HAZ-1 Maintain All Equipment: The project proponent will maintain all diesel- and gasoline-powered equipment per manufacturer's specifications, and in compliance with all state and federal emissions requirements. Maintenance records will be available for verification. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
Drip torch fuel mixtures (diesel/gasoline) used for implementation of prescribed fire will be pre-mixed off site, typically at the local CAL FIRE Fire Station and brought to the site. Drip torches will be inspected for leaks and put out of service or repaired as needed. Filling of drip torches will not occur near any watercourses or protection zones to watercourses.			
SPR HAZ-2 Require Spark Arrestors: This SPR applies only to manual treatment activities and all treatment types	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
CAL FIRE policy requires that no chainsaw shall be used that is not equipped with a spark arrester.			
SPR HAZ-3 Require Fire Extinguishers: The project proponent will require tree cutting crews to carry one fire extinguisher per chainsaw. Each vehicle would be equipped with one long-handled shovel and one axe or Pulaski consistent with PRC Section 4428. This SPR applies only to manual treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
SPR HAZ-4 Prohibit Smoking in Vegetated Areas. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
Smoking shall be confined to cleared landings and areas of bare soil at least three feet in diameter. Burning material shall be extinguished in such areas of bare soil before discarding.			
SPR HAZ-5 Spill Prevention and Response Plan: The project proponent or licensed Pest Control Advisor (PCA) will prepare a Spill Prevention and Response Plan (SPRP) prior to beginning any herbicide treatment activities to provide protection to onsite workers, the public, and the environment from accidental leaks or spills of herbicides, adjuvants, or other potential contaminants. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
SPR HAZ-6 Comply with Herbicide Application Regulations. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
SPR HAZ-7 Triple Rinse Herbicide Containers. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE

SPR HAZ-8 Minimize Herbicide Drift to Public Areas. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
SPR HAZ-9 Notification of Herbicide Use in the Vicinity of Public Areas. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
MM HAZ-3: Identify and Avoid Known Hazardous Waste Sites Prior to the start of vegetation treatment activities requiring soil disturbance (i.e., mechanical treatments) or prescribed burning, CAL FIRE and other project proponents will make reasonable efforts to check with the landowner or other entity with jurisdiction (e.g., California Department of Parks and Recreation) to determine if there are any sites known to have previously used, stored, or disposed of hazardous materials.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE

EC-10: HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact HYD-1: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through the Implementation of Prescribed Burning	Impact HYD-1, 3.11	LTS	SPR HYD- 4 SPR AQ- 3 SPR BIO- 4, 5 SPR GEO-4, 6 MM BIO- 3b	Yes	LTS	☒
Manual treatment and prescribed fire are proposed within the Watercourse and Lake Protection Zone (WLPZ). Low intensity fire will be allowed to back into the WLPZ. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						

Impact HYD-2: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through the Implementation of Manual or Mechanical Treatment Activities	Impact HYD-2, 3.11	LTS	SPR HYD- 1, 4, 5 SPR BIO- 1 SPR GEO- 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 SPR HAZ- 1, 5	Yes	LTS	☒
Equipment will be excluded from Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones. Equipment will operate within Equipment Limitation Zones only on skid trails that have been flagged and inspected by the RPF prior to use, and pre-designated equipment crossings that are dry at the time of use. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						
Impact HYD-3: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through Prescribed Herbivory	Impact HYD-3, 3.11	LTS	SPR HYD- 3	No	N/A	☒
No prescribed herbivory is proposed.						
Impact HYD-4: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through the Ground Application of Herbicides	Impact HYD-4, 3.11	LTS	SPR HYD- 5 SPR BIO- 4 SPR HAZ- 5, 7	No	N/A	☒
No herbicide application is proposed.						
Impact HYD-5: Substantially Alter the Existing Drainage Pattern of a Treatment Site or Area	Impact HYD-5, 3.11	LTS	SPR HYD- 4, 6 SPR GEO- 5	Yes	LTS	☒
Adherence to the measures described in SPR HYD-4 will prevent alterations to existing drainage patterns. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						
Other Impacts to Hydrology and Water Quality: Would the project result in other impacts to hydrology and water quality that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR HYD-1 Comply with Water Quality Regulations: Project proponents must also conduct proposed vegetation treatments in conformance with appropriate RWQCB timber, vegetation and land disturbance related Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and/or related Conditional Waivers of Waste Discharge Requirements (Waivers), and appropriate Basin Plan Prohibitions. Where these regulatory requirements differ, the most restrictive will apply. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
Per consultation with the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, the project is not required to be enrolled under the timber general order.			
SPR HYD-2 Avoid Construction of New Roads: The project proponent will not construct or reconstruct (i.e., cutting or filling involving less than 50 cubic yards/0.25 linear road miles) any new roads (including temporary roads). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
No road construction or reconstruction is proposed.			
SPR HYD-3 Water Quality Protections for Prescribed Herbivory: This SPR applies to prescribed herbivory treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
SPR HYD-4 Identify and Protect Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones: The project proponent will establish Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones (WLPZs) as defined in 14 CCR Section 916 .5 of the California Forest Practice Rules on either side of watercourses. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
A Class I lake and two Class I watercourses exist within the project area. Class I waters shall receive a Watercourse and Lake Protection Zone (WLPZ) buffer of 75 feet where side slopes average less than 30%, 100 feet where side slopes average between 30% and 50%, and 150 feet where side slopes average greater than 50%. There are six Class II watercourses within the project area. Class II watercourses shall receive a WLPZ buffer of 50 feet where side slopes average less than 30%, 75 feet where side slopes average between 30% and 50%, and 100 feet where side slopes average greater than 50%. There are 19 Class III watercourses within the project area. An Equipment Limitation Zone (ELZ) shall be established where heavy equipment use is planned adjacent to a Class III watercourse. The ELZ shall have a width of 25 feet where side slopes are less than 30%, and a width of 50 feet where side slopes are 30% or greater. Equipment use within the ELZ shall be limited to the following conditions: • Skid trails within the ELZ shall be inspected and flagged by the RPF prior to use. Areas of exposed soil shall be treated to the extent necessary to prevent the discharge of soil into the watercourse in amounts deleterious to the quality and beneficial uses of water.			

• Equipment crossings shall be limited to crossings that are dry at the time of use. Crossings will be inspected and flagged by the RPF prior to use. Existing crossings will be utilized wherever feasible. Approaches to crossings will be hydrologically disconnected and bare soil treated before October 15th of the year of use. If an equipment crossing is identified for use within the project area, notification will be made to the Department of Fish and Wildlife pursuant to Fish and Game Code §1602. There are four springs or wet areas within the project area. These shall be afforded protections on a site-specific basis. At a minimum, protection shall include an ELZ immediately surrounding the spring. Springs that are hydrologically connected shall be afforded Class II WLPZ protection as described above.			
SPR HYD-5 Protect Non-Target Vegetation and Special-status Species from Herbicides: This SPR applies to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
SPR HYD-6 Protect Existing Drainage Systems: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
Any drainage structures damaged during operations shall be repaired prior to October 15th of the year the damage occurred.			

EC-11: LAND USE AND PLANNING, POPULATION AND HOUSING

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact LU-1: Cause a Significant Environmental Impact Due to a Conflict with a Land Use Plan, Policy, or Regulation	Impact LU-1, 3.12	LTS	SPR AD-3, 9	No	N/A	☒
Impact LU-2: Induce Substantial Unplanned Population Growth	Impact LU-2, 3.12	LTS	N/A	No	N/A	☒
Other Impacts related to Land Use and Planning, Population and Housing: Would the project result in other impacts related to land use and planning, and population and housing that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

EC-12: NOISE

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact NOI-1: Result in a Substantial Short-Term Increase in Exterior Ambient Noise Levels During Treatment Implementation	Impact NOI-1, 3.13	LTS	SPR NOI- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 SPR AD- 3	Yes	LTS	☒
The project area is located in a rural area with few noise-sensitive receptors nearby. The potential for a substantial short-term increase in ambient noise levels was examined in the PEIR. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						
Impact NOI-2: Result in a Substantial Short-Term Increase in Truck-Generated SENL's During Treatment Activities	Impact NOI-2, 3.13	LTS	SPR NOI- 1	Yes	LTS	☒
This impact is consistent with the PEIR analysis. Project activities are within the scope of the PEIR.						
Other Impacts Related to Noise: Would the project result in other impacts related to noise that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR NOI-1 Limit Heavy Equipment Use to Daytime Hours: If the project proponent is not subject to local ordinances (e.g., CAL FIRE), it will adhere to the restrictions stated above or may elect to adhere to the restrictions identified by the local ordinance encompassing the treatment area. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
Per the Fresno County Code of Ordinances, 8.40.060: "The following activities shall be exempted from the provisions in this chapter… C. Noise sources associated with construction, provided such activities do not take place before six a.m. or after nine p.m. on any day except Saturday or Sunday, or before seven a.m. or after five p.m. on Saturday or Sunday."			
SPR NOI-2 Equipment Maintenance: All diesel- and gasoline-powered treatment equipment will be properly maintained and equipped with noise-reduction intake and exhaust mufflers and engine shrouds, in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations. This SPR applies to all activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE

Appropriate maintenance will occur off-site prior to activities. If maintenance is required during activities, the work will be done at a CALFIRE facility prior to the start of work that day.			
SPR NOI-3 Engine Shroud Closure: The project proponent will require that engine shrouds be closed during equipment operation. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
SPR NOI-4 Locate Staging Areas Away from Noise-Sensitive Land Uses. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
SPR NOI-5 Restrict Equipment Idle Time: The project proponent will require that all motorized equipment be shut down when not in use. Idling of equipment and haul trucks will be limited to 5 minutes. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
SPR NOI-6 Notify Nearby Off-Site Noise-Sensitive Receptors: For treatment activities utilizing heavy equipment, the project proponent will notify noise-sensitive receptors (e.g., residential land uses, schools, hospitals, places of worship) located within 1,500 feet of the treatment activity. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
Project location is not near noise-sensitive receptors such as schools, places of worship or hospitals but is adjacent to (within 1,500 feet) of residential land uses. Project activities will be no different than the noise associated with timberland management activities, which occur regularly in the area.			

EC-13: RECREATION

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact REC-1: Directly or Indirectly Disrupt Recreational Activities within Designated Recreation Areas	Impact REC-1, 3.14	LTS	SPR REC- 1	Yes	LTS	☒

The landowner's objective is to provide recreational opportunities for YMCA groups throughout the Central Valley. CAL FIRE and the landowner will coordinate project activities to avoid impacts to recreation. The project activities and impacts are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.						
Other Impacts to Recreation: Would the project result in other impacts to recreation that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR REC-1 Notify Recreational Users of Temporary Closures. If temporary closure of a recreation area or facility is required, the project proponent will work with the owner/manager to post notifications of the closure approximately 2 weeks prior to the commencement of the treatment activities. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE

EC-14: TRANSPORTATION

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact TRAN-1: Result in temporary traffic operations impacts by conflicting with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing roadway facilities or prolonged road closures	Impact TRAN-1, 3.15	LTS	SPR TRAN- 1 SPR AD- 3	Yes	LTS	☒
Treatments will temporarily increase vehicular traffic along State Route 180. The potential for a temporary increase in traffic to conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing roadway facilities or prolonged road closures was examined in the PEIR. The proposed treatment project would be short-term, and temporary increases in traffic related to treatments are within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						
Impact TRAN-2: Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature or incompatible uses	Impact TRAN-2, 3.15	LTS	SPR TRAN- 1 SPR AD-3	Yes	LTS	☒

Treatments would not require the construction or alteration of any roadways. However, smoke generated during burning operations could potentially affect visibility along road ways for short periods of time. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						
Impact TRAN-3: Result in a net increase in VMT for the proposed CalVTP	Impact TRAN-3, 3.15	PSU	MM AQ- 1	Yes	PSU	☒
Treatments could temporarily increase vehicle miles travelled for a short period as equipment enters the project location. It is not likely that traffic will increase beyond what is normal for the local area. This impact was identified as potentially significant and unavoidable in the PEIR because implementation of the CalVTP could result in a net increase in VMT. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						
Other Impacts to Transportation: Would the project result in other impacts to transportation that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR TRAN-1 Implement Traffic Control during Treatments: Prior to initiating vegetation treatment activities the project proponent will work with the agency(ies) with jurisdiction over affected roadways to determine if a Traffic Management Plan (TMP) is needed. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
Traffic will not be increased beyond what is normal for the local area. Signs will be placed on roads to advise motorists of slow vehicles entering and exiting the roadway. Signs will be placed along the road way to advise of smoke conditions during prescribed fire activities.			

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

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact UTIL-1: Result in Physical Impacts Associated with Provision of Sufficient Water Supplies, Including Related Infrastructure Needs	Impact UTL-1, 3.16	LTS	N/A	Yes	LTS	☒

Fire engines and water tenders will fill their tanks off-site prior to entering the project area. In the event of an emergency where more water is needed, water will likely both be taken from the landowner's infrastructure or the lake and also brought to the project area from off-site. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						
Impact UTIL-2: Generate Solid Waste in Excess of State Standards or Exceed Local Infrastructure Capacity	Impact UTL-2, 3.16	SU	SPR UTIL- 1	Yes	LTS	☒
For the proposed treatment project, no biomass would be hauled off-site; therefore, there is no potential to exceed the capacity of existing infrastructure. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						
Impact UTIL-3: Comply with Federal, State, and Local Management and Reduction Goals, Statutes, and Regulations Related to Solid Waste	Impact UTL-3, 3.16	LTS	SPR UTIL- 1	Yes	LTS	☒
Solid waste in the form of biomass generated by project activities will not leave the project boundaries. It will be disposed of on-site by piling and burning, chipping, or lop and scatter. Compliance with federal, state, and local management and reduction goals, statutes, and regulations related to solid waste was examined in the PEIR. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						
Other Impacts to Public Services, Utilities, and Service Systems: Would the project result in other impacts to public services, utilities, and service systems that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

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

EC-16: WILDFIRE

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact WIL-1: Substantially Exacerbate Fire Risk and Expose People to Uncontrolled Spread of a Wildfire	Impact WIL-1, 3-17	LTS	SPR HAZ-2, 3, 4	Yes	LTS	☒
Increased wildfire risk as a result of the proposed project was examined in the PEIR. Increased wildfire risk associated with prescribed burning and use of heavy equipment in vegetated areas are within the scope of the of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						
Impact WIL-2: Expose People or Structures to Substantial Risks Related to Post-Fire Flooding or Landslides	Impact WIL-2, 3-17	LTS	SPR AQ- 3 SPR GEO-3, 4, 5, 8	No	N/A	☒
Potential for post-fire landslides was examined in the PEIR. Low Intensity prescribed fire will reduce the potential for high severity or uncontrolled fires which may result in soil hydrophobicity or increased landslide potential. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						
Other Impacts related to Wildfire: Would the project result in other impacts related to wildfire that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

EC-17: ADMINISTRATIVE STANDARD PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR AD-1 Project Proponent Coordination: For treatments coordinated with CAL FIRE, CAL FIRE would meet with the project proponent to discuss all natural and environmental resources that must be protected using SPRs and any applicable mitigation measures; identify any sensitive resources onsite; and discuss resource protection measures. For any prescribed burn treatments, CAL FIRE would also discuss the details of the burn plan in the incident action plan (IAP). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE

SPR AD-2 Delineate Protected Resources: The project proponent will clearly define the boundaries of the treatment area and protected resources on maps for the treatment area and with highly-visible flagging or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway) prior to beginning any treatment to avoid disturbing the resource. "Protected Resources" refers to environmentally sensitive places within or adjacent to the treatment areas that would be avoided or protected to the extent feasible during planned treatment activities to sustain their natural qualities and processes. This work will be performed by a qualified person, as defined for the specific resource (e.g., qualified Registered Professional Forester or biologist). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
SPR AD-3 Consistency with Local Plans, Policies, and Ordinances: The project proponent would design and implement the treatment in a manner that is consistent with applicable local plans (e.g., general plans, Community Wildfire Protection Plans, CAL FIRE Unit Fire Plans), policies, and ordinances to the extent the project is subject to them. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
SPR AD-4 Public Notifications for Prescribed Burning: At least three days prior to the commencement of prescribed burning operations, the project proponent would: 1) post signs along the closest public roadway to the treatment area describing the activity and timing, and requesting persons in the area to contact a designated representative of the project proponent (contact information would be provided with the notice) if they have questions or smoke concerns; 2) publish a public interest notification in a local newspapers or other widely distributed media source describing the activity, timing, and contact information; 3) send the local county supervisor and county administrative officer (or equivalent official responsible for distribution of public information) a notification letter describing the activity, its necessity, timing, and measures being taken to protect the environment and prevent prescribed burn escape. This SPR applies only to prescribed burn treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
SPR AD-5 Maintain Site Cleanliness: If trash receptacles are used on-site, the project proponent will use fully covered trash receptacles with secure lids (wildlife proof) to contain all food, food scraps, food wrappers, beverages, and other worker generated miscellaneous trash. Remove all temporary non-biodegradable flagging, trash, debris, and barriers from the project site upon completion of project activities. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During-Post	CAL FIRE

SPR AD-6 Public Notifications for Treatment Projects. One to three days prior to the commencement of a treatment activity, the project proponent would post signs in a conspicuous location near the treatment area describing the activity and timing, and requesting persons in the area to contact a designated representative of the project proponent (contact information would be provided with the notice) if they have questions or concerns. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance. Prescribed burning is subject to the additional notification requirements of SPR AD-4.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
SPR AD-7 Provide Information on Proposed, Approved, and Completed Treatment Projects. For any vegetation treatment project using the CalVTP PEIR for CEQA compliance, the project proponent will provide the information listed below to the Board or CAL FIRE during the proposed, approved, and completed stages of the project. The Board or CAL FIRE will make this information available to the public via an online database or other mechanism. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During-Post	CAL FIRE
SPR AD-8 Request Access for Post-Treatment Assessment. For CAL FIRE projects, during contract development, CAL FIRE would include access to the treated area over a prescribed period (usually up to three years) to assess treatment effectiveness in achieving desired fuel conditions and other CalVTP objectives as well as any necessary maintenance, as a contract term for consideration by the landowner. For public landowners, access to the treated area over a prescribed period would be a requirement of the executed contract. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Post	CAL FIRE
SPR AD-9. Obtain a Coastal Development Permit for Proposed Treatment Within the Coastal Zone Where Required. When planning a treatment project within the Coastal Zone, the project proponent would contact the local Coastal Commission district office, or applicable local government to determine if the project area is within the jurisdiction of the Coastal Commission, a local government with a certified Local Coastal Program (LCP), or both. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE

EC-18: MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

Discussion

No additional comments.

Additional information:

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

☒ Vicinity map on a USGS quad map (SPR AD-2)

- ☒ Subsequent activity location on Treatable Landscape & Ecoregions Map (see treatable landscape map)
- ☒ Parcel map with APN's covering all ownerships within subsequent activity area (see ownership map)
- ☒ Soil survey map of subsequent activity area (see soils map)

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

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

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

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

☒ Biological review/surveys (EC-5)

- ☒ CNDDB Records Search
- ☒ Biologist Consultation/Notification
- ☒ Water Quality consultation
- ☐ Consult Attachment C (and Cal VTP Appendix BIO-3)

☐ Biological Compensation Plan (MM BIO-1c, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2f, 3b, 3c,) – **not applicable**

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

- ☐ Air Quality consultations

DELIVERABLES POST APPROVAL

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