Purisima Ridge Fuel Break Project
Project ID: 2021-9

Prepared by:

County of Santa Barbara Fire Department

Vegetation Management Section
4410 Cathedral Oaks Road
Santa Barbara, California 93110
Contact: Ann Marx

With assistance from:

DUDEK
621 Chapala Street
Santa Barbara, California 93101
Contact: Michael Huff

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CalVTP	California Vegetation Treatment Program
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHRIS	California Historic Resources Information Center
ESA	federal Endangered Species Act
GHG	greenhouse gas
MM	mitigation measure
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
PEIR	Program Environmental Impact Report
PSA	Project-Specific Analysis
SBC Fire	Santa Barbara County Fire Department
SENL	single event noise level
SLF	Sacred Land Files
SPR	standard project requirement
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
VAFB	Vandenberg Air Force Base
VMT	vehicle miles traveled
WLPZ	Watercourse and Lake Protection Zone
WUI	Wildland Urban Interface

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1 Introduction

Santa Barbara County Fire Department (SBC Fire; project proponent) proposes to conduct vegetation treatment activities within an approximately 598-acre area to reduce wildfire risk and achieve other forest health benefits. The proposed Purisima Ridge Fuel Break Project (Project ID 2021-9) (project) is a proposed extension of an existing ridgeline fuel break from Vandenberg Air Force Base (VAFB) property. The project site is approximately 16 miles and runs from VAFB property east along La Purisima ridge to Canada De Santa Ynez Canyon (project site) within private property in unincorporated Santa Barbara County (see Figure 1, Project Location, and Figure 2, Project Site).

SBC Fire is a "Contract County" with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE). As a Contract County, SBC Fire protects 670,677 acres of State Responsibility Area, while CAL FIRE provides funding for services (SBC Fire 2021a). The project is grant funded through CAL FIRE's California Climate Investments Fire Prevention Grant Program. SBC Fire would administer the grant and allocate funds to implement the proposed vegetation treatments and related work.

1.1 California Environmental Quality Act

Serving as the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), SBC Fire must comply with CEQA prior to implementing the proposed vegetation treatment activities. SBC Fire has evaluated the proposed treatments for CEQA compliance as later activities covered by CAL FIRE's California Vegetation Treatment Program (CalVTP) Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR), using the Project-Specific Analysis (PSA) checklist herein. Consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15168(c)(2), if the potential environmental impacts of a proposed vegetation treatment project are determined to be covered by the environmental impacts analyzed in the PEIR, the project may be approved using a finding that the project is within the scope of the PEIR. Such a finding would constitute CEQA compliance under the PEIR. The PEIR identified the range of environmental impacts associated with vegetation treatment projects and required implementation of standard project requirements (SPRs) and mitigation measures (MMs) to address and minimize these impacts. In accordance with the PEIR, all relevant SPRs and MMs would be incorporated into the project. Under CEQA, no additional review is required for a project that is consistent with the PEIR.

The PEIR is available for public review at https://bof.fire.ca.gov/projects-and-programs/calvtp/peir-certification/.

1.2 Purpose of the Project-Specific Analysis/Addendum

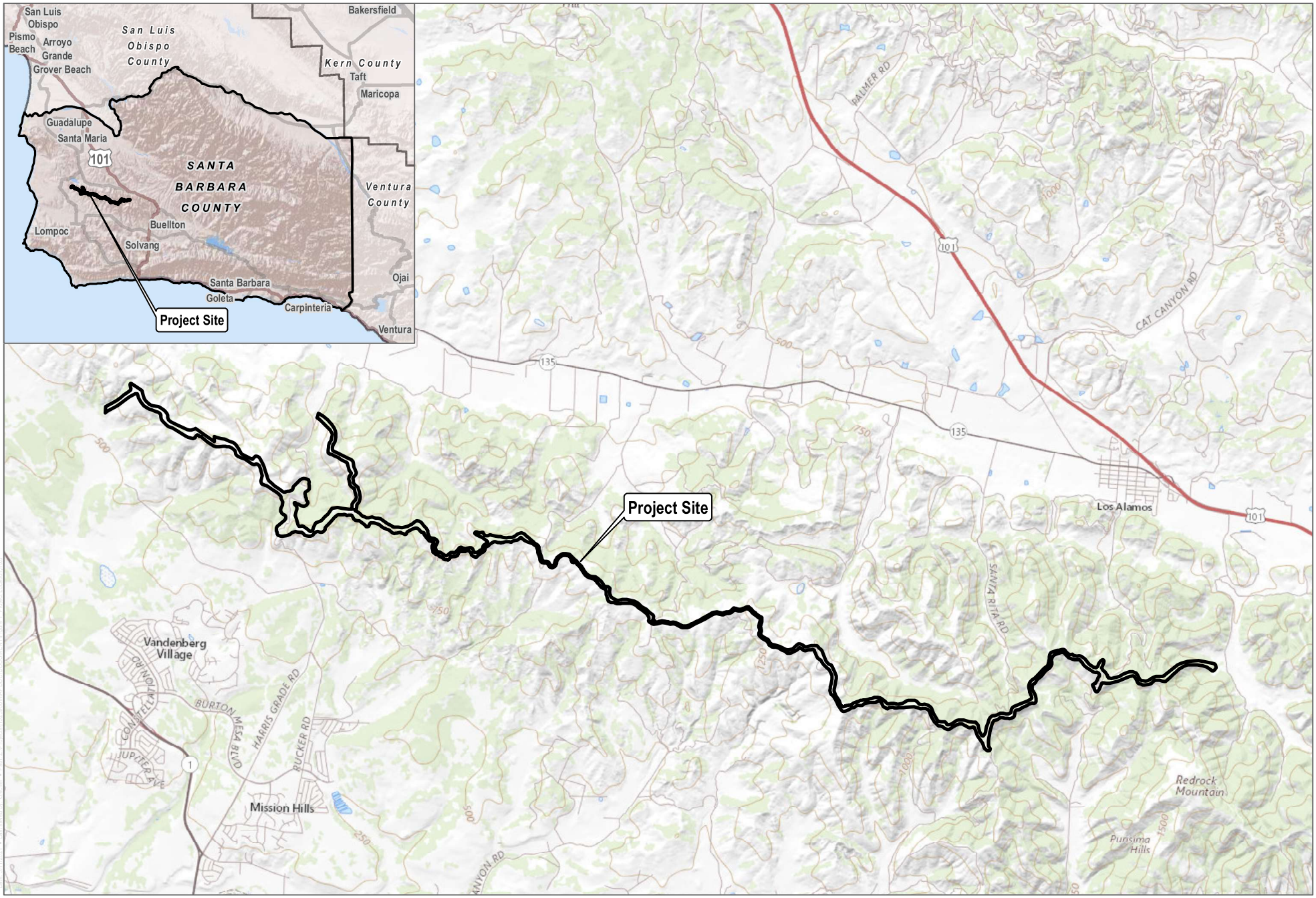
This document serves as a PSA to evaluate whether the proposed project is within the scope of the CalVTP PEIR. Proposed treatment projects qualifying as within the scope of the PEIR must be consistent with the treatment types and treatment activities covered in the CalVTP and the geographic extent of the CalVTP treatable landscape. As further discussed in Section 2, Project Description, the proposed treatment types and treatment activities are consistent with the CalVTP PEIR. Figures 3A through 3C present the proposed treatment activities within the project site. Approximately 437 acres of the proposed treatment areas are located within the CalVTP treatable landscape, while approximately 161 acres of the proposed treatment areas extend outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape. However, these areas are dispersed in small sections of treatment areas (see Figures 4A through 4C, CalVTP Treatment Areas). The project contains proposed treatment areas within and outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape due to the method by which the CalVTP treatable landscape was digitally modeled and the resulting degree of mapping resolution. The CalVTP

treatable landscape was modeled using desktop applications to exclude certain vegetation types (e.g., wetlands), apply buffers around geographic and topographic features, and demarcate jurisdictional boundaries (e.g., State Responsibility Area and Local Responsibility Area), which resulted in some disjointed and scattered treatable landscape areas. However, if the areas of the proposed project outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape have essentially the same, or substantially similar, landscape conditions and vegetation cover as the adjacent areas within the treatable landscape, the environmental analysis in the PEIR would be applicable.

Consistent with CEQA Section 21166 and CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162, 15163, 15164, and 15168, an Addendum to an EIR would be appropriate where a previously certified EIR has been prepared and some changes or revisions to the project are proposed, or the circumstances surrounding the project have changed, but none of the changes or revisions would result in new or substantially more severe significant environmental impacts. For the proposed project, the inclusion of areas outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape represent a revision or change to the project.

The PSA checklist (see Section 3, Project-Specific Analysis) includes the criteria to support an Addendum to the CalVTP PEIR for the inclusion of proposed treatment areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape. The checklist evaluates each environmental resource area in terms of whether the proposed project, including the "changed condition" of additional geographic area, would result in significant impacts that would be substantially more severe than those covered in the PEIR and/or would result in any new impacts that were not covered in the PEIR. This document serves as both a PSA and an Addendum to the CalVTP PEIR for analysis under CEQA for the proposed project.

The project-specific mitigation monitoring and reporting program, which identifies the CalVTP SPRs and MMs applicable to the proposed project, is included as Attachment A. The SPRs identified in Attachment A have been incorporated into the proposed vegetation treatments as a standard part of treatment design and implementation.



SOURCE: USGS National Map

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FIGURE 1

Project Location

Project Specific Analysis for the Purisima Ridge Fuel Break

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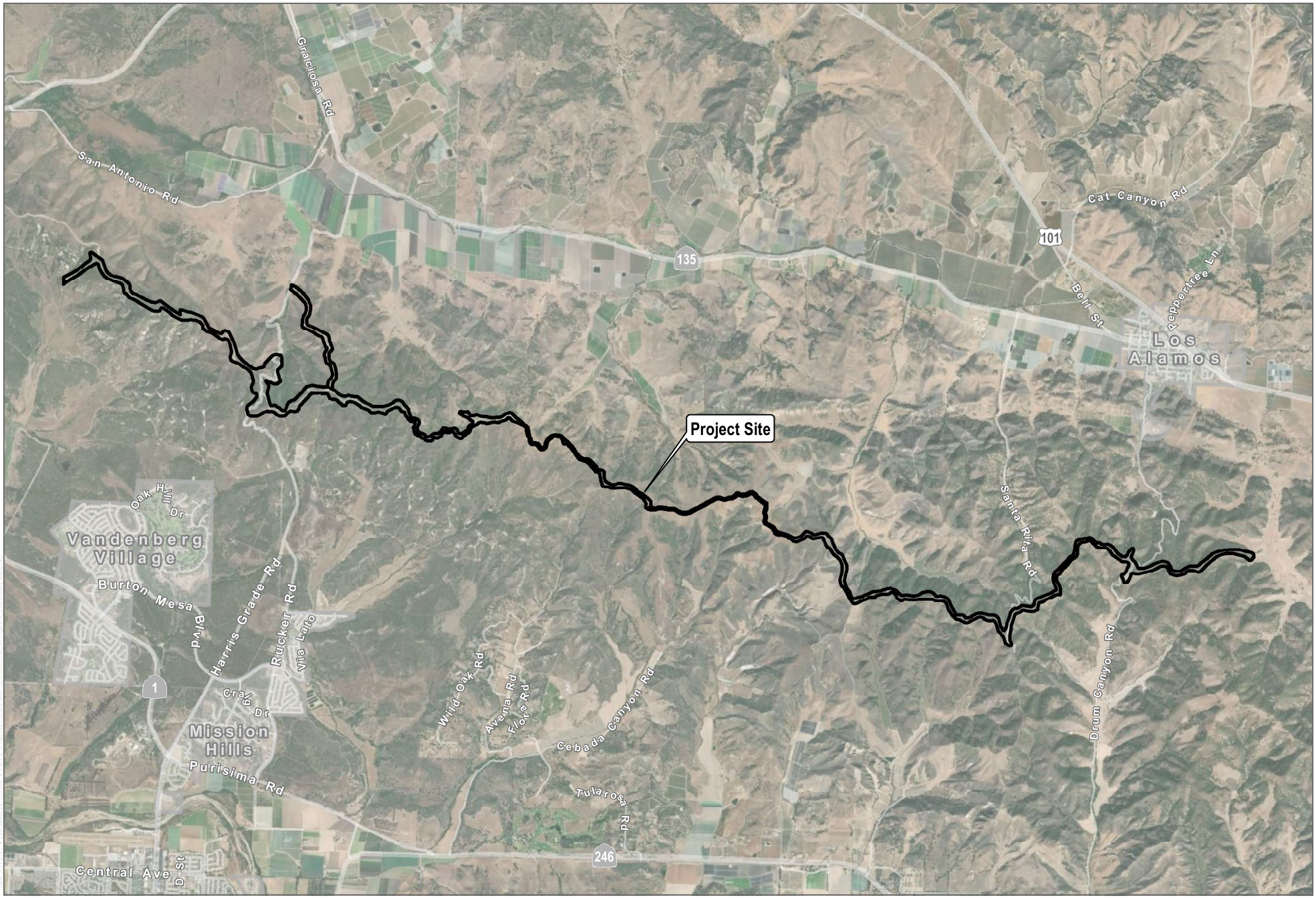

SOURCE: ESRI World Imagery

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0 0.5 1 Miles

FIGURE 2

Project Site

Project Specific Analysis for the Purisima Ridge Fuel Break

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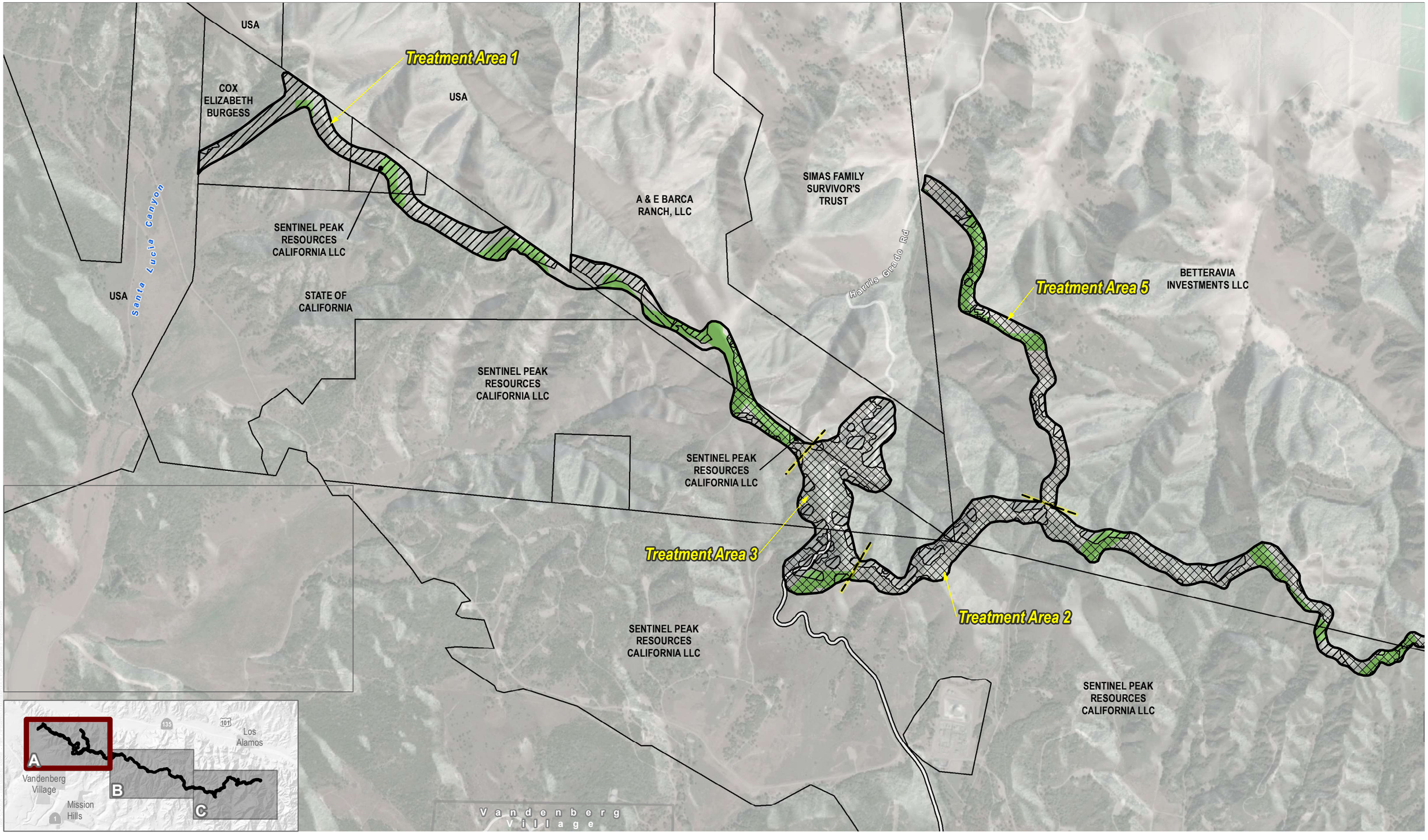

SOURCE: ESRI World Imagery, Santa Barbara County Fire

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FIGURE 3A

Proposed Project

Project Specific Analysis for the Purisima Ridge Fuel Break

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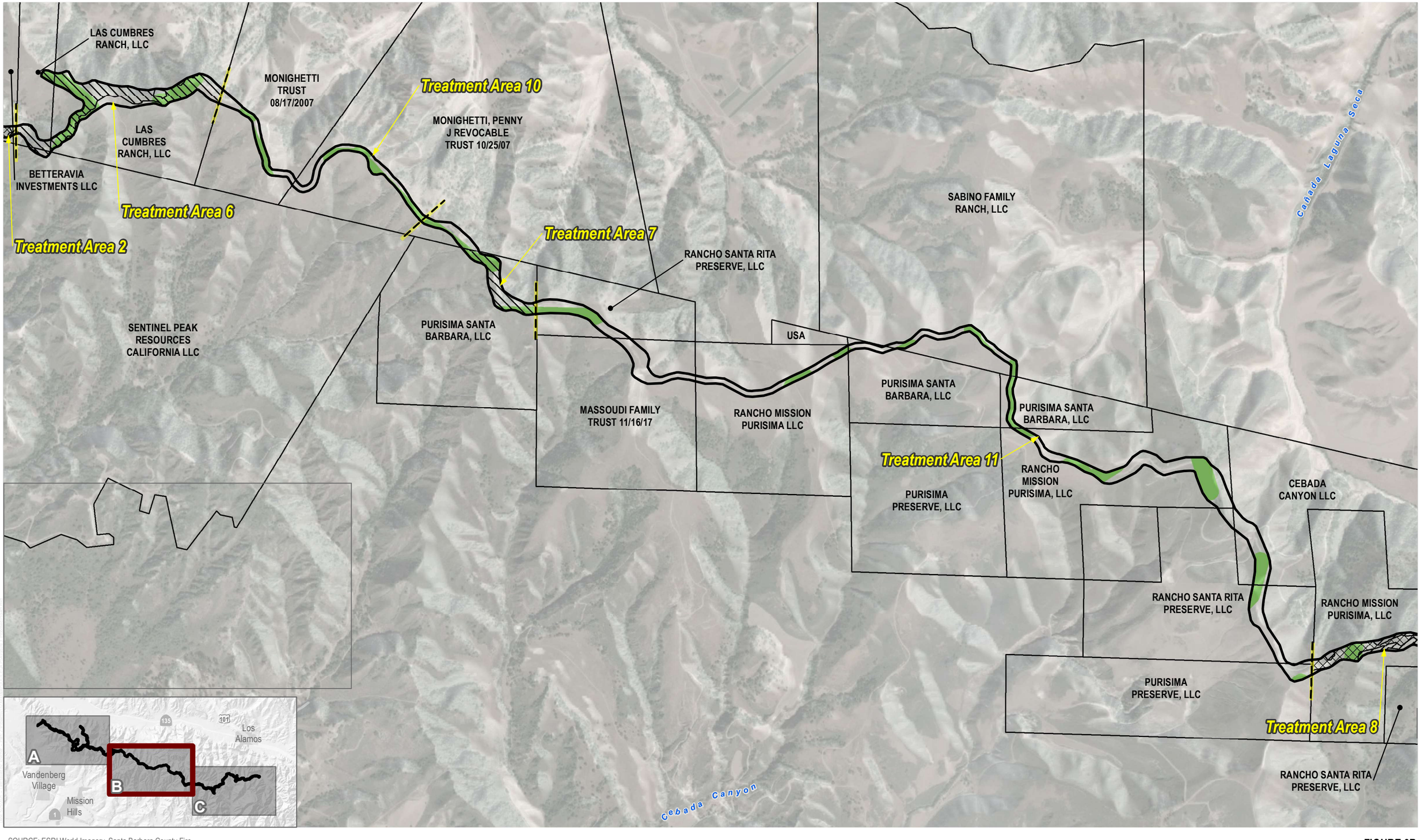

SOURCE: ESRI World Imagery, Santa Barbara County Fire

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0 750 1,500 Feet

FIGURE 3B

Proposed Project

Project Specific Analysis for the Purisima Ridge Fuel Break

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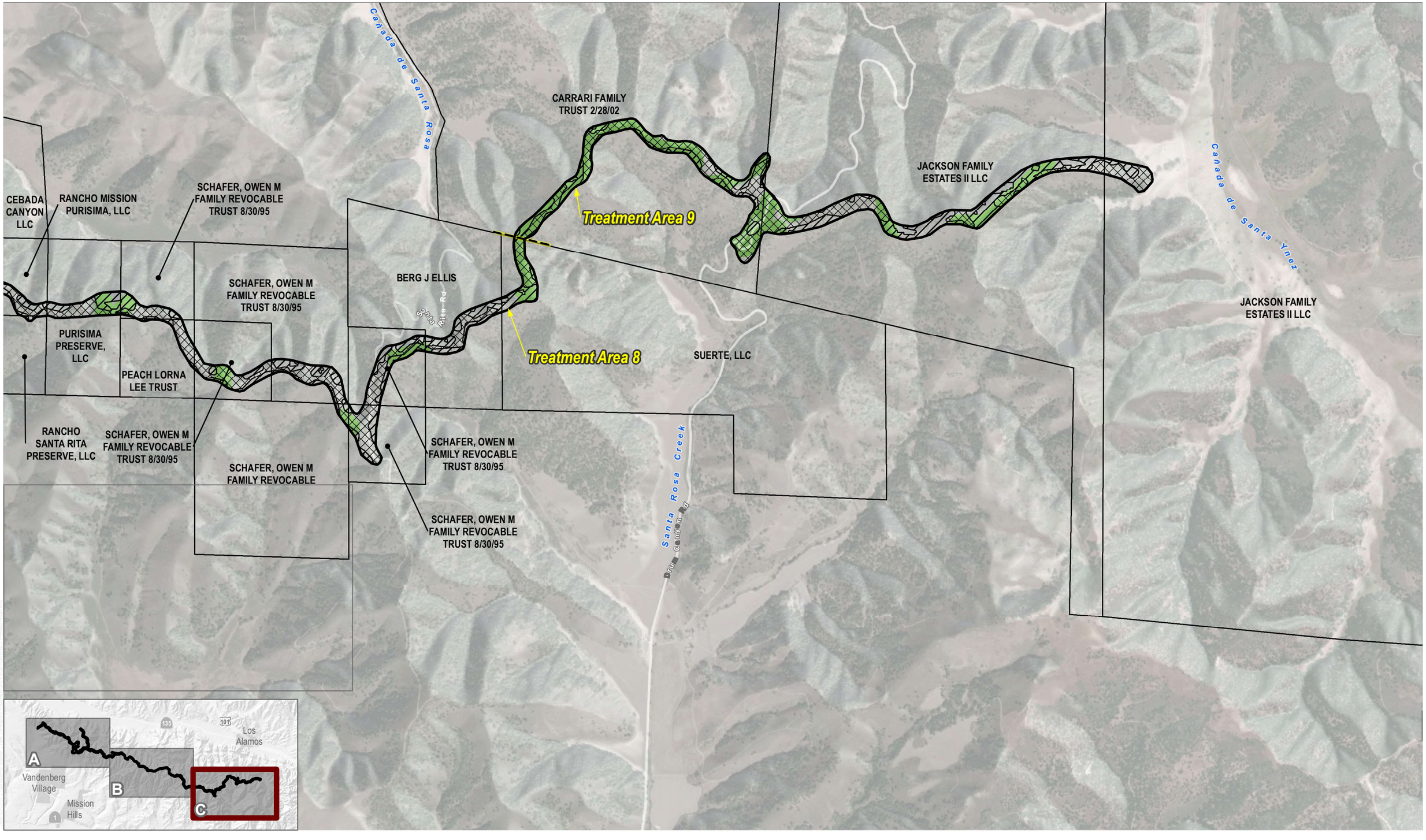

SOURCE: ESRI World Imagery, Santa Barbara County Fire

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0 750 1,500 Feet

FIGURE 3C

Proposed Project

Project Specific Analysis for the Purisima Ridge Fuel Break

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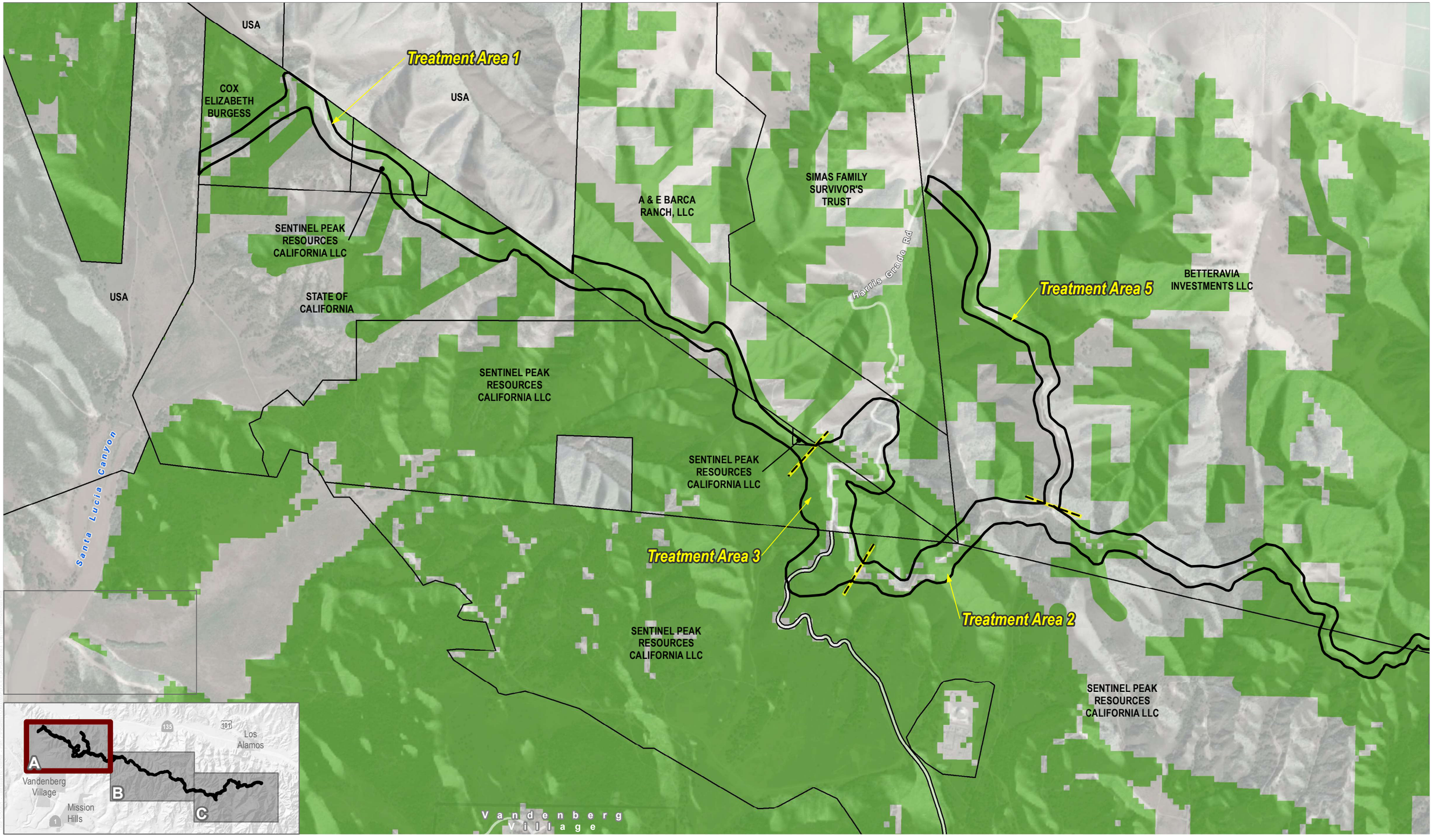

SOURCE: ESRI World Imagery, USGS

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0 750 1,500 Feet

FIGURE 4A

CalVTP Treatment Areas

Project Specific Analysis for the Purisima Ridge Fuel Break

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LAS CUMBRES RANCH, LLC

MONIGHETTI TRUST 08/17/2007

Treatment Area 10

MONIGHETTI, PENNY J REVOCABLE TRUST 10/25/07

LAS CUMBRES RANCH, LLC

BETTERAVIA INVESTMENTS LLC

Treatment Area 6

Treatment Area 2

Treatment Area 7

RANCHO SANTA RITA PRESERVE, LLC

SABINO FAMILY RANCH, LLC

Cañada Laguna Seca

SENTINEL PEAK RESOURCES CALIFORNIA LLC

PURISIMA SANTA BARBARA, LLC

USA

MASSOUDI FAMILY TRUST 11/16/17

RANCHO MISSION PURISIMA LLC

PURISIMA SANTA BARBARA, LLC

PURISIMA SANTA BARBARA, LLC

Treatment Area 11

RANCHO MISSION PURISIMA, LLC

PURISIMA PRESERVE, LLC

CEBADA CANYON LLC

RANCHO SANTA RITA PRESERVE, LLC

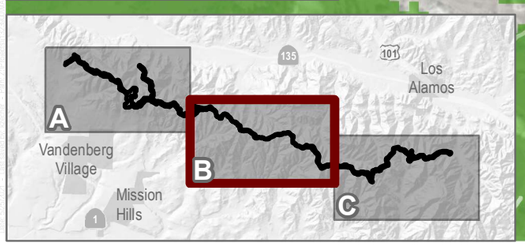
RANCHO MISSION PURISIMA, LLC

PURISIMA PRESERVE, LLC

Treatment Area 8

RANCHO SANTA RITA PRESERVE, LLC

Cebada Canyon



SOURCE: ESRI World Imagery, USGS

DUDEK

0 750 1,500 Feet

FIGURE 4B

CalVTP Treatment Areas

Project Specific Analysis for the Purisima Ridge Fuel Break

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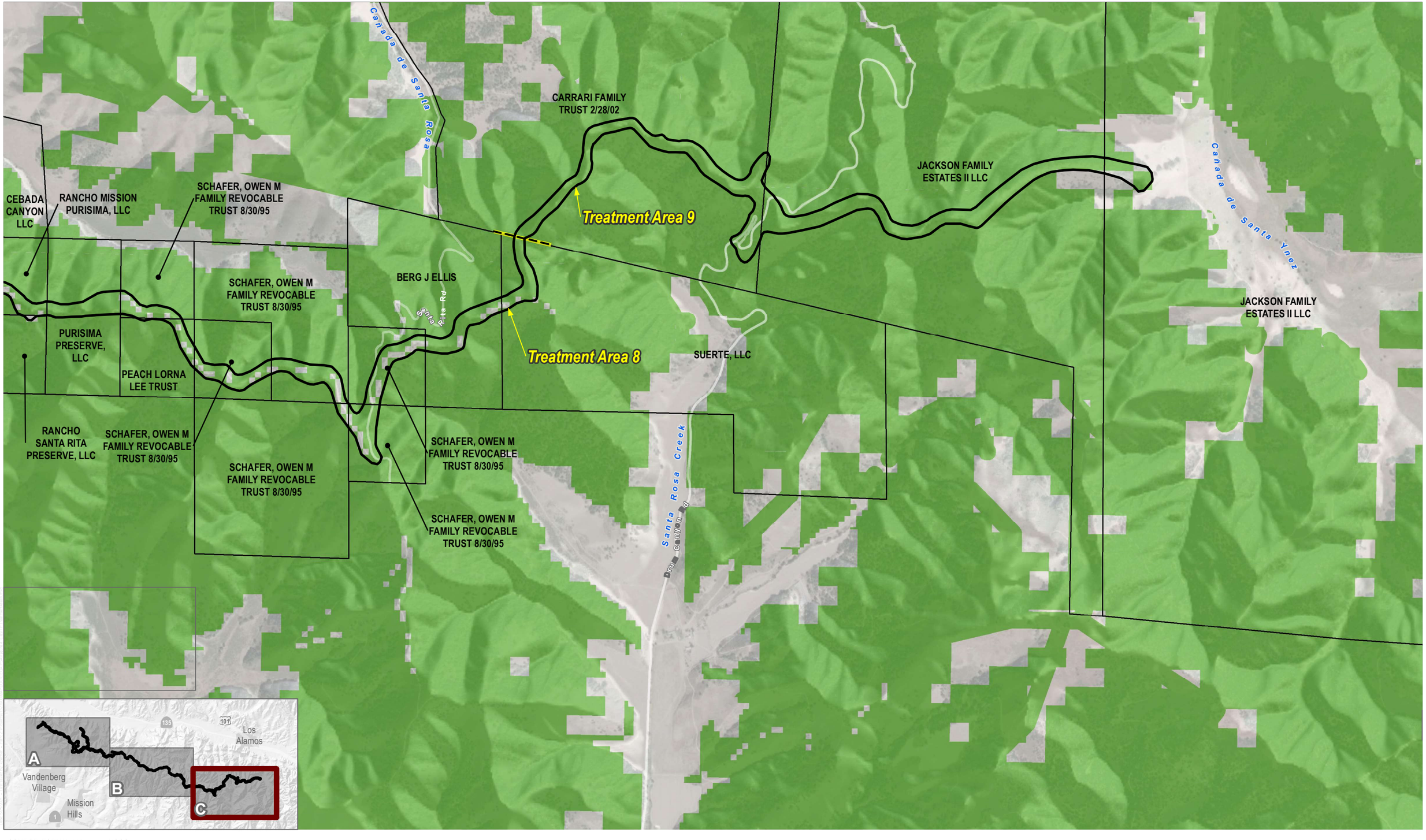

SOURCE: ESRI World Imagery, USGS

DUDEK

0 750 1,500 Feet

FIGURE 4C

CalVTP Treatment Areas

Project Specific Analysis for the Purisima Ridge Fuel Break

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2 Project Description

SBC Fire proposes to conduct vegetation treatment activities along La Purisima ridge to reduce flammable vegetation, improve environmental conditions (e.g., forest health), and provide a strategic location between Los Alamos Valley and the City of Lompoc where firefighting ground and air resources can gain access and provide firefighters the ability to safely reduce the intensity of, slow down, or stop the spread of a wildfire that may occur on either side of the ridge. This would be achieved by reducing, thinning, or removing old age class fuel and dead/downed 1,000-hour fuels (bishop pine and oaks) for a width of 30 to 300 feet along the ridgeline. Vegetation treatments will be implemented using hand crews, mechanical equipment (mastication), and prescribed burning.

The project site consists of an approximately 598-acre area, which comprises approximately 486 acres identified for the proposed treatments, as well as approximately 112 acres of "No Work" zones. No Work zones are identified areas where treatments would not be implemented due to operational considerations, environmental constraints, or avoidance of sensitive resources, including buffers for cultural sites, presence of sensitive species or habitat, steep slopes, and road limitations. Manual treatment activities would be implemented on approximately 226 acres and mechanical treatment activities would be implemented on approximately 260 acres.

Project Location

The project site is approximately 16 miles and runs from VAFB property east along La Purisima ridge to Canada De Santa Ynez Canyon within private property in unincorporated Santa Barbara County (see Figure 1 and Figure 2). The project site is surrounded by VAFB to the west; Burton Mesa Ecological Reserve, open space, and oil fields to the south; private, undeveloped land and agricultural fields to the north; and private, undeveloped land to the east. The City of Lompoc is located approximately 3 miles south and the City of Los Alamos is located approximately 0.6 miles north of the project site.

Access

Project employees and transport of equipment would utilize Highway 101, Highway 246, and Harris Grade Road before reaching private dirt access roads. An existing dirt road that traverses the project site along La Purisima ridge would be used for site access and no new roads are proposed. However, some road maintenance would be required to achieve adequate site access, including using a grader and/or dozer. Road maintenance has been included as part of the project analyzed herein. The ridgeline road can be accessed from several private ranch and VAFB dirt access roads located in canyons to the north and south of the project site. Private access agreements are required to utilize these roads and implement treatment activities. SBC Fire has corresponded with property owners regarding site access and will obtain all access agreements prior to initiating treatment activities on each property.

Biomass Disposal

The biomass generated by the proposed vegetation treatments would be disposed of by chipping and spreading on site no more than 6 inches thick or stacking for pile burning (Treatment Areas 2, 3 and 5) when conditions are appropriate.

Equipment and Crews

The proposed project includes manual, mechanical, and prescribed burning treatment types, as further described in Section 2.1. Equipment needed to implement manual treatments would include hand tools and hand-operated

tools, such as chainsaws. An SBC Fire 20-person fuels crew and a 20-person fire crew would implement manual treatment activities. Masticators and chippers would be used to assist with manual treatments and would be staged on the existing access road or outside of steep slope areas. For mechanical treatments, the project would use 20-person hand crews and a track boomed masticator, a chipper, and a dozer or grader for road maintenance. A private contractor would be hired for the mechanical mastication work during Phases 2, 3, and 5, in addition to an SBC Fire masticator and operator that would be used during all phases that include mechanical work. Additionally, a dozer and/or grader would be used for all road maintenance. A drip torch or Terra Torch would be used during pile burning.

Project Schedule

Implementation of the project would occur over an approximately 11-month period, beginning in spring 2021 and ending in spring 2022, as shown in Table 1. The project timeline below is an estimate based on the timing constraints of the CAL FIRE grant that is funding the project. As such, the project timeline shown below assumes all treatment activities would be completed within the grant period, which ends in March 2022. If access agreements are not obtained from all property owners during the grant period, treatment activities on such properties would be phased to a later date.

Table 1. Project Schedule

Project Information				Cal VTP Treatments		
Treatment Area	*Acreage*	*Parcels*	*Property Owner*	*Treatment Type*	*Treatment Activities*	*Timing of CalVTP Treatments*
1	96.4	099-010-008 099-010-054 099-010-055 099-010-051 099-010-056	Burgess,Sentinel Peak Resources, Burton Mesa Ecological Reserve, Barca Ranch	Fuel Break	Manual	4/2021–7/2021
					Mechanical	10/2021–12/2021
					—	—
2	91.3	099-010-051 099-010-056 097-360-012 099-010-049	Barca Ranch, Sentinel Peak Resources, Betteravia Investments	Fuel Break	Manual	4/2021–8/2021
					Mechanical	4/2021–8/2021
					Prescribed Burn (Piles)	11/2021–3/2022
3	75.5	099-010-056 099-010-051 097-350-018	Sentinel Peak Resources, Barca Ranch	Fuel Break	Manual	8/2021–10/2021
					Mechanical	8/2021–10/2021
					Prescribed Burn (Piles)	11/2021–3/2022
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	40	099-010-049	Betteravia Investments	Fuel Break	Manual	6/2021–8/2021
					Mechanical	6/2021–8/2021
					Prescribed Burn (Piles)	11/2021–3/2022

Table 1. Project Schedule

Project Information				Cal VTP Treatments		
Treatment Area	*Acreage*	*Parcels*	*Property Owner*	*Treatment Type*	*Treatment Activities*	*Timing of CalVTP Treatments*
6	28.5	099-010-018	Las Cumbres Ranch	Fuel Break	Manual	6/2021–9/2021
7	8.5	099-060-023	Sweeney	Fuel Break	Manual	10/20/2021
8	87	099-070-024 099-070-007 099-070-039 099-070-037 099-070-008 099-070-009 099-070-026 099-070-029 099-070-027 099-070-041 099-070-012 099-080-001	Sweeney, Peach Trust,Berg, Schafer	Fuel Break	Manual	1/2022 - 3/2022
					Mechanical	1/2022 - 3/2022
9	82.7	099-030-059 099-050-014	Carrari, Jackson	Fuel Break	Manual	1/2022–3/2022
					Mechanical	1/2022–3/2022
10	17.3	099-010-045 099-010-044	Monighetti	N/A	No Work	N/A
11	69.7	099-060-032 099-060-033 099-060-034 099-060-026 099-030-062 099-070-033 099-070-032 099-070-035 099-070-004 099-070-034	Sweeney, Massoudi, Sabino Family Ranch	N/A	No Work	N/A
Total	**598 acres**	—	—	—	—	**4/2021–3/2022**

2.1 Treatment Description

As shown in Figures 3A through 3C, Proposed Project, the project is comprised of 10 treatment areas. Treatment areas were identified due to varying conditions and to allow versatility of project implementation based on site-specific requirements and conditions. Note that Treatment Area 4 has been eliminated from the proposed project; however, to retain consistency with previously conducted field work, treatment areas were not renumbered. Details regarding treatment activities and existing vegetation are further described for each Treatment Area below.

The project would implement a fuel break treatment type across all treatment areas. Per the CalVTP PEIR, fuel breaks are designed to create zones of vegetation removal and ongoing maintenance, often in a linear layout, that support fire suppression by providing responders with a staging area or access to a remote landscape for fire control actions. The proposed fuel break would consist of a shaded fuel break, and no non-shaded fuel breaks would be implemented. The proposed fuel break is consistent with the treatment types analyzed in the CalVTP PEIR.

The proposed treatment activities include manual treatments, mechanical treatments, and prescribed burning (pile burning) as defined below.

1. Mechanical (Masticator) – A masticator would be used and masticated material would be left on site.
2. Manual (Hand Crew) – Hand cutting using chainsaws and hand tools. Cut vegetation would either be chipped using a track chipper, stacked into piles for burning at an appropriate time, or dragged to a landing area with access to the masticator to masticate cut vegetation. Chipped vegetation would be left on site and spread not more than 6 inches in depth.
3. Prescribed Pile Burning – Cut and stacked vegetation would be burned when conditions are appropriate.

Treatment activities are further detailed in Figures 3A through 3C to include manual treatments (Hand Crew and Hand Crew Limbing Oaks and Removal of Ladder Fuel), mechanical plus manual treatments (Mastication/Hand Crew), and No Work zones in areas where sensitive environmental resources or environmental constraints exist. Areas with steep slopes have been established as manual treatment areas (slopes 50%–65%) or No Work zones (slopes > 65%). Additionally, road maintenance activities would occur using a grader and/or dozer to ensure adequate site access.

Treatment Area 1 (96.4 acres)

Existing Vegetation: Vegetation consists of scattered bishop pine, mixed chaparral, coastal scrub, and annual grass.

Treatment Type: Fuel Break, Road Maintenance.

Fuel Break

A Shaded Fuel Break treatment would be created within bishop pine and chaparral areas, varying in width from 150 to 300 feet. Within scattered bishop pine areas, trees would be limbed up to 6 feet and understory vegetation would be removed to eliminate ladder fuels using both manual and mechanical methods. Bishop pine may be thinned to obtain a 15 to 20 foot spacing. Within chaparral areas, approximately 50% of the chaparral would be removed, focusing on removal of flammable species and dead/dying plant material and retention of special-status manzanita and ceanothus species. Oak trees would be retained and limbed up to 6 feet and understory vegetation would be removed to eliminate ladder fuels.

Within coastal scrub vegetation greater than 3 feet in height, a width of 100 to 150 feet would be removed or thinned depending on the height, slope, continuity, arrangement, and percentage of dead fuel within the area.

Vegetation would be removed based on its proximity to the ridgeline or existing road. Within 10 to 50 feet of the ridgeline or road, approximately 65% to 75% of the existing vegetation would be removed. Beyond 50 feet, approximately 50% to 60% of the existing vegetation would be removed to obtain a total fuel break width of 100 to 150 feet.

Road Maintenance

A grader and/or dozer may be used to maintain the existing dirt road that traverses the project area. There is an existing area of soil erosion that has been established as a No Work zone (see Figures 3A through 3C).

Treatment Activities: Two treatment activities would be used in this area: mechanical and manual. Refer to Figures 3A through 3C for specific locations where manual and mechanical treatments would occur, as well as established No Work zones in steep slope areas.

The masticator would start initial work. Masticated material would be left in place. Once the masticator has completed work, hand crews would follow to clean up areas the masticator could not access, limb up trees, and clean up as needed.

Treatment Area 2 (92 acres)

Existing Vegetation: Vegetation consists of continuous bishop pine forest, oak woodland, mixed chaparral, coastal scrub and annual grass. This area has a heavy dead component of dead/downed bishop pine mixed in with live trees and mixed chaparral.

Treatment Type: Fuel Break and Road Maintenance.

Fuel Break

A Shaded Fuel Break treatment would be created within bishop pine stands, oak woodland, and chaparral vegetation and would vary in width from 200 to 300 feet. Approximately 60% to 80% of existing bishop pine vegetation would be removed, including dead/downed trees. Within bishop pine areas, trees would be thinned to obtain a 15 to 20 foot spacing. Remaining trees would be limbed up to 6 feet and understory vegetation would be removed to eliminate ladder fuels. Within mixed chaparral areas, approximately 60% to 70% of the chaparral would be removed, focusing on removal of flammable species and retention of special-status manzanita and ceanothus species. Within coastal scrub vegetation, approximately 65% to 75% of the vegetation would be removed, retaining vegetation in a mosaic pattern. Oak trees would be retained and would be limbed up to 6 feet and understory vegetation would be removed to eliminate ladder fuels.

Road Maintenance

A grader and/or dozer would be used to maintain the existing dirt road that traverses the project site.

Treatment Activities: Three treatment activities would be used in this area: mechanical, manual, and prescribed pile burning. Refer to Figures 3A through 3C for specific locations where manual and mechanical treatments and prescribed pile burning would occur, as well as established No Work zones in steep slope areas.

The masticator would start initial work. Masticated material would be left in place. Once masticator has completed work, hand crews would follow up to clean up areas the masticator could not access, thin bishop pine to a 15 to 20 foot spacing, limb up trees, thin chaparral, and clean up as needed. Cut vegetation would be either be (1) staged in piles at specific locations where the masticator can access for mastication, (2) chipped using a tracked chipper and chips spread on site not more than 6 inches in depth, or (3) placed in burn piles for prescribed burning at a later time under favorable conditions.

Treatment Area 3 (75 acres)

Existing Vegetation: This area runs along the west and east side of Harris Grade Road. Vegetation consists of continuous bishop pine forest, mixed chaparral, and oak woodland. This area has a heavy dead component of dead/downed bishop pine mixed in with live trees and mixed chaparral.

Treatment Type: Fuel Break, Road Clearance (Harris Grade Road), and Road Maintenance.

Fuel Break

A Shaded Fuel Break treatment would be implemented within bishop pine stands, oak woodland, and chaparral vegetation, varying in width from 200 to 300 feet. Approximately 60% to 80% of existing bishop pine vegetation would be removed, including dead/downed trees. Within bishop pine areas, trees would be thinned to obtain a 15 to 20 foot spacing. Remaining trees would be limbed up to 6 feet and understory vegetation would be removed to eliminate ladder fuels. Within mixed chaparral areas, approximately 60% to 70% of the chaparral would be removed, focusing on removal of flammable species and retention of special-status manzanita and ceanothus species. Within coastal scrub vegetation approximately 65% to 75% of the vegetation would be removed in a mosaic pattern. Oak trees would be retained and would be limbed up to 6 feet and understory vegetation would be removed to eliminate ladder fuels.

Road Clearance (Harris Grade Road)

Chaparral along the Harris Grade Road would be removed 15 to 20 feet from the edge of the road. Bishop pine along Harris Grade may be retained if they can be pruned, limbed, and have ladder fuels removed, as long as they do not pose a fall hazard to the road area. If a fall hazard exists, bishop pine will be removed within 15 to 20 feet from the edge of the road. Oak trees will be retained along Harris Grade and will be pruned back from the road and understory vegetation removed.

Road Maintenance

A grader and/or dozer would be used to maintain the existing dirt road that traverses the project site.

Treatment Activities: Three treatment activities would be used in this area: mechanical, manual, and prescribed pile burning. Refer to Figures 3A through 3C for specific locations where manual, mechanical, and prescribed pile burning would occur, as well as established No Work zones in steep slope areas.

The masticator would start initial work. Masticated material would be left in place. Once masticator has completed work, hand crews would follow up to clean up areas the masticator could not access, thin bishop pine to a 15 to 20 foot spacing, limb up trees, thin chaparral, and clean up as needed. Cut vegetation would be either be (1) staged in piles at specific locations where the masticator can access for mastication, (2) chipped using a tracked chipper and chips spread on site not more than 6 inches in depth, or (3) placed in burn piles for prescribed burning under favorable conditions.

Treatment Area 4 (N/A)

Treatment Area 4 has been removed from the project. Numbering has not been revised as field work was underway at the time this document was prepared, and field data has been collected according to the existing Treatment Area numbers.

Treatment Area 5 (40 acres)

Existing Vegetation: Vegetation consists of oak woodland, mixed chaparral, coastal scrub and annual grass. This area has an access road that runs from La Purisima Ridge north to Harris Grade Road.

Treatment Type: Fuel Break and Road Maintenance.

Fuel Break

A Shaded Fuel Break treatment would be implemented within bishop pine stands, oak woodland, coastal scrub, and chaparral vegetation and would vary in width from 100 to 200 feet. Approximately 60% to 80% of existing bishop pine vegetation would be removed. Within bishop pine areas, trees would be thinned to obtain a 15 to 20 foot spacing. Remaining trees would be limbed up to 6 feet and understory vegetation would be removed to eliminate ladder fuels. Within mixed chaparral areas approximately 60% to 70% of the chaparral would be removed, focusing on removal of flammable species and dead/dying plant material and retention of special-status manzanita and ceanothus species. Oak trees would be retained and limbed up to 6 feet and understory vegetation would be removed to eliminate ladder fuels.

Within coastal scrub vegetation greater than 3 feet in height, a width of 100 feet would be thinned/removed depending on the height, slope, continuity, arrangement, and percentage of dead fuel within the area. Vegetation would be removed based on its proximity to the ridgeline or existing road. Within 10 to 50 feet of the ridgeline or road, approximately 65% to 75% of the existing vegetation would be removed. Outside of 50 feet, approximately 50% to 60% of the existing vegetation would be removed to obtain a fuel break width of 100 feet.

Road Maintenance

A grader and/or dozer would be used to maintain the existing dirt road that traverses the project site.

Treatment Activities: Three treatment activities would be used in this area: mechanical, manual, and prescribed pile burning. Refer to Figures 3A through 3C for specific locations where manual and mechanical treatments and prescribed burning would occur, as well as established No Work zones in steep slope areas.

The masticator would start initial work. Masticated material would be left in place. Once the masticator has completed work, hand crews would follow up to clean up areas the masticator could not access, limb and remove ladder fuels on and around oaks, thin coastal scrub, and clean up as needed. Cut vegetation would be either be (1) staged in piles at specific locations where the masticator can access for mastication, (2) chipped using a tracked chipper and chips spread on site not more than 6 inches in depth, or (3) placed in burn piles for prescribed burning under favorable conditions.

Treatment Area 6 (29 acres)

Existing Vegetation: Vegetation consists of mainly coastal scrub and annual grasses with scattered oak woodland and mixed chaparral.

Treatment Type: Fuel Break and Road Maintenance.

Fuel Break

A Shaded Fuel Break treatment would be implemented in pockets along the north side of the ridge where scattered oaks and mixed chaparral exist for a distance of 150 feet from the road. Oak trees would be limbed up to 6 feet and understory vegetation would be removed to eliminate ladder fuels. Approximately 50% of the existing chaparral would be removed. Hand crews would be utilized in this area.

Road Maintenance

A grader and/or dozer would be used to maintain the existing dirt road that traverses the project site, including the spur ridge area.

Treatment Activities: One treatment activity would be used in this area: manual. Refer to Figures 3A through 3C for specific locations where manual treatment would occur, as well as established No Work zones in steep slope areas.

Hand crews would limb and remove ladder fuels on and around oaks. Cut vegetation would be chipped using a tracked chipper and chips would be spread on site not more than 6 inches in depth.

Treatment Area 7 (12 acres)

Existing Vegetation: Vegetation consists of mainly coastal scrub and annual grasses with scattered oak woodland and mixed chaparral.

Treatment Type: Fuel Break and Road Maintenance.

Fuel Break

A Shaded Fuel Break treatment would be created for a width of 150 feet from the road in pockets along the ridge where scattered oaks and mixed chaparral exist. Oak trees would be limbed up to 6 feet and understory vegetation would be removed to eliminate ladder fuels. Approximately 50% of the existing chaparral would be removed using hand crews.

Road Maintenance

A grader and/or dozer would be used to maintain the existing dirt road that traverses the project site and the spur ridge area.

Treatment Activities: One treatment activity would be used in this area: manual. Refer to Figures 3A through 3C for specific locations where manual treatment would occur, as well as established No Work zones in steep slope areas.

Hand crews would limb and remove ladder fuels on and around oaks. Cut vegetation would be chipped using a tracked chipper and chips would be spread on site not more than 6 inches in depth.

Treatment Area 8 (88 acres)

Existing Vegetation: Vegetation consists of largely coastal scrub with areas of oak woodland, mixed chaparral, and annual grass.

Treatment Type: Fuel Break and Road Maintenance.

Fuel Break

A Shaded Fuel Break treatment would be implemented for a total width of 150 to 200 feet, where understory vegetation and chaparral would be thinned to create a shaded fuel break. Approximately 60% to 75% of existing chaparral would be removed. Oaks would be retained and limbed up to 6 feet from the ground and understory vegetation would be removed to eliminate ladder fuels.

Within coastal scrub vegetation greater than 3 feet in height, a width of 150 to 200 feet would be removed/thinned depending on the height, slope, continuity, arrangement, and percentage of dead fuel within the area.

Vegetation would be removed based on its proximity to the ridgeline or existing road. Within 10 to 50 feet of the ridgeline or road, approximately 65% to 75% of the existing vegetation would be removed. Beyond 50 feet, approximately 50% to 60% of the existing vegetation would be removed to obtain a total fuel break width of 150 to 200 feet.

Road Maintenance

A grader and/or dozer would be used to maintain the existing dirt road that traverses the project site and the spur ridge area.

Treatment Activities: Two treatment activities would be used in this area: manual and mechanical. Refer to Figures 3A through 3C for specific locations where manual and mechanical treatments would occur, as well as established No Work zones in steep slope areas.

The masticator would start initial work. Masticated material would be left in place. Once masticator has completed work, hand crews would follow up to clean up areas the masticator could not access, limb and remove ladder fuels on and around oaks, thin coastal scrub, and clean up as needed. Cut vegetation would be chipped using a tracked chipper and chips would be spread on site not more than 6 inches in depth.

Treatment Area 9 (93 acres)

The two properties located in this Treatment Area do not have approved access agreements. Treatment activities and field surveys in this Treatment Area will be phased to a later date.

Approximately 50% of Treatment Area 9 is owned by the Carrari family. The ridgeline road runs along the fuel break on the Carrari property (west of Drum Canyon Road). The remaining property in this Treatment Area belongs to the Jackson Family Estate where the fuel break would be implemented. No existing road runs along this area of the fuel break and no new road would be created in this area.

Existing Vegetation: Vegetation consists of largely coastal scrub with areas of oak woodland, mixed chaparral, and annual grass.

Treatment Type: Fuel Break and Road Maintenance (road maintenance to be implemented on Carrari property only).

Fuel Break

Within coastal scrub vegetation greater than 3 feet in height, a width of 150 to 200 feet would be removed/thinned depending on the height, slope, continuity, arrangement, and percentage of dead fuel within the area.

Vegetation would be removed based on its proximity to the ridgeline (Jackson property) or existing road (Carrari property). Within 10 to 50 feet of the ridgeline or road, approximately 65% to 75% of the existing vegetation would be removed. Beyond 50 feet, approximately 50% to 60% of the existing vegetation would be removed to obtain a total fuel break width of 150 to 200 feet. Oak trees would be retained and limbed up to 6 feet and understory vegetation would be removed to eliminate ladder fuels.

Road Maintenance

Road maintenance would occur on the ridge line road located on the Carrari family property (west of Drum Canyon Road). A grader and/or dozer would be used to maintain the existing dirt road.

Treatment Activities: Two treatment activities would be used in this area: manual and mechanical. Refer to Figures 3A through 3C for specific locations where manual and mechanical treatments would occur, as well as established No Work zones in steep slope areas.

The masticator would start initial work. Masticated material would be left in place. Once masticator has completed work, hand crews would follow up to clean up areas the masticator could not access, limb and remove ladder fuels on and around oaks, thin coastal scrub, and clean up as needed. Cut vegetation would be chipped using a tracked chipper and chips would be spread on site not more than 6 inches in depth.

Treatment Area 10 (14 acres)

Existing Vegetation: Vegetation consists of largely low growing coastal scrub and annual grass with areas of oak woodland and mixed chaparral.

Treatment Type: Road Maintenance.

Road Maintenance

A grader and/or dozer would be used to maintain the existing dirt road that runs along the Fuel Break. No additional treatment activities would occur in this area.

Treatment Activities: Refer to Refer to Figures 3A through 3C for specific locations where No Work zones have been established for Treatment Area 10.

Treatment Area 11 (70 acres)

Existing Vegetation: Vegetation largely consists of low growing coastal scrub and annual grass with areas of oak woodland and mixed chaparral.

Treatment Type: Road Maintenance.

Road Maintenance

A grader and/or dozer would be used to maintain the existing dirt road that runs along the Fuel Break. No other treatment would occur in this area.

Treatment Activities: Refer to Figures 3A through 3C for specific locations where No Work zones have been established for Treatment Area 11.

3 The California Vegetation Treatment Program Environmental Checklist

Project Information

1.	**Project Title:**	Purisima Ridge Fuel Break Project Board of Forestry Project ID - 2021-9
2.	**Project Proponent Name and Address:**	Santa Barbara County Fire Department Vegetation Management Section 4410 Cathedral Oaks Road Santa Barbara, California 93110
3.	**Contact Person Information and Phone Number:**	Vince La Rocco, Vegetation Management Captain, 805-451-0161 or Ann Marx, Wildland Fuels Project Coordinator, 805-896-6347
4.	**Project Location:**	Santa Barbara County (Lat. 34.73321, Long. −120.44057) Located at the top (ridgeline) of Harris Grade Road. Fuel break runs from VAFB fire break east along La Purisima ridge to Canada De Santa Ynez Canyon.
5.	**Total Area to be Treated (acres)**	598

6. **Description of Project:** (Describe the whole action involved, including any phasing of initial treatments as well as planned treatments, including equipment to be used and planned duration of treatments, but not limited to later phases (e.g., maintenance) of the project, and any secondary, support, or off-site features necessary for its implementation. Attach additional sheets if necessary.)
   See Section 2, Project Description.

7. **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

8. **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, _____ acres
   ☒ Prescribed (Pile) Burning, 122 acres
   ☒ Mechanical Treatment, 260 acres
   ☒ Manual Treatment, 226 acres
   ☐ Prescribed Herbivory, _____ acres
   ☐ Herbicide Application, _____ acres

9. **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

10. **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

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

    The project site is surrounded by VAFB to the west; Burton Mesa Ecological Reserve, open space, and oil fields to the south; private, undeveloped land and agricultural fields to the north; and private, undeveloped land to the east. The City of Lompoc is located approximately 3 miles south and the City of Los Alamos is located approximately 0.6 miles north of the project site.

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

    No other public agency approvals are required for this project. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife and California Department of Conservation were consulted for input on the treatment design after a field visit. Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District will be consulted and a smoke management plan will be prepared prior to burning operations.

Coastal Act Compliance

☒ The proposed project is NOT within the Coastal Zone

☐ The proposed project is within the Coastal Zone (*check one of the following boxes*)

☐ A coastal development permit been applied for or obtained from the local Coastal Commission district office or local government with a certified Local Coastal Plan, as applicable

☐ The local Coastal Commission district office or local government with a certified Local Coastal Plan (in consultation with the local Coastal Commission district office) has determined that a coastal development permit is not required

13. **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.*

    Pursuant to SPR CUL-2, Santa Barbara County Fire Department contacted culturally affiliated tribes via email and certified mail on April 9, 2021. No responses have been received to date. The project is within the scope of the PEIR and does not require additional CEQA review and documentation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Explanation:

DETERMINATION (To be completed by the project proponent)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

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

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

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

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

Signature: _____ Date 5/26/2021

Printed Name: ROBERT HAZARD Title FIRE MARSHAL

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT
Agency

The County of Santa Barbara Planning Department has given the authority for all vegetation management (fuel reduction) projects needing CEQA compliance to the Santa Barbara County Fire Department. Chief Hazard is the Division Chief over Pre-Fire and Vegetation Management; he has this County responsibility per CEQA. Therefore, Chief Hazards signs, reviews, and approvals all vegetation CEQA documents on behalf of Santa Barbara County.

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.
   - Potentially 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 evaluated to be the same or equal to the impact 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., archaeologist 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 template size. Refer to Attachment A for the approved CalVTP requirements.

3.1 Aesthetics and Visual Resources

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*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, pp. 3.2-16–3.2-19	SPR AES-2 SPR AES-3 SPR AQ-2 SPR AQ-3	LTS	Yes	SPR AES-2 SPR AES-3 SPR AQ-2 SPR AQ-3	LTS	☒

Impact Discussion: Initial vegetation treatment and maintenance would include mechanical treatment, manual treatments, and prescribed burning. The potential for the treatment activities to result in short-term degradation of visual character was examined in the CalVTP PEIR. Equipment and vehicles associated with manual and mechanical treatments and prescribed burning could be visible to public viewers at scenic vistas, along a state scenic highway, or at other public viewing locations. However, the project site is located on private property and public views of the project site are limited due to intervening hilly terrain, vegetation, and development. The surrounding landscape contains a mixture of disturbed oak woodland, annual grassland, shrub-scrub habitat, agricultural (grazing) lands, and active oil extraction. Nearby recreational areas with potential views to the project site include La Purisima Mission State Historic Park, located within the foothills approximately 2 miles south of the project site, and recreational amenities within Vandenburg Village (e.g., The Mission Club Golf Course), located over 1 mile to the south. The Lompoc Area Plan (County of Santa Barbara 1999) contains goals related to preserving scenic areas, and designates scenic areas of high value in the foothills south of the project site. Additionally, the County of Santa Barbara Comprehensive Plan Conservation Element (County of Santa Barbara 2010a) identifies certain landscapes and vegetation communities as valued scenic resources. However, there are no designated scenic vistas or view corridors in proximity to the project site. The nearest officially designated state scenic highway is State Route 1, located over 6 miles to the south, and the nearest eligible state scenic highway is U.S. Route 101, located approximately 1.75 miles to the north (Caltrans 2018). Distant views to the project ridgeline are available from portions of U.S. Route 101 and surrounding local roads. However, due to intervening terrain, development, and vegetation, views are limited and brief. The County of Santa Barbara Comprehensive Plan Environmental Resources Element identifies Drum Canyon Road as a scenic corridor with high scenic value. The Environmental Resources Element limits urbanization along scenic corridors; however, there are no restrictions related to vegetation treatment within scenic corridors (County of Santa Barbara 2009a).

The proposed treatment activities would not block views, dominate a viewshed, degrade visual character or quality of public views, or significantly disrupt views from a scenic vista or state scenic highway. Although equipment and vehicles may be visible from limited off-site areas, treatment activities within each treatment area would be temporary, with each treatment activity lasting from 1 week to less than 6 months. With implementation

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project*	*No New Impact*
of SPR AES-2 and SPR AES-3, SBC Fire would avoid staging equipment within viewsheds as well as retain sufficient vegetative screening. 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. SBC Fire would prepare and adhere to a smoke management plan (SPR AQ-2) and a burn plan (SPR AQ-3), which outline the conditions under which prescribed burning can occur to reduce the generation and visibility of smoke. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, the existing visual environment and available views of the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. As such, the short-term visual changes in areas outside the treatable landscape would be the same as described above. Therefore, with implementation of SPRs AES-2, AQ-2, and AQ-3, the project would result in a less than significant impact to visual resources that is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than was analyzed in the PEIR.							
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, pp. 3.2-20–3.2-25	SPR AES-1 SPR AES-3 SPR AD-4 SPR REC-1	LTS	Yes	SPR AES-1 SPR AES-3 SPR AD-4	LTS	☒
Impact Discussion: Proposed vegetation treatment would include mechanical treatment, manual treatments, and prescribed pile burning. The potential for the treatment activities to result in long-term visual impacts was examined in the CalVTP PEIR. As discussed above, the project site is located on private property and available public views of the project site are limited. Further, there are no designated scenic vistas or officially designated state scenic highways with views of the project site. The nearest state scenic highway with views of the project site is U.S. Highway 101, which is an eligible state scenic highway and has intermittent views of the project site. However, due to intervening terrain and fast travel speeds, views of the project site are intermittent and brief. Further, project vegetation treatment would consist of shaded fuel breaks, which would be implemented such that the project would result in a mosaic plant pattern where up to 50% of existing vegetation would be retained. Fuel reduction activities would reduce vegetation along La Purisima ridge, reducing wildfire risks near the communities of Los Alamos, Lompoc, and VAFB. Although these communities may have available views of the project ridgeline, due to distance, intervening terrain, and the amount of vegetation that would be retained within and surrounding the project area, the project would not significantly result in a degradation of scenic vistas, visual character, public views, or any scenic resources visible							

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project*	*No New Impact*
from a state scenic highway. Additionally, SPR AES-1 and SPR AES-3 would be incorporated into vegetation treatments to break up or screen linear edges of treatment areas and screen views from public viewpoints as feasible. As there are no recreational areas within or adjacent to the project site, SPR REC-1 does not apply to the project (see Section 3.13 for further discussion related to recreational impacts). Nonetheless, SPR AD-4 would be incorporated prior to prescribed pile burning, which would ensure notification to the public prior to the commencement of burning operations. Further, because no broadcast burning is proposed, only pile burning, the project would not result in significant scarring or discoloration of large areas of the landscape. As discussed above in response to Impact AES-1, visual impacts associated with smoke dispersion would be temporary. The project would implement a shaded fuel break throughout the project site where up to 50% of existing vegetation would be retained, resulting in a mosaic vegetation pattern. Within bishop pine and oak woodland, retention of healthy trees would provide for vividness, intactness, and unity of views. Vegetation treatment edges would be feathered (SPR AES-1) and the project would retain vegetation at the edges of treatment areas to provide for vegetation screening (SPR AES-3). Therefore, the proposed treatment project would not result in a long-term or substantial degradation of a scenic vista, substantially damage resources in a State Scenic Highway, or degrade the existing visual character and quality of the project site. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, the existing visual environment and available views of the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. As such, the long-term visual changes in areas outside the treatable landscape would be the same as described above. Therefore, with implementation of SPRs AES-1, AES-3, and AD-3, the project would result in a less than significant impact to visual resources that is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than was analyzed in the PEIR.							
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, pp 3.2-25–3.2-27	MM AES-3	SU	No	N/A	N/A	☒
Impact Discussion: The project does not propose to implement the Non-Shaded Fuel Break Treatment Type; this impact does not apply.							

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project*	*No New Impact*
Other Impacts to Aesthetics: Would the project result in other impacts to aesthetics that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	☒
The project site is located along a prominent ridgeline that is partially visible from parts of the City of Lompoc, VAFB, the town of Los Alamos, and surrounding public roadways such as U.S. Highway 101. Site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment project are consistent with the environmental and regulatory conditions outlined in the CalVTP PEIR Section 3.2. While the inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape is a change to the geographic extent in the PEIR, the existing conditions in the project area relating to visual resources are essentially the same for treatment areas within the CalVTP treatable landscape and treatment areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape. As a result, the impacts associated with the proposed project are consistent with the impacts covered in the PEIR. Additionally, the inclusion of areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape would not result in new impacts not covered in the PEIR. No new impact related to aesthetics and visual resources would occur.							

	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	SBC FIRE During	SBC FIRE
SPR AES-2 Avoid Staging within Viewsheds: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	SBC FIRE During	SBC FIRE
SPR AES-3 Provide Vegetation Screening: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	SBC FIRE During	SBC FIRE

3.2 Agriculture and Forest Resources

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*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, pp 3.3-7–3.3-8	N/A	LTS	Yes	N/A	LTS	☒

The proposed project would include shaded fuel break installations using manual treatments, mechanical treatments, and prescribed pile burns. The project site has a land use designation of Agricultural Commercial (AC) and a zoning designation of Agriculture II (AG-II) per the Santa Barbara County Land Use and Zoning Map; the project site is not zoned as forestland (County of Santa Barbara 2021). Vegetation in the project area consists of bishop pine, oak woodland, mixed chaparral, coastal scrub, and annual grasses. Proposed vegetation treatments would vary across the project site. Generally, up to 50% of vegetation would be retained. The proposed shaded fuel breaks would remove 50%–80% of the existing vegetation and generally support at least 10% of native tree cover. Oak trees would be retained in accordance with Santa Barbara County's Oak Tree Protection Ordinance (County of Santa Barbara 2009c). Additionally, existing uses on the project site would remain the same after project implementation. Therefore, the project would not result in the conversion of forest land to non-forest use. As a result, this impact does not apply to the project and there is no impact to agriculture and forest resources.

The inclusion of land outside the designated treatable landscape in the CalVTP constitutes a change to the geographic extent analyzed in the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions of the project site within the designated treatable landscape and outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same. As such, the level of impact to the areas outside the CalVTP would be the same as for the areas within the CalVTP treatable landscape. Therefore, the project would result in less than significant impacts to forest land, consistent with the PEIR, and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than was analyzed in the PEIR.

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project*	*No New Impact*
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?	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	☒
Site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment plan are consistent with the environmental and regulatory conditions outlined in the CalVTP PEIR Section 3.3. While the inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape is a change to the geographic extent in the PEIR, the existing conditions in the project area relating to agriculture and forest resources are essentially the same for treatment areas within the CalVTP treatable landscape and treatment areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape. As a result, the impacts associated with the proposed project are consistent with the impacts covered in the PEIR. Additionally, the inclusion of areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape would not result in new impacts not covered in the PEIR. No new impact related to agriculture and forest resources would occur.							

3.3 Air Quality

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*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	Table 3.4-1; Impact AQ-1, pp. 3.4-26–3.4-32; Appendix AQ-1	SPR AQ-1 through SPR AQ-6 MM AQ-1	PSU	Yes	SPR AQ-1 through SPR AQ-4 SPR AQ-6 MM AQ-1	PSU	☒
The project would require the use of vehicles, mechanical equipment, and prescribed burning. These actions would result in the emission of criteria pollutants that could exceed the California Ambient Air Quality Standards, the National Ambient Air Quality Standards, and/or the Santa Barbara County air quality rules and regulations (SBCAPCD 2021). Mechanical treatment would require the use of heavy-duty off-road equipment including a track-boomed masticator, a dozer, and/or a grader. Manual treatments would use chainsaws and other handheld equipment. A chipper would also be used to assist with biomass disposition. The project would also implement prescribed pile burning and may require the use of heavy-duty off-road equipment to create a fire containment perimeter; a fire engine and water truck would be on site. The potential for the emission of criteria pollutants from the described activities was examined in the PEIR. SPRs AQ-1 through AQ-4, and AQ-6 would be implemented by the project proponent to reduce the level of criteria pollutants generated by treatment activities. SPR AQ-5 would not apply to the project because the project site does not contain any naturally occurring asbestos (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry 2007; USDA 2020). The components of MM AQ-1 that have been determined by SBC Fire to be feasible would be implemented to reduce emissions, including using gasoline-powered equipment, encouraging carpooling to the project site, and using the Best Available Control Technology for emission reduction of oxides of nitrogen and particulate matter on equipment. To the extent feasible, equipment meeting Tier 4 emission standards and using renewable energy would be implemented. Though implementation of the applicable SPRs and the feasible MMs would lower the level of impact to criteria air pollutants, as described in the PEIR, this impact would remain significant and unavoidable. The inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change in the geographic extent described in the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions of the areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape and within the treatable landscape are essentially the same. As such, the impact to air quality is essentially the same for the project areas within the treatable landscape and areas outside the treatable landscape. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than what was determined in the PEIR.							
Impact AQ-2: Expose People to Diesel Particulate Matter Emissions and Related Health Risk	Impact AQ-2, 3.4	SPR HAZ-1 SPR NOI-4 SPR NOI-5	LTS	Yes	SPR HAZ-1 SPR NOI-4 SPR NOI-5	LTS	☒

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project*	*No New Impact*
The project would require the use of vehicles and mechanical equipment during treatments, as described above, which could expose people to diesel particulate emissions. However, the treatments would take place over a short duration of time, limiting the level of exposure to diesel particulate matter. Further, the treatment activities would progress across the treatment sites, meaning that diesel particulate matter generated by treatment activities would not take place near any single sensitive receptor for an extended period. SPR HAZ-1 would be implemented, requiring that all diesel and gasoline-powered equipment be properly maintained in compliance with state and federal requirements, to prevent excessive emissions of diesel particulate matter. Further, SPRs NOI-4 and NOI-5 would be implemented by the project proponent, requiring staging areas to be as far as possible from human receptors and restricting the amount of time equipment can idle. Therefore, the impact to diesel particulate matter would be less than significant. The inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change in the geographic extent described in the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions of the areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape and within the treatable landscape are essentially the same. Further, the impact to air quality concerning exposure to diesel particulate matter emissions is essentially the same for the project areas within the treatable landscape and areas outside the treatable landscape. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than what was determined 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	SPR AQ-4 SPR AQ-5	LTS	No	N/A	No Impact	☒
The proposed treatment activities would involve ground-disturbance activities. The project would require the use of off-road equipment for mechanical treatment activities and road maintenance activities. Ground-disturbance activities can expose receptors to fugitive dust emissions contain naturally occurring asbestos. The treatment areas are not located on soil types that contain naturally occurring asbestos (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry 2007; USDA 2020) and this impact does not apply. The inclusion of land outside the designation treatable landscape in the CalVTP does constitute a change to the geographic extent. However, the environmental conditions of the project site within the designated treatable landscape and outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same. Treatment sites located within the treatable landscape and outside the treatable landscape do not contain naturally occurring asbestos. Therefore, this impact does not apply to the land within and the land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape.							

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project*	*No New Impact*
Impact AQ-4: Expose People to Toxic Air Contaminants Emitted by Prescribed Burns and Related Health Risk	Impact AQ-4, 3.4	SPR AD-4 SPR AQ-2 SPR AQ-6	PSU	Yes	SPR AD- 4 SPR AQ-2 SPR AQ-6	PSU	☒
The project would require prescribed pile burning of vegetation cleared by manual vegetation treatments. Prescribed burning could expose people to toxic air contaminants. Exposure to toxic air contaminants from prescribed burns would be short term and last from 1 day to 1 week. Firefighters and the general public may be exposed to smoke during prescribed burning, which could potentially impact the surrounding communities of Vandenburg Village 2, miles south of the project site; the City of Lompoc, 6 miles south of the project site; and/or the City of Los Alamos, 5 miles north of the project site, depending on wind conditions. However, because the smoke would be dispersed over a distance, the public would experience lower levels of toxic air contaminants. Prescribed burning would take place on a later date when conditions are most favorable. Prior to burning, a burn plan would be created per SPR AD-4. The prescribed burning would be required to adhere to the burn plan; should conditions deviate from the burn plan, the burn will be rescheduled. Crews would also remain on site in the event a burn extends beyond its perimeter. Further, the project proponent would implement SPRs AQ-2 and AQ-6, requiring the creation of a smoke management plan, and would follow all CAL FIRE safety procedures to limit the exposure to toxic air contaminants from burning. Though the SPRs would be implemented to prevent and minimize smoke emissions and exposure to toxic air contaminants from smoke, this impact would remain significant and unavoidable as determined in the PEIR. The inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change in the geographic extent described in the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions of the areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape and within the treatable landscape are essentially the same. Further, the impact to air quality in relation to toxic air contaminants from prescribed burn emissions is essentially the same for the project areas within the treatable landscape and areas outside the treatable landscape. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than what was determined in the PEIR.							
Impact AQ-5: Expose People to Objectionable Odors from Diesel Exhaust	Impact AQ-5, 3.4	SPR HAZ-1 SPR NOI-4 SPR NOI-5	LTS	Yes	SPR HAZ-1 SPR NOI-4 SPR NOI-5	LTS	☒
The treatments would require the use of vehicles and mechanical equipment, as described above, that could expose people to objectionable odors from diesel exhaust. However, the levels of diesel exhaust would not be at excessive levels, nor they would affect a substantial number of people. The exposure to objectionable odors would be short term and dispersed across the project site. As described in Impact AQ-2, the emissions would be temporary and would not be generated in one location for an extended period; further, the emissions would dissipate rapidly from the source as distance increased. All diesel- and gasoline-powered equipment would be properly maintained in compliance with state and federal emission requirements, which would lower the level of emissions from diesel exhaust, per SPR HAZ-1. The project proponent would also implement SPRs NOI-4							

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project*	*No New Impact*
and NOI-5. These SPRs would reduce the level of exposure to diesel exhaust by requiring staging areas to be as far from receptors as possible and restricting idling time. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant. The inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change in the geographic extent described in the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions of the areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape and within the treatable landscape are essentially the same. Further, the impact to air quality in relation to exposure to odors from diesel exhaust is essentially the same for the project areas within the treatable landscape and areas outside the treatable landscape. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than what was determined in the PEIR.							
Impact AQ-6: Expose People to Objectionable Odors from Smoke During Prescribed Burning	Impact AQ-6, 3.4	SPR AD-4 SPR AQ-2 SPR AQ-3 SPR AQ-6	PSU	Yes	SPR AD-4 SPR AQ-2 SPR AQ-3 SPR AQ-6	PSU	☒
The project includes prescribed pile burning of vegetation removed by manual treatments. Prescribed burning could expose people to objectionable odors from the smoke. This would be temporary and would depend on the intensity of the produced smoke, wind speed, wind direction, and the proximity and sensitivity of exposed individuals. Prescribed burning would require SBC Fire personnel. The project would occur on private property in a rural area. However, odors from the prescribed burning could potentially impact the surrounding communities of Vandenburg Village, 2 miles south of the project site; the City of Lompoc, 6 miles south of the project site; and/or the City of Los Alamos, 5 miles north of the project site, depending on wind conditions. This exposure would occur infrequently as prescribed burns would occur on a later date and last between 1 day and 1 week. As described in Impact AQ-4, the project proponent would implement actions to reduce the exposure of receptors to smoke and associated odors. SPRs AD-4, AQ-2, AQ-3, and AQ-6 would be implemented to prevent and minimize smoke orders. However, there is no guarantee that smoke from every prescribed burn would behave as predicted and this impact would remain significant and unavoidable as determined in the PEIR. The inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change in the geographic extent described in the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions of the areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape and within the treatable landscape are essentially the same. Further, the impact to air quality in objectionable odors from smoke from prescribed burn emissions is essentially the same for the project areas within the treatable landscape and areas outside the treatable landscape. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than what was determined in the PEIR.							

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project*	*No New Impact*
Other Impacts to Air Quality: Would the project result in other impacts to air quality that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	☒
Site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment plan are consistent with the environmental and regulatory conditions outlined in the CalVTP EIR Section 3.4. While the inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape is a change to the geographic extent in the PEIR, the existing conditions in the project area relating to air quality are essentially the same for treatment areas within the CalVTP treatable landscape and treatment areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape. As a result, the impacts associated with the proposed project are consistent with the impacts covered in the PEIR. Additionally, the inclusion of areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape would not result in new impacts not covered in the PEIR. No new impact related to air quality would occur.							

	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	SBC FIRE Prior-During	SBC FIRE
SPR AQ-2 Submit Smoke Management Plan: This SPR applies only to prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	SBC FIRE Prior	SBC FIRE
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	SBC FIRE Prior	SBC FIRE
SPR AQ-4 Minimize Dust: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	SBC FIRE During	SBC FIRE
SPR AQ-6: Prescribed Burn Safety Procedures: Prescribed burns will follow all safety procedures required of CAL FIRE crews, including the implementation of an approved Incident Action Plan (IAP).	Yes	SBC FIRE During	SBC 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	SBC FIRE During	SBC FIRE

3.4 Archaeological, Historical, and Tribal Cultural Resources

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*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, pp. 3.5-14–3.5-15	SPR CUL-1 SPR CUL-7 SPR CUL-8	LTS	Yes	SPR CUL-1	LTS	☒
No built historical resources were identified as a result of the archaeological and historical resource record search (SPR CUL-1) conducted on February 5, 2020, by the Central Coast Information Center located at the University of California, Santa Barbara, at the request of the CAL FIRE archaeologist. Additionally, no built historical resources were identified during the intensive pedestrian survey conducted on intermittent days from February 22, 2021, to April 1, 2021, nor as a result of background research conducted, including a relevant literature review and thorough review of historic maps and aerial images. The inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change in the geographic extent described in the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions of the areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape and within the treatable landscape are essentially the same, and the likelihood for built historical resources to be present on site is the same. Further, no built historical resources were identified within the project site areas located within the treatable landscape and outside the treatable landscape. As such, impacts to built historic resources would be less than significant. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantial more severe impact than what was identified in the PEIR.							
Impact CUL-2: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of Unique Archaeological Resources or Subsurface Historical Resources	Impact CUL-2, pp. 3.5-15–3.15-16	SPR CUL-1 through SPR CUL-5 SPR CUL-8 MM CUL-2	SU	Yes	SPR CUL-1 through SPR CUL-5 SPR CUL 8 MM CUL-2	LTSM	☒
No unique archaeological resources were identified as a result of the archaeological and historical resource record search (SPR CUL-1) conducted on February 5, 2020, by the Central Coast Information Center located at the University of California, Santa Barbara, at the request of the CAL FIRE archaeologist. The proposed treatment primarily involves treatment activities that either require no soil disturbance or very shallow soil disturbance. A pedestrian level survey was conducted for the project on intermittent days from February 22, 2021, to April 1, 2021 (SPR CUL-4) (the survey report is included as Attachment C). All areas proposed to include treatment activities with the potential for ground disturbance of any type and degree were surveyed by a qualified archaeologist. No unique archaeological resources were identified during the intensive pedestrian survey nor as a result of							

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project*	*No New Impact*
background research conducted (SPR CUL-3), including a relevant literature review and thorough review of historic maps and aerial images. Additionally, per SPR CUL-2, Native American tribes culturally and geographically affiliated with the region were contacted via email and certified mail. No responses have been received to date. Despite the negative findings of the records searches and intensive pedestrian survey, and no response received from the tribes, there is always a potential for unknown unique archaeological resources or subsurface historical resources to be inadvertently damaged during treatment activities. This would be a potentially significant impact if unknown cultural resources are inadvertently encountered during ground disturbing activities. However, SPR CUL-5, SPR CUL-6, and MM-CUL-2 would be implemented to protect an inadvertent discovery of archaeological or historical resources. As a result, the impact would be less than significant with mitigation. The inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change in the geographic extent described in the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions of the areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape and within the treatable landscape are essentially the same, and the likelihood for inadvertent discoveries is the same within the treatable landscape and outside the treatable landscape. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and with mitigation would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than what was determined in the PEIR.							
Impact CUL-3: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource	Impact CUL-3, p. 3.5-17	SPR CUL-1 through SPR CUL-6 SPR CUL-8	LTS	Yes	SPR CUL-1 through SPR CUL-6 SPR CUL-8	LTS	☒
The Board of Forestry sent letters to 12 Native American tribes on February 9, 2019, notifying each that the PEIR was being prepared under CEQA, as required by California Public Resources Code, Section 21080.3.1. Four tribes requested initiation of tribal consultation. Tribal consultation has been completed with these tribes pursuant to California Public Resources Code, Section 21074. No tribal cultural resources were identified during consultation conducted for the PEIR. Pursuant to SPR CUL-2, the project proponent contacted geographically affiliated Native American tribes via email and certified mail on April 9, 2021, regarding the project. No tribal cultural resources have been identified as a result of contacting geographically affiliated Native American tribes listed on the most current Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) provided Native Americans Contact List. The NAHC Sacred Land Files search results were negative. Additionally, no cultural resources have been identified as a result of the archaeological records search (SPR CUL-1) conducted by the Central Coast Information Center, background research (SPR CUL-3), or the intensive pedestrian survey (SPR CUL-4). However, because of the possibility of inadvertent discoveries, SPRs CUL-5, CUL-6, and CUL-8 would be implemented. The inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change in the geographic extent described in the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions of the areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape and within the treatable landscape are essentially the same, and the							

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project*	*No New Impact*
potential to encounter or impact tribal cultural resources in areas within the treatable landscape and outside the treatable landscape is the same. Further, no tribal cultural resources were identified during the pedestrian level survey, which was conducted on the land within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape. Therefore, impacts to tribal cultural would be less than significant. This finding is consistent with the PEIR and does not constitute a substantially more severe impact than what was determined in the PEIR.							
Impact CUL-4: Disturb Human Remains	Impact CUL-4, pp. 3.5-18	N/A	LTS	No	N/A	N/A	☒
No cemeteries, burial sites, or archaeological resources were identified as a result of the records search conducted by the Central Coast Information Center, background research, or the intensive pedestrian survey. Additionally, the project site is located on a mountain ridge line, which are not traditionally or historically known to be used as cemetery or burial locations. Compliance with California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5 and 7052 and California Public Resources Code, Section 5097, would avoid disturbance. This impact does not apply to the project. The inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change in the geographic extent described in the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions of the areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape and within the treatable landscape are essentially the same. No cemeteries, burial sites, or archaeological resources were identified on the treatment sites located within the treatable landscape and outside the treatable landscape. Therefore, this impact does not apply to the land within and the land outside the CalVTP treatable and would not constitute a more significant impact than what was identified in the PEIR.							
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?	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	☒
Site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment plan are consistent with the environmental and regulatory conditions outlined in Section 3.5.1 and Section 3.5.2 of the CalVTP PEIR. As a result, the impacts associated with the proposed project are consistent with the impacts covered in the PEIR. While the inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape is a change to the geographic extent in the PEIR, the existing conditions in the project area relating to archaeological, historical, and tribal cultural resources are essentially the same for treatment areas within the CalVTP treatable landscape and treatment areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape. As a result, the impacts associated with the proposed project are consistent							

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project*	*No New Impact*
with the impacts covered in the PEIR, and the inclusion of areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape would not result in new impacts not covered in the PEIR. No new impact related to archeological, historical, and tribal cultural resources would occur.							

	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	SBC FIRE Prior	SBC FIRE
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	SBC FIRE Prior	SBC FIRE
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	SBC FIRE Prior	SBC FIRE
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	SBC FIRE Prior	SBC FIRE
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	SBC FIRE During	SBC 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	Yes	SBC FIRE During	SBC FIRE

	Applicable	*Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation*	*Verifying/ Monitoring Entity*
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.			
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	SBC FIRE Prior-During	SBC 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	SBC FIRE During	SBC FIRE

3.5 Biological Resources

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*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, pp. 3.6-132–3.6-139	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	LTSM	Yes	SPR BIO-1, 2, 6, 7, 9 SPR AQ-3, 4 SPR GEO-1, 3, 4, 5, 7 SPR HAZ-1 MM BIO-1a, 1b	LTSM	☒
Treatment activities could result in direct or indirect impacts to 3 potentially occurring plant species listed under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) or the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and to 15 additional, non-listed special-status plants with potential to occur within the project site (Table 3.5.1). Data review for all areas and reconnaissance surveys for all but the eastern portion of Treatment Area 9 (east of Drum Canyon Road) were conducted in accordance with SPR BIO-1 (see Attachment D, Biological Technical Memo for the Purisima Ridge Fuel Treatment Project). Treatment Area 9 has been phased to a later date and surveys would be conducted in this area after SBC Fire receives access agreements from the property owners and prior to conducting any work in Treatment Area 9. A variety of soils and natural communities occur throughout the project site that may support special-status plants. But the treatment areas in the western parts of the site, which support mostly sandier soil types and extensive areas of Bishop pine (*Pinus muricata*) and manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* spp.), potentially support a greater variety of special-status plant species than areas farther east, which tend to support greater areas of loamy soils and more coastal scrub and oak woodland than found in the western areas. One species listed as endangered under CESA, seaside bird's beak (*Cordylanthus rigidus* ssp. *littoralis*), and a perennial evergreen shrub that is listed as endangered under ESA, Lompoc yerba santa (*Eriodictyon capitatum*), potentially occur in the mostly sandy soils in Treatment Areas 1, 2, 3, and 5. La Graciosa thistle (*Cirsium scariosum* var. *loncholepis*), listed as endangered under ESA and threatened under CESA, potentially occurs only in the lower elevations of Treatment Area 5. Non-listed species potentially occurring in at least parts of Treatment Areas 1, 2, 3, and 5 are Hoover's bent grass (*Agrostis hooveri*), Eastwood's brittle-leaf manzanita (*Arctostaphylos crustacea* ssp. *eastwoodiana*), La Purisima manzanita (*Arctostaphylos purissima*), sand mesa manzanita (*Arctosaphylos rudis*), Blochman's dudleya (*Dudleya blochmaniae* ssp. *blachmaniae*), mesa horkelia (*Horkelia cuneata* var.							

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

puberula), Santa Barbara honeysuckle (*Lonicera subspicata* var. *subspicata*), southern curly-leaved monardella (*Monardella hypoleuca* ssp. *sinuata*), black-flowered figwort (Scro*phularia atrata*), and chaparral ragwort (*Senecio aphanactis*). La Purisima manzanita was observed to be widespread in Treatment Area 1 during reconnaissance-level surveys conducted under SPR BIO-1, and other rare manzanita species may occur in this area as well. An unidentified Horkelia species observed in Treatment Area 1 may be mesa horkelia. Two of the above species, black-flowered figwort and chaparral ragwort, also have the potential to occur farther east within the project site, in Treatment Areas 6, 7, 8, and 9. The remaining species have potential to occur in suitable communities only in Treatment Areas 6, 7, 8, and 9: straight-awned spineflower (*Chorizanthe rectispina*), umbrella larkspur (*Delphinium umbraculorum*), pale yellow layia (*Layia heterotricha*), Robinson's pepper-grass (*Lepidium virginicum* var. *robinsonii*), and aparejo grass (*Mulenberghia utilis*). Additional details are included in Attachment D.

Potential impacts to special-status plant species include direct removal or destruction during hand or mechanical treatment or from being crushed by vehicles or trampled by workers; reduction of the potential for seed set, for example from plant debris left in place over areas occupied by special-status plants; alteration of growth and production through habitat modification or soil erosion; and indirect impacts from dust, soil compaction, contamination from fuel or other chemicals, spread of invasive plants, and introduction of plant pathogens.

SPR BIO-7, which requires surveys for special-status plants, would apply to all treatment activities. Protocol-level surveys for special-status plants will not be required if the target special-status plant species is a herbaceous annual, stump-sprouting species, or geophyte species, and if the treatment may be carried out during the dormant season for that species or when the species has completed its annual life cycle, 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.

One species known to occur widely in Treatment Area 1, La Purisima manzanita, would be avoided, as treatment in chaparral habitats in Treatment Areas 1, 2, 3, and 5 would focus on more flammable species such as chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*) and retention of special-status manzanita and ceanothus. Approximately 50% of vegetation would be removed from chaparral habitats, retaining vegetation in a mosaic pattern. This approach would be consistent with SPR BIO-5 and would minimize impacts to all special-status manzanita. These species, which depend on the buildup of a seed bank over many years between fire events, also would benefit from treatment implementation and reduction of the potential for impacts from hazardous fire conditions that could contribute to more frequent fires. Surveys during the blooming season (SPR BIO-7) would result in identification of all three listed plant species, seaside bird's beak, Lompoc yerba santa, and La Graciosa thistle, if present, so that avoidance measures in SPR BIO-7 and MM BIO-1a could be implemented. Surveys conducted under SPR BIO-7 would also identify non-listed special-status plant species not yet identified within the project site, and avoidance measures in MM BIO-1b would assure avoidance of areas occupied by these plants. Hand treatment methods proposed for the treatment project may occur in these areas if the plants are geophytic, stump-sprouting, or annual species and the treatment is conducted outside of the growing season or during the dormant season. Species that could potentially be avoided in this manner are Hoover's bent

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project*	*No New Impact*
grass, straight-awned spineflower, umbrella larkspur, Blochman's dudleya, mesa horkelia, pale yellow layia, Robinson's pepper-grass, southern curly-leaved monardella, black-flowered figwort, and chaparral ragwort. SPR BIO-2, which requires worker training in sensitive biological resources, would further reduce the potential for impacts to special-status plants. Identification of the location of rare plants in accordance with SPR BIO-1, and avoidance under MM BIO-1a and MM BIO-1b, would also reduce or eliminate potential impacts to rare plants from habitat alteration. Several measures would reduce the potential for erosion to result in impacts to rare plants: SPR GEO-1, which would suspend treatment during heavy precipitation; SPR GEO-2, which limits use of high ground-pressure vehicles; SPR BIO-3, which would require stabilization of soil disturbed during treatment; SPR GEO-4, which would require monitoring for erosion; and SPR GEO-7, which prescribes measures to minimize erosion on steep slopes. SPR AQ-3 would require preparation of a burn plan for prescribed burns, in part to limit the potential for erosion. Several additional project requirements would reduce potential indirect impacts to special-status plants. SPR BIO-6 would prevent the spread of plant pathogens in areas with sensitive biological resources, while SPR BIO-9 would prescribe measures to prevent the spread of invasive plants. SPR AQ-4 includes dust control measures such as speed limits and use of water trucks if road use creates excessive dust. Additionally, SPR HAZ-1 would require regular maintenance of equipment, which would reduce the potential fuel leaks and other spills from equipment. With implementation of the SPRs and the mitigation measure described above, impacts to special-status plants from the treatment project would be less than significant. The inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change in the geographic extent described in the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions of the areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape and within the treatable landscape are essentially the same. Surveys for special status plants have been (SPR BIO-1) and shall be (SPR BIO-7) conducted on the treatment sites located within the treatable landscape and outside the treatable landscape. Therefore, potential impacts would not be different on land within or outside the CalVTP treatable landscape. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than identified in the PEIR.							
Impact BIO-2: Substantially Affect Special-Status Wildlife Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications	Impact BIO-2, pp. 3.6-139–3.6-187	SPR BIO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11 SPR HYD-1, 3, 4, 5 SPR HAZ-5, 6 SPR HYD-5 MM BIO-	PS/SU	Yes	SPR BIO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10 SPR HYD-1, 3, 4, 5 SPR HAZ-5, 6 MM BIO-	LTSM	☒

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project*	*No New Impact*
		2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2f, 2g, 2h, 3a, 3b, 3c, 4			2a, 2b, 3a, 4		

Treatment activities could result in direct and indirect impacts to special-status wildlife (Table 3.5.2). Data review and reconnaissance surveys were conducted in accordance with SPR BIO-1 (see Attachment D). The project proponent has consulted with regulatory agencies (California Department of Fish and Wildlife [CDFW] and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS]) and would implement all agency recommendations into project design.

Special-Status Amphibians: Three special-status amphibian species, including two listed species, occur in the vicinity of the project site. California tiger salamander (*Ambystoma californiense*), Santa Barbara County Population, is listed as endangered under ESA and threatened under CESA, and is known to breed in ponds in the project vicinity (CDFW 2021), although no suitable breeding habitat occurs in the treatment areas. This species is known to travel up to 1.3 miles between breeding sites and burrows it occupies in upland habitats. Direct and indirect impacts could occur to California tiger salamanders occupying burrows in the treatment area, especially treatment involving mechanical equipment or use of vehicles and equipment driving off established roads within 1.3 miles of a known or potential breeding pond. California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*), listed under ESA as federally threatened, has a relatively low likelihood of occurring, but aquatic habitat in some stock ponds near Treatment Area 1 and a creek near the northern extreme of Treatment Area 5 have some potential to support this species, and impacts could occur to the species in upland habitats near suitable aquatic habitat. Potentially suitable habitat for both of these species is described and depicted in Attachment D. Western spadefoot (*Spea hammondii*), a California Species of Special Concern, is known to breed in several ponds in the vicinity of Treatment Areas 7 and 8, and potentially breeds in two ponds near Treatment Area 1 (CDFW 2021). It could occupy burrows in upland habitats within the project site at any time of year.

SPR GEO-1 would suspend treatment activities during heavy precipitation until soils are no longer saturated, would reduce the potential for project activities to disturb ground supporting burrows occupied by amphibian species, and would reduce the potential for impacts to these species. Additionally, implementation of MM BIO-2a would result in avoidance of take of California tiger salamander and California red-legged frog. MM BIO-2a includes avoidance of treatment in occupied habitat or outside the sensitive period in the species' life history. Potential for take of California tiger salamander may be reduced by conducting treatment in summer and early fall in areas within 1.3 miles of potential or known breeding ponds. In accordance with coordination with CDFW (see Attachment D), conducting treatment in these areas from June 1 until the onset of fall/winter rains would result in avoidance of take within potentially occupied habitat. In addition, CDFW has recommended that burrow surveys be conducted prior to implementing treatment within 1.3 miles of a known or potential breeding pond. CDFW further recommended that no work be carried out in these areas when rain is forecast and until 48 hours after rainfall. These measures and additional recommendations to avoid treatment during rain near potential California red-legged frog habitat and to conduct burrow surveys within 300 feet of potential breeding habitat prior to implementing treatment,

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project*	*No New Impact*
recommended in Attachment D, would help avoid take of California red-legged frog, in the unlikely event that it occurs in the vicinity of the treatment area. Also, any additional recommendations by CDFW or USFWS for avoiding take of these species will be incorporated into the project. Measures for avoiding take of California tiger salamander would also result in avoidance of impacts to western spadefoot, which is not expected to occur far from aquatic breeding habitats potentially supporting the salamander. The measures would essentially meet the purposes of MM BIO-2b, which provides protections for non-listed special-status amphibians. The project could also result in modifications to habitats occupied by these species. However, no work is proposed in aquatic habitats, aquatic habitats potentially supporting these species do not occur within 150 feet of the treatment areas, and treatment would not alter the character of the habitats where treatment occurs. **Special-Status Upland Reptiles**: Direct and indirect impacts to several non-listed special-status reptiles, and to their habitats, could occur within the project site, including northern California legless lizard (*Anniella pulchra*), Blainville's horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*), and coast patch-nosed snake (*Salvadora hexalepis virgultea*). All three of these species spend much of their lives underground and could be killed from ground-disturbing activities from mechanical treatment or crushing of burrows from larger vehicles. Blainville's horned lizard or coast patch-nosed snake could be subject to injury or mortality aboveground during treatment occurring in scrub or grassland habitats. One location has been identified for Blainville's horned lizard in Treatment Area 7 (see Attachment D). Implementation of SPR BIO-10, which would involve conducting a focused survey for special-status wildlife, may result in identification of additional locations where these species occur. Implementation of MM BIO-2b would ensure establishment of buffers around the locations of any occupied sites. Due to implementation of SPRs meant to protect sensitive natural communities (SPR BIO-3), avoid effects of habitat conversion in coastal scrub and chaparral (SPR BIO-5), prevent the spread of plant pathogens (SPR BIO-6), and prevent the spread of invasive plants (SPR BIO-8), the project would not substantially affect the function of habitat for these species. Furthermore, implementation of MM BIO-3a would ensure treatment is designed to avoid loss of sensitive communities. **Western Red Bat**: No bat roosts have been identified within the project site. However, California Natural Diversity Database includes many records for one tree-foliage-roosting species, western red bat (*Lasiurus blossevillii*), which is a California Species of Special Concern. However, these records are highly associated with mature riparian habitats and other lowland locations, mostly on VAFB (CDFW 2021). The Bishop pine and coast live oak woodlands occurring within the treatment area are unlikely to support roosting by this species. **Other Special-Status Mammals**: Two additional mammal species that are California species of special concern, San Diego desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepica intermedia*) and American badger (*Taxidea taxus*), have the potential to occur within the treatment project site, and the project could result in impacts to these species, either by causing injury or harm to individuals of these species or altering their habitats substantially. Woodrats live in nests (middens) that are piles of stick and other material, constructed in coastal scrub and chaparral. Any treatment activity could result in injury, mortality, or							

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project*	*No New Impact*
displacement of these species. American badgers occupy burrows, mostly in very open habitats. Much of the project site is not suitable for this species, but some more open areas of coastal scrub are suitable. This species is highly mobile and may be able to escape treatment activities in many cases, but mechanical treatment within coastal scrub could result in crushing of occupied burrows, including natal dens. Implementation of SPR BIO-10, to conduct a focused survey for special-status wildlife, would result in identification of locations where these species occur. Implementation of MM BIO-2b would ensure establishment of buffers around the locations of any middens of San Diego desert woodrat or any burrows occupied by American badger. Due to implementation of SPRs meant to protect sensitive natural communities (SPR BIO-3), avoid effects of habitat conversion of coastal scrub and chaparral (SPR BIO-5), prevent the spread of plant pathogens (SPR BIO-6), and prevent the spread of invasive plants (SPR BIO-8), the project would not substantially affect the function of habitat for these species. Furthermore, MM BIO-3a would ensure treatment is designed to avoid loss of sensitive communities. The inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change in the geographic extent described in the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions of the areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape and within the treatable landscape are essentially the same. Surveys for special status species have been (SPR BIO-1) and shall be (SPR BIO-10) conducted on the treatment sites located within the treatable landscape and outside the treatable landscape. Further, mitigation measures would be implemented on land inside and outside the treatable landscape. Therefore, potential impacts would not be different on land within or outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, and impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than identified in the PEIR.							
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, pp. 3.6-187–3.6-192	SPR BIO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 SPR HYD-4, 5 MM BIO-3a, 3b, 3c	PS	Yes	SPR BIO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9 SPR HYD-4 MM BIO-3a	LTSM	☒
Impact Discussion: Treatment conducted within the project site has the potential to result in impacts to sensitive natural communities. This could include loss of sensitive communities or oak woodlands, degradation through removal of dominant and characteristic vegetation, and conversion of sensitive communities to common vegetation types. Sensitive communities are defined in the Manual of California Vegetation Online (CNPS 2021) and the California Sensitive Natural Community List (CDFW 2020). Communities with a global ranking of G1 to G3 or a state ranking of S1 to S3 are considered sensitive. Data review for all areas and reconnaissance surveys for all but the eastern portion of Treatment Area 9 (east of Drum Canyon							

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project*	*No New Impact*
Road) were conducted in accordance with SPR BIO-1 (Attachment D). Vegetation communities mapped included Bishop pine forest and woodland (G3, S3; Treatment areas 1, 2, 3, and 5), Bishop pine forest and woodland/manzanita (S3 provisional; Treatment Area 1), and California brittle bush scrub (G3, S3). Coast live oak woodland occurs in nearly all treatment areas, and it is considered protected, despite global/state rankings of G5/S4. Also, where Bishop pine co-occurs with Eastwood manzanita (*Arctostaphylos glandulosa*), as described in the California Sensitive Natural Communities List (CDFW 2020) and the California Manual of Vegetation Online (CNPS 2021), it may be considered Bishop pine forest and woodland/Eastwood manzanita, which is a G2/S2 community. This community was not identified during the reconnaissance-level survey conducted in accordance with SPR BIO-1. However, it may have potential to occur in Treatment Area 1. Parts of Treatment Area 9 not covered during reconnaissance surveys may support these or other sensitive communities; surveys will be conducted in the remainder of Treatment Area 9 at a later date and prior to conducting work. No riparian habitat occurs in any of the areas surveyed. Treatment activities would not affect riparian habitat on the west side of Harris Grade Road, near the northern end of Treatment Area 5, on the east side of the road. SPR BIO-3 requires a survey for sensitive vegetation communities prior to treatment, to ensure these are identified and treatment avoids these communities. Implementation SPR BIO-1 and the survey required under SPR BIO-3 would ensure any riparian habitat, sensitive communities, or oak woodlands occurring in portions of Treatment Area 9 not yet visited would be identified. SPR BIO-3 also requires that no fuel breaks occur in S1 (critically imperiled) or S2 (imperiled) communities. Therefore, SPR BIO-3 would result in any identification of co-occurrence of Bishop pine forest and woodland/Eastwood manzanita (as described in the previous paragraph) occurring in Treatment Area 1, if any, so that this community may be avoided completely. If any riparian habitat occurs in Treatment Area 9, SPR BIO-4 would ensure that treatment is designed to avoid these areas. SPR BIO-5 would ensure that treatment is designed to maintain or enhance habitat function of chaparral and coastal sage scrub communities. And SPR BIO-6 requires that best management practices be employed to avoid spread of plant pathogens, while SPR BIO-9 prescribes actions to prevent the spread of invasive plants. In addition to these requirements, mitigation measures would be implemented to ensure impacts to riparian habitats, sensitive natural communities, and oak woodlands are reduced to less than significant. MM BIO-3a would ensure that treatment is designed to avoid loss of sensitive natural communities and oak woodlands, including enhancement of communities to restore the natural fire regime and vegetation composition and structure. MM BIO-3b and MM BIO-3c, which relate to compensation for loss of sensitive natural communities and oak woodlands and of riparian habitat, respectively, are not anticipated to be necessary. For oak woodlands, the treatment proposes only to remove branches within 6 feet of the ground and ladder fuels in the understory. No oak trees will be removed. Treatment within Treatment Areas 1, 2, 3, and 5 proposes to conduct substantial work within Bishop pine forest and woodland, including removal of trees, to create space between remaining trees, in addition to treatment of understory vegetation. Treatment within these areas, however, is designed to improve forest health by reducing stand density and removing the heavy dead/downed component of the forest. A combination of							

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
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mechanical and hand treatment activities will create 15 to 20 foot spacing between retained trees, thin chaparral, and chip vegetation or place it in piles for burning at an appropriate time. Bishop pines in the extensive stand in Treatment Area 3 along Harris Grade Road would be retained, as long as they do not pose a risk of falling on the road, if they can be pruned and limbed and ladder fuels can be removed. In all, 60% to 80% of Bishop pine stands within Treatment Areas 1, 2, 3, and 5 would be treated, retaining healthy trees at the aforementioned spacing and treating the substantial dead/downed component. It is anticipated that some areas within the project site would not be accessible due to steep slopes, and additional trees would be left in place in such areas. The overall acreage occupied by the Bishop pine forest and woodland community would not be reduced. The approach to treatment would promote forest health, and thus would enhance the existing community. By retaining mature, healthy trees, and through implementation of SPRs described above, treatment would retain the species composition and essential character of the forest. Additionally, the treatment would not exceed the maximum 20% threshold outlined in MM BIO-3a for removal of native vegetation within a sensitive natural community. The area where treatment will occur is within a much larger area of Bishop pine forest and woodland along La Purisima ridge, extending well beyond the boundaries of the project. The project occurs within approximately 22.7% of the Bishop pine stands along La Purisima ridge. This total is based on an evaluation of available regional vegetation mapping data, cross-referenced by examination of digital color and infrared aerial imagery, and observations made during site field evaluations. Conservatively, treatment of up to 80% of the vegetation in these stands would result in treatment of 18.9% of the Bishop pine stands in the project area, which is below the 20% threshold outlined in MM BIO-3a. With implementation of the above SPRs and mitigation measures, impacts to sensitive natural communities occurring within the project site would be less than significant. The inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change in the geographic extent described in the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions of the areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape and within the treatable landscape are essentially the same. Surveys have been (SPR BIO-1) and shall be (SPR BIO-3) conducted on the treatment sites located within the treatable landscape and outside the treatable landscape. Further, mitigation measures would be implemented on land inside and outside the treatable landscape. Therefore, potential impacts would not be different on land within or outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, and impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than identified in the PEIR.							
Impact BIO-4: Substantially Affect State or Federally Protected Wetlands	Impact BIO-4, pp. 3.6-192–3.6-193	SPR BIO-1 SPR HYD-1, 3, 4 MM BIO-4	PS	Yes	SPR BIO-1 SPR HYD-1, 4 MM BIO-4	LTSM	☒

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project*	*No New Impact*
No state or federally protected wetlands were identified in the data review. Reconnaissance surveys conducted in accordance with SPR BIO-1 detected two areas of potential wetlands, both at erosional features. One location was on the Burgess property, in the westernmost part of Treatment Area 1. The second erosional feature occurs at a large road washout on Sentinel Peak property. Both locations are depicted in Attachment D. A wetland delineation was not conducted, and the properties of these features as wetlands or waters of the United States or state were not identified sufficiently to determine jurisdiction under federal and state resource agencies. However, as described in the CalVTP PEIR, implementation of water quality protections in accordance with SPR HYD-1, identification of Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones (WLPZs) in accordance with SPR HYD-4 and delineation and avoidance of state and federally protected wetlands in accordance with MM BIO-4 would ensure no impacts to wetlands in the identified features. In addition, SPR BIO-1 will be implemented within portions of Treatment Area 9 where reconnaissance surveys have not been conducted, and the above-mentioned measures will be implemented, as needed. With implementation of the SPRs and the mitigation measure described above, impacts to state and federally protected wetlands from the treatment project would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. The inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change in the geographic extent described in the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions of the areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape and within the treatable landscape are essentially the same. SPRs and mitigation measures will be implemented on the treatment sites located within the treatable landscape and outside the treatable landscape. Therefore, potential impacts would not be different on land within or outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, and impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than identified in the PEIR.							
Impact BIO-5: Interfere Substantially with Wildlife Movement Corridors or Impede Use of Nurseries	Impact BIO-5, pp. 3.6-193–3.6-197	SPR BIO-1, 4, 5, 10, 11 SPR HYD-1, 4 MM BIO-5	PS	Yes	SPR BIO-1, 4, 5, 10, SPR HYD-1, 4 MM BIO-5	LTSM	☒
Impact Discussion: The project site occurs within a large block of undeveloped land along the crest of La Purisima ridge. Several fenced facilities associated with oil development occur within or adjacent to the project site, and barbed-wire fences occur along property lines in various locations. However, few impediments occur to large or small wildlife throughout the area. Larger and medium-size wildlife are likely to be limited in their movements only by steep terrain and dense vegetation, where these features occur. Mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) is likely the primary larger species occurring within the project site. Mountain lion (*Puma concolor*), a candidate for listing under CESA and a wide-ranging species, also likely							

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project*	*No New Impact*
occurs in the area on occasion. The site lacks important aquatic, wetland, and riparian habitat that would serve as important nursery sites for wildlife such as amphibians, fish, and many bird and invertebrate species. The project site also generally lacks the rock outcrops and trees with large cavities that could serve as important nursery sites for bats. Short-term effects of treatment, including hand treatment, limbing of trees, mechanical treatment, and pile burning, could cause wildlife to avoid the project site temporarily and disrupt wildlife movement. However, wildlife using the area for movement would have access to the extensive undeveloped surrounding lands during treatment. Project treatment would not create long-term barriers to wildlife movement and would not result in habitat changes that would limit movement. If important nursery sites occur in portions of Treatment Area 9 that have not been identified, implementation of SPR BIO-1 in that area would result in identification of these sites and implementation of SPR BIO-10 would ensure protocol surveys for special-status wildlife or wildlife nursery sites are conducted. Implementation of MM BIO-5 would ensure avoidance of nursery sites and establishment of buffers. Implementation of these measures would reduce any potential impacts to less than significant. The inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change in the geographic extent described in the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions of the areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape and within the treatable landscape are essentially the same. SPRs and mitigation measures will be implemented on the treatment sites located within the treatable landscape and outside the treatable landscape. Therefore, potential impacts would not be different on land within or outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, and impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than identified in the PEIR.							
Impact BIO-6: Substantially Reduce Habitat or Abundance of Common Wildlife	Impact BIO-6, pp. 3.6-197–3.6-199	SPR BIO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12	LTS	Yes	SPR BIO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12	LTS	☒
The project could result in direct and indirect impacts to common wildlife, including nesting birds. The various habitats that occur within the project site, consisting mostly of chaparral (including maritime chaparral), coastal scrub, Bishop pine forest and woodland, oak woodland, and limited areas of grassland, support a variety of common wildlife, including nesting birds. Treatment could result in substantial reduction of habitat for common species. All treatment activities, including manual treatment and limbing of oaks and pines, mechanical treatment, and pile burning, if conducted during the nesting bird season (approximately January 15 to August 31 in the region), could result in direct loss of active bird nests, or in disturbance of nesting birds from noise and presence of personnel and equipment that could disrupt nesting activities and cause nest abandonment and failure. Extensive areas of similar habitats occur adjacent to the treatment project site, such that substantial similar habitats will remain in surrounding areas that are available to common wildlife species during and after treatment. In addition, implementation of SPR BIO-1, SPR BIO-2, SPR BIO-3, and SPR BIO-5 would limit the loss and degradation of high-quality habitat for common species within the project site. SPR BIO-2 would require worker training in							

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project*	*No New Impact*
sensitive biological resources. SPR BIO-3 would ensure mapping of sensitive habitats. And SPR BIO-5 would result in avoidance of type conversion in scrub habitats. Therefore, project treatment would remove vegetation and alter habitat structure locally, but would not result in permanent habitat degradation or conversion. Vegetation would be retained in a mosaic pattern in forest and shrub communities, and quality of habitat may improve in the long term in some cases. Overall diversity and abundance of common birds and other wildlife would not substantially change in the long term. For nesting birds, implementation of SPR BIO-12 would require a survey for common nesting birds prior to treatment, if avoiding the nesting season is not possible. A qualified biologist will review a list of the common nesting birds, including raptors, in the vicinity, using available data sources. See Attachment D for a list of common birds that likely nest within the project site. For any nests found, SPR BIO-12 requires establishment of buffers and modification and deferral of treatment in the vicinity of the nests. No mitigation measures are required to address this impact, and with implementation of the SPRs noted above, this impact would be less than significant. The inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change in the geographic extent described in the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions of the areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape and within the treatable landscape are essentially the same. SPRs will be implemented on the treatment sites located within the treatable landscape and outside the treatable landscape. Therefore, potential impacts would not be different on land within or outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, and impacts would be less than significant. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than identified in the PEIR.							
Impact BIO-7: Conflict with Local Policies or Ordinances Protecting Biological Resources	Impact BIO-7, pp. 3.6-199	SPR AD-3	No Impact	Yes	SPR AD-3	N/A	☒
Several local policies or ordinances may apply to resources that occur within the project site. The Conservation Element of the Santa Barbara Comprehensive Plan (County of Santa Barbara 2010a) identifies the high sensitivity of the Purisima Hills, noting that the stand of Bishop pines along Harris Grade Road (Treatment Areas 2 and 3) is one of the most extensive in the County, and also noting the occurrence of Lompoc yerba santa in the area and the occurrence of a relict stand of Douglas firs (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) within the Bishop pine forest. The Conservation Element recommends that the Douglas firs remain intact and that the no road widening be conducted in this area and no new trails be established. In addition, the Conservation Element includes the supplement Oak Tree Protection in the Inland Rural Areas of Santa Barbara County (County of Santa Barbara 2009c). This supplement focuses on retention of native oak trees, none of which would be removed by the project, and therefore the project is consistent with the supplement. No Douglas firs were detected during reconnaissance-level surveys. The Calflora website (Calflora 2021) includes several locations for Douglas fir along Purisima Ridge. Most are outside the treatment project site, but one location (Attachment D), described as approximately 2 kilometers east of Harris							

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project*	*No New Impact*
Grade Road, may occur in the treatment area. This location would be identified during implementation of SPR BIO-7, and impacts would be avoided. Implementation of SPR BIO-7 would also ensure detection of Lompoc yerba santa, as described in the discussion for Impact BIO-1. The project does not propose the establishment of new trails or road widening in this area. Also see the discussion under Impact BIO-3 for impacts to sensitive natural communities, including Bishop pine forest. Therefore, the project is consistent with recommendations related to the Purisima Hills Bishop pine forest. No mitigation measures are required to address this impact, and with implementation of SPR AD-3, the project would result in no impact. The inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change in the geographic extent described in the PEIR. However, the environmental and regulatory conditions of the areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape and within the treatable landscape are essentially the same. SPRs will be implemented on the treatment sites located within the treatable landscape and outside the treatable landscape. Therefore, potential impacts would not be different on land within or outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, and the project would result in no impact related to conflicts with local policies or ordinances. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than identified in the PEIR.							
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, pp. 3.6-199 – 3.6-200	N/A	No Impact	No	N/A	N/A	☒
No natural community conservation plans, habitat conservation plans, or other approved habitat plans occur within the project site.							
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	N/A	☒
Site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment plan are consistent with the environmental and regulatory conditions outlined in the CalVTP EIR Section 3.6. While the inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape is a change to the geographic extent in the PEIR, the existing conditions in the project area relating to biological resources are essentially the same for treatment areas within the CalVTP treatable landscape and treatment areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape. As a result, the impacts associated with the proposed project are consistent with the impacts covered in the PEIR. Additionally, the inclusion of areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape would not result in new impacts not covered in the PEIR. No new impact related to biological resources would occur.							

	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	SBC FIRE Prior	SBC FIRE
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	SBC FIRE Prior	SBC FIRE
SPR BIO-3: Survey Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats. If SPR BIO-1 determines that sensitive natural communities or sensitive habitats may be present and adverse effects cannot be avoided. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	SBC FIRE Prior	SBC 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	SBC FIRE Prior	SBC FIRE
SPR BIO-5: Avoid Environmental Effects of Type Conversion and Maintain Habitat Function in Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub. The project proponent will design treatment activities to avoid type conversion where native coastal sage scrub and chaparral are present. These SPR requirements apply to all treatment activities and all treatment types. Additional measures will be applied to ecological restoration treatment types	Yes	SBC FIRE Prior-During	SBC 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., lone 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	SBC FIRE During	SBC FIRE
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	SBC FIRE Prior	SBC FIRE

	Applicable	*Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation*	*Verifying/ Monitoring Entity*
SPR BIO-9: Prevent Spread of Invasive Plants, Noxious Weeds, and Invasive Wildlife. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	SBC FIRE During	SBC FIRE
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.	Yes	SBC FIRE Prior	SBC 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	SBC FIRE Prior-During	SBC FIRE
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).	Yes	SBC FIRE Prior-During	SBC 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	SBC FIRE Prior-During	SBC 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	SBC FIRE Prior-During	SBC FIRE
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,	Yes	SBC FIRE Prior-During	SBC FIRE

	Applicable	*Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation*	*Verifying/ Monitoring Entity*
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.			
MM BIO-3a: Design Treatments to Avoid Loss of Sensitive Natural Communities and Oak Woodlands The project proponent will implement the following measures when working in treatment areas that contain sensitive natural communities identified during surveys conducted pursuant to **SPR BIO-3:** The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or botanist that the sensitive natural community or oak woodland would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some loss may occur during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands, no compensatory mitigation will be required.	Yes	SBC FIRE Prior-During	SBC FIRE
MM BIO-4: Avoid State and Federally Protected Wetlands	Yes	SBC FIRE Prior-During	SBC FIRE
MM BIO-5: Retain Nursery Habitat and Implement Buffers to Avoid Nursery Sites	Yes	SBC FIRE Prior-During	SBC FIRE

Table 3.5.1. Special-Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur in the Treatment Area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Agrostis hooveri	Hoover's bent grass	None/None/1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland; usually sandy/ perennial herb/ Apr–July/20–2,000	Potentially occurs. Suitable soils and vegetation communities occur in the treatment areas.
Arctostaphylos crustacea ssp. *eastwoodiana*	Eastwood's brittle-leaf manzanita	None/None/1B.1	Chaparral (maritime, sandy)/perennial evergreen shrub/Mar/ 295–1,195	Potentially occurs. None were identified during the reconnaissance survey conducted in accordance with SPR BIO-1.
Arctostaphylos purissima	La Purisima manzanita	None/None/1B.1	Chaparral (sandy), Coastal scrub/perennial evergreen shrub/Nov–May/197–1,820	Occurs. Observed in Treatment Areas 1 and 2 during surveys, with large stands within Treatment Area 1. However, treatment within chaparral in these areas will focus on removal of flammable species such as chamise (Adenostoma fasciculatum) and retention of special-status manzanita species.
Arctostaphylos rudis	sand mesa manzanita	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral (maritime), Coastal scrub; sandy/ perennial evergreen shrub/Nov–Feb/ 82–1,055	Potentially occurs. None were identified during the reconnaissance survey conducted in accordance with SPR BIO-1.
Chorizanthe rectispina	straight-awned spineflower	None/None/1B.3	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub/ annual herb/Apr–July/ 279–3,395	Potentially occurs. Suitable vegetation communities occur in the treatment areas.
Cirsium scariosum var. *loncholepis*	La Graciosa thistle	FE/ST/1B.1	Cismontane woodland, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Marshes and	Not likely to occur. A small area of Treatment Area 5 occurs within the

Table 3.5.1. Special-Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur in the Treatment Area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
			swamps (brackish), Valley and foothill grassland; mesic, sandy/perennial herb/May–Aug/13–720	elevation range, but this area does not support suitable soils for the species.
Cordylanthus rigidus ssp. *littoralis*	seaside bird's-beak	None/SE/1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral (maritime), Cismontane woodland, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub; sandy, often disturbed sites/ annual herb (hemiparasitic)/ Apr–Oct/0–1,685	Potentially occurs. Suitable vegetation communities occur in the treatment areas.
Delphinium umbraculorum	umbrella larkspur	None/None/1B.3	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland/perennial herb/ Apr–June/1,310–5,245	Potentially occurs. Suitable vegetation communities occur within the treatment areas.
Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. *blochmaniae*	Blochman's dudleya	None/None/1B.1	Coastal bluff scrub, Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; rocky, often clay or serpentinite/ perennial herb/ Apr–June/16–1,475	Potentially occurs. Suitable rocky soils and suitable vegetation communities occur within the treatment areas.
Eriodictyon capitatum	Lompoc yerba santa	FE/SR/1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral (maritime); sandy/ perennial evergreen shrub/May–Sep/ 131–2,950	Potentially occurs. Low likelihood to occur, as this perennial shrub was not detected the reconnaissance survey conducted in accordance with SPR BIO-1.

Table 3.5.1. Special-Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur in the Treatment Area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
Horkelia cuneata var. *puberula*	mesa horkelia	None/None/1B.1	Chaparral (maritime), Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub; sandy or gravelly/perennial herb/ Feb–July(Sep)/ 230–2,655	Potentially occurs. A species of Horkelia was observed in Treatment Area 1. These plants were not in flower and could not be identified to species, and California horkelia (Horkelia californica), a common species, also potentially occurs.
Layia heterotricha	pale-yellow layia	None/None/1B.1	Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Valley and foothill grassland; alkaline or clay/annual herb/Mar–June/ 984–5,590	Potentially occurs. Suitable vegetation communities occur in the treatment areas, although suitable alkaline and clay soils are likely absent.
Lepidium virginicum var. *robinsonii*	Robinson's pepper-grass	None/None/4.3	Chaparral, Coastal scrub/annual herb/ Jan–July/3–2,900	Potentially occurs. Suitable vegetation communities are present in the treatment areas.
Lonicera subspicata var. *subspicata*	Santa Barbara honeysuckle	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub/ perennial evergreen shrub/May–Aug (Dec–Feb)/33–3,280	Potentially occurs. However, this perennial shrub was not observed during the reconnaissance survey conducted in accordance with SPR BIO-1.
Monardella sinuata ssp. *sinuata*	southern curly-leaved monardella	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub (openings); Sandy/annual herb/ Apr–Sep/0–985	Potentially occurs. Suitable vegetation communities and soils occur within the treatment areas.
Muhlenbergia utilis	aparejo grass	None/None/2B.2	Meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, chaparral, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland; sometimes alkaline,	Potentially occurs. However, the potential to occur is low, as suitable soils are scarce or absent in the treatment areas.

Table 3.5.1. Special-Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur in the Treatment Area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
			sometimes serpentinite/ perennial rhizomatous herb/Mar–Oct/82–7,625	
Scrophularia atrata	black-flowered figwort	None/None/1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Riparian scrub/perennial herb/Mar–July/33–1,640	Potentially occurs. Suitable vegetation communities occur within the treatment areas.
Senecio aphanactis	chaparral ragwort	None/None/2B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub; sometimes alkaline/ annual herb/ Jan–Apr(May)/49–2,620	Potentially occurs. Suitable vegetation communities occur within the treatment areas.

Status Legend:
FE: Federally listed as endangered
SE: State listed as endangered
ST: State listed as threatened
SR: State Rare
CRPR 1B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
CRPR 2B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere
CRPR 4: Watch List: Plants of limited distribution
.1 Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
.2 Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
.3 Not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

Table 3.5.2. Special-Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur in the Treatment Area

Row Labels	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Amphibians				
Ambystoma californiense	California tiger salamander	FE/ST, WL	Annual grassland, valley–foothill hardwood, and valley–foothill riparian habitats; vernal pools, other ephemeral pools, and (uncommonly) along stream courses and man-made pools if predatory fishes are absent	Potentially occurs west of Harris Grade Road. Suitable and known aquatic breeding habitat occurs within 1.3 miles of the treatment areas, and the species has the potential to occupy small mammal burrows within portions of the project site within the species' range.
Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	FT/SSC	Lowland streams, wetlands, riparian woodlands, livestock ponds; dense, shrubby or emergent vegetation associated with deep, still or slow-moving water; uses adjacent uplands	Low potential to occur. Known to breed within 2 miles of the eastern and western ends of the project site. Suitable aquatic habitat is absent within the project site, but marginally suitable habitat occurs near Treatment Area 1.
Spea hammondii	western spadefoot	None/SSC	Primarily grassland and vernal pools, but also in ephemeral wetlands that persist at least 3 weeks in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley–foothill woodlands, pastures, and other agriculture	Low potential to occur. Suitable aquatic breeding habitat is absent from the treatment project site, but known to breed within 0.4 miles of Treatment Area 8. Suitable breeding habitat also occurs within approximately 0.3 miles of treatment areas 1, 6, and 7.
Reptiles				
Actinemys marmorata	northwestern pond turtle	None/SSC	Slow-moving permanent or intermittent streams, ponds, small lakes, and reservoirs with emergent basking sites;	Low potential to occur. Suitable aquatic habitat is absent from the project site, although it occurs within 300

Table 3.5.2. Special-Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur in the Treatment Area

Row Labels	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
			adjacent uplands used for nesting and during winter	feet of treatment area 1 and within a half mile of Treatment Areas 6, 7, and 8.
Anniella pulchra	northern California legless lizard	None/SSC	Coastal dunes, stabilized dunes, beaches, dry washes, valley–foothill, chaparral, and scrubs; pine, oak, and riparian woodlands; associated with sparse vegetation and sandy or loose, loamy soils	Potentially occurs. Suitable vegetation communities and soils occur within most treatment areas.
Phrynosoma blainvillii	Blainville's horned lizard	None/SSC	Open areas of sandy soil in valleys, foothills, and semi-arid mountains including coastal scrub, chaparral, valley–foothill hardwood, conifer, riparian, pine–cypress, juniper, and annual grassland habitats	Observed in Treatment Area 7. Potentially occurs in all areas supporting scrub habitat.
Salvadora hexalepis virgultea	coast patch-nosed snake	None/SSC	Brushy or shrubby vegetation; requires small mammal burrows for refuge and overwintering sites	Potentially occurs. Suitable habitat occurs in much of the project site.
Mammals				
Lasiurus blossevillii	western red bat	None/SSC	Forest, woodland, riparian, mesquite bosque, and orchards, including fig, apricot, peach, pear, almond, walnut, and orange; roosts in tree canopy	Low potential to occur. Suitable habitat occurs in oak woodland, but this species is likely scarce in the project vicinity.
Neotoma lepida intermedia	San Diego desert woodrat	None/SSC	Coastal scrub, desert scrub, chaparral, cacti, rocky areas	Potentially occurs. Suitable habitat occurs in coastal scrub and chaparral areas.
Taxidea taxus	American badger	None/SSC	Dry, open, treeless areas; grasslands, coastal scrub, agriculture, and pastures, especially with friable soils	Potentially occurs. Areas of coastal scrub may support this species.

Notes:
Status Abbreviations:
FE: Federally Endangered
FT: Federally Threatened
SSC: California Species of Special Concern
FP: California Fully Protected Species
WL: California Watch List Species
ST: State Threatened

3.6 Geology, Soils, Paleontology, and Mineral Resources

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project*	*No New Impact*
Impact GEO-1: Result in Substantial Erosion or Loss of Topsoil	Impact GEO-1, pp. 3.7-26 –3.7-29	SPR GEO-1 through SPR GEO-8 SPR HYD-3 SPR HYD-4 SPR AQ-3	LTS	Yes	SPR GEO-1 through SPR GEO-7 SPR HYD-4 SPR AQ-3	LTS	☒

Impact Discussion: Initial treatment would include mechanical treatment, manual treatment, and prescribed pile burning. Each of these activities would result in vegetation removal and soil disturbance. The potential for these treatment activities to cause substantial erosion or loss of topsoil was examined in the PEIR. Potential impacts related to soil erosion during implementation of the treatment project are within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the type of equipment, extent of vegetation removal, and intensity of prescribed burning proposed are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.

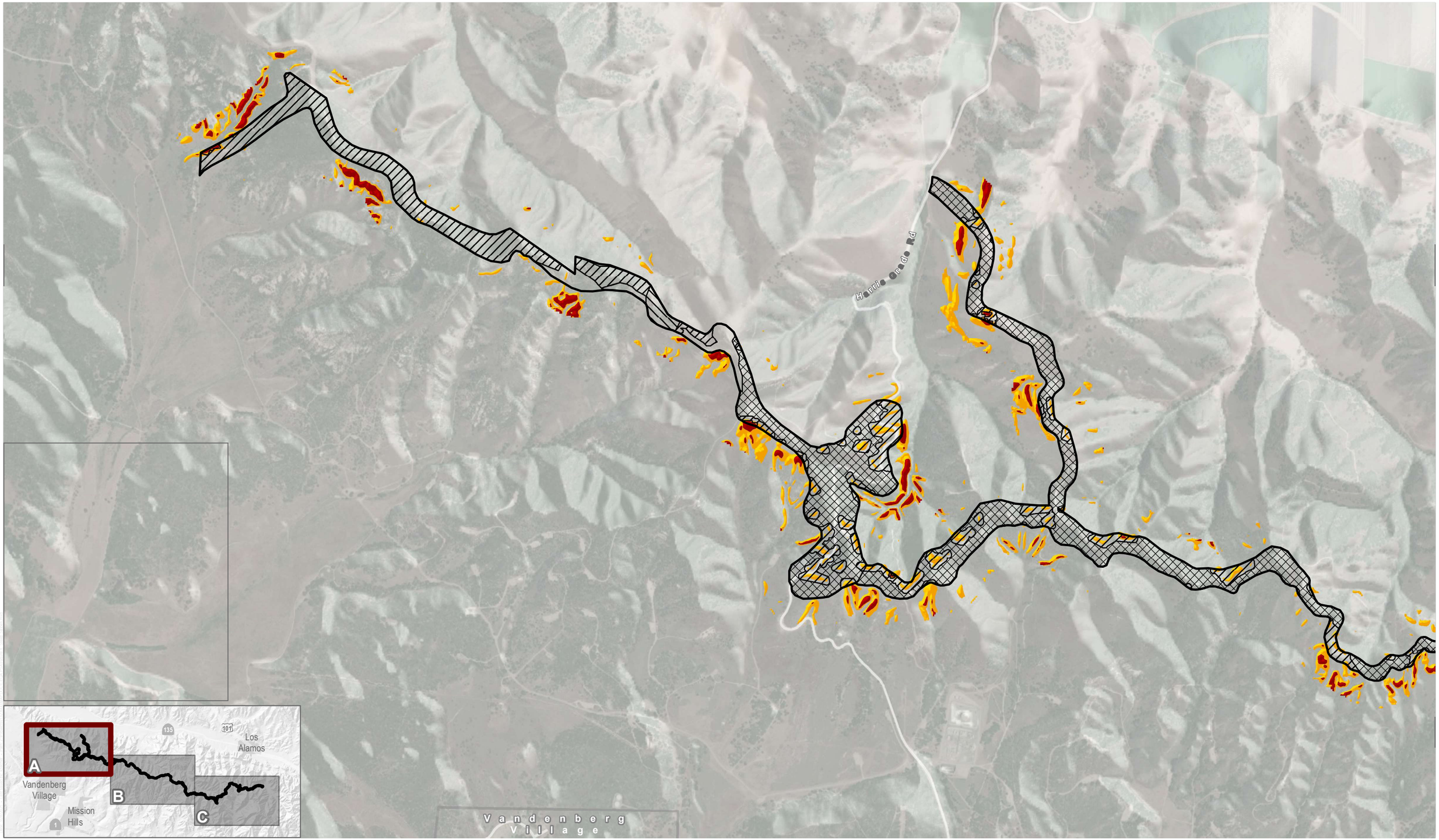
Treatment activities could potentially leave loose soil exposed to the erosive forces of rainfall and high winds, which would increase the potential for soil erosion and loss of topsoil. A soils report and steep slopes analysis were completed for the project (see Attachment E and Figure 5, respectively). SBC Fire would implement SPRs to control erosion and sediment during construction activities. SPRs applicable to this treatment project are SPRs GEO-1 through GEO-7, HYD-4, and AQ-3. Mechanical treatments using heavy machinery are the most likely to cause soil disturbance that could lead to substantial erosion or loss of topsoil, especially in areas of steep slopes or erodible soils. Based on the soils report (Attachment E), soils in the project area with slopes greater than 50% include Crow Hill loam (CwG), Diablo silty clay (DaG), Gazos clay loam (GsG), Lopez shaly clay loam (LmG), San Andreas-Tierra complex (SfG), and sedimentary rock land (SpG). The erosion hazard rating for each of these soil types ranges from high to severe (NRCS 1972). As such, the project would not include mechanical treatment activities or the use of heavy machinery on slopes greater than 50%. The use of heavy equipment would be limited to the existing access road and areas with slopes less than 50%. Slopes ranging from 50%–65% would include manual treatments only, and slopes greater than 65% have been established as No Work zones (see Figure 5, Steep Slopes). A chipper may be used in conjunction with manual treatments on slopes greater than 50%. However, the chipper would be staged outside of the steep slope areas and crews would manually move vegetation material to the chipper or stacked into piles for pile burning. Additionally, treatment activities would be conducted

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project*	*No New Impact*
such that root systems would be left in place and minimal uprooting resulting in soil disturbance would occur, to the extent feasible. Per SPR AQ-3, a Burn Plan would be developed prior to conducting any prescribed pile burning to minimize soil burn severity and the potential for runoff or erosion. While no non-shaded fuel breaks or bare linear features are proposed, SPR GEO-5 would be implemented to ensure proper drainage from the existing road that would be maintained as part of the project. Wildland urban interface (WUI) fuel reduction, non-shaded fuel breaks, and ecological restoration treatment types are not included as part of the project. As such, SPR GEO-8 does not apply to the project. The project would not include prescribed herbivory; SPR HYD-3 does not apply to the project. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, the existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the potential impact related to soil erosion is also the same, as described above. Therefore, it is not anticipated that the proposed project would result in substantial soil erosion or significant losses in topsoil. Impacts to soil erosion or the loss of topsoil would be less than significant. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.							
Impact GEO-2: Increase Risk of Landslide	Impact Geo-2, pp. 3.7-29 – 3.7-30	SPR GEO-3 SPR GEO-4 SPR GEO-7 SPR GEO-8 SPR AQ-3	LTS	Yes	SPR GEO-3 SPR GEO-4 SPR GEO-7 SPR AQ-3	LTS	☒
Impact Discussion: Proposed vegetation treatments would include vegetation removal in areas with steep slopes (greater than 50%). However, only manual treatment activities would be performed in areas of slopes greater than 50%, and areas with slopes greater than 65% have been designated as No Work zones (see Figure 5). As such, in accordance with SPR GEO-7, heavy equipment would not be used on slopes greater than 50%. A soil survey was prepared for the project site. There are no known landslides in the project area that have been documented by the Department of Conservation. Based on field surveys, there is an existing landslide in Treatment Area 1. Future heavy precipitation events could re-activate the landslide. This area has been designated as a No Work zone to avoid further soil disturbance, and surrounding treatments would consist of manual treatments. No mechanical treatments are proposed near the existing landslide. A review of the County of Santa Barbara Comprehensive Plan Seismic and Safety Element (County of Santa Barbara 2015) revealed that the project area has been mapped with a problem rating of low, indicating that landslides and slope instability are unlikely. The potential for vegetation removal to affect slope stability and increase the risk of landslide was examined in the PEIR. SPRs GEO-3, GEO-4, and GEO-7 would be implemented to reduce the							

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project*	*No New Impact*
likelihood of erosion and risk of landslides. SPR AQ-3 would be implemented, which limits the size of burn piles. Potential impacts related to landslides during implementation of the treatment project are within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the extent of vegetation removal, intensity of prescribed burning, and avoidance of steep slopes and areas of instability are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. SPRs applicable to this treatment include SPRs GEO-3, GEO-4, GEO-7, and AQ-3. SPR GEO-8 does not apply to the project because no mechanical treatments, WUI fuel reduction, non-shaded fuel breaks, or ecological restoration treatment types are proposed as part of the project, and the use of mechanical equipment and heavy machinery would be limited to areas with slopes less than 50%. Additionally, per SPR AQ-3, a Burn Plan would be developed prior to conducting any prescribed pile burning to minimize soil burn severity and the potential for runoff or erosion. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the potential impact related to landslide risk is also the same, as described above. SPRs applicable to this treatment project are SPRs GEO-1, GEO-4, GEO-7, and AQ-3. Therefore, potential impacts related to landslides would be less than significant. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in 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?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	☒
The proposed treatment is consistent with the treatment types and activities considered in the CalVTP PEIR. The project proponent has considered the site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment project and determined they are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR. The project proponent has also determined that the inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions pertinent to geology, soils, paleontology, and mineral resources that are present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the impacts of the proposed treatment project are consistent with those covered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impacts not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impacts related to geology, soils, paleontology, or mineral resources would occur that are not covered in the PEIR.							

	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	SBC FIRE During	SBC 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	SBC FIRE During	SBC FIRE
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	SBC FIRE During-Post	SBC 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	SBC FIRE During-Post	SBC 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	SBC FIRE During	SBC 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	SBC FIRE During	SBC FIRE

	Applicable	*Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation*	*Verifying/ Monitoring Entity*
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	SBC FIRE Prior-During	SBC FIRE



SOURCE: ESRI World Imagery, SBC Fire, USGS

DUDEK

0 750 1,500 Feet

FIGURE 5A

Steep Slopes

Project Specific Analysis for the Purisima Ridge Fuel Break

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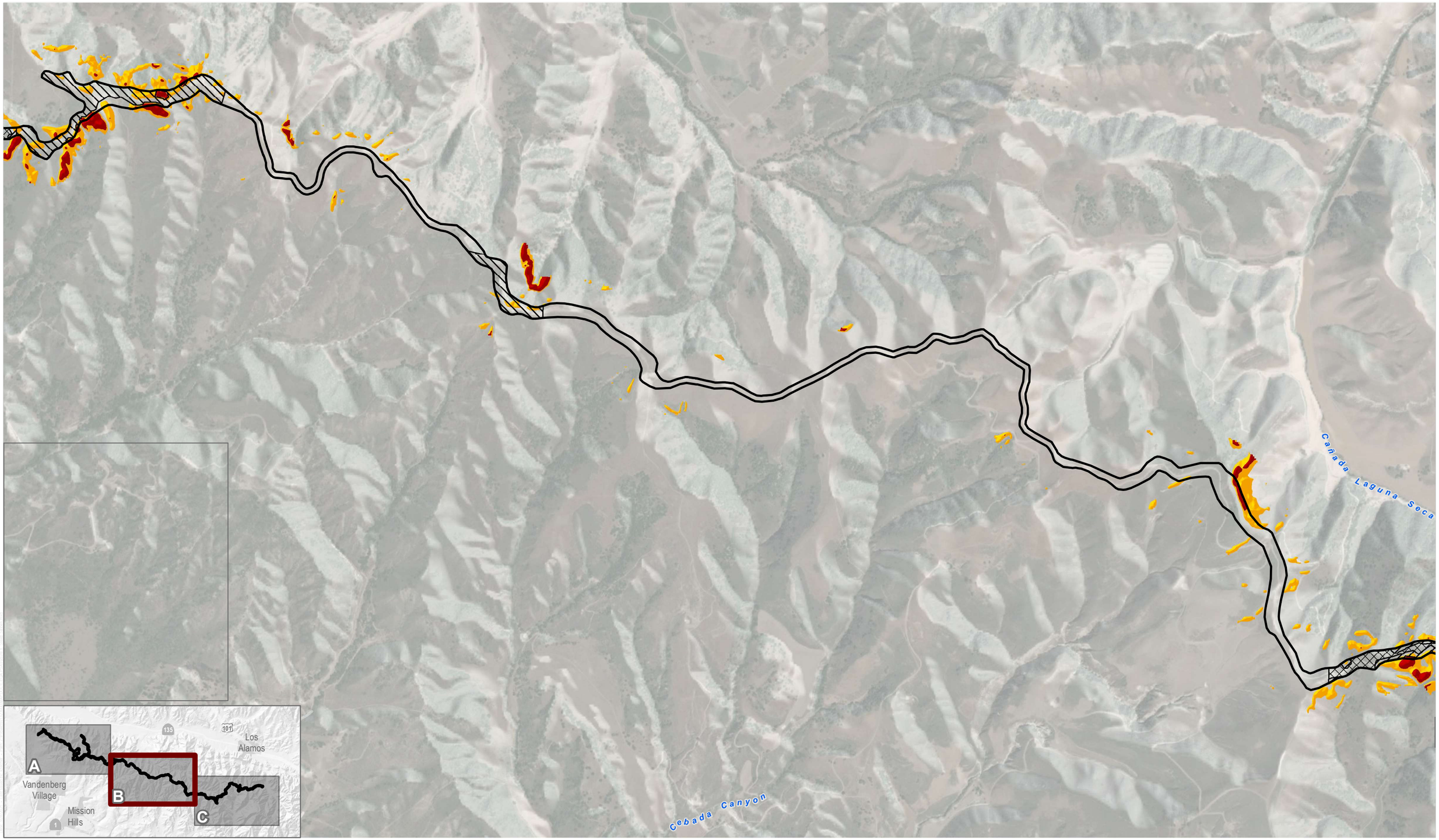

SOURCE: ESRI World Imagery, SBC Fire, USGS

DUDEK

0 750 1,500 Feet

FIGURE 5B

Steep Slopes

Project Specific Analysis for the Purisima Ridge Fuel Break

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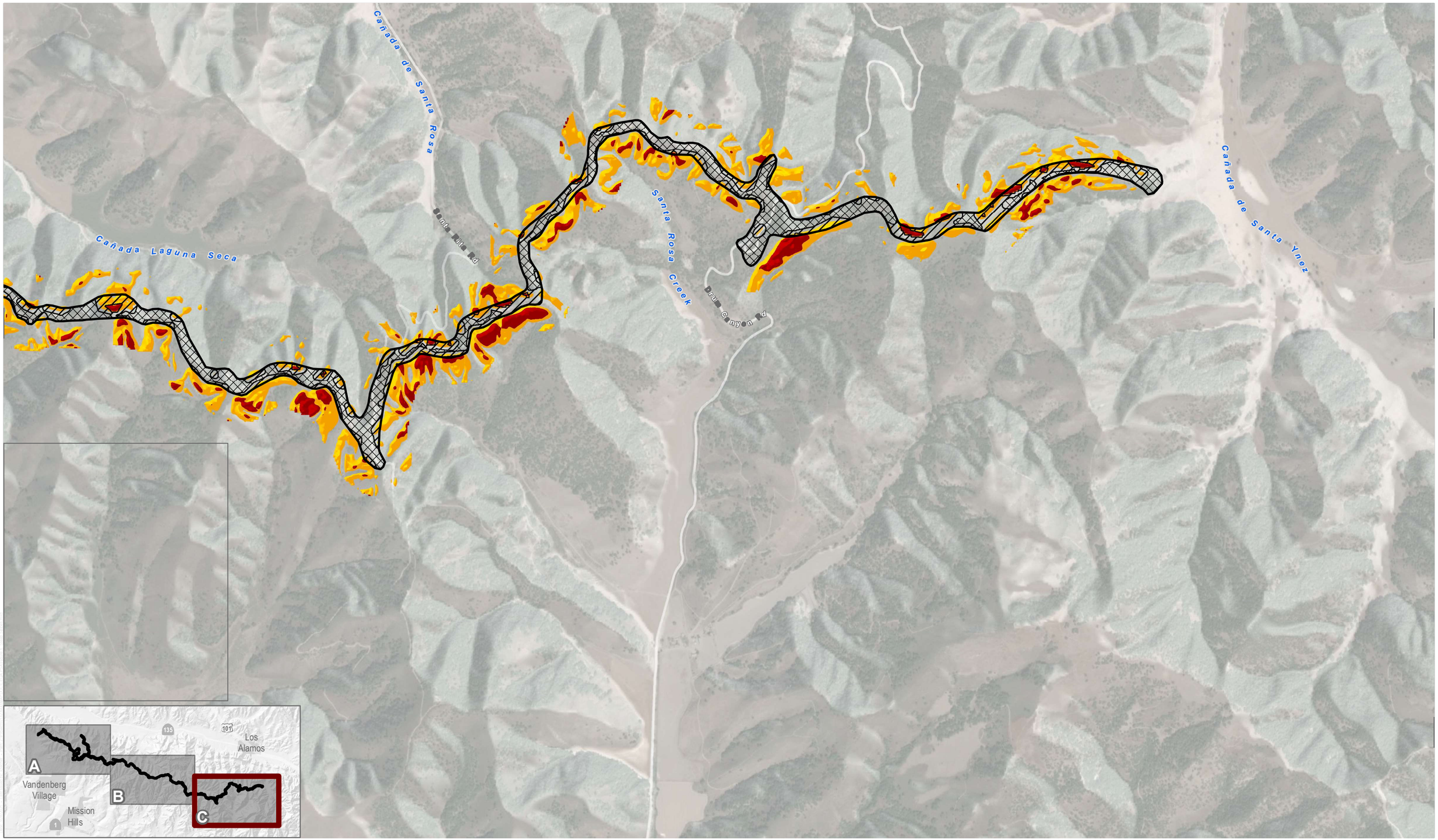

SOURCE: ESRI World Imagery, SBC Fire, USGS

DUDEK

0 750 1,500 Feet

FIGURE 5C

Steep Slopes

Project Specific Analysis for the Purisima Ridge Fuel Break

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3.7 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project*	*No New Impact*
Impact GHG-1: Conflict with the applicable plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs	Impact GHG-1, pp. 3.8-10–3.8-11	SPR GHG-1	LTS	Yes	N/A	LTS	☒
The use of vehicles, mechanical equipment, and prescribed pile burning would result in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Consistency with plans, policies and regulations governing GHG emissions was examined in the PEIR. The project would be consistent with the applicable policies, plans, and regulations to reduce GHG emissions as described in California's 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan (CARB 2017), the California Forest Carbon Plan (Forest Climate Action Team 2018), and the Draft California 2030 Natural and Working Lands Climate Change Implementation Plan (CARB 2019). It would also be consistent with local policies, plans, and regulations regarding GHG emission reduction in Santa Barbara County's Energy and Climate Action Plan (County of Santa Barbara 2015), Sustainability Action Plan (County of Santa Barbara 2010b), and Climate Action Study (County of Santa Barbara 2011). The project would be implemented so as to not be in conflict with application plans, policies, and/or regulations and the impact would be less than significant. The project includes land that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, which constitutes a change to the geographic area considered in the PEIR. However, the existing environmental conditions on the land outside the treatable landscape and on the land inside the treatable landscape are essentially the same. Further, the land outside the treatment landscape is subject to the same GHG emission reduction plans, policies, and regulations as the land inside the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact to GHG emissions is the same in both areas, and the project would not result in a substantially more significant impact than that covered in the PEIR; impacts would be less than significant. SPR GHG-1 is not applicable to the proposed project; SBC Fire is not subject to providing information to inform reporting under the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection's Assembly Bill 1504 Carbon Inventory Process because this project is not a registered offset project. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.							
Impact GHG-2: Generate Greenhouse Gas Emissions through Treatment Activities	Impact GHG-2, p. 3.8-11–3.8-17	SPR AQ-3 MM GHG-2	PSU	Yes	SPR AQ-3 MM GHG-2	PSU	☒

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project*	*No New Impact*
The intent of vegetation treatments is to reduce wildfire risk, which would reduce GHG emissions related to wildfires. The project would result in the generation of GHG emissions from treatment activities through the use of vehicles, mechanical equipment, and prescribed burning. Prescribed burning would produce the most GHG emissions, as the combustion of vegetation produces smoke, which contains carbon dioxide and methane. The project proponent would document and implement GHG reduction techniques to reduce GHG emissions associated with prescribed burning per SPR AQ-3 and MM GHG-2. However, though mitigation actions would be implemented to reduce GHG emissions, the treatments would still contribute to the annual emissions generated by the CalVTP and would remain potentially significant and unavoidable. The project includes land that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, which constitutes a change to the geographic area considered in the PEIR. However, the existing environmental conditions on the land outside the treatable landscape and on the land inside the treatable landscape are essentially the same. Further, climate conditions in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as the in the areas inside the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact to GHG emissions is the same and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than that was determined in the PEIR. Impacts would be potentially significant and unavoidable. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.							
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?	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	☒
The project is consistent with the CalVTP PEIR. Site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment plan are consistent with the environmental and regulatory conditions outlined in the CalVTP EIR Section 3.8. While the inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape is a change to the geographic extent in the PEIR, the existing conditions in the project area relating to GHG emissions are essentially the same for treatment areas within the CalVTP treatable landscape and treatment areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape. As a result, the impacts associated with the proposed project are consistent with the impacts covered in the PEIR, and the inclusion of areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape would not result in new impacts not covered in the PEIR. No new impact related to GHG emissions would occur.							

	Applicable	*Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation*	*Verifying/ Monitoring Entity*
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	SBC FIRE Prior-During	SBC FIRE

3.8 Energy

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*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, pp. 3.9-7–3.9-8	N/A	LTS	Yes	N/A	LTS	☒
The project would require the consumption of energy through the use of fossil fuels associated with the use of vehicles and heavy machinery (e.g., dozer and/or grader); mechanical equipment, including handheld equipment (e.g., masticator, track chipper, chainsaws); and trucks (e.g., water trucks, fire engine, off-road equipment/vehicles). Diesel and petroleum-based fuels, such as gasoline, would be consumed from the use of heavy-duty equipment and trucks, mechanical equipment, and the transport of personnel and equipment to and from and within the project site. The primary objective of the project is to reduce wildfire risk and decrease the intensity of fires. Wildfire response requires an immediate response from emergency personnel and mobilization of equipment from across the state and even across the nation, which often results in inefficient consumption of energy. Implementation of treatment activities would reduce wildfire risk and the intensity of fire responses. There are no SPRs applicable to this impact and the impact would be less than significant, consistent with the PEIR. The project includes land that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, which constitutes a change to the geographic area considered in the PEIR. However, the existing environmental conditions on the land outside the treatable landscape and on the land inside the treatable landscape are essentially the same. Further, required energy consumption in the areas outside the treatable landscape is essentially the same as in the areas inside the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact to energy is the same in both areas and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than that was determined in the PEIR.						
Other Impacts to Energy Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to energy resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	☒
The project is consistent with the CalVTP PEIR. Site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment plan are consistent with the environmental and regulatory conditions outlined in the CalVTP EIR Section 3.9. While the inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape is a change to the geographic extent in the PEIR, the existing conditions in the project area and required energy use are essentially the same for treatment areas within the CalVTP treatable landscape and treatment areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape. As a result, the impacts associated with the proposed project are consistent with the impacts covered in the PEIR. The inclusion of areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape would not result in new impacts not covered in the PEIR.							

3.9 Hazardous Materials, Public Health and Safety

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*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, pp. 3.10-14–3.10-15	SPR HAZ-1 SPR HYD-4	LTS	Yes	SPR HAZ-1 SPR HYD-4	LTS	☒
Impact Discussion: The proposed project would include mechanical treatments, manual treatments, and prescribed burning. Treatment activities and transportation of equipment would require the use of hazardous materials, including fuels, oils, and lubricants, as well as accelerants for prescribed burns. Potential impacts related to use of such materials during treatment activities are within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the types of treatments and associated equipment and types of hazardous materials that would be used are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. SPR HAZ-1 is applicable to the project, and requires that all equipment would be properly maintained and regularly inspected for leaks. Additionally, the project proponent would ensure that the transport and use of hazardous materials would be conducted in compliance with existing federal, state, and local regulations governing hazardous material use, storage, disposal, and transport to prevent project-related risks to public health and safety. Additionally, project treatment activities would not be conducted within protection zones for watercourses (SPR HYD-4). Watercourses and potential drainages leading to watercourses have been identified during field surveys and protection zones have been implemented during project design (further discussed in Section 3.10, Hydrology and Water Quality). Although some portions of the project site are located outside the treatable landscape, the potential for creating a significant health hazard from the use of hazardous materials would be the same on land within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape. Further, the types of treatments and equipment and associate hazardous materials that would be used are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Therefore, the project would result in a less than significant impact related to the use of hazardous materials, and the project would not result in impacts that would be more severe than those evaluated in the PEIR.						
Impact HAZ-2: Create a Significant Health Hazard from the Use of Herbicides	Impact HAZ-2, pp. 3.10-16–3.10-18	SPR HAZ-5 through SPR HAZ-9	LTS	No	N/A	N/A	☒
Impact Discussion: This impact does not apply to the proposed project because the project would include manual, mechanical, and prescribed pile burning; the use of herbicides is not proposed as part of the project. Therefore, SPR HAZ-5 through SPR HAZ-9 are not applicable to the project.							

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project*	*No New Impact*
Impact HAZ-3: Expose the Public or Environment to Significant Hazards from Disturbance to Known Hazardous Material Sites	Impact HAZ-3, pp. 3.10-18–3.10-19	MM HAZ-3	PS	Yes	MM HAZ-3	LTSM	☒

Impact Discussion: The project site is located on private property and the public does not have access to the treatment areas. However, the proposed project treatments would include manual, mechanical, and prescribed burning, which would result in soil disturbance and could expose workers or the environment to hazards from a hazardous materials site, if present within the project area. The potential for the proposed treatment activities to encounter contamination that could expose workers or the environment to hazardous materials was examined in the PEIR. This impact was identified as potentially significant in the PEIR because hazardous materials sites could be present within treatment sites and soil disturbance or burning in those areas could expose people or the environment to hazards.

The project site is located directly north of an active oil field owned and operated by Sentinel Peak Resources. SBC Fire has obtained a signed agreement from Sentinel Peak Resource. Prior to starting treatment activities, Sentinel Peak Resources would be consulted to identify pipelines, utilities, and hazardous materials sites that would be avoided during treatment activities. In February 2020 SBC Fire entered into an agreement with Sentinel Peak Resources to complete fuel break work on the Sentinel Peak Resources property. Environmental, health, and safety protocols were included in the agreement to reduce any risk of exposure to hazards from a hazardous materials site, if present. Prior to work being conducted Sentinel Peak Resources and SBC Fire will meet to identify any potential hazards within the project area and procedures for avoidance as outlined in the environmental, health, and safety protocols.

Due to the proximity of the existing oil and gas extraction operations, MM HAZ-3 is applicable to the project. With implementation of MM HAZ-3, searches of the California Department of Toxic Substances Control's EnviroStor and the State Water Resources Control Board's GeoTracker online databases were conducted. These databases contain information regarding the location and status of hazardous materials sites included on the Cortese List (Government Code Section 65962.5). A review of these regulatory databases showed that the project site does not contain any known hazardous materials sites and the nearest known hazardous materials sites are located over 1 mile south of the proposed treatment areas (SWRCB 2021; DTSC 2021). Due to distance, off-site contamination is not likely to pose a risk to workers within the treatment areas.

Although the project site includes land that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions and proximity to a known hazardous materials site are essentially same in the areas within and outside the treatable landscape. No SPRs are applicable to this impact and no additional or new mitigation is required. Therefore, the project would result in less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated related to disturbance of a known hazardous material site, and the project would not result in impacts that would be more severe than evaluated in the PEIR.

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project*	*No New Impact*
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?	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	☒
The project is consistent with the CalVTP PEIR and the site-specific characteristics are within the regulatory and environmental setting examined in Section 3.10 of the PEIR. The inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions of the project areas outside the treatable landscape and within the treatable landscape are essentially the same. Further, the use of hazardous materials and proximity to known hazardous material sites would be the same for project areas inside and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape. Therefore, the project would not result in other impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials not addressed in the PEIR. The impacts associated with the proposed treatment actives were also determined to be consistent with the PEIR and would not result in a more significant impact.							

	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	SBC FIRE Prior-During	SBC FIRE
SPR HAZ-2 Require Spark Arrestors: This SPR applies only to manual treatment activities and all treatment types	Yes	SBC FIRE During	SBC FIRE
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	SBC FIRE During	SBC FIRE

	Applicable	*Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation*	*Verifying/ Monitoring Entity*
SPR HAZ-4 Prohibit Smoking in Vegetated Areas. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	SBC FIRE During	SBC 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	SBC FIRE Prior	SBC FIRE

3.10 Hydrology and Water Quality

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*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, pp. 3.11-25–3.11-27	SPR AQ-3 SPR HYD-4 SPR BIO-4 SPR BIO-5 SPR GEO-4 SPR GEO-6 MM BIO-3b	LTS	Yes	SPR AQ-3 SPR HYD-4 SPR HYD-6 SPR GEO-4 6	LTS	☒

Impact Discussion: The project area is located in southern portion of the San Antonio Creek watershed and the Santa Ynez River watershed. The climate in the project area consists of typically warm and dry summers followed by cool and wet winters. During the summer months, most of the rivers, creeks, and streams remain dry. Rainfall varies from season to season, with rain predominantly occurring between October and April (County of Santa Barbara Public Works 2018). Within the project vicinity, significant hydrologic features include La Purisima Creek and Cedar Creek. The Santa Ynez River is 4 miles south of the project site. San Antonio Creek and the Barka Slough Swamp are located approximately 1 mile north of the project site. Intermittent drainages exist throughout the project site that capture rainfall in winter and spring but are dry in the summer months. These drainages could eventually reach nearby surface waters or groundwater.

The proposed project would include manual and mechanical treatments and prescribed pile burning; no prescribed broadcast burning is proposed. Although pile burning would result in localized high-severity burn conditions, pile sites would be limited in size (per SPR GEO-6) and dispersed throughout the landscape, which would reduce hydrologic connectivity. A burn plan would be developed prior to any prescribed burns (SPR AQ-3). Additionally, SPR HYD-4, which prohibits the placement of burn piles within WLPZs, would be implemented as part of project design. WLPZs ranging from 50 to 150 feet would be implemented for any watercourses that are within treatment areas pursuant to SPR HYD-4. Potential impacts to water quality of off-site waterways during implementation of the treatment project are within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the use of prescribed pile burning and associated impacts to water quality are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. SPRs applicable to this treatment include SPRs AQ-3, HYD-4, HYD-6, GEO-4, and GEO-6.

These SPRs would reduce the potential for pile burning to impact water quality and would preserve unburned streamside buffers to capture runoff from treatment areas. Additionally, SPR GEO-4 requires implementation of erosion controls prior to the next rainy season and inspection for evidence of erosion after the first large storm or rainfall event. Any areas of erosion that would result in substantial sediment discharge would be remediated.

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project*	*No New Impact*
Although the project site includes land that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions and proximity to surface waters are essentially same in the areas within and outside the treatable landscape. Therefore, the potential for impacts to water quality from prescribed burns is also the same. Therefore, the project would result in a less than significant impact and would not result in impacts that would be more severe than those evaluated in the PEIR.							
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, pp. 3.11-27–3.11-29	SPR HYD-1 SPR HYD-4 SPR HYD-5 SPR BIO-1 SPR GEO-1 through SPR GEO- 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 SPR HAZ-1 SPR HAZ-5	LTS	Yes	SPR HYD-1 SPR HYD-4 SPR HYD-5 SPR BIO- 1 SPR GEO-1 through SPR GEO-7 SPR HAZ-1	LTS	☒
Impact Discussion: The proposed project includes manual and mechanical treatment activities and prescribed pile burning. Although there are no established streams and watercourses within the project site, there are several intermittent drainages. The potential for mechanical and manual treatment activities to violate water quality regulations or degrade water quality was examined in the PEIR. Per SPR HYD-4, WLPZs ranging from 50 to 150 feet would be established for any watercourses or drainages that could lead to surface waters or groundwater. WLPZs have been identified during field surveys conducted in accordance with SPR BIO-1. Additionally, the project would be implemented in compliance with all state and regional water quality regulations, including waste discharge requirements per the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (SPR HYD-1). The project would limit ground disturbance during and after precipitation (SPR GEO-1 and SPR GEO-2) and treatment areas would be inspected for erosion and remediated prior to the rainy season and following the first large storm or rainfall event (SPR GEO-4). Equipment operation would be limited to slopes less than 50%, while treatments on slopes 50%–65% would be limited to manual treatment activities and slopes greater than 65% have been designated as No Work zones (SPR GEO-7) to reduce the potential for erosion. Additionally, highly disturbed areas would be stabilized with mulch as removed vegetation would be chipped and spread on site (SPR GEO-3). The existing access road would be maintained using a dozer and/or grader; the project does not include the construction of new roads (SPR HYD-2). Although no linear or bare (non-shaded fuel breaks) treatments are proposed, SPR GEO-5 would be implemented to minimize erosion. Additionally, per SPR HAZ-1, all equipment would be maintained to ensure there are no leaks or spills that could impact water quality.							

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project*	*No New Impact*
Although the project includes land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, impacts to such areas would be within the scope of the PEIR because the environmental conditions, including surface water and groundwater conditions, are essentially the same within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape and the use of heavy equipment and hand-held tools to remove vegetation and associated impacts to water quality are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Therefore, the potential for manual and mechanical treatments to impact surface water or groundwater or conflict with a water quality control plan are the same as described above. SPRs applicable to this treatment are SPRs HYD-1, HYD-4, HYD-5, GEO-1 through GEO-5, GEO-7, BIO-1, and HAZ-1. With implementation of these SPRs, impacts to water quality would be less than significant. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.							
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, pp. 3.11-29	SPR HYD-3	LTS	No	N/A	N/A	☒
Impact Discussion: This impact does not apply to the proposed project because the project would include manual, mechanical, and prescribed pile burning; the use of prescribed herbivory is not proposed as part of the project. Therefore, SPR HYD-3 is not applicable to the project.							
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, pp. 3.11-30–3.11-31	SPR HYD-5 SPR BIO-4 SPR HAZ-5 SPR HAZ-7	LTS	No	N/A	N/A	☒
Impact Discussion: This impact does not apply to the proposed project because the project would include manual, mechanical, and prescribed pile burning; the use of herbicides is not proposed as part of the project. Therefore, SPR HYD-5, SPR BIO-4, SPR HAZ-5, and SPR HAZ-7 are not applicable to the project.							
Impact HYD-5: Substantially Alter the Existing Drainage Pattern of a Treatment Site or Area	Impact HYD-5, pp. 3.11-31	SPR HYD-4 SPR HYD-6 SPR GEO-5	LTS	Yes	SPR HYD-4 SPR HYD-6 SPR GEO-5	LTS	☒

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project*	*No New Impact*
Impact Discussion: Proposed treatments would include mechanical treatment, manual treatment, and prescribed burning, which would cause ground disturbance and alter drainage patterns. However, as described in the PEIR, these activities would have minor impacts to on-site drainage with implementation of SPRs. The potential for treatment activities to substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of a project site was examined in the PEIR. Potential impacts to site drainage during implementation of the treatment project are within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the types of treatments and treatment intensity of treatments are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The use of heavy machinery would have the greatest potential to impact site drainage. However, heavy equipment would be limited to the existing access road and areas with slopes that are less than 50%. Areas with slopes of 50%–65% would include manual treatments only, which would have minimal impacts on site drainage. Although no non-shaded fuel breaks or bare linear treatments are proposed, SPR GEO-5 would be implemented along the existing road during road maintenance activities. Additionally, SPRs HYD-4 and HYD-6 would be implemented, which would ensure that WLPZs are established and existing drainage systems are not impacted. The inclusion of land that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape, and existing drainage patterns pass through both areas. Therefore, the impact related to alteration of site drainage patterns is also the same, as described above. The project would result in less than significant impacts to site drainage, which would be consistent with the PEIR and would not result in a substantially more severe impact than was covered in the PEIR.							
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?	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	☒
The project is consistent with the CalVTP PEIR and the site-specific characteristics are within the regulatory and environmental setting examined in Section 3.11 of the PEIR. The inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions, including proximity to surface waters, groundwater, and existing drainage, of the project areas outside the treatable landscape and within the treatable landscape are essentially the same. Therefore, the project would not result in other impacts related to hydrology and water quality not addressed in the PEIR. The impacts associated with the proposed treatment actives were also determined to be consistent with the PEIR and would not result in a more significant impact.							

	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	SBC FIRE Prior-During	SBC FIRE
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	SBC FIRE Prior-During	SBC 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	SBC FIRE Prior	SBC FIRE
SPR HYD-6 Protect Existing Drainage Systems: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	SBC FIRE Prior-During	SBC FIRE

3.11 Land Use and Planning, Population, and Housing

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*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, pp. 3.12-13–3.12-14	SPR AD-3 SPR AD-9	LTS	Yes	SPR AD-3	LTS	☒
The treatments would occur on private property within a State Responsibility Area within Santa Barbara County. As a local agency, SBC Fire is required to comply with local plans, policies, and regulations. SPR AD-3 would be implemented, which would ensure that the project does not conflict with land use plans, policies, and regulations. The project would be designed and implemented consistent with applicable local planning documents, policies, and ordinances. Treatments would be designed and take place in a manner that is consistent with applicable plans, policies, and regulations outlined in the Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan Land Use Element (County of Santa Barbara 2016), the Santa Barbara County Land Use & Development Code (County of Santa Barbara 2021), the Lompoc Area Plan (County of Santa Barbara 1999), and the Santa Barbara County Unit Strategic Fire Plan (CAL FIRE et al. 2020). As discussed in Section 3.2, Agriculture and Forest Resources, and Section 3.5, Biological Resources, treatment activities would be implemented consistent with the County Oak Tree Protection Ordinance. Additionally, as discussed in Section 3.12, Noise, treatment activities would take place during daytime hours, consistent with the County Noise Ordinance. The potential for vegetation treatment to cause a significant impact on land use planning, policy, and regulation was examined in the PEIR. The project includes land that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, which constitutes a change to the geographic area considered in the PEIR. However, the existing environmental conditions on the land outside the treatable landscape and on the land inside the treatable landscape are essentially the same. Further, the land outside the treatment landscape is subject to the same land-use plans, policies, and regulations as the land inside the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact to land use is the same in both areas, and the project would not result in a substantially more significant impact than that covered in the PEIR; impacts would be less than significant. The project area is not within the Coastal Zone and is therefore exempt from acquiring a Coastal Development Permit under the Coast Act (County of Santa Barbara 2019); SPR AD-9 does not apply to the treatment project.							
Impact LU-2: Induce Substantial Unplanned Population Growth	Impact LU-2, pp. 3.12-14–3.12-15	N/A	LTS	Yes	N/A	LTS	☒

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project*	*No New Impact*
The potential for implementation of treatment projects to result in population growth was analyzed in the PEIR. The project would require a 20-person SBC Fuel Crew to implement fuel treatments and a 20-person SBC Fire Crew to implement prescribed burns. The project would require a short-term increase in demand for workers. However, it is anticipated that workers implementing the proposed treatment project would primarily consist of existing SBC Fire employees and the project would not require the hiring of new permanent employees. Additionally, the number of workers required for the implementation of treatment activities is consistent with crew sizes analyzed in the PEIR. Though the project includes land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, constituting a change to the geographic extent in the PEIR, the environmental conditions of the land outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those of the land inside the treatable landscape. Project implementation on land outside the treatable landscape would not result in increased population growth. Therefore, the resulting impact to population and housing is the same and would not result in a substantially more significant impact than covered in the PEIR. There are no SPRs applicable to this impact.							
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?		N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	☒
The project is consistent with the CalVTP PEIR. Site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment plan are consistent with the environmental and regulatory conditions outlined in CalVTP PEIR Section 3.12. While the inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape is a change to the geographic extent in the PEIR, the existing conditions in the project area relating to land use and planning, population, and housing are essentially the same for treatment areas within the CalVTP treatable landscape and treatment areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape. As a result, the impacts associated with the proposed project are consistent with the impacts covered in the PEIR. Additionally, the inclusion of areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape would not result in new impacts not covered in the PEIR. No new impact related to land use and planning, population, and housing would occur.							

3.12 Noise

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*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, pp. 3.13-9–3.13-12; Appendix NOI-1	SPR NOI-1 through SPR NOI-6 SPR AD-3	LTS	Yes	SPR NOI-1 through SPR NOI-5 SPR AD-3	LTS	☒
The proposed treatments would require heavy noise-generating equipment. Santa Barbara County identifies noise restrictions for construction activities, and these would also apply to the vegetation treatments. The Santa Barbara County Code Section 40 prohibits the production of excessive noise on Sundays–Thursdays from 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. and on Fridays and Saturdays from after midnight to 7:00 a.m. the next day (County of Santa Barbara 2021). Additionally, noise within these time frames cannot be audible from 100 feet out from the property line. The treatment activities would occur during the daytime hours and would be consistent with the Santa Barbara County noise ordinance. Additionally, there are no schools, hospitals, or residential units within 1,500 feet of treatment areas. The closest residences are over 5,500 feet northwest of the project site; therefore SPR NOI-6 would not apply. SPRs AD-3 and NOI-1, NOI-2, NOI-3, NOI-4, and NOI-5 would be implemented to limit the potential impact on ambient noise levels. The project includes land that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape. While this constitutes a change to the geographic area considered in the PEIR, the existing environmental conditions on the land outside the treatable landscape and on the land inside the treatable landscape are essentially the same. Noise sensitive receptors are located the same distances from land within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact on ambient noise is the same for project areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape as for areas within the treatable landscape. The impact would less than significant, and the project would not result in a more significant impact than covered in the PEIR.							
Impact NOI-2: Result in a Substantial Short-Term Increase in Truck-Generated SENL's During Treatment Activities	Impact NOI-2, pp. 3.13-12	SPR NOI-1	LTS	Yes	SPR NOI-1	LTS	☒
The project would require the use of large trucks to haul heavy equipment to the project site. The trucks would use Harris Grade Road, U.S. Highway 246, and U.S. Highway 101 before reaching private roads that would be used for site access. While trucks would pass residential sensitive receptors, it is not anticipated that project traffic would result in a substantial increase in truck-generated noise along these roads. Further, the project would primarily use private roads for site access. Several private ranch and VAFB dirt access roads are located within the canyons to the north and south of the project area; the closest residence along these roads is over 5,000 feet northwest of the project site. The project proponent would be required to have private access agreements to utilize these roads. The event of each truck passing could increase the single event noise levels (SENLs). Consistent							

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project*	*No New Impact*
with Santa Barbara County noise ordinance, SPR NOI-1 would be implemented and equipment hauling trips would be limited to daylight hours, limiting SENL exposure during more noise-sensitive hours such as evening and nighttime. The project includes land that is outside the CalVTP designated treatable landscape. While this constitutes a change to the geographic area considered in the PEIR, the existing environmental conditions on the land outside the treatable landscape and on the land inside the treatable landscape are essentially the same. Noise sensitive receptors are located the same distances from areas within the CalVTP treatable landscape as areas outside the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impacts associated with SENLs are the same for project areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape as for areas within the treatable landscape. The impact would be less than significant and the project would not result in a more significant impact than covered in 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?	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	☒
The project is consistent with the CalVTP PEIR and the site-specific characteristics are within the regulatory and environmental setting in Section 3.13. The inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions of the project areas outside the treatable landscape and within the treatable landscaper were determined to be essentially the same as those addressed in the PEIR. The impacts associated with the proposed treatment activities were also determined to be consistent with the PEIR and would not result in a more significant impact. Therefore, the project would not result in other impacts to noise not addressed in the PEIR.							

	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	SBC FIRE During	SBC FIRE
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	SBC FIRE During	SBC FIRE

	Applicable	*Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation*	*Verifying/ Monitoring Entity*
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	SBC FIRE During	SBC FIRE
SPR NOI-4 Locate Staging Areas Away from Noise-Sensitive Land Uses. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	SBC FIRE During	SBC 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	SBC FIRE During	SBC FIRE

3.13 Recreation

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatment s proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*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, pp. 3.14-6–3.14-7	SPR REC-1	LTS	Yes	N/A	LTS	☒
The proposed treatments would occur on private property. There are no designated recreational areas or trails within the project site or immediately adjacent to the proposed site as identified in the Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan and the County Parks Division (County of Santa Barbara 2016, 2018a, 2018b, 2018c). La Purisima Mission State Historic Park, approximately 2 miles south, and Vandenburg Village recreational amenities, over 1 mile south, are the nearest recreational facilities to the project site. The Burton Mesa Ecological Reserve, managed by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, is approximately 2 miles south of the project boundary (CDFW 2015). However, these are outside the project boundary and treatment activities would not restrict access nor disrupt recreation activities. The project includes land that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape. While this constitutes a change to the geographic area considered in the PEIR, the existing environmental conditions on the land outside the treatable landscape and on the land inside the treatable landscape are essentially the same. Nearby recreational resources are the same for project areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape as for areas within the treatable landscape. As a result, the impact to recreation is also the same and is within the scope of the PEIR. The project would not result in a more significant impact than covered in the PEIR. Because there are no designated recreational areas within or adjacent to the project site, SPR REC-1 does not apply to the project.						
Other Impacts to Recreation: Would the project result in other impacts to recreation that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	N/A		☒
The project is consistent with the CalVTP PEIR and the site-specific characteristics are within the regulatory and environmental setting in Section 3.14 of the PEIR. The inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions of the project areas outside the treatable landscape and within the treatable landscape were determined to be essentially the same as those addressed in the PEIR. The impacts associated with the proposed treatment actives were also determined to be consistent with the PEIR and would not result in a more significant impact. Therefore, the project would not result in other impacts to recreation not addressed in the PEIR.							

3.14 Transportation

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*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, pp. 3.15-9 –3.15-10	SPR TRAN-1 SPR AD-3	LTS	Yes	SPR TRAN-1 SPR AD-3	LTS	☒
The project would temporarily increase vehicular traffic along Harris Grade Road, U.S. Highway 246, and U.S. Highway 101 before reaching private access roads for site access. Private roads would be primarily used for site access. Several private dirt roads within private property and VAFB are located within the canyons to the north and south of the project area. The increase in traffic would be related to vehicles hauling heavy equipment, materials, and personnel commuting to the project site. The impact to traffic would be short term and only a limited number of vehicles, consisting of 2 crew buggies. 2 off-road utility vehicles, a masticator and support truck, and a small fuel tender, would be required to complete the proposed treatments. No prolonged road closures would result from the project. Further, the treatments would not occur all at once but rather in phases. Therefore, the increase in traffic would be dispersed over the project timeline. As previously discussed, SPR AD-3 is applicable to the project and treatments would be consistent with local policies such as the Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan Circulation Element and Santa Barbara County Municipal Code. SPR TRAN-1 would be implemented and the project proponent would refer to the California Department of Transportation and Santa Barbara County to determine if a Traffic Management Plan is needed and all appropriate permits would be obtained. While the inclusion of land that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic area considered in the PEIR, the existing environmental conditions on the land outside the treatable landscape and on the land inside the treatable landscape are essentially the same. Access routes to portions of the project within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape are the same. Therefore, the impact to traffic is the same for project areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape as for areas within the treatable landscape. As a result, the impact to traffic is also the same and is within the scope of the PEIR. The project would not result in a more significant impact than covered in the PEIR. SPRs TRAN-1 and AD-3 apply to this impact.							
Impact TRAN-2: Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature or incompatible uses	Impact TRAN-2, pp. 3.15-10–3.15-11	SPR TRAN-1SPR AD-3	LTS	Yes	SPR TRAN-1 SPR AD-3	LTS	☒

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project*	*No New Impact*
The project would utilize existing roads to access the site. The project also includes maintenance of the existing dirt road along La Purisima ridge. There are no new roads proposed nor re-design or alteration of current roadways. Prescribed pile burning is proposed as part of the project, which would create the potential for smoke production to affect visibility along nearby roadways. Burning would take place under favorable conditions and a burn plan would be created prior to minimize smoke production and visibility. During the burn event, the project proponent would monitor the prescribed burn and the associated smoke. SPRs TRAN-1, and AD-3would be implemented to manage and minimize the potential hazards associated from smoke generated during prescribed burns. The project area includes land that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape. While this constitutes a change to the geographic area considered in the PEIR, the existing environmental conditions for the land outside the treatable landscape and on the land inside the treatable landscape are essentially the same. Further, the project would use the same access roads for land inside and outside the treatable landscape. Therefore, the potential to increase hazards is the same for project areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape as for areas within the treatable landscape. As a result, the impact to increased hazards is also the same and within the scope of the PEIR. The project would result in a less than significant impact related to increasing road hazards, and would not result in a more significant impact than covered in the PEIR.							
Impact TRAN-3: Result in a net increase in VMT for the proposed CalVTP	Impact TRAN-3, pp. 3.15-11–3.15-13	MM AQ-1	PSU	Yes	N/A	LTS	☒
The project would temporarily increase vehicle miles traveled (VMT) above baseline conditions. The project would require multiple trips to access the treatment locations. Vehicular travel associated with the implementation of the treatment actions would primarily originate from the Santa Barbara County Fire Burton Mesa Training Center. The prescribed burn treatments would require a fire engine, a water tender and approximately 10 firefighters from SBC Fire, mechanical treatments would require 4 to 6 personnel from SBC Fire, and manual treatments would require a 20 person crew. Per the analysis methodologies presented in the PEIR, projects that generate or attract fewer than 110 trips per day generally may be assumed to cause a less-than-significant transportation impact. As presented in the PEIR, this would allow for up to 50 vehicles bringing crews and equipment to the project site in a single day. Because of the small sizes of the crews needed for the proposed project, it is unlikely that the total VMT would exceed 110 trips per day. Further, the vehicle trips would be dispersed across multiple roadways. As such, impacts related to a potential increase in VMT would be less than significant. MM AQ-1 would not apply to the impact because the impact is less than significant. The inclusion of land that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic area considered in the PEIR. However, the existing environmental conditions on the land outside the treatable landscape and on the land inside the treatable landscape are essentially the same,							

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project*	*No New Impact*
and vehicle trips to access both areas would be the same. Therefore, the potential to increase VMT is the same for project areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape as for areas within the treatable landscape. As a result, the project would result in a less than significant impact and would not result in impacts greater than those covered in the PEIR.							
Other Impacts to Transportation: Would the project result in other impacts to transportation that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	☒
The project is consistent with the CalVTP PEIR and the site-specific characteristics are within the regulatory and environmental setting in Section 3.15. The inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions of the project areas outside the treatable landscape and within the treatable landscape were determined to be essentially the same as those addressed in the PEIR. The impacts associated with the proposed treatment activities are consistent with the PEIR and would not result in a more significant impact. Therefore, the project would not result in other impacts to transportation not addressed in the PEIR.							

	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	SBC FIRE Prior-During	SBC FIRE

3.15 Public Services, Utilities, and Service Systems

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*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	N/A	LTS	Yes	N/A	LTS	☒
The proposed project would include manual and mechanical treatments and prescribed pile burning of vegetation removed by manual treatment. The project would also include road maintenance. Treatment activities would require an on-site water supply for fire suppression in the event a burn goes out of prescription. It would also be required for dust control during road maintenance per the Santa Barbara County Air Quality Rules and Regulations (SBCAPCD 2021). Water would be supplied using a Type 3 Engine from SBC Fire, which has a 500-gallon water tank on board (SBC Fire 2021b). However, a minimal amount of water would be required for dust control. Additional water trucks would be available for use during prescribed burning activities if needed. As discussed in Section 3.11, Land Use and Planning, Population, and Housing, implementation of the project would not require residential development or induce significant population growth in the area that would increase the demand for water or require additional infrastructure. There are no SPRs applicable to this impact. The inclusion of land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic area designated in the PEIR. However, the existing environmental conditions on the land within the designated treatable landscape and outside the designated treatable landscape are essentially the same. Furthermore, the impact associated with sufficient water supply and infrastructure needs is the same for the project area within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact associated with the treatment activities is the same in both areas. The project would not result in a substantially more significant impact than that covered in the PEIR and the impact would be less than significant.							
Impact UTIL-2: Generate Solid Waste in Excess of State Standards or Exceed Local Infrastructure Capacity	Impact UTL-2, 3.16	SPR UTIL-1	PSU	No	N/A	N/A	☒
The vegetation treatments on the project site would generate biomass as a result of vegetation removal. Biomass generated by mechanical treatments, such as mastication, would be left on the site. Biomass associated with manual treatments would be disposed of by either chipping and spreading on site or by pile burning. Piles may be left on site unburned for a period of time until conditions are favorable for prescribed burning. Vegetation that is disposed of by chipping would be scattered within treatment boundaries and spread no more than 6 inches in depth. The proposed treatment project would not require biomass to be hauled off site. Therefore, there is no potential to exceed the capacity of local waste infrastructure and this impact does not apply to the proposed project.							

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project*	*No New Impact*
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	SPR UTIL-1	SPR UTIL-1	No	N/A	N/A	☒
As described above, the proposed project does not require biomass to be disposed of off site. Therefore, this impact does not apply.							
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?	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	☒
The project is consistent with the CalVTP and the site-specific characteristics are within the regulatory and environmental setting in Section 3.16. The project includes land that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, which constitutes a change in the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions of the project area outside the treatable landscape and within the treatable landscape were determined to be essentially the same. The impacts associated with the proposed project were also determined to be consistent with the PEIR and would not result in a more significant impact. Therefore, the project would not result in other impacts to public services, utilities, and service systems that were not addressed in the PEIR.							

3.16 Wildfire

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*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, pp. 3.17-14–3.17-15	SPR HAZ-2 SPR HAZ-3 SPR HAZ-4	LTS	Yes	SPR HAZ-2 SPR HAZ-3 SPR HAZ-4	LTS	☒

The primary goal of the project is to create a fuel break in order to provide improved site access for firefighter and equipment staging in the event of a fire, as well as reduce the intensity, slow down, or stop the threat of wildfire to surrounding communities. The proposed vegetation treatment plan could result in a temporary increase in fire risk. The use of prescribed pile burning, heavy machinery, and mechanized hand tools on the project site could result in the risk of a prescribed fire escaping control lines or an accidental ignition. The potential increase in exposure to wildfire from implementation of treatment activities was examined in the PEIR. The project would include prescribed pile burning of vegetation debris from manual treatments. The burn piles would be limited in size and burning would occur when conditions are favorable for burning. Prior to burning, the project proponent would create a burn plan using the CAL FIRE burn plan template to minimize burn severity as designed by SPR AQ-3. The manual treatments on the project site would include the use of handheld equipment (e.g., chainsaws) to cut vegetation. The project proponent would require mechanized hand tools to have state approved spark arrestors to reduce accidental ignition per SPR HAZ-2. SPR HAZ-3 would be implemented for manual treatments as well, which would require each tree cutting crew to carry one fire extinguisher per chainsaw and each vehicle to carry one long-handled shovel and either an axe or Pulaski, per California Public Resources Code, Section 4458, to quickly respond to an ignition if one occurs. The project would also utilize a grader and/or dozer to maintain the existing dirt road, as well as a masticator and track chipper to implement vegetation treatments. The project proponent would also prohibit smoking in vegetated areas, per SPR HAZ-4; designated smoking areas would be barren or cleared to mineral soil with a minimum 3-foot diameter to reduce the possibility of accidental fire ignition.

The project includes land that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, which constitutes a change to the geographic area designated in the PEIR. However, the existing environmental conditions on the land within the designated treatable landscape and outside the designated treatable landscape are essentially the same. Furthermore, the wildfire risk is essentially the same for the project area within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact associated with the treatment activities on wildfire risk is the same in both areas. The project would not result in a substantially more significant impact than that covered in the PEIR and the impact would be less than significant.

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project*	*No New Impact*
Impact WIL-2: Expose People or Structures to Substantial Risks Related to Post-Fire Flooding or Landslides	Impact WIL-2, pp. 3.17-15 – 3.17-16	SPR AQ-3 SPR GEO-3 SPR GEO-4 SPR GEO-5 SPR GEO-8	LTS	Yes	SPR AQ- 3 SPR GEO-3 SPR GEO-4 SPR GEO-5	LTS	☒
Impact Discussion: The proposed project would include manual and mechanical treatments and prescribed pile burning. Steep slopes are present in the project area, and the removal of vegetation and prescribed burning could result in slope instability. However, no broadcast burning is proposed as part of the project, and pile burns would be limited in size. Further, the project would minimize erosion by limiting the use of heavy equipment to slopes that are less than 50%. Slopes that are 50%–65% would include manual treatments only, and slopes greater than 65% have been designated as No Work zones. Prescribed burning would be conducted such that soil burn would be minimized (SPR AQ-3). Further, proposed project treatments would retain up to 50% of existing vegetation, which would help to maintain stability of the soil. Additionally, the project would not place people or structures in an area with risks related to post-wildfire flooding or landslides; the nearest existing residences are located approximately 5,500 feet away. While steep slopes are present in the project area, SPRs GEO-3, GEO-4 and GEO-5 would be implemented, which would minimize issues related to slope instability. Additionally, No Work zones have been established in areas of sensitive environmental resources and environmental constraints such as steep slopes. The project does not propose any compacted and/or bare linear treatments; however, SPR GEO-4 would be implemented during proposed road maintenance activities. SPR GEO-8 does not apply to the project because the project does not propose any mechanical treatments, WUI fuel reduction, or ecological restoration on slopes greater than 50%. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, potential impacts related to post-fire slope instability are also the same, as described above. Therefore, the project would not expose people or structures to substantial risks from post-prescribed burning landslides or flooding. Consistent with the PEIR, impacts would be less than significant, and the project would not result in a substantially more severe significant impact.							
Other Impacts related to Wildfire: Would the project result in other impacts related to wildfire that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?		N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	☒

	PEIR specific			Project specific			
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR*	*Identify impact Significance in the PEIR*	*Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed*	*SPRs & MMs applicable to the Project Impact Analysis*	*Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project*	*No New Impact*
The project is consistent with the CalVTP and the site-specific characteristics are within the regulatory and environmental setting in Section 3.17 of the PEIR. The project includes land that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, which constitutes a change in the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions of the project area outside the treatable landscape and within the treatable landscape were determined to be essentially the same. The impacts associated with the proposed project were also determined to be consistent with the PEIR and would not result in a more significant impact. Therefore, the project would not result in other impacts to wildfire that were not addressed in the PEIR.							

3.17 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	SBC FIRE Prior	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	SBC FIRE Prior-During	SBC 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	SBC FIRE Prior-During	SBC 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	Yes	SBC FIRE Prior	SBC FIRE

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
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.			
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	SBC FIRE During-Post	SBC 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	SBC FIRE Prior	SBC 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	SBC FIRE Prior-During-Post	SBC FIRE
SPR AD-8 Request Access for Post-Treatment Assessment. For SBC FIRE projects, during contract development, SBC 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	SBC FIRE Prior-During	SBC FIRE

3.18 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.

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5 Additional Information:

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

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

- ☒ Aerial imagery of subsequent activity area (see Figure 3)
- ☒ Subsequent activity location on Treatable Landscape & Ecoregions Map (see Figure 4 and Attachment D)
- ☒ Parcel map with APN's covering all ownerships within subsequent activity area (see Figure 4)
- ☒ Soil survey map of subsequent activity area (see Attachment E)

☐ Smoke Management Plan/Burn Plan (SPR AQ-2 & 3)

- ☐ Public Notice for Prescribed Burning – Post
- ☐ Model run of FOFEM, BEHAVE, or other appropriate fire behavior modeling simulation – Post
- ☐ Burn Unit Maps – Ortho and Topographic – Post

☐ Air District Asbestos Dust Control Plan (SPR AQ-5)

☐ Incident Action Plan (IAP) (SPR AQ-6) – Post

☒ Archaeological reviews/surveys (see Attachment C)

☒ Biological review/surveys

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

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

☐ Geological Review

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

☐ Traffic Management Plan (SPR TRAN-1) – Post, if necessary

☐ Organic waste Disposal Plan (SPR UTIL-1)

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

- ☐ Air Quality consultations

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

- ☐ Other _____

DELIVERABLES POST APPROVAL

☒ Public Notification (News/Press Release)

☒ Authorized PFIRS Ignition Request

☒ Live Fire Notification

☒ Approved FC 400

☒ Public Notifications to neighbors

☒ Weather Forecasts/Spot weather Forecasts

☒ Go NO Go Checklist

☒ Incident Action Plans (IAP's, Prescribed burn activities)

☒ Completion Reports to Region

☒ Other: FC 33, Project Photos

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Attachment A

Standard Project Requirements and Mitigation Measures Checklist

Attachment B

Project-Specific CEQA Findings and Statement of Overriding Considerations

Attachment C

Cultural Resources Survey Report

Attachment D

Biological Technical Memo for the Purisima Ridge Fuel Treatment Project

Attachment E

Soils Report