THE CALIFORNIA VEGETATION TREATMENT PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

PROJECT INFORMATION

1. Project Title:	*Vista Del Rio*
2. CAL FIRE Project Number	*RX-South-034-MMU*
3. CalVTP I.D. Number	*2020-2*
4. Project Proponent Name and Address:	*Brian Mattos, 5366 Hwy 49 North, Mariposa, CA 95338*
5. Contact Person Information and Phone Number:	*Brian.Mattos@fire.ca.gov (209) 742-1907*
6. Project Location:	• *Madera County* • *Sec. 8 T7S R21E MDB&M* • *APN: 055-440-050-000* • *Southwest corner Highway 49 and Vista Del Rio Dr.* • *Between Vista Del Rio and Goldside subdivisions* • *See vicinity map*
7. Total Area to be Treated (acres)	*48*

8. Description of Project (Describe the whole action involved, including any phasing of initial treatments as well as planned treatment maintenance, including equipment to be used and planned duration of treatments. Provide cross reference to specific subsections and page numbers from Chapter 2 of the PEIR to demonstrate that treatments are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Attach additional sheets if necessary.)

The treatment project site encompasses approximately 48 acres of public (county-owned) property on a single parcel located between the Goldside and Vista Del Rio subdivisions three miles northwest of Oakhurst, and two miles southeast of Ahwahnee, on treatable landscape (2.4, page 2-4) in suburban eastern Madera County. The project location is between 2,150 and 2,350 feet elevation and lies within the western Sierra Nevada foothills in oak woodland overlooking the Fresno Flats area. Tree cover is a mix of blue oak, California black oak, valley oak, interior live oak, and scattered pines.

This project site straddles the boundary of the Miami Creek watershed (20,033 acres) and China Creek-Fresno River watershed (25,459 (acres) 1.1 miles upstream of their confluence. No drainages or other watercourses are within the project site. Prevailing winds are from the northwest on peak fire season afternoons when the general northwest flow combines with up-canyon winds along the Fresno River, and southeast in the winter when storm winds funnel down through Fresno Flats. Past fires in this area include the Harlow Fire of 1961.

The proposed treatment types include wildland-urban interface (WUI) fuel reduction (2.5.1, page 2-7) and the fuel break (2.5.1, page 2-7) treatment types. Shaded fuel breaks would be constructed along paved perimeter roads.

The project covered by this PSA consists of three treatment areas that are described below. See Figure 1.

☐ Treatment area 1. Treatment area 1 is in an area of steep and rocky terrain along the west and southwest sides of the parcel. Treatments in this area would be limited to manual treatments because the ground is not suitable for mechanical treatment. Treatment would include the removal of brush, downed and dead debris, small trees (8 inches diameter breast height (dbh) or less), and some pruning of trees to reduce fuel ladder potential. Snags or

hazardous trees along the perimeter would be felled. Treated (cut) vegetation would be piled for habitat or consumed with pile burning.

- *Treatment area 2. Shaded fuel breaks would be created adjacent to the frontage of SR-49 across the north boundary line, and along the Vista Del Rio Dr. roadsides near the northeast corner of the parcel (Figure 1). Shaded fuel breaks would be established extending 200 feet along the roads, totaling approximately 0.4-mile in length. The shaded fuel breaks would be created using mechanical treatments (mastication) and manual treatments (hand thinning using chainsaws and loppers). Treatment would include the removal of small trees (8 inches diameter breast height (dbh) or less), and some pruning of trees to reduce fuel ladder potential. Treated (cut) vegetation would be piled for habitat or consumed with pile burning. Firewood logs small enough to load by hand without further cutting may be left near the edge of Vista Del Rio Dr. for local use.*

- *Treatment area 3. This treatment area has shrubs and larger trees on terrain suitable for mechanical treatments. Intermediate and suppressed trees 8 inches dbh or less would be thinned and snags or hazardous trees along perimeter or ridgetop would be felled. Prescribed burning alone would not result in the desired reduction in fuel loads in this treatment area. Therefore, mechanical (chipping and/or mastication) and manual treatments would be used. Prescribed burning may be implemented, if needed, after the mastication to further reduce fuels.*

Equipment that would be used to implement the proposed treatment includes:

- *Manual treatment: chainsaws, weed cutters, loppers, McLeods (2.5.2, page 2-24)*
- *Mechanical treatment: masticator, chipper, brush rake, tractor (2.5.2, page 2-22)*
- *Prescribed burning: a fire engine, water tender, drip torches (2.5.2, page 2-21)*

Initial treatments would require approximately 4 to 17 crew members to implement, along with their associated vehicles to travel to and from the project site (2.5.2, page 2-25).

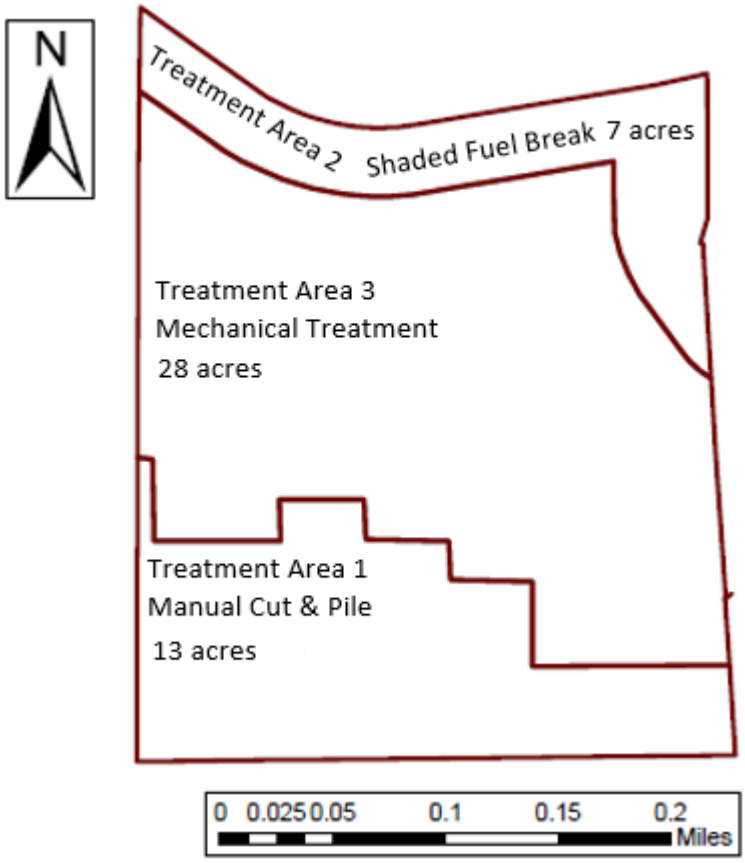

Figure 1. Treatment Areas

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

☒ Wildland-Urban Interface Fuel Reduction

☒ Fuel Break

☐ Ecological Restoration

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

☒ Prescribed (Broadcast) Burning, _48_ acres

☒ Pile Burning, _*13*_ acres

☒ Mechanical Treatment, _*35*_ acres

☒ Manual Treatment, ___*20*___ acres

☐ Prescribed Herbivory, _____ acres

☐ Herbicide Application, _____ acres

NOTE: treatment activities overlap

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

☒ Grass Fuel Type

☒ Shrub Fuel Type

☒ Tree Fuel Type

12. Geographic Scope *[Refer to Figure 2 for a map of the CalVTP treatable landscape, check one box]*

☐ The treatment site is entirely within the CalVTP treatable landscape *(map below magnified beyond precision threshold)*

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

The scattered array of acres outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape is due to the method by which the CalVTP treatable landscape was digitally developed and the resultant degree of mapping resolution. Using desktop applications to apply buffers around geographic and topographic features and demarcate jurisdictional boundaries (i.e., State Responsibility Area or SRA and Local Responsibility Area or LRA), the method resulted in some treatable landscape areas that are shown on maps to be disjoined and scattered and some that are inheld LRA areas surrounded by SRA. If the areas of the proposed project outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape have essentially the same, or at least substantially similar, landscape conditions as the adjacent areas within the treatable landscape, the environmental analysis in the PEIR would be applicable. The landscape conditions in the areas outside of the treatable landscape are similar to those within the treatable landscape that are within the project area.

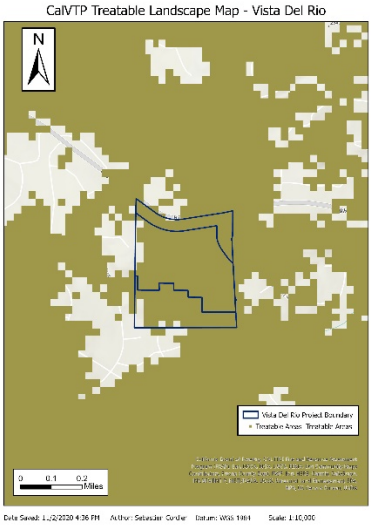

Figure 2: CalVTP Treatable Landscape Map

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

The treatment project site in suburban eastern Madera County is between 2,150 and 2,350 feet elevation and lies within the western Sierra Nevada foothills in oak woodland overlooking the Fresno Flats area. Tree cover is a mix of blue oak, California black oak, valley oak, interior live oak, and scattered pines.

This project site straddles the Miami Creek and China Creek-Fresno River watersheds 1.3 miles above their confluence. No drainages or other watercourses are within the project site. Prevailing winds are from the northwest on peak fire season afternoons when the general northwest flow combines with up-canyon winds along the Fresno River, and southeast in the winter when storm winds funnel down through Fresno Flats. Past fires in this area include the Harlow Fire of 1961.The Harlow Fire burned 20,000 acres in two hours from Mariposa County through the settlements of Nipinnawasee and

Ahwahnee in July of 1961. According to the Sierra Star of Oakhurst California, the Harlow Fire killed two evacuees, and was the fastest burning fire in California history as of 2008.

Surrounding land uses are WUI on all four sides, adjoining 25 developed residential parcels and two undeveloped (zoned residential) parcels. SR-49 bounds the north side of the parcel. See Figure 3. Three golf courses lie within about a mile to the north and to the west. Undeveloped ranch lands surround the developed lands along the SR-49 corridor. Sierra National Forest lands are more than two miles to the northeast.

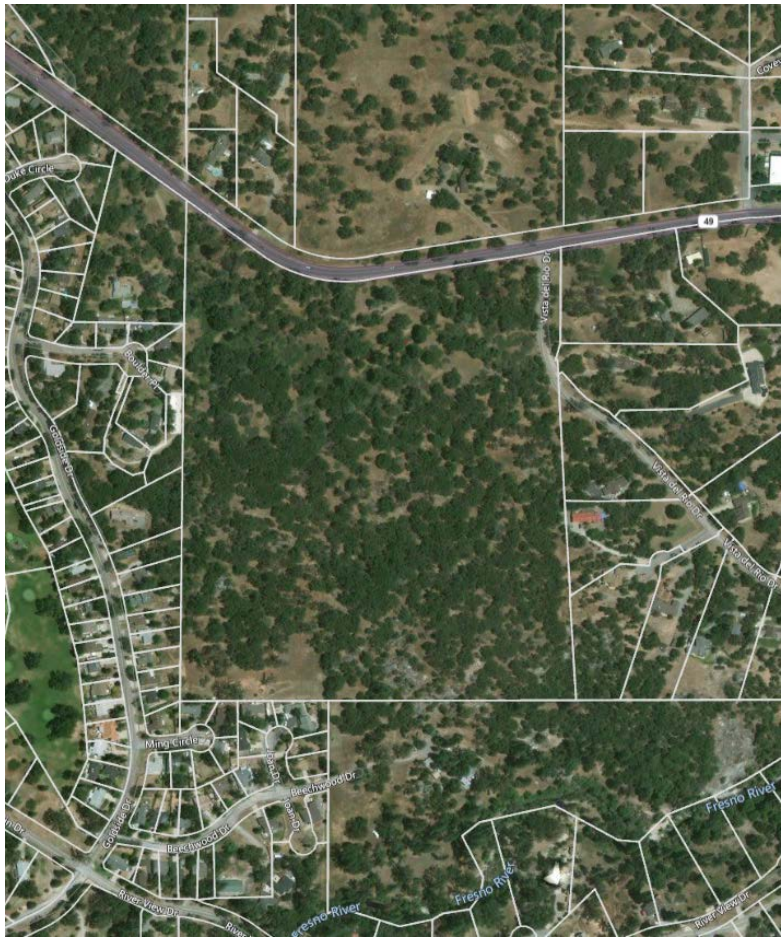

Figure 3. Land uses surrounding Parcel APN 055-440-050-000

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

No other public agencies approval is required for this project. However, during the development of the project The California Department of Fish and Wildlife & The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board-Fresno were consulted. San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District will be consulted and a smoke management plan (SMP) prepared prior to burning operations that require SMP.

15. Native American Consultation.

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. For treatment projects not within the scope of the PEIR, pursuant to PRC Sections 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, and 21082.3, project proponents preparing a

new negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or EIR must notify California Native American tribes who have submitted written request for notification of project in the area of the treatment site. Upon written request for consultation by a tribe, the proponent must begin consultation before the release of the environmental document and follow the requirements of the cited PRC sections.

The proposed treatment project is within the scope of the PEIR; therefore, AB 52 consultation has been completed. Pre-field research included a records check with the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center on April 9, 2020. The entire parcel was covered by an archaeological reconnaissance report in 1984 and no finds were reported. A query to the Native American contacts for Madera County was also sent on April 9, 2020. Query was written, by US mail, with immediate emails also to those providing email contacts. The following responses were received in the 30-day comment period: "…On behalf of Big Sandy Rancheria we have no comment on the Project; Vista Del Rio CalVTP. If at any time there is new discovery, we request to be notified…" No other responses, other than email read receipts, were received from Native American contacts. A Confidential Archaeological Survey Report was prepared by Forester I Brian Mattos and reviewed by Associate State Archaeologist Denise Ruzicka. Refer to the Confidential Archaeological Survey Report for the discussion on specific cultural resources and a list of potential effects and proposed protection measures.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Explanation: [*insert text here*]

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.

Matthew Reischman	5/13/2021
Signature	Date

Matthew Reischman	*Assistant Deputy Director*
Printed Name	Title

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION CAL FIRE

Agency

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

1. A brief explanation is required for each Impact, Standard Project Requirement (SPR) and Mitigation Measure (MM) identified in the Project-Specific Analysis Checklist (PSA Checklist). The information provides clarity for review and/or provides direction to the field staff that will implement the project utilizing the checklist (persons familiar with the project and preparation of the document may be different through the life span of the document). Answers should consider whether the proposed project would result in new or more substantial environmental effects than described in the CalVTP PEIR, after incorporation of applicable SPRs and MM required by the CalVTP PEIR.

2. All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and short-term as well as long-term impacts. Refer to the applicable resource analysis section in the CalVTP PEIR for each environmental topic

3. Once the project proponent has evaluated the environmental effect that may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is:
   - **Less Than Significant (LTS)** - An impact either on its own or with incorporation of SPRs, does not exceed the defined thresholds of significance (no mitigation required), or that is potentially significant and can be reduced to less than significant through implementation of feasible mitigation measures.
   - **Less Than Significant *with* Mitigation (LTSM)** – An impact was identified within the PEIR which was viewed in totality as potentially significant and/or significantly unavoidable and the mitigation measures and SPRs and MMs provided in the PEIR will be implemented mitigating to a point of less than significance.
   - **Potential Significant (PS)** - An impact treated as if it were a significant impact. “Potentially” is used to convey that not every qualifying treatment will result in impacts to the reasonably maximum degree that they are disclosed in this PEIR.
   - **Potentially Significant and Unavoidable (PSU)** – An impact is considered significant and unavoidable if it would result in a substantial adverse change in the environment that cannot be feasibly avoided or mitigated to a less-than-significant level. “Potentially” is used to convey that not every qualifying treatment will result in impacts to the reasonably maximum degree that they are disclosed in this PEIR.
   - **Significantly Unavoidable (SU)** - An impact is considered significant and unavoidable if it would result in a substantial adverse change in the environment that cannot be feasibly avoided or mitigated to a less-than-significant level.
   - **Not applicable (N/A)**

   If the impact is equal to or less than the impact identified in the PEIR, the PEIR can be utilized without a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration or EIR. If there are one or more entries where the impact is evaluated to be greater than the impact in the PEIR, additional documentation is required.

4. Where a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration is required, the environmental review would be guided by the directions for use of the PEIR with later activities in Section 15168. Where an EIR is required, the environmental review would be guided by Sections 15162 and 15163. When preparing any environmental document, the environmental analysis may incorporate by reference the analysis from the CalVTP PEIR and focus the environmental analysis solely on issues that were not addressed in the CalVTP PEIR.

5. Project proponents should incorporate into the PSA checklist references to information sources for potential impacts. Include a list of references cited in the PSA and make copies of such references available to the public upon request.

6. Standard Project Requirements (SPR) and Mitigations Measures (MM).
   - **Applicable (Yes/No).** Document whether the SPR or mitigation measure is applicable to the project (Yes or No). The applicability should be substantiated in the Environmental Checklist Discussion.
   - **Implementing Entity**. Most cases this will be CAL FIRE. The implementing entity is the individual or organization responsible for carrying out the requirement. This could include the project proponent’s project manager, a technical specialist (e.g., archeologist or biologist), a vegetation management

contractor, a partner agency or organization, or other entities that are primarily responsible for carrying out each project requirement.

- **Verifying/Monitoring Entity**. Most cases this will be CAL FIRE. The verifying/monitoring entity is the individual or organization responsible for ensuring that the requirement is implemented. The verifying/monitoring entity may be different from the implementing entity.
- **NOTE**: the cited SPRs and MMs are summarized to manage the template's size. Refer to the approved CalVTP language attached for the full list of requirements.

EC-1: AESTHETICS AND VISUAL RESOURCES

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact AES-1: Result in Short-Term, Substantial Degradation of a Scenic Vista or Visual Character or Quality of Public Views, or Damage to Scenic Resources in a State Scenic Highway from Treatment Activities	Impact AES-1, 3.2	LTS	SPR AES- 2 SPR AQ- 2, 3 SPR REC- 1	Yes	LTS	☒
SR-49 is not an officially designated State Scenic Highway. 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 other public viewpoints. However, activities would be temporary, lasting from 1 week to 6 months, and implementation of SPR AES-2 would avoid and minimize visual impacts from the presence of treatment equipment. In addition, smoke from prescribed burns would not result in substantial short-term aesthetic impacts, because burning would be temporary, lasting up to 1 week but typically only 1 day, and project proponents would be required to prepare and adhere to a smoke management plan (SMP) (SPR AQ-2) and a Burn Plan (SPR AQ-3) which prescribe the conditions under which prescribed burning can occur to reduce the generation and visibility of smoke. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant. In general, thinning and feathering in irregular patches of varying densities will achieve a natural transitional appearance. Initial vegetation treatment and maintenance treatments would include mechanical treatment, manual treatments, and prescribed burning. The potential for these treatment activities to result in short-term degradation of the visual character was examined in the PEIR. The project does not have any scenic vista or public viewpoint and is not visible from any public viewpoint. Smoke from pile burning is common in this suburban and agricultural landscape. Therefore, there is no potential for the project to result in short-term substantial degradation of the visual character of the project site or damage to scenic resources. No impact would occur. Potential short-term impacts to visual character during implementation of the treatments in the project are within the scope of the of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR.						
Impact AES-2: Result in Long-Term, Substantial Degradation of a Scenic Vista or Visual Character or Quality of Public Views, or Damage to Scenic Resources in a State Scenic Highway from WUI Fuel Reduction, Ecological Restoration, or Shaded Fuel Break Treatment Types	Impact AES-2, 3.2	LTS	SPR AES- 1, 3 SPR AD- 4 SPR REC- 1	Yes	LTS	☒
The project proponent will store all treatment-related materials, including vehicles, vegetation treatment debris, and equipment, outside of the viewshed of public trails, parks, recreation areas, and roadways to the extent feasible. The project proponent will also locate materials staging and storage areas outside of the viewshed of public trails, parks, recreation areas, and roadways to the extent feasible. Initial and maintenance treatments would include the WUI fuel reduction and shaded fuel break treatment types. The potential for these treatment types to result in long-term degradation of the visual character of an area was examined in the PEIR. Smoke from pile burning is common in						

this suburban and agricultural landscape. Therefore, there is no potential for the project to result in long-term substantial degradation of the visual character of the project site or damage to scenic resources.						
Impact AES-3: Result in Long-Term Substantial Degradation of a Scenic Vista or Visual Character or Quality of Public Views, or Damage to Scenic Resources in a State Scenic Highway from the Non-Shaded Fuel Break Treatment Type	Impact AES-3, 3.2	SU	MM AES- 3	No	N/A	☒
The project supervisor will preserve sufficient vegetation within, at the edge of, or adjacent to treatment areas to screen views from public trails, parks, recreation areas, and roadways as reasonable or appropriate for vegetation conditions. Neither the proposed treatment nor maintenance activities would include non-shaded fuel break treatment types. This impact was identified as potentially significant and unavoidable in the PEIR because non-shaded fuel breaks that are visible from scenic vistas, public viewpoints, or scenic highways could substantially degrade visual resources. However, no non-shaded fuel breaks would be created for this project, and this impact from the PEIR would not apply to the project. No impact would occur.						
Other Impacts to Aesthetics: Would the project result in other impacts to aesthetics that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR AES-1 Vegetation Thinning and Edge Feathering: This SPR only applies to mechanical and manual treatment activities within all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
PRIOR – Pre-field work to determine treatment types and boundaries has taken into consideration topographical features with the intent to create irregular vegetation densities and treatment area size. *DURING – Resources performing the treatment work will stay within the established boundaries. Areas within the mechanical treatment areas that cannot be completed with the use of equipment due to equipment limitations will be treated with manual treatment methods.*			
SPR AES-2 Avoid Staging within Viewsheds: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
Project area is undeveloped and is not highly visible from roads which access the property or the surrounding communities. A road cut slightly higher than most car windows and scattered large trees obscure view from SR-49 along north edge of parcel. There are no public parks, trails, or recreational activities within or near the project area.			
SPR AES-3 Provide Vegetation Screening: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE

The project location is not adjacent to public parks, trails, recreational areas, and there are no public roads within the project area. A shaded fuel break will be created along the northern edge of the project, that is closest to SR-49.			
MM AES-3: Conduct Visual Reconnaissance for Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks and Relocate or Feather and Screen Publicly Visible Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
The project is not proposing to create Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks.			

EC-2: AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact AG-1: Result Directly in the Loss of Forest Land or Conversion of Forest Land to a Non-Forest Use or Involve Other Changes in the Existing Environment Which, Due to Their Location or Nature, Could Result in Conversion of Forest Land to Non-Forest Use	Impact AG-1, 3.3	LTS	N/A	No	N/A	☒
No agricultural conditions exist within the project area currently due to the heavy understory conditions. *Initial vegetation treatment would include mechanical treatments, manual treatments, and prescribed burning, and maintenance treatment would include manual treatments. The project site includes oak woodland and scattered pines. The potential for proposed treatment activities to result in loss of forest land was examined in the PEIR. The treatment project does not propose to remove healthy trees from the overstory and mid-level canopy. Potential impacts related to conversion of forest land are within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because vegetation remaining after treatment would be consistent with the definition of forest land as defined in Public Resources Code 12220(g). Treatments would occur primarily in the understory, which would not affect the forest stand conditions directly or indirectly in a way that could result in conversion to a non-forest use. Vegetation management has the potential to improve the forest stand conditions by removing competitive vegetation. No SPRs are applicable to this 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?				No	N/A	☒

EC-3: AIR QUALITY

	PEIR specific	Project specific

	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact AQ-1: Generate Emissions of Criteria Air Pollutants and Precursors During Treatment Activities that would exceed CAAQS or NAAQS	Impact AQ-1, 3.4	PSU	SPR AD- 4 SPR AQ- 2 to 6 MM AQ- 1	Yes	LTSM	☒
Use of vehicles, mechanical equipment, and pile burning during treatments would result in emissions of criteria pollutants that could exceed CAAQS or NAAQS thresholds. Emissions of criteria air pollutants related to the proposed treatment are within the scope of the impacts addressed in the PEIR because the proposed activities, as well as the associated equipment and duration of use, are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The components of mitigation measure AQ-1 that have been determined by CAL FIRE to be feasible, and would be implemented to reduce emissions include use of gasoline-powered equipment, encouraging carpooling to the project site (dependent on current social distancing requirements), and using Best Available Control Technology for emission reductions of NO_X and PM on equipment. Equipment meeting Tier 4 emission standards and the use of renewable fuel would be implemented to the extent feasible.						
Impact AQ-2: Expose People to Diesel Particulate Matter Emissions and Related Health Risk	Impact AQ-2, 3.4	LTS	SPR HAZ- 1 SPR NOI- 4, 5	Yes	LTS	☒
Use of vehicles and mechanical equipment during initial and maintenance treatments could expose people to diesel particulate matter emissions. Diesel particulate matter emissions from the proposed treatment project are within the scope of the of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the burn duration and exposure parameters of the proposed project are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.						
Impact AQ-3: Expose People to Fugitive Dust Emissions Containing Naturally Occurring Asbestos and Related Health Risk	Impact AQ-3, 3.4	LTS	SPR AQ- 4, 5	No	N/A	☒
This impact does not apply to the treatment project, because no naturally occurring asbestos is mapped in the treatment area.						
Impact AQ-4: Expose People to Toxic Air Contaminants Emitted by Prescribed Burns and Related Health Risk	Impact AQ-4, 3.4	PSU	SPR AD- 4 SPR AQ- 2, 6	Yes	PS	☒
Pile burning during treatments could expose people to toxic air contaminants. The duration and parameters of the prescribed burn are within the scope of the activities addressed in the PEIR; therefore, the potential for exposure to toxic air contaminants is also within the scope of impacts covered in the PEIR. All feasible measures to prevent and minimize smoke emissions as well as exposure to smoke are included in SPRs. No additional mitigation measures are feasible, and this impact would remain potentially significant and unavoidable, as explained in the PEIR.						
Impact AQ-5: Expose People to Objectionable Odors from Diesel Exhaust	Impact AQ-5, 3.4	LTS	SPR HAZ- 1 SPR NOI- 4, 5	Yes	LTS	☒

Use of vehicles and mechanical equipment during treatments could expose people to objectionable odors from diesel exhaust. Objectionable odors from diesel exhaust during the proposed treatment project are within the scope of the impacts covered in the PEIR because the proposed activities, as well as the associated equipment and duration of use, are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.						
Impact AQ-6: Expose People to Objectionable Odors from Smoke During Prescribed Burning	Impact AQ-6, 3.4	PSU	SPR AD- 4 SPR AQ- 2, 6	Yes	PS	☒
Prescribed burning during treatments could expose people to objectionable odors. The duration and parameters of the prescribed burn are within the scope of the activities addressed in the PEIR; therefore, the resultant potential for exposure to objectionable odors from smoke is also within the scope of impacts covered in the PEIR. All feasible measures to prevent and minimize smoke odors as well as exposure to smoke odors are included in SPRs. No additional mitigation measures are feasible, and this impact would remain potentially significant and unavoidable, as explained in the PEIR.						
Other Impacts to Air Quality: Would the project result in other impacts to air quality that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR AQ-1 Comply with Air Quality Regulations: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
CAL FIRE policy requires all vegetation management program treatments utilizing prescribed fire to comply with Air Quality Regulations for their air district. A Smoke Management Plan will be submitted to the appropriate air district prior to treatments.			
SPR AQ-2 Submit Smoke Management Plan: This SPR applies only to prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
CAL FIRE policy requires all vegetation treatments utilizing prescribed fire to submit a smoke management plan. These smoke management plans are then submitted to the appropriate local air quality districts.			
SPR AQ-3 Create Burn Plan: The project proponent will create a burn plan using the CAL FIRE burn plan template for all prescribed burns. This SPR applies only to prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types**.**	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
Only pile burning is planned for initial treatment. If maintenance treatments utilize prescribed burning, a burn plan will be prepared and include a fire behavior model and will be implemented by a state certified burn boss.			
SPR AQ-4 Minimize Dust: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE

Measures within SPR AQ-4 will be implemented to minimize dust during treatments (see Attachment-A List of Standard Project Requirements (SPRs) and Mitigations Measures (MMs)).			
SPR AQ-5 Avoid Naturally Occurring Asbestos: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
No naturally occurring asbestos is mapped in the treatment area, per Open File Report 2000-19; GAM-009-Map-1967.pdf.			
SPR AQ-6: Prescribed Burn Safety Procedures: Prescribed burns will follow all safety procedures required of CAL FIRE crew, including the implementation of an approved Incident Action Plan (IAP).	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
CAL FIRE requires the burn boss to prepare an incident action plan which identifies burn dates, burn hours, weather limitations, specific burn prescription, communication plan, medical plan, traffic plan, and other special instructions. The Incident Action Plan will also identify personnel to coordinate with the local air district for onsite briefings, posting notifications, and weather monitoring during burning.			
MM AQ-1: Implement On-Road Vehicle and Off-Road Equipment Exhaust Emission Reduction Techniques Where feasible, project proponents will implement emission reduction techniques to reduce exhaust emissions from off-road equipment.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
The components of Mitigation Measure AQ-1 that have been determined by CAL FIRE to be feasible, and would be implemented to reduce emissions include use of gasoline-powered equipment, encouraging carpooling to the project site, and using Best Available Control Technology for emission reductions of NO_X and PM on equipment. Equipment meeting Tier 4 emission standards and the use of renewable fuel would be implemented to the extent feasible.			

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

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact CUL-1: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of Built Historical Resources	Impact CUL-1, 3.5	LTS	SPR CUL-1, 7, 8	Yes	LTS	☒
This impact does not apply to the initial or maintenance treatments, because a buffer prescribed on-site by the Associate State Archaeologist will avoid built resources, including built historic resources (abandoned paved roadway), that are present within the project						

area and could be affected by the proposed treatment project. Less than significant impact is expected with SPR 1, 7, and 8 being implemented.						
Impact CUL-2: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of Unique Archaeological Resources or Subsurface Historical Resources	Impact CUL-2, 3.5	SU	SPR CUL-2 to 5, 8 MM CUL- 2	Yes	LTSM	☒
Vegetation treatment would include mechanical treatments using heavy equipment. The potential for these treatment activities to result in inadvertent discovery of unique archaeological resources or subsurface historical resources was examined in the PEIR. Treatment activities and extent of ground disturbance of the treatment project are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR and Mitigation Measure CUL-2 would apply to this treatment.						
Impact CUL-3: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource	Impact CUL-3, 3.5	LTS	SPR CUL-1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8	Yes	LTS	☒
Project treatments would include mechanical treatment, manual treatment, and pile burning. The potential for adverse effects to tribal cultural resources during implementation of the treatments is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the treatment activities and extent of ground disturbance are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Pre-field research included a records check with the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center on April 9, 2020. The entire parcel was covered by an archaeological reconnaissance report in 1984 and no finds were reported. A query to the Native American contacts for Madera County was also sent on April 9, 2020. Query was written, by US mail, with immediate emails also to those providing email contacts. The following responses were received in the 30-day comment period: "…On behalf of Big Sandy Rancheria we have no comment on the Project; Vista Del Rio CalVTP. If at any time there is new discovery, we request to be notified…" No other responses, other than email read receipts, were received from Native American contacts.						
Impact CUL-4: Disturb Human Remains	Impact CUL-4, 3.5	LTS	N/A	Yes	LTS	☒
Vegetation treatment would include mechanical treatments using heavy equipment. The potential for uncovering human remains during implementation of the treatment project is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR. Should human remains be discovered the project would comply with California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5 and 7052 and PRC Section 5097.						
Other Impacts to Archeological, Historical, and Tribal Cultural Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to archeological, historical, or tribal cultural resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity

SPR CUL-1 Conduct Record Search: For treatments led by CAL FIRE, an archaeological and historical resource record search will be conducted per the "Archaeological Review Procedures for CAL FIRE Projects" (current edition dated 2010). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
An Archaeological Records Check Request for a CAL FIRE Projects was submitted by Unit Forester I Brian Mattos to the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center on April 9, 2020. The entire parcel was covered by an archaeological reconnaissance report in 1984 and no finds were reported.			
SPR CUL-2 Contact Geographically Affiliated Native American Tribes: The project proponent will obtain the latest Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) provided Native Americans Contact List, which may be obtained from the CAL FIRE website, as appropriate. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
Letters identifying the location, treatment types and purpose of the project where sent Native American contacts from the "California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) January 2020 Native American Contact list for Madera County on April 9, 2020. Query was written, by US mail, with immediate emails also to those providing email contacts. The following responses were received in the 30-day comment period: "…On behalf of Big Sandy Rancheria we have no comment on the Project; Vista Del Rio CalVTP. If at any time there is new discovery, we request to be notified…" No other responses, other than email read receipts, were received from Native American contacts. The letters requested any information concerning the location of any cultural resources that may exist within the project area. *Full archaeological survey and reporting was completed prior to treatments.*			
SPR-CUL-3 Pre-field Research: The project proponent will conduct research prior to implementing treatments as part of the cultural resource investigation. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
Pre-field research included review of the archaeological reconnaissance report from 1984, and conversation with a FC that grew up near the project area. *Literature Reviewed :* *GLO Plat T7S R21E Mt. Diablo. (1875)* *Mariposa, CA 1912 (HTMC, 1912 ed.) Scale 1:125000* *Bass Lake, CA 1953 (HTMC 1955 ed.) Scale 1:62500* *An Illustrated Map of Oakhurst, in 1967 by The Jays* *William H. Crooks Sr-California Rancher 1833-1912* *The California Culture Area, Michael Moratto, 1985* *Discovering Prehistoric Sites: Objective and Subjective Survey Techniques, Foster et. al., 2008* *Recognizing Artifacts, Dr. Makoto Kowta, 1980* *GLO Plat T7S R21E Mt. Diablo. (1875)* *Gold Districts of California, William B. Clark, 1970* *Land Use and Settlement Patterns in the Central and Southern Sierra Nevada, Emily Rubinstein, 2020*			

Handbook of the Indians of California, A. L. Kroeber, 1925 *Distribution and Classification of the Mewan Stock of California, C. Hart Merriam, 1925* *Sierra Meadows: History* *The History of Ahwahnee* *Instructions for Completing CDF's CAA Report Form by CDF Archaeology Program Staff, 2003* *Fisheries of the Treaties of 1851-52 Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation Merced Falls Hydroelectric Project FERC 2467-019* *INDIGENOUS FISHERIES OF THE SOUTHERN SIERRA MIWUK CALIFORNIA TREATIES OF 1851: TREATY M, TREATY N, & TREATY E : Report by Sandra Gaskell, RPA 2009.*			
SPR CUL-4 Archaeological Surveys: The project proponent will coordinate with an archaeologically trained resource professional or qualified archaeologist to conduct a site-specific survey of the treatment area. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
A Confidential Archaeological Survey Report has been prepared by Brian Mattos and reviewed by Denise Ruzicka (CAL FIRE Associate State Archaeologist). Refer to the Confidential Archaeological Survey Report for the discussion on specific cultural resources and a list of potential effects and proposed protection measures.			
SPR CUL-5 Treatment of Archaeological Resources: If cultural resources are identified within a treatment area, and cannot be avoided, a qualified archaeologist will notify the culturally affiliated tribe(s) based on information provided by NAHC and assess, whether an archaeological find qualifies as a unique archaeological resource, an historical resource, or in coordination with said tribe(s), as a tribal cultural resource. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
SPR CUL-6 Treatment of Tribal Cultural Resources: If a tribal cultural resource is identified within a treatment area, and cannot be avoided, the project proponent, in consultation with the culturally affiliated tribe(s), will develop effective protection measures for important tribal cultural resources located within treatment areas. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
SPR CUL-7 Avoid Built Historical Resources: If the records search identifies built historical resources, as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines, the project proponent will avoid these resources. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
A potentially eligible road ruin has been identified and Associate State Archaeologist Denise Ruzicka has prescribed avoidance measures. Flagging 10ft off the old road resources, on both sides for the entire property/project boundary.			
SPR CUL-8 Cultural Resource Training: The project proponent will train all crew members and contractors implementing treatment activities on the protection of sensitive archaeological, historical, or tribal cultural resources. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE

MM CUL-2: Protect Inadvertent Discoveries of Unique Archaeological Resources or Subsurface Historical Resources If any prehistoric or historic-era subsurface archaeological features or deposits, including locally darkened soil ("midden"), that could conceal cultural deposits, are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, all ground-disturbing activity within 100 feet of the resources will be halted and a qualified professional archaeologist or CAL FIRE archeological trained Registered Professional Forester will assess the significance of the find.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE

EC-5: BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact BIO-1: Substantially Affect Special-Status Plant Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications	Impact BIO-1, 3.6	PS	SPR BIO-1, 2, 7, 9 SPR AQ-3, 4, SPR GEO-1, 3, 4, 5, 7 SPR HYD-5 MM BIO-1a, 1b, 1c	Yes	LTSM	☒
Project treatment and maintenance (i.e., prescribed burning, pile burning, mechanical treatment, or manual treatment) could result in direct or indirect adverse effects to special-status plant species because suitable habitat is present. The potential for adverse effects to special-status plants is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR), because the treatment activities and intensity of disturbance because of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. From the relevant SPRs and MMs that apply to Impact BIO-1, only SPR BIO-1, SPR BIO-2, SPR BIO-7, SPR BIO-9, SPR AQ-3, SPR AQ-4, SPR GEO-1, SPR GEO-3, SPR GEO-4, SPR GEO-5, SPR GEO-7, MM BIO-1a, and MM BIO-1b are applicable to this project. See SPRs and MMs sections below for details. With their implementation, Impact BIO-1 would be less than significant with mitigation and consistent with the determination in the PEIR.						

Impact BIO-2: Substantially Affect Special-Status Wildlife Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications	Impact BIO-2, 3.6	PS / SU	SPR BIO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11 SPR HYD-1, 3, 4, 5 SPR HAZ-5, 6 MM BIO-2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2f, 2g, 2h, 3a, 3b, 3c, 4	Yes	LTSM	☒
Project treatment and maintenance (i.e., prescribed burning, pile burning, mechanical treatment, or manual treatment) could result in direct or indirect adverse effects to special-status wildlife species, because suitable habitat is present in the project area. The potential for adverse effects to special-status wildlife is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR, because the treatment activities and intensity of disturbance because of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. From the relevant SPRs and MMs that apply to Impact BIO-2, only SPR BIO-1, SPR BIO-2, SPR HYD-1, MM BIO-2a, MM BIO-2b, and MM BIO-3a are applicable to this project. See SPRs and MMs sections below for details. With their implementation, Impact BIO-2 would be less than significant with mitigation and consistent with the determination 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, 3.6	PS	SPR BIO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 SPR HYD-4, 5 MM BIO-3a, 3b, 3c	Yes	LTSM	☒
Project treatment and maintenance (i.e., prescribed burning, pile burning, mechanical treatment, manual treatment) could result in direct or indirect adverse effects to sensitive habitats, including designated sensitive natural communities, riparian habitats, and oak woodlands. The potential for adverse effects to sensitive habitats through direct loss or degradation that leads to loss of habitat function is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR, because the treatment activities and intensity of disturbance because of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. From the relevant SPRs and MMs that apply to Impact BIO-3, only SPR BIO-1, SPR BIO-2, SPR BIO-6, SPR BIO-9, and MM BIO-3a are applicable to this project. See SPRs and MMs sections below for details. With their implementation, Impact BIO-3 would be less than significant with mitigation and consistent with the determination in the PEIR.						
Impact BIO-4: Substantially Affect State or Federally Protected Wetlands	Impact BIO-4, 3.6	PS	SPR BIO-1 SPR HYD-1, 3, 4, MM BIO- 4	No	N/A	☒

After SPR BIO-1's review, no state or federally protected wetlands are in the project treatment area. Therefore, Impact BIO-4 is not applicable to this project.						
Impact BIO-5: Interfere Substantially with Wildlife Movement Corridors or Impede Use of Nurseries	Impact BIO-5, 3.6	PS	SPR BIO-1, 4, 5, 10, 11 SPR HYD-1, 4 MM BIO- 5	No	N/A	☒
After SPR BIO-1's review, no known wildlife nursery sites or indications of nursery sites were identified in the treatment area. Therefore, Impact BIO-5 is not applicable to this project.						
Impact BIO-6: Substantially Reduce Habitat or Abundance of Common Wildlife	Impact BIO-6, 3.6	LTS	SPR BIO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12	Yes	LTS	☒
Project treatment and maintenance (i.e., prescribed burning, pile burning, mechanical treatment, or manual treatment) could result in direct or indirect adverse effects resulting in reduction of habitat or abundance of common wildlife because suitable habitat is present in the treatment area. The potential for adverse effects to common wildlife is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the treatment activities and extent of expected disturbance because of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. From the relevant SPRs that apply to Impact BIO-6, only SPR BIO-1, SPR BIO-2, and SPR BIO-12 are applicable to this project. See SPRs sections below for details. With their implementation, Impact BIO-6 would be less than significant with mitigation and consistent with the determination in the PEIR.						
Impact BIO-7: Conflict with Local Policies or Ordinances Protecting Biological Resources	Impact BIO-7, 3.6	No Impact	SPR AD- 3	No	N/A	☒
After SPR BIO-1's review, this project and treatment activities has no conflicts with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. Therefore, Impact BIO-7 is not applicable to this project.						
Impact BIO-8: Conflict with the Provisions of an Adopted Natural Community Conservation Plan, Habitat Conservation Plan, or Other Approved Habitat Plan	Impact BIO-8, 3.6	No Impact	N/A	No	N/A	☒
After SPR BIO-1's review, the project treatment site is not within any adopted HCP, NCCP, or other approved habitat plan. Therefore, Impact BIO-8 is not applicable to this project.						
Other Impacts to Biological Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to biological resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
SPR BIO-1: Review and Survey Project-Specific Biological Resources.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
1. Suitable Habitat Is Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Clearly Avoided.	Yes		
2. Suitable Habitat is Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Clearly Avoided.	No		
This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.			

After review and survey of project-specific biological resources, suitable habitat is present but adverse effects can be clearly avoided. Avoidance methods will be implemented prior to initiating treatment and will remain in effect throughout the treatment. 1) Physically avoiding the suitable habitat by marking clear boundaries of avoidance area around the suitable habitat. 2) Conducting treatment activities outside the season when sensitive resources could be present within the suitable habitat, or outside the season of sensitivity (e.g., outside of bird nesting season, during the dormant season of annual plants species, outside of maternity or rearing season of wildlife species). All Impact BIOs adhere to SPR BIO-1; specific avoidances for plant and wildlife species can be found in relevant SPRs and MMs sections below.

The project area is within the 7.5' USGS Ahwahnee quadrangle map (Section 8, Township 7S, Range 21E). The treatment project site encompasses approximately 48 acres of public (county-owned) property on a single parcel at an elevation range between 2,150 and 2,350 feet. The project lies within the western Sierra Nevada foothills in oak woodland; tree cover is a mix of blue oak, California black oak, valley oak, interior live oak, and scattered pines, as well as a few small open fields in the project treatment area, allowing understory herbs and grasses to grow. No sensitive habitats or native communities are present. This project site straddles the border of the Miami Creek and China Creek-Fresno River watersheds near the confluence. No drainages or other watercourses exist within the project site. The proposed treatment types include Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) fuel reduction (2.5.1, page 2-7) and the fuel break (2.5.1, page 2-7) treatment types. Shaded fuel breaks would be constructed along paved perimeter roads. Proposed treatments include manual treatment, mechanical treatment, and prescribed burning.

A CNDDB 9-quad search was conducted in April 2020 and returned 28 species of special-status - 15 plants and 13 wildlife. Two additional database searches were completed to supplement the CNDDB results. CNPS search resulted in two new plant species. USFWS Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) search resulted in two new wildlife species. The combined database search returned 32 special-status species - 17 plants and 15 wildlife. At the end of "EC-5 Biological Resources" section, special-status plant and wildlife summary tables are available.

The Sierra Nevada and Sierra Nevada Foothills ecoregion species list are provided in Appendix BIO-3, Table 13a, 13b, 14a, and 14b in the PEIR (Volume II), and attached at the end of this document.

Ecoregion special-status species include plants, amphibians, birds, invertebrates, mammals, and reptiles. Due to the large number of special-status wildlife species considered in this analysis, species are grouped into life history categories (or guilds) that would respond

similarly to the range of proposed treatment activities. The grouped guilds are categorized as follows: wildlife that use tree, cavity, shrub, or ground for nesting, burrowing or denning wildlife, insects and other terrestrial invertebrates, bats, ungulates, fish and aquatic invertebrates, amphibians and reptiles. Each life history guild has a combination of SPRs and MMs to protect them from adverse impacts caused by treatment activities. Table 3.6-33 in the PEIR shows applicable SPRs, the potential impacts to each life history guild, and their associated MMs. To protect all these species, Impact BIO-1 for plants and Impact BIO-2's life history categories will be utilized with all their applicable SPRs and MMs. Impact BIO-2's life history guild will cover all of the ecoregions special-status wildlife list, matching to their relevant SPRs and MMs. All special-status species from the ecoregion's list are protected and avoided from significant impacts with applicable SPRs and MMs.

For special-status plants, see SPR-7 for surveys and MM BIO-1a/1b for avoidance strategies. For special-status wildlife see MM BIO-2a and MM BIO-2b for avoidance strategies.

The following habitat assessment databases were searched. CAL FIRE's Fire and Resource Assessment Program (FRAP) vegetation layer describes the project as "Montane Hardwood", "Hardwood Forest". Reviewing the PEIRs ecoregion sections for Sierra Nevada (Table 3.6-22) and Sierra Nevada Foothills (Table 3.6-24) for sensitive natural communities, this project does not have sensitive natural communities on site. Statewide Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP) terrestrial macro group vegetation describes the project as "California Foothill and Valley Forests and Woodlands". Aquatic habitat for the project area is described as "San Joaquin Native Aquatic Species". CDFW's ACE Terrestrial Connectivity ranked the project area as 1, which indicates that the area has low landscape intactness and is not part of a natural landscape block, or linkage has limited connectivity opportunity. Field surveys confirm this as the project area is surrounded by urban residential housing and roads.

The following databases were searched for potentially significant biological resources: USFWS's National Wetlands Inventory (NWI), HCPs, NCCPs, and California Protected Areas Database (CPAD). Each of these databases had no results returned, therefore have no impact on the project. No wetland habitats, local policies, local conservation plans, or protected open spaces are present on this project.

Reconnaissance-level surveys were conducted between April to June 2020; no special-status or sensitive biological resources were found.

Additionally, CAL FIRE consulted with CDFW, RWQCB, and USFWS to discus and clarify biological resources.

Based on the data review and reconnaissance-level survey, suitable habitat is present but adverse effects can be clearly avoided by physical avoidance and treatment during the dormant season by following the relevant MMs BIO guidelines.

Based off SPR BIO-1's review, less than significant impacts are to be expected from this treatment project. This coincides with the PEIR analysis on special-status plants or wildlife, sensitive habitats (including sensitive natural communities, riparian habitat, and oak woodlands), wetlands, wildlife movement corridors, nurseries, and common wildlife. See SPRs and MMs sections below for details on each category. In general, if treatment operations take place between March 15th to September 15th, then surveys for nesting birds, plants (focus on herbaceous annuals), and wildlife will be conducted prior to implementation. If any occurrence observations are made, then MMs will be active for best physical avoidance strategies.

SPR BIO-2: Require Biological Resource Training for Workers. The project proponent will require crew members and contractors to receive training from a qualified RPF or biologist prior to beginning a treatment project. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
WEAP trainings will be given to crews prior to and during treatment activities, informing them of sensitive biological resources and proper avoidance measures in the treatment area. Crews will be trained on special-status plants and wildlife species, sensitive habitats, and common species that may be present in the treatment area. Crews will also be trained on the identification of invasive species or plant pathogens to prevent their spread into or out of this project area (SPR BIO-6 and BIO-9).			
SPR BIO-3: Survey Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats. If SPR BIO-1 determines that sensitive natural communities or sensitive habitats may be present and adverse effects cannot be avoided. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
After SPR BIO-1 review, no sensitive natural communities or sensitive habitats were present or observed in the project treatment site. Therefore, SPR BIO-3 is not applicable to this project.			
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.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
After SPR BIO-1 review, no riparian habitat exists in the project treatment area, therefore SPR BIO-4 is not applicable to the project.			
SPR BIO-5: Avoid Environmental Effects of Type Conversion and Maintain Habitat Function in Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub. The project proponent will design treatment activities to avoid type conversion where native coastal sage scrub and chaparral are present. These SPR requirements apply to all treatment activities and all treatment types. Additional measures will be applied to ecological restoration treatment types	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
After SPR BIO-1 review, no chaparral or coastal sage scrub communities are in project and no type conversion will occur. Therefore, SPR BIO-5 is not applicable to this project.			
SPR BIO-6: Prevent Spread of Plant Pathogens. When working in sensitive natural communities, riparian habitats, or oak woodlands that are at risk from plant pathogens (e.g., Ione chaparral, blue oak woodland), the project proponent will implement best management practices to prevent the spread of *Phytophthora* and other plant pathogens (e.g., pitch canker (*Fusarium*), goldspotted oak borer, shot hole borer, bark beetle). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
After SPR BIO-1 review, oak woodlands exist on the project. Personnel utilized on this project will be advised of the need to ensure equipment coming to or leaving the project area is properly washed. It is most likely that personnel and equipment assigned to work on the project will be from the local area and the concern of pathogens entering from other areas will be low. However, because Fire Crews, Fuels Crews, associated equipment (chainsaws, hand tools, etc.), and vehicles could have been used in other portions of the state, either on fires or other fuel treatment projects, the crews will be advised to completely clean their equipment, tools, and vehicles before arriving at and leaving the project site.			

SPR BIO-7: Survey for Special-Status Plants. If SPR BIO-1 determines that suitable habitat for special-status plant species is present and cannot be avoided, the project proponent will require a qualified RPF or botanist to conduct protocol-level surveys for special-status plant species with the potential to be affected by a treatment prior to initiation of the treatment. The survey will follow the methods in the current version of CDFW's "Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities." This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE

SPR BIO-1's review found that suitable habitat is present for special-status plant species. SPR BIO-7 requires protocol-level surveying to determine the presence or absence of special-status plant species depending on their listing status. Surveys will be conducted in suitable habitat that could be affected by the treatment and timed to coincide with the blooming or other appropriate phenological period of the target species (as determined by a qualified RPF or botanist), or all species in the same genus as the target species will be assumed to be special-status.

If potentially occurring special-status plants are listed under CESA or ESA, protocol-level surveys to determine presence/absence of the listed species will be conducted in all circumstances, unless determined otherwise by CDFW or USFWS.

Seventeen special-status plants resulted from SPR BIO-1. Only three are listed under CESA or ESA: The Mariposa pussypaws (*Calyptridium pulchellum*), tree-anemone (*Carpenteria californica*), and Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop (*Gratiola heterosepala*). The Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop is an annual, wetland species, so it does not have the potential to occur on this project treatment as no water habitats are present. The other two species have potential to occur on the project treatment. The tree-anemone is an evergreen shrub, and the Mariposa pussypaws is an annual blooming from April to August. With two special-status plant species listed under CESA or ESA, Mitigation Measure BIO-1a is in effect, and protocol-level surveys will be conducted prior to treatment activities. If either of these species, or other CESA/ESA species are found, they will be flagged and avoided with appropriate buffer zones.

For other special-status plants not listed under CESA or ESA, as defined in Section 3.6.1 of this PEIR, surveys will not be required under the following circumstances. 1) If protocol-level surveys, consisting of at least two survey visits (e.g., early blooming season and later blooming season) during a normal weather year, have been completed in the last 5 years before implementation of the treatment project and no special-status plants were found, and no treatment activity has occurred following the protocol-level survey, treatment may proceed without additional plant surveys. 2) If the target special-status plant species is an herbaceous annual, stump-sprouting, or geophyte species, the treatment may be carried out during the dormant season for that species or when the species has completed its annual lifecycle without conducting presence/absence surveys, provided that the treatment will not alter habitat or destroy seeds, stumps, or roots, rhizomes, bulbs and other underground parts in a way that would make it unsuitable for the target species to reestablish following treatment. For example, treatment activities that do not require ground disturbing activities can proceed during the dormant season for herbaceous annual species without surveys.

The remaining fourteen special-status plants species are not listed under CESA or ESA. Seven perennial species are not expected to exist on the project treatment area, because they do not match the project's habitat description. The other seven species are annuals; three do not match the project's description and the remaining four annual species can be avoided under MM BIO-1b.

If species from the ecoregion list are found during the survey, they will be identified, marked, and avoided with relevant MM BIO-1a/1b. CDFW recommends avoiding all listed special-status species, if that's not possible then discussion on obtaining take permits will happen.			
SPR BIO-8: Identify and Minimize Impacts in Coastal Zone ESHAs. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and only the ecosystem restoration treatment type.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
No coastal zone ESHAs exist in the project treatment area. Therefore, SPR BIO-8 is not applicable to this project.			
SPR BIO-9: Prevent Spread of Invasive Plants, Noxious Weeds, and Invasive Wildlife. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
Personnel utilized on this project will be advised of the need to ensure equipment coming to or leaving the project area is washed and picked clean of seeds. Invasive plants disperse and cling very well onto crews' boots and pants. All personnel on site will need to pick their boots and pants clean of any seeds attached before arriving and after leaving the project site. The project area is not in a known area with invasive plants and weed. It is likely that personnel and equipment assigned to work on the project will be from the local area and the concern of invasive weeds entering from other areas will be low. However, because Fire Crews, Fuels Crews, associated equipment (chainsaws, hand tools, etc.) and vehicles could have been used in other portions of the state, either on fires or other fuel treatment projects, the crews will be advised to completely clean their equipment, tools, clothing, and vehicles before arriving and after leaving the project site.			
SPR BIO-10: Survey for Special-Status Wildlife and Nursery Sites. If SPR BIO-1 determines that suitable habitat for special-status wildlife species or nurseries of any wildlife species is present and cannot be avoided, the project proponent will require a qualified RPF or biologist to conduct focused or protocol-level surveys for special-status wildlife species or nursery sites (e.g., bat maternity roosts, deer fawning areas, heron or egret rookeries) with potential to be directly or indirectly affected by a treatment activity. The survey area will be determined by a qualified RPF or biologist based on the species and habitats and any recommended buffer distances in agency protocols. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
SPR BIO-10 does not apply to this treatment project because no protocol level surveys are required since special-status wildlife species and nurseries can be avoided. If special-status wildlife species or species from the ecoregion list are seen during any survey prior to implementation, MM BIO-2a and/or BIO-2b will be activated to protect them from disturbances.			
SPR BIO-11. Install Wildlife-Friendly Fencing (Prescribed Herbivory). This SPR applies only to prescribed herbivory and all treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
No prescribed herbivory will be used on this project, so no fencing would be installed. Therefore, SPR BIO-11 is not applicable to this project.			
SPR BIO-12. Protect Common Nesting Birds, Including Raptors. The project proponent will schedule treatment activities to avoid the active nesting season of common native bird species, including raptors, that could be present within or adjacent to the treatment site, if feasible. Common native birds are species not otherwise treated as special status in the CalVTP PEIR. The active nesting season or peak nesting season will be defined by the qualified RPF or biologist. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE

SPR BIO-12 will be implemented to avoid adverse effects to native nesting birds. Under SPR BIO-12, treatment activities will be scheduled to avoid active nesting season of common native bird species, including raptors. Active nesting season is typically between March 15th to September 15th. If treatment activities cannot be scheduled to fully avoid the active nesting season, a survey for common nesting birds will be conducted as described in SPR BIO-12. If active nests are observed, disturbance to the nest will be avoided by establishing an appropriate buffer around the nest, modifying treatments to avoid disturbance to the nest, or deferring treatment until the nest is no longer active. This also protects birds from the ecoregion list and raptors.

SPR BIO-1 review identified one raptor species, the bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*). This project treatment's habitat does not match the bald eagle's preferred nesting site. No significant impact is expected to occur. SPR BIO-12 is still in effect due to common nesting birds, therefore surveys for nesting birds will happen and if bald eagles are seen nesting on this project site they will be flagged and avoided.

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**	**CAL FIRE** Prior-During	**CAL FIRE**
Three special-status plants listed under ESA or CESA were found under SPR BIO-1's review. SPR BIO-7 directs protocol-level surveys to be completed for two of those species, since they have the potential to exist within the project. If special-status plant species or species from the ecoregion list are found during the surveys, they will be flagged, and a minimum 50-foot buffer zone will be placed around them as per MM BIO-1a. The appropriate buffer is based on the plant's phenology at the time of treatment. The Mariposa pussypaws (*Calyptridium pulchellum*) is an annual herb, flowering April to August, so treatment during the dormant season can proceed with no buffer zone and no ground disturbing activity. If treatment happen during the flowering season, then surveys and buffer zones will be set in place prior to activities. The tree-anemone (*Carpenteria californica*) is an evergreen perennial shrub, surveys and buffer zones will be completed prior to treatment activities.			
MM BIO-1b: Avoid Loss of Special-Status Plants Not Listed Under ESA or CESA. If non-listed special-status plant species (i.e., species not listed under ESA or CESA, but meeting the definition of special-status as stated in Section 3.6.1 of the Program EIR) are determined to be present through application of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-7, the project proponent will implement measures to avoid loss of individuals and maintain habitat function of occupied habitat.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
Fourteen special-status plants not listed under ESA or CESA were found during SPR BIO-1 review. SPR BIO-7 found that four species, all of which are annual herbs, have the potential to be on the project. Implementing MM BIO-1b would avoid significant impact to these four species. If treatment takes place during the flowering/reproductive season (April to August), then surveys will be completed to identify occupied areas of the special-status species and marking them off. If species from the ecoregion list are seen, they will also be identified and marked. No-disturbance buffer zones will be marked with high visibility flagging or other demarcations, generally 50 feet, to physically avoid them.			

Treatment activities can take place during the dormant season (September to March) with no ground disturbing activities and maintaining habitat requirements for those species.			
MM BIO-1c: Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Special-Status Plants. If significant impacts on listed or non-listed special-status plants cannot feasibly be avoided as specified under the circumstances described under Mitigation Measures BIO-1a and 1b, the project proponent will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented and how unavoidable losses of special-status plants will be compensated. If the special-status plant taxa are listed under ESA or CESA, the plan will be submitted to CDFW and/or USFWS (as appropriate) for review and comment. Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the project proponent (e.g., incidental take permit for state-listed plants), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
All listed and non-listed special-status plants can feasibly be avoided as specified under the circumstances described under MM BIO-1a and BIO-1b. No significant impacts are expected, and no unavoidable loss of special-status plants will occur. MM BIO-1c is not applicable to this project.			
MM BIO-2a: Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Listed Wildlife Species and California Fully Protected Species (All Treatment Activities).	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
SPR BIO-1 had fifteen special-status wildlife species reviewed, of which eleven are listed under ESA or CESA. All of these are unlikely to be on the project site because they do not match the project's habitat description. However, if a listed wildlife species or any on the ecoregions list are observed during surveys, the project proponent will avoid adverse effects to the species by implementing MM BIO-2a. MM BIO-2a implements avoidance measures by excluding treatments in the occupied habitat that is sufficiently distanced to avoid mortality, injury, or disturbance. Or by implementing treatment outside of the sensitive period of the species life history if feasible. MM BIO-2a also maintains habitat function by protecting habitat features necessary for survival of the affected wildlife species.			
MM BIO-2b: Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Other Special-Status Wildlife Species (All Treatment Activities). If other special-status wildlife species (i.e., species not listed under CESA or ESA or California Fully Protected, but meeting the definition of special status as stated in Section 3.6.1 of the Program EIR) are observed during reconnaissance surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-1) or focused or protocol-level surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-10), the project proponent will avoid or minimize adverse effects to the species. The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the special-status wildlife would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some of the non-listed special-status wildlife may be killed, injured, or disturbed during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status wildlife, no compensatory mitigation will be required.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
Four special-status wildlife species not listed under ESA or CESA were reviewed (SPR BIO-1). Three are unlikely to be in the treatment area because they do not match the project's habitat description. The pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*) matches the habitat description, but no			

roosting sites were observed during reconnaissance level surveys. The project area can likely be used as foraging habitat for this species, so impact is expected to be less than significant. If other special-status wildlife species are detected within the project area, such as the species in the ecoregion list, the project proponent will avoid or minimize adverse effects to the species by implementing MM BIO-2b. MM BIO-2b implements no disturbance buffer zones around occupied sites, generally 100 feet and marked with flagging or other clear demarcations. The project proponent will also implement treatment activities when it is outside of the species' sensitive life history periods. MM BIO-2b also maintains habitat function by identifying and marking habitat features necessary for survival or species-specific habitat requirements, flagging and avoiding loss or degradation of suitable habitat.			
MM BIO-2c: Compensate for Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Loss of Habitat Function for Special-Status Wildlife if Applicable (All Treatment Activities). If the provisions of Mitigation Measure BIO-2a, BIO-2b, BIO-2d, BIO-2e, BIO-2f, or BIO-2g cannot be implemented and the project proponent determines that additional mitigation is necessary to reduce significant impacts, the project proponent will compensate for such impacts to species or habitat by acquiring and/or protecting land that provides (or will provide in the case of restoration) habitat function for affected species that is at least equivalent to the habitat function removed or degraded as a result of the treatment. Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the project proponent (e.g., incidental take permit), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
No significant mortality, injury, disturbance, or loss of habitat function for special-status wildlife is expected and can feasibly be avoided as specified under the circumstances described in MM BIO-2a and MM BIO-2b. No significant impacts are expected, and no unavoidable loss of special-status wildlife or habitat will occur. Thus, Mitigation Measure BIO-2c is not applicable to this project.			
MM BIO-2d: Implement Protective Measures for Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (All Treatment Activities).	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
The Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (VELB) (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*) is in the CNDDB 9-quad search (SPR BIO-1). However, the project area is outside the current documented range of the VELB. Therefore, MM BIO-2d is not applicable to this project.			
MM BIO-2e: Design Treatment to Retain Special-Status Butterfly Host Plants (All Treatment Activities). The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the special-status butterfly would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some may be killed, injured or disturbed during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status butterflies, no compensatory mitigation will be required.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
No special-status butterflies were identified from SPR BIO-1. Thus, MM BIO-2e is not applicable to this project. If any special-status butterflies, including the species on the ecoregion list, are identified from reconnaissance or protocol-level surveys, then MM BIO-2e will be implemented to protect the species and host plants from significant impacts. This treatment project is only designed to target immature trees and ladder fuels. Butterflies' typical habitat is in open fields where herbaceous flower species bloom. Treatment			

activities are not targeting this kind of habitat and will have a less than significant impact on any potential host plants. Prescribed burning will take place outside of the flowering season when butterflies are less active.			
MM BIO-2f: Avoid Habitat for Special-Status Beetles, Flies, Grasshoppers, and Snails (All Treatment Activities).	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
No special-status beetles, flies, grasshoppers, or snails were found during SPR BIO-1 review. Thus, MM BIO-2f is not applicable to this project. If any special-status species, including the species on the ecoregion list, are identified from reconnaissance or protocol-level surveys, then MM BIO-2f will be implemented to avoid and minimize impacts to these species.			
MM BIO-2g: Design Treatment to Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Special-Status Bumble Bees (All Treatment Activities). The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the special-status bumble bee would benefit from treatment in the occupied (or assumed to be occupied) habitat area even though some of the non-listed special-status bumble bees may be killed, injured, or disturbed during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status bumble bees, no compensatory mitigation will be required.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
SPR BIO-1 review returned two possible bumble bee species from the ecoregion list, the crotch bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*) and western bumble bee (*Bombus occidentalis*). While the project is in the historic range of these two species, it is outside of the current range. Thus, no special-status bumble bees are expected to be on project. Suitable habitat for bumble bee species is present on the project, in small open fields where understory herbaceous flowers bloom. This treatment project is designed to target trees with less than 8" dbh and ladder fuels, not open fields. Therefore, treatment activities are not targeting suitable bumble bee habitat, habitat function will be maintained, and pile burning will not impact bumble bee species or habitat due to timing. Prescribed burning will happen before herbaceous understory blooming season or after they dehisced and seed out. Avoiding the main flight season for any bumble bee species. With no special-status bumble bees present and suitable habitat function being maintained. The suitable habitat will benefit from treatment activities because clearing understory overgrowth allows new herbaceous flowers potential to grow, increasing suitable habitat area. MM BIO-2g is not applicable to this project, because the only exception to this mitigation approach is that this treatment benefits special-status bumble bees even though some non-listed special-status bumble bees may be taken during treatment in the occupied habitat. All treatment activities will be improving and protecting suitable habitat, therefore benefiting all bumble bees.			
MM BIO-2h: Avoid Potential Disease Transmission Between Domestic Livestock and Special-Status Ungulates (Prescribed Herbivory).	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
No prescribed herbivory is planned for this project; therefore, MM BIO-2h does not apply to this project.			
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:	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE

The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or botanist that the sensitive natural community or oak woodland would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some loss may occur during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands, no compensatory mitigation will be required.			
No sensitive natural communities are present, but there are oak woodlands in the project. Design treatments will restore the natural fire regime and return vegetation composition and structure to their natural condition to maintain or improve habitat function of the oak woodland. The oak woodland habitat would benefit from the treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some loss may occur during treatment activities. After treatment, this oak woodland habitat will be better protected from catastrophic wildfire events. Only small trees (less than 8-inch dbh) and pruning ladder fuels will be targeted; overall habitat function will be maintained.			
MM BIO-3b: Compensate for Loss of Sensitive Natural Communities and Oak Woodlands. If significant impacts on sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands cannot feasibly be avoided or reduced as specified under Mitigation Measure BIO-3a, the project proponent will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant effects on sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented to reduce residual effects.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
Sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands will be avoided or reduced from MM BIO-3a; therefore, MM BIO-3b does not apply to this project.			
MM BIO-3c: Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Riparian Habitat. Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the project proponent (e.g., Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
No riparian habitats are in the project area; therefore, MM BIO-3c does not apply to this project.			
MM BIO-4: Avoid State and Federally Protected Wetlands.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
No wetland habitats are in the project area; therefore, MM BIO-4 does not apply to this project.			
MM BIO-5: Retain Nursery Habitat and Implement Buffers to Avoid Nursery Sites.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
No nursery sites are in the project area; therefore, MM BIO-5 does not apply to this project.			

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

WILDLIFE	STATUS			Habitat	Potential Occurrence on Project	Reasoning	Avoidance Strategy
SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	Fed	State	CDFW				

Ambystoma californiense California Tiger Salamander	TH	TH	WL	The species is restricted to annual grasslands and low foothills with pools or ponds that are necessary for breeding. Streams are rarely used for reproduction.	No	Habitat	No watercourses.
Anaxyrus canorus Yosemite Toad	TH	N	SSC	Restricted to the vicinities of wet meadows in the central high Sierras.	No	Elevation	6400 to 11320 feet. No watercourses.
Rana boylii Foothill Yellow-legged Frog	N	CTH	SSC	Found in or near rocky streams in a variety of habitats, including valley-foothill hardwood, conifer, riparian, ponderosa pine, mixed conifer, coastal scrub, mixed chaparral, and wet meadow types.	No	Habitat	No watercourses.
Rana sierrae Sierra Nevada Yellow-legged Frog	E	TH	WL	Inhabits lakes, ponds, meadow streams, isolated pools, and sunny riverbanks in the Sierra Nevada Mountains.	No	Elevation	3500 to 12000 feet. No watercourses.
Spea hammondii Western Spadefoot	N	N	SSC	Primarily in grasslands, but occasional populations occur in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Some populations in orchard or vineyard habitats. Grasslands with shallow temporary pools are optimal habitats for this species.	No	Habitat	No watercourses.
Rana draytonii California Red-legged Frog	TH	N	SSC	The California red-legged frog inhabits quiet pools of streams, marshes, and occasionally ponds. Occurs along the Coast Ranges from Mendocino County south and in portions of the Sierra Nevada and Cascades ranges, usually below 3936 ft.	No	Habitat	No watercourses.

Haliaeetus leucocephalus Bald Eagle	DL	E	FP	Bald eagles in winter may be found throughout most of California at lakes, reservoirs, rivers, and some rangelands and coastal wetlands. The State's breeding habitats are mainly in mountain and foothill forests and woodlands near reservoirs, lakes, and rivers.	No	Habitat	No reservoirs, lakes or rivers nearby. SPR BIO-12.
Hypomesus transpacificus Delta Smelt	TH	N	N	Delta Smelt are small (20cm), euryhaline fish primarily occurring in shallow, low-salinity regions of the San Francisco Estuary.	No	Habitat	No watercourses.

Desmocerus californicus dimorphus Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle	TH	N	N	Adults eat elderberry leaves and flowers. Larvae eat the inside of the elderberry stems. Nearly always found on or close to its host plant, red or blue elderberry tree (Sambucus species), along rivers and streams.	No	Habitat	Outside of documented range.
Antrozous pallidus Pallid Bat	N	N	SSC	Wide variety or habitats including grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests from sea level up through mixed conifer forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts include caves, mines, rock crevices, live trees, snags, bat houses, and human structures.	Yes	Yes	No roosting sites found on project. MM BIO-2b.
Gulo gulo California Wolverine	PTH	TH	FP	Red fir, mixed conifer, lodgepole, subalpine conifer, alpine dwarf-shrub, barren, and probably wet meadows, montane chaparral, and Jeffery pine. Prefer areas with low human disturbance, and large undisturbed areas. Uses caves, hallows in cliffs, logs, rock outcrops, and burrows for cover, generally in denser forest stages. Found exclusively in areas with cold climates.	No	Elevation	6400 to 10800 feet.
Pekania pennanti Fisher - West Coast DPS	N	TH	SSC	Fishers are associated with areas of high cover and structural complexity in large tracts of mature and old-growth forests. They generally avoid areas with little forest cover or significant human disturbance and conversely prefer large areas of contiguous interior forest.	No	Habitat	No large mature old-growth forest, and significant human presence.
Taxidea taxus American Badger	N	N	SSC	Lives in open areas like plains and prairies, farmland, and the edges of woods. Forests glades, meadows, marshes, brushy areas, hot deserts, and mountain meadows.	No	Habitat	No open prairies.
Vulpes vulpes necator Sierra Nevada Red Fox	CE	TH	N	Lives in a wide range of remote, high-elevation alpine and subalpine habitats, including meadows; dense, mature forest; talus; and fell fields. Habitat use varies seasonally.	No	Elevation	4000 to 12000 feet.

Emys marmorata Western Pond Turtle	N	N	SSC	Associated with permanent to nearly permanent water in a wide variety of habitat types. Such as permanent ponds, lakes, streams, irrigation ditches or permanent pools along intermittent streams. Requires basking sites, and hibernation in colder areas is underwater in bottom mud.	No	Habitat	No watercourses.
Bombus crotchii Crotch Bumble Bee	N	CE	N	Inhabits open grassland and scrub habitats. Occurs at relatively warm and dry sites. Colonies are annual.	No	Range	Outside of current range.[1]
Bombus occidentalis Western Bumble Bee	N	CE	N	Open grassy areas, prairie, urban parks and gardens, sagebrush steppe, mountain meadows to alpine tundra.	No	Range	Outside of current range.[1]

Species Status Identifiers Used on the Table

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

PLANTS	STATUS			Habitat	Potential Occurrence on Project	Reasoning	Avoidance Strategy
SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	Fed	State	CNPS				
Balsamorhiza macrolepis Big-scale Balsamroot	N	N	1B.2	Sometimes Serpentinite. Chaparral. Cismontane woodland. Valley and foothill grassland.	No	Soils	No serpentinite soils.

[1] California Department of Fish and Wildlife. (2019). Report to the fish and game commission evaluation of the petition from the xerces society, defenders of wildlife, and the center for food safety to list four species of bumble bees as endangered under the California endangered species act. State of California. https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=166804&inline.

Calyptridium pulchellum Mariposa Pussypaws	TH	N	1B.1	Foothill woodlands, chaparral, cismontane woodland. Sandy or gravelly, granitic soils.	Yes	Yes	SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1a.
Carpenteria californica Tree-anemone	N	TH	1B.2	Chaparral, foothill woodland, along edges of seasonal creeks. It is well adapted to wildfire, reproducing by stump sprouts after burning; natural seedlings are rare.	Yes	Yes	SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1a.
Clarkia australis Small's Southern Clarkia	N	N	1B.2	Foothill Woodland, Yellow Pine Forest.	Yes	Yes	SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.
Clarkia rostrata Beaked Clarkia	N	N	1B.3	Valley and foothill grassland, foothill woodland, oak/pine woodland, cismontane woodland.	No	Elevation	200 to 1600 feet.
Collomia rawsoniana Rawson's Flaming Trumpet	N	N	1B.2	Riparian, yellow pine forest. Shaded areas near streams in woodlands. Mesic. Lower montane coniferous forests, meadows and seeps, riparian forests.	No	Habitat	No riparian or mesic habitat present.
Cryptantha hooveri Hoover's Cryptantha	N	N	1A	Valley and foothill Grassland, inland dunes, Sandy. Dry, coarse sand, flats and hills.	No	Elevation	30 to 492 feet.
Delphinium recurvatum Recurved Larkspur	N	N	1B.2	Alkaline. Chenopod scrub. Cismontane woodland. Valley and foothill grassland.	No	Soils	No alkaline soils.
Diplacus pulchellus Yellow-lip Pansy Monkeyflower	N	N	1B.2	Wetlands, occasionally non-wetlands, meadows, yellow pine forest, wetland-riparian. Vernally wet depressions or seepage areas. Lower montane coniferous forest. Soils can be clay, volcanic, or granitic.	No	Habitat	No watercourses.
Erythranthe gracilipes Slender-stalked Monkeyflower	N	N	1B.2	Disturbed, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Decomposed granitic, often in burned or disturbed areas.	Yes	Yes	SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.
Hulsea brevifolia Short-leaved Hulsea	N	N	1B.2	Granitic or volcanic, gravelly or sandy. Lower montane coniferous forest. Upper montane coniferous forest.	No	Elevation	4921 to 10498 feet.

Leptosiphon serrulatus Madera Leptosiphon	N	N	1B.2	Foothill woodland, yellow pine forest, openings in woodland, chaparral. Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest.	Yes	Yes	SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.
Lupinus citrinus var. citrinus Orange Lupine	N	N	1B.2	Chaparral, Foothill woodland, open yellow pine forest. Granitic soils. Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest.	Yes	Yes	SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.
Trifolium bolanderi Bolander's Clover	N	N	1B.2	Occurs in wetlands, meadows, seeps, red fir forests, yellow pine forests, wetland-riparian. Moist montane meadows. Only known in meadows of central Sierra Nevada in lower and upper montane coniferous forest habitats. Mesic.	No	Elevation	6500 to 8500 feet. No watercourses.
Gratiola heterosepala Boggs Lake Hedge-hyssop	N	E	1B.2	Occurs in wetlands. Lake margins, vernal pools, edges. Freshwater wetlands, wetland riparian. Semi-aquatic. Human made habitats include borrow pits and cattle ponds.	No	Habitat	No watercourses.
Allium abramsii Abrams' Onion	N	N	1B.2	Lower and upper montane coniferous forests, open, understory.	No	Elevation	3000 to 10000 feet.
Cinna bolanderi Bolander's Woodreed	N	N	1B.2	Streambanks, wet meadows, moist sites in conifer forest.	No	Elevation	5479 to 8005 feet. No watercourses.

Species Status Identifiers Used on the Table

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

CNPS Identifiers Used on the Table

- 1A - Plants presumed extinct in California and rare/extinct elsewhere.
- 1B.1 - Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; seriously threatened in California
- 1B.2 – Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; fairly threatened in California
- 1B.3 – Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; not very threatened in California
- 2A – Plants presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere
- 2B.1 – Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere; seriously threatened in California

- 2B.2 – Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere; fairly threatened in California
- 2B.3 – Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere; not very threatened in California

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

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact GEO-1: Result in Substantial Erosion or Loss of Topsoil	Impact Geo-1, 3.7	LTS	SPR GEO-1 to 8 SPR HYD-3 SPR AQ- 3 SPR HYD- 4	Yes	LTS	☒
Project treatment would include mechanical treatment, manual treatment, and prescribed burning which would result in vegetation removal and soil disturbance. Potential impacts related to soil erosion during implementation of the project treatments are within the scope of the of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the use of type of equipment, extent of vegetation removal, and intensity of prescribed burning proposed are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.						
Impact GEO-2: Increase Risk of Landslide	Impact Geo-2, 3.7	LTS	SPR GEO-3, 4, 7, 8, SPR AQ- 3	Yes	LTS	☒
Project treatments would include mechanical vegetation removal in areas with no to moderate slopes (less than 35%). Manual vegetation removal on steeper slopes (up to 50%) will leave root crowns in place to maintain soil stability. Potential impacts related to landslides during implementation of the project treatments are within the scope of the 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.						
Other Impacts to Geology, Soils, Paleontology, And Mineral Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to geology, soils, paleontology, and mineral resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity

SPR GEO-1 Suspend Disturbance during Heavy Precipitation: The project proponent will suspend mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and herbicide treatments if the National Weather Service forecast is a "chance" (30 percent or more) of rain within the next 24 hours. This SPR applies only to mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
With mechanical treatment being implemented on this project, activities will suspend if the National Weather Service forecast is a "chance" (30 percent or more) of rain within the next 24 hours.			
SPR GEO-2 Limit High Ground Pressure Vehicles: The project proponent will limit heavy equipment that could cause soil disturbance or compaction to be driven through treatment areas when soils are wet and saturated to avoid compaction and/or damage to soil structure. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
With mechanical treatment being implemented on this project, activities 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.			
SPR GEO-3 Stabilize Disturbed Soil Areas: The project proponent will stabilize soil disturbed during mechanical, prescribed herbivory treatments and prescribed burns that result in exposure of bare soil over 50 percent or more of the treatment area with mulch or equivalent immediately after treatment activities, to the maximum extent practicable, to minimize the potential for substantial sediment discharge. This SPR only applies to mechanical and prescribed herbivory treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
With mechanical treatment being implemented on this project, project proponent will stabilize disturbed soils that result in exposure of bare soils over 50 percent or more in the treatment area with mulch or equivalent immediately after treatment activities, to the maximum extent practicable, to minimize the potential for substantial sediment discharge.			
SPR GEO-4 Erosion Monitoring: The project proponent will inspect treatment areas for the proper implementation of erosion control SPRs and mitigations prior to the rainy season. This SPR applies only to mechanical and prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During-Post	CAL FIRE
The rainy period for this project area is November 1 through April 1. After the first storm event where 1.5 inches of rain or more fell within a 24-hour period the project area will be inspected to determine if water breaks functioned properly. If any area is identified where erosion could result in substantial discharge the area will be immediately corrected and stabilized.			
SPR GEO-5 Drain Stormwater via Water Breaks: The project proponent will drain compacted and/or bare linear treatment areas capable of generating storm runoff via water breaks using the spacing and erosion control guidelines contained in Sections 914.6, 934.6, and 954.6(c) of the California Forest Practice Rules. This SPR applies only to mechanical, manual, and prescribed burn treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During-Post	CAL FIRE

Water breaks along control lines constructed by hand or mechanical means will have water breaks installed immediately if the control lines will not be used by vehicles and equipment during prescribed burning operations. If control lines need to be utilized by vehicles or equipment during the prescribed fire period, then water breaks will be installed between October 15th to November 15th and April 1st to May 1st if the National Weather Service forecast is a chance (30% or more of rain) within the next 24-hour period. *Water breaks shall be installed diagonally as a trench at least 6-inches into a firm ground base with a minimum of a 6-inch berm on the downhill side so that water can be intercepted and directed away from the exposed control line surface. The exit area for the water must be free of blockages allowing for free flow of water. Water breaks shall be installed mid slope of control lines on slopes greater than 50% at 75 feet, 26-50% at 100 feet, 11-25% at 150 feet, and 10% or less at 200 feet.*			
SPR GEO-6 Minimize Burn Pile Size: The project proponent will not create burn piles that exceed 20 feet in length, width, or diameter, except when on landings, road surfaces, or on contour to minimize the spatial extent of soil damage. This SPR applies to mechanical, manual, and prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
Piles may be created along the steeper western portions of the project. These piles may be burned or retained for habitat. There are no WLPZ.			
SPR GEO-7 Minimize Erosion, Slope Restrictions for Heavy Equipment and Tractor Roads. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
The steepest slopes (50%) are along the south side of the proposed project area and will be worked by hand crews. All other equipment use will be on slopes no greater than 30%.			
SPR GEO-8 Steep Slopes: The project proponent will require a Registered Professional Forester (RPF) or licensed geologist to evaluate treatment areas with slopes greater than 50 percent for unstable areas (areas with potential for landslide) and unstable soils (soil with moderate to high erosion hazard). This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and WUI fuel reduction, non-shaded fuel breaks, and ecological restoration treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
The Project Proponent will have a Registered Professional Forester evaluate treatment areas with slopes greater than 50% for unstable areas (areas with potential for landslide) and unstable soils (soil with moderate to high erosion hazard).			

EC-7: GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

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

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

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR GHG-1 Contribute to the AB 1504 Carbon Inventory Process: The project proponent of treatment projects subject to the AB 1504 process will provide all necessary data about the treatment that is needed by the U.S. Forest Service and FRAP to fulfill requirements of the AB 1504 carbon inventory, and to aid in the ongoing research about the long-term net change in carbon sequestration resulting from treatment activity. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
It is estimated the project shall produce 229 tons of CO_2 from decaying or burning vegetation and 8 tons of CO_2 from motorized exhaust for a total of 237 tons of CO_2, see attached calculations and GHG write up.			
MM GHG-2 Implement GHG Emission Reduction Techniques During Prescribed Burns. The project proponent will document in the Burn Plan required pursuant to SPR AQ-3 which methods for reducing GHG emissions can feasibly be integrated into the treatment design.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
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.			

EC-8: Energy

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

EC-9: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact HAZ-1: Create a Significant Health Hazard from the Use of Hazardous Materials	Impact HAZ-1, 3.10	LTS	SPR HAZ- 1	Yes	LTS	☒
Treatment would include mechanical treatment, manual treatment, and prescribed burning; these treatment activities would require the use of fuels and related accelerants, which are hazardous materials. CAL FIRE has an extensive maintenance program assuring equipment used for CAL FIRE projects are in good working order, free of leaks. Fueling of equipment will occur primarily at local CAL FIRE stations. If fueling is needed on larger equipment or firing devices, they will be filled on level ground. There are no watercourse and lake protection zones. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.						

Impact HAZ-2: Create a Significant Health Hazard from the Use of Herbicides	Impact HAZ-2, 3.10	LTS	SPR HAZ-5 to 9	No	N/A	☒
This impact does not apply to the treatment project because herbicides would not be applied on the project site.						
Impact HAZ-3: Expose the Public or Environment to Significant Hazards from Disturbance to Known Hazardous Material Sites	Impact HAZ-3, 3.10	PS	MM HAZ- 3	No	N/A	☒
This impact does not apply to the treatment project or because there are no known hazardous material sites in the project area.						
Other Impacts to Hazardous Materials, Public Health and Safety: Would the project result in other impacts to hazardous materials, public health and safety that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR HAZ-1 Maintain All Equipment: The project proponent will maintain all diesel- and gasoline-powered equipment per manufacturer's specifications, and in compliance with all state and federal emissions requirements. Maintenance records will be available for verification. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
Scheduled equipment maintenance occurs at the Unit shop. Unscheduled maintenance or repairs will use spill containment to avoid chemical contamination of the project area. Drip torch fuel mixtures (diesel/gasoline) used for implementation of prescribed fire will be pre-mixed off site, typically at the local CAL FIRE station and brought to the site. Drip torches will be inspected for leaks and put out of service or repaired as needed. Filling of drip torches will not occur near any watercourses or protection zones to watercourses, because no watercourses are on site.			
SPR HAZ-2 Require Spark Arrestors: This SPR applies only to manual treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
CAL FIRE chainsaw training course requires and trains employee's in identifying and maintaining spark arrestors. Chainsaw operation without a spark arrestor is prohibited and the chainsaw is out of service until a spark arrester is installed.			
SPR HAZ-3 Require Fire Extinguishers: The project proponent will require tree cutting crews to carry one fire extinguisher per chainsaw. Each vehicle would be equipped with one long-handled shovel and one axe or Pulaski consistent with PRC Section 4428. This SPR applies only to manual treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
With manual treatment activities on this project, fire extinguishers are required as per SPR HAZ-3.			

SPR HAZ-4 Prohibit Smoking in Vegetated Areas. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
Smoking is prohibited in vegetated areas.			
SPR HAZ-5 Spill Prevention and Response Plan: The project proponent or licensed Pest Control Advisor (PCA) will prepare a Spill Prevention and Response Plan (SPRP) prior to beginning any herbicide treatment activities to provide protection to onsite workers, the public, and the environment from accidental leaks or spills of herbicides, adjuvants, or other potential contaminants. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
No herbicide treatment is planned for this project; therefore SPR HAZ-5 is not applicable.			
SPR HAZ-6 Comply with Herbicide Application Regulations. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
No herbicide treatment is planned for this project; therefore SPR HAZ-6 is not applicable.			
SPR HAZ-7 Triple Rinse Herbicide Containers. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
No herbicide treatment is planned for this project; therefore SPR HAZ-7 is not applicable.			
SPR HAZ-8 Minimize Herbicide Drift to Public Areas. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
No herbicide treatment is planned for this project; therefore SPR HAZ-8 is not applicable.			
SPR HAZ-9 Notification of Herbicide Use in the Vicinity of Public Areas. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
No herbicide treatment is planned for this project; therefore SPR HAZ-9 is not applicable.			

MM HAZ-3: Identify and Avoid Known Hazardous Waste Sites Prior to the start of vegetation treatment activities requiring soil disturbance (i.e., mechanical treatments) or prescribed burning, CAL FIRE and other project proponents will make reasonable efforts to check with the landowner or other entity with jurisdiction (e.g., California Department of Parks and Recreation) to determine if there are any sites known to have previously used, stored, or disposed of hazardous materials.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
Project proponent contacted landowner and conducted a DTSC EnviroStor website search, and no known contamination sites were present on the project site.			

EC-10: HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact HYD-1: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through the Implementation of Prescribed Burning	Impact HYD-1, 3.11	LTS	SPR HYD- 4 SPR AQ- 3 SPR BIO- 4, 5 SPR GEO- 4, 6 MM BIO- 3b	Yes	LTS	☒
There are no watercourses in the treatment area, therefore there is no potential for prescribed burning to substantial degrade water quality. There is habitat between the project and nearby watercourses, this project will have a less than significant impact. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.						
Impact HYD-2: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through the Implementation of Manual or Mechanical Treatment Activities	Impact HYD-2, 3.11	LTS	SPR HYD- 1, 4, 5 SPR BIO- 1 SPR GEO- 1 to 4, 7, 8 SPR HAZ- 1, 5	Yes	LTS	☒
There are no watercourses in the treatment area, therefore there is no potential for manual or mechanical treatments to substantial degrade water quality. There is habitat between the project and nearby watercourses, this project will have a less than significant impact. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.						
Impact HYD-3: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through Prescribed Herbivory	Impact HYD-3, 3.11	LTS	SPR HYD- 3	No	N/A	☒
This impact does not apply to the initial treatment because prescribed herbivory would not be used as a treatment activity on the project site.						
Impact HYD-4: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through the Ground Application of Herbicides	Impact HYD-4, 3.11	LTS	SPR HYD- 5 SPR BIO- 4 SPR HAZ- 5, 7	No	N/A	☒

This impact does not apply to the initial treatment because application of herbicides would not be used as a treatment activity on the project site.						
Impact HYD-5: Substantially Alter the Existing Drainage Pattern of a Treatment Site or Area	Impact HYD-5, 3.11	LTS	SPR HYD-4, 6 SPR GEO-5	Yes	LTS	☒
Treatments and preparatory work for prescribed fire treatments could potentially alter existing drainage patterns, however, it is anticipated that drainage patterns will not be affected. There are no existing trails and the existing road has been abandoned. No new trails or roads will be constructed. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.						
Other Impacts to Hydrology and Water Quality: Would the project result in other impacts to hydrology and water quality that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR HYD-1 Comply with Water Quality Regulations: Project proponents must also conduct proposed vegetation treatments in conformance with appropriate RWQCB timber, vegetation and land disturbance related Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and/or related Conditional Waivers of Waste Discharge Requirements (Waivers), and appropriate Basin Plan Prohibitions. Where these regulatory requirements differ, the most restrictive will apply. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
Central Valley Regional Water Quality (Region 5) general waste discharge requirements (GWDR) and waste discharge requirement waiver procedures will be followed. Regional Water Quality Control Board has been consulted and is not requiring a waste discharge waiver.			
SPR HYD-2 Avoid Construction of New Roads: The project proponent will not construct or reconstruct (i.e., cutting or filling involving less than 50 cubic yards/0.25 linear road miles) any new roads (including temporary roads). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
Yes, CALFIRE will avoid construction of new roads, including temporary roads. No new road will be constructed or reconstructed.			
SPR HYD-3 Water Quality Protections for Prescribed Herbivory: This SPR applies to prescribed herbivory treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
No prescribed herbivory is planned for this project; therefore SPR HYD-3 is not applicable.			

SPR HYD-4 Identify and Protect Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones: The project proponent will establish Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones (WLPZs) on either side of watercourses as defined in 14 CCR Section 916 .5 of the California Forest Practice Rules. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
There are no watercourses or lakeshores within the planned project area, and no WLPZ boundaries overlap the planned project area.			
SPR HYD-5 Protect Non-Target Vegetation and Special-status Species from Herbicides: This SPR applies to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
No herbicide treatment is planned for this project; therefore SPR HYD-5 is not applicable.			
SPR HYD-6 Protect Existing Drainage Systems: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
Treatments and preparatory work for prescribed fire treatments could potentially alter existing drainage patterns, however, it is anticipated that drainage patterns will not be affected. There are no existing trails and the existing road has been abandoned. No new trails or roads will be constructed. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.			

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

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact LU-1: Cause a Significant Environmental Impact Due to a Conflict with a Land Use Plan, Policy, or Regulation	Impact LU-1, 3.12	LTS	SPR AD-3, 9	No	N/A	☒
Treatments will occur on a public parcel and the landowner has no intent to sell or split the property. The landowner objectives are reducing hazardous fuel accumulations since fire exclusion, increase the forest resiliency to fire, protect the property, and improve wildlife values in the area. Local county land use planning and regulation will be adhered to; treatment activities are consistent local polices and regulations. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.						
Impact LU-2: Induce Substantial Unplanned Population Growth	Impact LU-2, 3.12	LTS	N/A	No	N/A	☒
Treatments will occur on a day to day operational period and local resources and personnel will be utilized from the local CAL FIRE Unit. Short-term increase in personnel will be experienced during the implementation of the project however every evening these resources will leave. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.						

Other Impacts related to Land Use and Planning, Population and Housing: Would the project result in other impacts related to land use and planning, and population and housing that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

EC-12: NOISE

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact NOI-1: Result in a Substantial Short-Term Increase in Exterior Ambient Noise Levels During Treatment Implementation	Impact NOI-1, 3.13	LTS	SPR NOI- 1 to 6 SPR AD- 3	Yes	LTS	☒
Treatments would require heavy, noise-generating equipment. Treatment activities would occur during daytime hours, which avoid the potential to cause sleep disturbance to residents during the more noise-sensitive evening and nighttime hours. The potential for a substantial short-term increase in ambient noise levels was examined in the PEIR. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.						
Impact NOI-2: Result in a Substantial Short-Term Increase in Truck-Generated SENL's During Treatment Activities	Impact NOI-2, 3.13	LTS	SPR NOI- 1	Yes	LTS	☒
Treatments would involve large trucks hauling heavy equipment and crews to the project site. These haul truck trips would pass by residential receptors along a busy State highway and the event of each truck passing by could increase the single event noise levels (SENL). Haul trips associated with the treatment would occur during daytime hours, which avoid the potential to cause sleep disturbance to residents during the more noise-sensitive evening and nighttime hours. It is common for heavy equipment to travel in the area. Short-term increase in project equipment will be consistent with current equipment use in the area. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.						
Other Impacts Related to Noise: Would the project result in other impacts related to noise that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR NOI-1 Limit Heavy Equipment Use to Daytime Hours: If the project proponent is not subject to local ordinances (e.g., CAL FIRE), it will adhere to the restrictions stated above or may elect to adhere to the restrictions identified by the local ordinance encompassing the treatment area. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
Per SPR NOI-1 noise-generating vegetation treatment activities will be limited: - *Monday – Saturday between 7:00 am to 6:00 pm* - *Sunday and federal holidays 9:00 am to 6:00 pm* *Most activity is anticipated to occur Monday - Friday 9:00 am - 3:00 pm.*			
SPR NOI-2 Equipment Maintenance: All diesel- and gasoline-powered treatment equipment will be properly maintained and equipped with noise-reduction intake and exhaust mufflers and engine shrouds, in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations. This SPR applies to all activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
As per SPR NOI-2, all equipment will be properly maintained and equipped with noise-reduction intake and exhaust mufflers and engine shrouds, in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations.			
SPR NOI-3 Engine Shroud Closure: The project proponent will require that engine shrouds be closed during equipment operation. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
As per SPR NOI-3, the project proponent will require that engine shrouds be closed during equipment operation.			
SPR NOI-4 Locate Staging Areas Away from Noise-Sensitive Land Uses. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
As per SPR NOI-4, staging areas will be away from noise-sensitive land uses.			
SPR NOI-5 Restrict Equipment Idle Time: The project proponent will require that all motorized equipment be shut down when not in use. Idling of equipment and haul trucks will be limited to 5 minutes. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
As per SPR NOI-5, all motorized equipment be shut down when not in use. Idling of equipment and haul trucks will be limited to 5 minutes.			
SPR NOI-6 Notify Nearby Off-Site Noise-Sensitive Receptors: For treatment activities utilizing heavy equipment, the project proponent will notify noise-sensitive receptors (e.g., residential land uses, schools, hospitals, places of worship) located within 1,500 feet of the treatment activity. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
Project location is not near noise-sensitive receptors such as schools, places of worship or hospitals but is adjacent to (within 1,500 feet of) residential land uses. A neighborhood notification of Operations shall be posted on the ownership visible to the public by the RPF or supervised designee, at least five (5) days prior to the date of commencement of operations.			

EC-13: RECREATION

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact REC-1: Directly or Indirectly Disrupt Recreational Activities within Designated Recreation Areas	Impact REC-1, 3.14	LTS	SPR REC- 1	No	N/A	☒
The proposed treatment project would occur on undeveloped property and not within a public recreation area. No recreational users or recreation areas would be affected by the treatment. This impact does not apply.						
Other Impacts to Recreation: Would the project result in other impacts to recreation that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR REC-1 Notify Recreational Users of Temporary Closures. If temporary closure of a recreation area or facility is required, the project proponent will work with the owner/manager to post notifications of the closure approximately 2 weeks prior to the commencement of the treatment activities. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
No recreational users or recreation areas would be affected by the treatment. This impact does not apply.			

EC-14: TRANSPORTATION

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

Impact TRAN-1: Result in temporary traffic operations impacts by conflicting with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing roadway facilities or prolonged road closures	Impact TRAN-1, 3.15	LTS	SPR TRAN- 1 SPR AD- 3	Yes	LTS	☒
Treatments will temporarily increase vehicular traffic along Vista Del Rio Dr. The potential for a temporary increase in traffic to conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing roadway facilities or prolonged road closures was examined in the PEIR. The proposed treatment project would be short-term, and temporary increases in traffic related to treatments are within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.						
Impact TRAN-2: Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature or incompatible uses	Impact TRAN-2, 3.15	LTS	SPR TRAN- 1 SPR AD-3	Yes	LTS	☒
Treatments would not require the construction or alteration of any roadways. However, smoke generated during burning operations potentially could affect visibility along roadways for short periods of time, although this is unlikely with any burn piles being set well back from the State Highway. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.						
Impact TRAN-3: Result in a net increase in VMT for the proposed CalVTP	Impact TRAN-3, 3.15	PSU	MM AQ- 1	Yes	LTSM	☒
Treatments could temporarily increase vehicle miles travelled for a short period as equipment enters the project location. The project is located along a busy State Highway. Vehicle miles traveled (VMT) will not be greater than what the area experiences from this type of use. The amount of traffic increase will not be above what already occurs in the area. This impact was identified as potentially significant and unavoidable in the PEIR because implementation of the CalVTP could result in a net increase in VMT. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.						
Other Impacts to Transportation: Would the project result in other impacts to transportation that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity

SPR TRAN-1 Implement Traffic Control during Treatments: Prior to initiating vegetation treatment activities the project proponent will work with the agency(ies) with jurisdiction over affected roadways to determine if a Traffic Management Plan (TMP) is needed. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
- *Traffic will not be increased beyond what is normal for the local area. Vehicles will be entering and exiting the project from an existing pullout area along Route 49, or from Vista Del Rio Dr., with good visibility and statutory 25 mph speed limit as a residential area.* - *During prescribed burning operations signs, will be placed along the roadway to advise of smoke conditions.*			

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

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact UTIL-1: Result in Physical Impacts Associated with Provision of Sufficient Water Supplies, Including Related Infrastructure Needs	Impact UTL-1, 3.16	LTS	N/A	Yes	LTS	☒
Vegetation treatments would include prescribed burning. During prescribed fire operations fire equipment will come equipped with water prior to entering the project location. Burn operations are low intensity and use of water is limited to allow the burn to consume fuels. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.						
Impact UTIL-2: Generate Solid Waste in Excess of State Standards or Exceed Local Infrastructure Capacity	Impact UTL-2, 3.16	SU	SPR UTIL- 1	No	N/A	☒
Vegetation treatments would generate biomass within the project location. Biomass generated by mechanical and manual treatments would be lopped and scattered to allow for the prescribed fire or burned in piles. This impact was identified as potentially significant and unavoidable in the PEIR because biomass hauled offsite could exceed the capacity of existing infrastructure for handling biomass. For the proposed project treatment, no biomass would be hauled off-site; therefore, there is no potential to exceed the capacity of existing infrastructure. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis. Solid waste generated at the site (e.g. lunch wrappers or air filters) would be removed daily and properly disposed of back at the station(s).						
Impact UTIL-3: Comply with Federal, State, and Local Management and Reduction Goals, Statutes, and Regulations Related to Solid Waste	Impact UTL-3, 3.16	LTS	SPR UTIL- 1	Yes	LTS	☒

Vegetation treatments would generate biomass within the project location. Biomass generated from the proposed treatment will be treated on-site. Compliance with federal, state, and local management and reduction goals, statutes, and regulations related to solid waste was examined in the PEIR. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.						
Other Impacts to Public Services, Utilities, and Service Systems: Would the project result in other impacts to public services, utilities, and service systems that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR UTIL-1: Solid Organic Waste Disposition Plan. For projects requiring the disposal of material outside of the treatment area, the project proponent will prepare an Organic Waste Disposition Plan prior to initiating treatment activities. This SPR applies only to mechanical and manual treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
No disposal of material outside of the treatment area needed. Therefore, SPR UTIL-1 is not applicable.			

EC-16: WILDFIRE

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact WIL-1: Substantially Exacerbate Fire Risk and Expose People to Uncontrolled Spread of a Wildfire	Impact WIL-1, 3-17	LTS	SPR HAZ-2 to 4	Yes	LTS	☒
Increase in exposure to wildfire during implementation of the treatment project was examined in the PEIR. Increased wildfire risk associated with prescribed burning and use of heavy equipment in vegetated areas are within the scope of the of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.						
Impact WIL-2: Expose People or Structures to Substantial Risks Related to Post-Fire Flooding or Landslides	Impact WIL-2, 3-17	LTS	SPR AQ- 3 SPR GEO-3, 4, 5, 8	No	N/A	☒

Potential for post-fire landslides was examined in the PEIR. No unstable areas were encountered during site inventories by a Registered Professional Forester. Low Intensity prescribed fire will reduce the concern for high intensity uncontrolled fires which expose ground surface soils to erosion potential. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.						
Other Impacts related to Wildfire: Would the project result in other impacts related to wildfire that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

EC-17: ADMINISTRATIVE STANDARD PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR AD-1 Project Proponent Coordination: For treatments coordinated with CAL FIRE, CAL FIRE would meet with the project proponent to discuss all natural and environmental resources that must be protected using SPRs and any applicable mitigation measures; identify any sensitive resources onsite; and discuss resource protection measures. For any prescribed burn treatments, CAL FIRE would also discuss the details of the burn plan in the incident action plan (IAP). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
CAL FIRE *will meet with the project proponent to discuss protected resources and their protection measures. Prior to prescribed burning,* CAL FIRE *will also discuss the burn plan and IAP.*			
SPR AD-2 Delineate Protected Resources: The project proponent will clearly define the boundaries of the treatment area and protected resources on maps for the treatment area and with highly-visible flagging or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway) prior to beginning any treatment to avoid disturbing the resource. "Protected Resources" refers to environmentally sensitive places within or adjacent to the treatment areas that would be avoided or protected to the extent feasible during planned treatment activities to sustain their natural qualities and processes. This work will be performed by a qualified person, as defined for the specific resource (e.g., qualified Registered Professional Forester or biologist). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
Prior to project implementation, project boundaries and protected resources will be mapped, flagged, and defined. Making sure project activities avoid protected resources and stay within the project boundaries.			
SPR AD-3 Consistency with Local Plans, Policies, and Ordinances: The project proponent would design and implement the treatment in a manner that is consistent with applicable local plans (e.g., general plans, Community Wildfire Protection Plans, CAL FIRE Unit Fire Plans), policies, and ordinances to the extent the project is subject to them. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE

Unit Fire Plan Battalion 4 objective: Facilitate fuel reduction projects that will widen and open up roads that affect ingress and egress for both the public and emergency equipment.			
SPR AD-4 Public Notifications for Prescribed Burning: At least three days prior to the commencement of prescribed burning operations, the project proponent would: 1) post signs along the closest public roadway to the treatment area describing the activity and timing, and requesting persons in the area to contact a designated representative of the project proponent (contact information would be provided with the notice) if they have questions or smoke concerns; 2) publish a public interest notification in a local newspapers or other widely distributed media source describing the activity, timing, and contact information; 3) send the local county supervisor and county administrative officer (or equivalent official responsible for distribution of public information) a notification letter describing the activity, its necessity, timing, and measures being taken to protect the environment and prevent prescribed burn escape. This SPR applies only to prescribed burn treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
- *Prescribed fire signs will be placed within the project area 3 days prior to firing activities.* - *Notifications will be distributed through regular social media outlets by the Unit PIO.* - *County Supervisors will be notified as required in SPR AD-4*			
SPR AD-5 Maintain Site Cleanliness: If trash receptacles are used on-site, the project proponent will use fully covered trash receptacles with secure lids (wildlife proof) to contain all food, food scraps, food wrappers, beverages, and other worker generated miscellaneous trash. Remove all temporary non-biodegradable flagging, trash, debris, and barriers from the project site upon completion of project activities. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
Trash receptacles will not be needed on-site. CAL FIRE staff has been trained and will be advised to remove all trash generated daily. Flagging will be removed once the project has been completed and is no longer needed to protect the resources.			
SPR AD-6 Public Notifications for Treatment Projects. One to three days prior to the commencement of a treatment activity, the project proponent would post signs in a conspicuous location near the treatment area describing the activity and timing, and requesting persons in the area to contact a designated representative of the project proponent (contact information would be provided with the notice) if they have questions or concerns. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance. Prescribed burning is subject to the additional notification requirements of SPR AD-4.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
- *Treatment activities signs will be placed within the project area one to three days prior to activities.* - *Signs will have contact details of project proponents to address any questions or concerns.*			

SPR AD-7 Provide Information on Proposed, Approved, and Completed Treatment Projects. For any vegetation treatment project using the CalVTP PEIR for CEQA compliance, the project proponent will provide the information listed below to the Board or CAL FIRE during the proposed, approved, and completed stages of the project. The Board or CAL FIRE will make this information available to the public via an online database or other mechanism. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During-Post	CAL FIRE
This proposed VTP project was reported to the Board and will be tracked on CalMAPPER.			
SPR AD-8 Request Access for Post-Treatment Assessment. For CAL FIRE projects, during contract development, CAL FIRE would include access to the treated area over a prescribed period (usually up to three years) to assess treatment effectiveness in achieving desired fuel conditions and other CalVTP objectives as well as any necessary maintenance, as a contract term for consideration by the landowner. For public landowners, access to the treated area over a prescribed period would be a requirement of the executed contract. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
CAL FIRE will have access to this public land for three years after project implementation to assess treatment effectiveness.			
SPR AD-9. Obtain a Coastal Development Permit for Proposed Treatment Within the Coastal Zone Where Required. When planning a treatment project within the Coastal Zone, the project proponent would contact the local Coastal Commission district office, or applicable local government to determine if the project area is within the jurisdiction of the Coastal Commission, a local government with a certified Local Coastal Program (LCP), or both. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
No coastal zone in or nearby project. Thus, SPR AD-9 is not applicable.			

EC-18: MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

Discussion

No additional comments.

Additional information:

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

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

- ☒ Aerial imagery of subsequent activity area (see vicinity and location maps)
- ☒ Subsequent activity location on Treatable Landscape & Ecoregions Map (See Attachment B)
- ☒ Parcel map with APN's covering all ownerships within subsequent activity area
- ☒ Soil survey map of subsequent activity area

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

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

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

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

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

☒ Biological review/surveys (EC-5)

- ☒ CNDDB Records Search
- ☒ Biologist Consultation/Notification
- ☐ Water Quality consultation – **WQ did not respond to request for comment**
- ☒ Consult Attachment C (and Cal VTP Appendix BIO-3)

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

☐ Geological Review (MM GHG-2)

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

☐ Traffic Management Plan (SPR TRAN-1)

☐ Organic waste Disposal Plan (SPR UTIL-1)

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

- ☐ Air Quality consultations - **SMP will be submitted/approved prior to broadcast burning**

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

☐ Other _____

DELIVERABLES POST APPROVAL

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