November 15, 2021

Elsinore Front Country Fuel Break

Riverside County Fire Department

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CRM	Certified Rangeland Manager
CalVTP	California Vegetation Treatment Program
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CRHS	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	California Department of Pesticide Regulations
CNF	Cleveland National Forest
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FGC	Fish and Game Code
FRAP	Fire and Resource Assessment Program - CAL FIRE
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GIS	Geographical Information System
LRA	Local Responsibility Areas
LTO	Licensed Timber Operator
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MSHCP	Western Riverside Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NACL	Native American Contact List
NOA	Naturally Occurring Asbestos
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWS	National Weather Service
PEIR	Programmatic Environmental Impact Report
PRC	Public Resources Code
PSA	Project Specific Analysis
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
RPF	Registered Professional Forester
RVC	Riverside County Fire Department
SENL	Single Event Noise Level
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SRA	State Responsibility Areas
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
VMU	Vegetation Management Unit
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled
WLPZ	Watercourse and Lake Protection Zone
WUI	Wildland Urban Interface

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1. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Overview and Document Purpose

Riverside County Fire Department (RVC) received a California Climate Investment (CCI) – Fire Prevention Grant (5GG17197) from the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) to establish the Elsinore Front Country Fuel Break (EFCFB or proposed project). The original grant project proposed establishing a fuel break west of the Wildomar and Lake Elsinore communities to reduce the threat of wildfire directly impacting these communities. In 2020, RVC and CAL FIRE-Riverside Unit (RRU) discussed extending the fuel break northwardto include Horsethief Canyon, Temescal Canyon, and Trilogy communities. RVC received approval from CALFIRE to increase the project area, and the final amendment to include the additional area in the proposed project was approved in December 2020.

B. California Environmental Quality Act

In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), a lead agency is required to demonstrate compliance with theenvironmental regulations before implementing a project. Serving as the lead agency, RVC (project proponent) considered several options to evaluate the proposed project to meet CEQA compliance and opted to evaluate the proposed project under the Programmatic Environment Impact Report for the California Vegetation Treatment Program.
In December 2019, the California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection certified a Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) for the California Vegetation Treatment Program (CalVTP). According to the CalVTP, the program is:

> "…. a critical component of the state's multi-faceted strategy to address California's wildfire crisis. The CalVTP includes the use of prescribed burning, mechanical treatments, manual treatments, herbicides, and prescribed herbivory as tools to reduce hazardous vegetation around communities inthe Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI), to construct fuel breaks, and to restore healthy ecological fire regimes."

The PEIR identifies those local, regional, and state agencies with land ownership or land management responsibilities in the State Responsibility Areas (SRA) that could use the CalVTP PEIR for their proposed vegetation treatment projects to meet CEQA compliance. The CalVTP PEIR identifies a complex set of environmental settings that covers the entire state. The PEIR describes the comprehensive regulatory settings applicable to the statewide program. In addition, the PEIR identifies a range of potential impacts associated with vegetation treatment projects and establishes Standard Project Requirements (SPRs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs) to address and minimize theseimpacts. Moreover, the PEIR sets forth a streamlining process to evaluate impacts from a project as a later activity and uses the Project Specific Analysis (PSA) checklist to document the process.

A proposed project within the scope of the PEIR needs to be consistent within the environmental and regulatory settings described in the PEIR. All relevant SPRs and MMs specific to a proposed project must be incorporated into the PSA. CEQA Guidelines Section 15168(c)(2) indicates that if the potential environmental impacts of a proposed project are determined to be covered by the environmental impacts analyzed in the PEIR, the project may be approved using a finding statement that indicates the proposed project is within the scope of the PEIR. Such a finding would constitute CEQA compliance under the PEIR. Furthermore, a project consistent with and within the scope of the PEIR would likely require no additional review.

C. Proposed Project: Treatment Type and Activities

RVC proposes establishing a fuel break directly adjacent to a WUI area. Located directly west of the Wildomar, Lake Elsinore, Horsethief Canyon, Temescal Canyon, and Trilogy communities, and east of the Cleveland National Forest (CNF) boundary, the fuel break would be situated at the base of the slope between community areas and wildland areas (Map-1). This treatment prescription results in a shaded fuel break. The proposed project is approximately 300 feet wide and spans a linear distance of 21.5 miles, covering 1,056.7 acres. Moreover, the

proposed project involves 523 parcels (private and non-federal properties). Treatment activities include manual treatment, mechanical treatment, prescribed fire (burn piles), prescribed herbivory and herbicides. Both the treatment type andthe treatment activities are consistent with the scope of the CalVTP. The proposed project includes treatment areas are within the CalVTP treatable landscape and treatment areas outside the treatable landscape, but site conditions are consistent with the CalVTP treatable landscape.

D. Project Specific Analysis

The CalVTP offers local agencies the ability to utilize the PEIR for their vegetation treatment projects. The PSA is the environmental evaluation process to assess if a proposed project is consistent with and within the scope of the CalVTP PEIR. As a streamlined process, the PSA evaluates the potential environmental effects of a proposed project's treatment type and treatment activities and evaluates if those impacts are consistent with the environmental impacts identified in the PEIR. The proposed project was evaluated according to the parameters of the PEIR. The analysis of the potential environmental effects from the proposed indicates that those environmental effects were sufficiently evaluated and consistent with the analysis identified in the PEIR. Further, the analysis identified and applied both the SPR and the MM, reflecting that the proposed project addresses and minimizes those impacts and is consistent with the PEIR.

E. Treatable Landscape

Besides the above criteria, the evaluation process includes determining if the proposed project is within the "treatable landscape." The treatable landscape is a specialized map produced by a computer model based on the SRA and likely vegetation types vulnerable to wildfires. For the most part, the model did not include Local Responsibility Areas (LRA), except for potential isolated ridge fuel break locations. Given the complex nature of the SRA across California, the computer model generated a mix of homogenous units and heterogeneous units or pixelated map areas. For a project to be within the scope of the PEIR, the proposed project must be within the boundary (scope) of the treatable landscape. However, when a proposed project includes areas outside the treatable landscape, an additional review is necessary to determine consistency with the PEIR.

Under limited conditions, a proposed project with portions of the project area outside the treatable landscape can be evaluated for consistency with the PEIR if site conditions for these areas are essentially similar to the neighboring areas under the treatable landscape. It is reasonable to assert that if the site conditions outside the treatable landscape are similar to site conditions within the treatable landscape, then the proposed project is entirely within the scope of the CalVTP, and it is reasonable to conduct the environmental review utilizing the PEIR for the entire proposed project area.

The placement of the proposed project was digitized utilizing a Geographic Information System (GIS) platform and aerial imagery. The proposed project focused on maximizing community protection by aligning the fuel break closest to developed areas. The location of the fuel break is influenced by parcel map information, developed areas (WUI), infrastructure, roads, watercourses, and other natural or man-made barriers. The proposed project does not include federal lands (CNF). Most of the proposed project is within SRA jurisdiction and the treatable landscape (Map-2). Several short segments of the proposed project are within SRA jurisdiction but are outside the treatable landscape. Segments that are outside the treatable landscape are similar to those within the treatable landscape. There are three segments in the southern portion of the proposed project located within the LRA jurisdiction. Portions of these segments are within the treatable landscape map (ridge areas), and portions of the segments are outside the treatable landscape. While the LRA areas are governed by the cities of Wildomar and Lake Elsinore, the fire protection services are provided by RVC and administered by CAL FIRE – Riverside Unit. Site conditions for these segments that are outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those included in the treatable landscape.

F. Addendum – Treatable Landscape Consistency

Although portions of the proposed project are outside the treatable landscape, as identified above (Section 1.E), site conditions indicate these areas are similar to areas within the treatable landscape. Further, the site conditions with the SRA and LRA jurisdictional boundaries are essentially similar as well. Given the general understanding that site conditions with the proposed project are consistent with concepts of treatable landscape, then it is

reasonable to assert that the proposed project is consistent with the scope of the CalVTP, and it is reasonable to conduct the environmental review utilizing the PEIR for the entire proposed project area.

G. Use of the CalVTP and PEIR by other state agencies or public agencies

The PEIR indicates that using the CalVTP and the PEIR is permissible by other state agencies or public agencies with land ownership, land management, or other regulatory responsibilities for a proposed vegetation treatment project consistent with the PEIR and treatable landscape. The PEIR further directs that if an agency opts to utilize the PEIR, the agency may process the review and approval process through their CEQA implementation process, including filing the Notice of Determination through the State Clearinghouse or applicable County Clerk's office. As the grant and project manager for the proposed project, RVC has opted to use the CalVTP PEIR for this proposed project and submitted this PSA documentation through the County's CEQA procedures.

H. Project Specific CEQA Findings and Overriding Considerations

As the lead agency, the County has the responsibility to approve the specific proposed project within the scope of the PEIR. Additionally, the County is responsible for adopting CEQA findings (under Section 15091 of the State CEQA Guidelines), and if needed, adopting a statement of overriding considerations (under Section 15093 of the State CEQA Guidelines). While the County must adopt findings (see CEQA Guidelines section 15096(h)), the County has the option of reusing, incorporating, or adapting all or part of the findings adopted by theBoard for the CalVTP PEIR to meet the County's requirements to the extent the findings apply to the proposed vegetation treatment project. The findings are attached to this PSA and found in the Attachment Section – Attachment B.

2. PROPOSED PROJECT

A. Background and Project Description

The concept of the proposed project is identified in the Riverside Unit Fire Plan (CAL FIRE – Riverside Unit). RVC and CAL FIRE have been contractual partners in fire services for 100 years. RVC has assumed the leadership to establish a fuel break directly adjacent to a WUI area. Located directly west of the Wildomar, Lake Elsinore, Horsethief Canyon, Temescal Canyon, Trilogy communities, and east of the Cleveland National Forest boundary, the fuel break is situated at the base of the slope between community areas and wildland areas. Nearly 6,000 homes, businesses, governmental buildings, schools, and other structures are within a quarter of a mile to the proposed project. In the event of a wildfire, the purpose of the shaded fuel break allows firefighters to conduct fire suppression operations to defend the community from wildfires or reduce the threat of a wildfire spreading into the wildlands. In turn, the shaded fuel break reduces risk to firefighters, reduces cost and losses from destructive wildfires, and reduces the potential loss of lives.

Hundreds of small and large wildfires have burned throughout the Santa Ana Mountain region, including the proposed project area. As a recent example, the Holy Fire started on August 6, 2021, in Trabuco Canyon, Orange County, and quickly spread over the Santa Ana Mountains and into Riverside County (Map-3). The fire threatened Lake Elsinore, Horsethief Canyon, McVicker, and El Cariso Village communities, burned 23,136 acres, destroyed 24 structures, and injured three firefighters. The following winter, post-fire flooding occurred, causing landslides and debris flow. The fire-flood cycle costs taxpayers millions of dollars.

In January 2019, RVC received a CCI grant from CAL FIRE to fund the environmental review and implement the proposed project. The proposed project starts north of the Bear Creek Golf Course in Wildomar, near Clinton Keith Road, and continues north towards the Trilogy Golf Course, just south of Corona near the Bedford Motor Parkway Road. The fuel break is approximately 21 miles in length and 300 feet wide. The proposed project involves 523 parcels mostly held as private properties, with a few non-federal land holdings (water district and county flood control parcels), for a total of 1,056.7 acres. The fuel break is relatively continuous, although in places where there are natural barriers, such as the clay pit area, where the fuel break ties into these areas, and no treatment is required. The proposed project considered including lands owned or managed by conservation organizations; however, these lands are designated as "conserved" lands and are excluded from the proposed project. Thus, the fuel break is relatively continuous in the southern treatment units and discontinuous in the northern units, see Map-1.

The placement of the proposed project was digitized utilizing a GIS platform and aerial imagery. The treatment area layout focused on maximizing community protection by aligning the fuel break closest to developed areas. The fuel break layout is influenced by landowner interest, parcel map information, developed areas (WUI), infrastructure, roads, watercourses, and other natural or artificial barriers. The alignment of the fuel break may slightly vary within parcels with signed agreements with approved field surveys. The proposed project does not include federal lands (CNF).

Treatment Type and Activities

The proposed project integrates WUI fuel reduction as a fuel break. The fuel break, strategically located at the base of the slope, provides firefighters with a logistical location to defend communities from wildfires. The fuel break is relatively continuous as a linear treatment area next to community areas and would serve as a long-term project.

The proposed treatment activities include the following: manual treatment, mechanical treatment, herbivory, and prescribed fire (pile burning). In isolated sites, herbicides may be used to treat non-native or invasive species.

Vegetation Treatment Prescription

The dominant vegetation is a mixture of brush species (mixed chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and scrub oak). In a few open sites, grass and forbs occupy the area, while occasionally, trees or tall brush species stand above the brush and grass areas. Collectively, this vegetation adjacent to community areas constitutes the classification as hazardous fuel (refer to CalVTP 2.4.1 – Fuel Types).

The fuels reduction prescription would reduce, modify, and remove 40-60% vegetation based on slope, terrain conditions, habitat for sensitive biological species, cultural resources, soils, buffers for watercourse protection, and access. The retained vegetation expects to appear as a random mosaic pattern within the treatment area to create a shaded fuel break. The perimeter is scalloped or feathered to blend into the adjacent untreated vegetation to minimize blunt or sharp edges. Retained vegetation expects to be a mixture of young and mature vegetation. Where appropriate, pruning and limbing, consistent with industry-standard pruning practices, minimizes ladder fuels. Emphasis is placed on removing dead and dying brush and trees. Where appropriate, retention areas (untreated areas) are expected to be scattered throughout the proposed treatment, most likely associated with watercourse buffers, habitat areas, cultural resources, steep slopes, or aesthetics.

The proposed project consists of six management units: Wildomar Vegetation Management Unit (VMU), Lakeland VMU, Elsinore VMU, Horsethief Canyon VMU, Temescal Canyon VMU, and Trilogy VMU. The treatment unit maps are provided in Section 6-Maps. Wildomar, Lakeland, and Elsinore VMUs are the southern units of the project, while Horsethief, Temescal, and Trilogy VMU are the northern units of the project. The Holy Fire burned through most of the northern area of the proposed project, see Map-2. Since the fire, vegetation has regrown. Consistent with the maintenance cycle, treatment in this area should occur within a three to seven-year cycle to minimize hazardous fuel build-up in the fuel break.

The treatment methods primarily are manual and mechanical operations. Access, slope, soil conditions, and other site factors determine the treatment method. Most of the treatment area (70-80%) would occur through manual or hand treatment. Approximately 20-30% of the area is suitable for mechanical treatment. The steep slopes and soil conditions limit the size of mastication equipment to small or medium-sized masticators. Hand tools, such as chain saws, axes, shovels, weedeaters, are likely tools for manual or hand-treatment operations. Other support vehicles may be necessary to complete the job, such as dump trucks, loaders, and trailers. Access limits the use of these vehicles to paved or existing dirt or natural surfaced roads.

The proposed project includes using herbicides, herbivory, and prescribed pile burning to provide supplement or remote support to the project. Herbicide application would be used for targeted invasive/non-native species that contribute to hazardous fuel loading. Herbivory practices would be an option for initial treatment and maintenance in suitable locations. Prescribe burning is limited to pile burning in isolated locations that are not accessible for equipment to dispose of cut vegetation.

Herbicides would be an option for the treatment of invasive/non-native vegetation in isolated locations. This treatment intends to reduce the competition of invasive/non-native species, resulting in the retention of native, healthy vegetation (shrubs and trees) that are spatially separated to lessen fuel loading. The project manager would consult with a Pest Control Advisor to develop a written recommendation. The written recommendation would identify the target species, the appropriate herbicide (from the herbicide list identified in the CalVTP PEIR), and the application methods and equipment. Application of herbicides must follow the label instructions. Herbicides would only be applied through all-terrain vehicles or backpack-style sprayers. Aerial herbicide application is not permitted. To ensure herbicides are applied appropriately on the target species under the prescribed site conditions, including weather conditions, all personnel applying herbicides would receive herbicide use and safety training.

Herbivory practices would be an option for initial treatment for some locations within the treatment area. Further, herbivory practices would help maintain the fuel break. The project manager would consult with a Certified Rangeland Manager (CRM) to develop an herbivory treatment plan. The herbivory treatment plan would consider the project site conditions, the type and number of grazing animals, target vegetation for grazing (shrubs and invasive grass/forbs), and the ability to manage the grazing herd to stay within the fuel reduction prescription. Factors such as fencing, access, capacity and facilities for loading/offloading animals, proximity to developed areas, and water availability would need to be considered. The grazing stock would need to be weed-free before arriving at the project site and then moved off-site to release any weed seeds from their digestive tract. Herders would be required to implement this treatment activity.

Prescribed pile burning would serve as an option to dispose of cut vegetation in isolated locations that are not accessible for equipment to chip or masticate. Crews would coordinate with the project manager for suitable locations for pile burning. The project manager would consult with CAL FIRE to create a Burn Plan and submit a Smoke Management Plan to the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). Consistent with the Burn Plan, CAL FIRE would notify the public before the commencement of pile burning. CAL FIRE would conduct pile burning on permissible burn days.

Project Participation

On October 29, 2019, RVC held a community meeting to inform landowners within the area about the proposed project. The public was informed that the proposed project is based on landowner participation. The proposed project involves 523 parcels for a total of 1056.7 acres. If all the landowners agree to participate in the project, the proposed project expects to treat the entire area. If only a portion of the landowners agrees to participate, only a portion of the fuel break is treated. Outreach effort to landowners within the vicinity of the project area is based on public record information (assessor parcel data). RVC mailed landowners within the project the Riverside County Agreement forms and a project questionnaire. Landowners interested in participating in the project signed the agreement and completed the project questionnaire. The project participant list is found in Section 7 – Project Participants.

As of September 1, 2021, 36% of parcel landowners representing 46% of the treatment area have agreed to participate. The landowner list identifies the current participation status. Due to the complexities of notifying landowners, outreach efforts expect to be ongoing throughout the life of the project. Experience has shown, once work begins on a vegetation treatment project, landowners find the treatment results pleasing and express interest in participating in these types of projects. Thus, the participation rate and treatment acres are expected to increase throughout the project's life. Further, the treatment area may be slightly adjusted, within the intent of the proposed project and participating landowners, to best fit the fuel break to the landscape.

Terrain

The slope of the treatment area ranges from 5-75%, with a few sites exceeding 75%. Approximately half of the treatment area exceeds 30% slope. Soils have low organic matter and are rocky; thus, the combination of slope and soil conditions limits treatment activities. Mechanical operations (heavy equipment) would be limited to slopes less than 50%, manual treatment would be limited to slopes less than 65%, and 65% or higher slopes are “no work zones.”

Watercourses

According to the California Wetland GIS data, the fuel break spans across or adjacent to 28 streams (classified as Freshwater Ponds or Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland). The fuel break also spans across or adjacent to 135 dry ravines. The PEIR utilizes stream protection measures according to California Forest Practice Rules regarding Watercourse and Lake Protection Zone (WLPZ) regulations. The classification for streams within the proposed project area fit into Class II, III, or IV ratings, while dry ravines fit into Class IV or swales ratings.

Roads

Access primarily occurs from community rural paved and natural surfaced (dirt-surfaced) roads. There is no single road or a network of roads that connects the fuel break. Occasionally, the fuel break spans near or adjacent to roads. The project manager coordinates access between the landowners and the crews.

Biomass

Most cut vegetation would be processed on-site as chipped or masticated material and dispersed over exposed soil sites no greater than 2-3 inches. When chipping or masticating material is not feasible, excessive biomass may be transported off-site to a greenwaste facility. An Organic Solid Waste Plan describes the details on greenwaste recycling. Where access is limited, the lop and scatter practice is permissible and coordinated with the project manager. Due to the proximity to developed areas, piling brush for prescribed burning requires approval by an appropriate fire officer. Prescribed pile burning is the last resort practice for biomass disposal.

Workforce, Manual and Mechanical Operations

Conservation crews (CAL FIRE, CCC, or other trained workforces) or a Licensed Timber Operator (LTO) would serve as the workforce for implementing manual and mechanical treatments. The workforce uses various vehicles, equipment, and tools to conduct manual and mechanical treatments and prescribed pile burning. Vehicles include pickup trucks, crew carriers, chip trucks, dump trucks, trailers, fire engines, and other associated types of vehicles. Equipment includes masticators, chippers, loaders, winches, and other associated types of equipment. Tools include chainsaws, weedeaters or weed-whips, axes, rakes, shovels, and other hand tools.

Operational Hours

The proposed project limits treatment activities to Monday – Saturday during the daylight hours of 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Before initiating treatment activities, notify noise-sensitive receptors, such as residential areas, schools, and other noise-sensitive facilities within 1,500 feet of the treatment area. Notification information includes anticipated dates and operations hours, the name of the representative and daytime telephone number, and recommendations to reduce interior noise levels (e.g., close windows and doors).

Pre-implementation Training

Conservation crew, LTOs, or other workforces approved by the project manager to work on the proposed project shall attend a training workshop before the commencement of work. The training workshop includes specific details about the appropriate work practices to effectively implement the SPRs and MMs, including those SPRs and MMs for biological and cultural resources identified in the PSA.

Reporting Requirements

The proposed project would follow the CalVTP reporting requirements (CalVTP 2.6.1). The reporting requirements follow as:

- To initiate a project, submit a Planned CalVTP Project form (SPR AD- 7: Information on Planned Treatment Projects) to the CalVTP Program at CalVTPprojects@fire.ca.gov at least 15 days prior to project the approval of the PSA
- To indicate an approved project, submit the approved PSA and the associated documents and geospatial data to the CalVTP Program at CalVTPprojects@fire.ca.gov when a Notice of Determination is filed. Submit the following:
    - Approved PSA Environmental Checklist
    - Approved Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (PSA: Attachment A)
    - Geospatial data for the project area and treatment type (utilized the CalVTP Project Data Entry Guide and the CalVTP Project Template for the geospatial data)
- To indicate the initial project is completed or maintenance work is completed, submit a post-implementation report to the CalVTP Program at CalVTPprojects@fire.ca.gov. Submit the following:
    - Post-project implementation report includes the size of the treated area, treatment types, activities implemented, dates of work, a list of the SPRs and MMs that were implemented, and any explanations regarding implementation if required by SPRs and mitigation measures.
    - An updated geospatial data report showing completed treatment or maintenance (utilized the CalVTP Project Data Entry Guide and the CalVTP Project Template for the geospatial data)
    - Should only portions of the proposed project be completed under grant funding, RVC would coordinate with CAL FIRE regarding the post-implementation report.

The utilization of the CalVTP program enables tracking and monitoring the proposed project, including the SPRs and MMs, and documenting the project's compliance with the SPRs and MMs measures. Further, the statewide program monitors the effectiveness of treatments. The Monitoring Report is found in the Attachment Section – Attachment A.

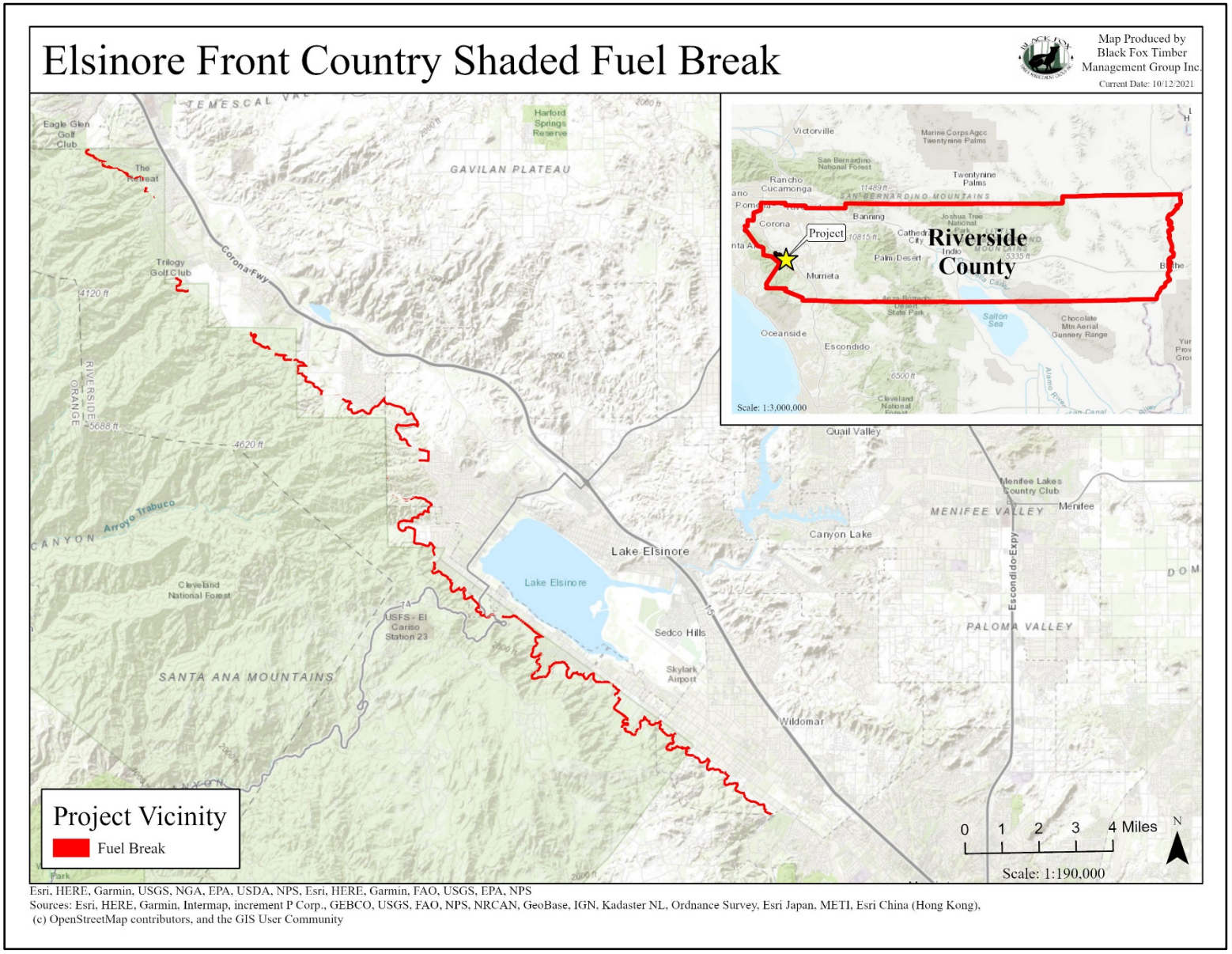
B. Implementation, Grant Funding, and Need for Future Funding

The proposed project expects to treat 22 parcels for a total of 100.2 acres before the current CCI grant funds expire in March 2022. Due to time constraints, biological plant surveys were not completed on 167 agreement-signed parcels for 334.6 acres. Additional funding is needed to support 1) completing a biological survey on current agreement-signed parcels, 2) reviewing current landowner agreements for changes and updates, 3) conducting outreach to landowners who have not participated in the project, and 4) complete archaeological, biological, and field surveys for new participating parcels within the treatment area.

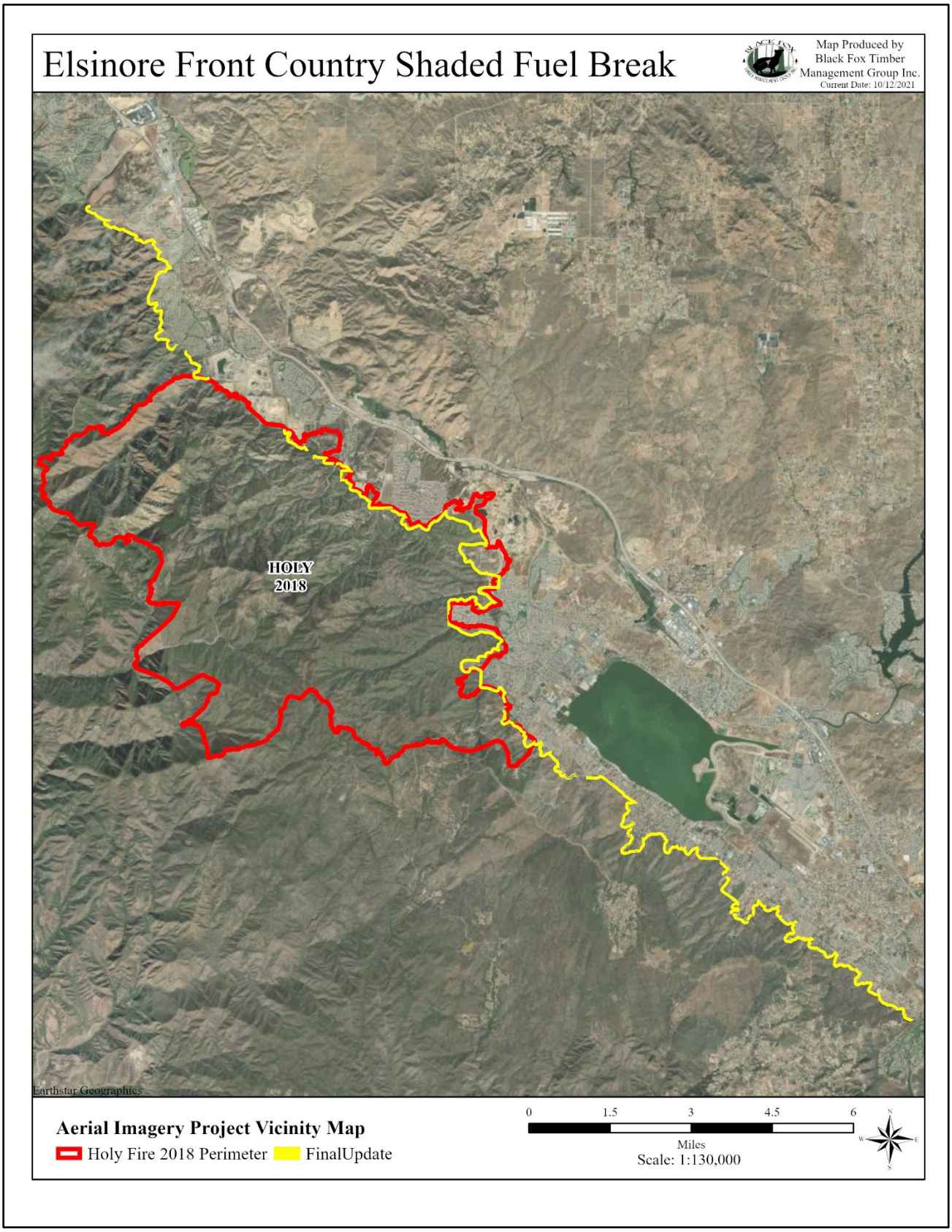
C. Maintenance

The current grant funding is intended to complete the environmental review, conduct landowner outreach, and implement fuels treatment on agreement-signed parcels with completed field surveys. Future grant funding would be needed to complete the initial treatment on parcels with signed agreements and maintain the effectiveness of the initial treatment. Maintenance costs likely would substantially be less than the initial treatment. Landowners may assist with maintaining the fuel break. The maintenance cycle of the fuel break would vary from 3-7 years, based on site conditions, regrowth of vegetation, and wildfires. The project proponent or a Registered Professional Forester (RPF) should conduct an on-site evaluation to determine the need for maintenance.

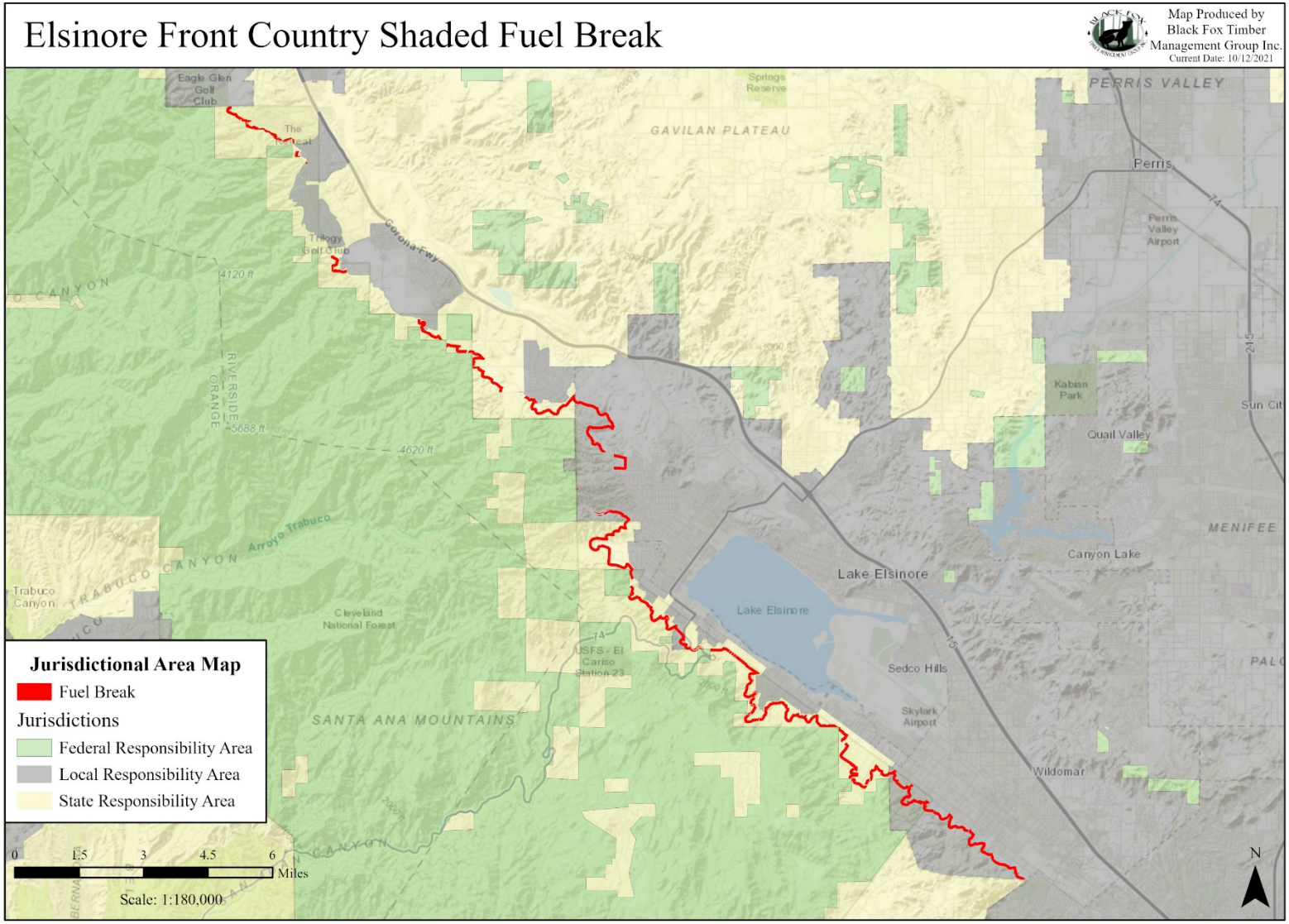
Map 1: Elsinore Front Country Fuel Break – Vicinity Map



Map 2: Elsinore Front Country Fuel Break and the 2018 Holy Fire



Map 3: Elsinore Front Country Fuel Break - Jurisdictional Map



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community
Numerous federal agencies have provided data that help us to identify FRA lands (BLM, U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs).

3. ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

VEGETATION TREATMENT PROJECT INFORMATION

A. Project Title: Elsinore Front Country Fuel Break

B. CalVTP ID: 2021-16

C. Project Proponent Name and Address:

Riverside County Fire Department
CAL FIRE/Riverside County Fire Department
210 W. San Jacinto
Perris, CA 92570

Phone: (951) 940-6900

D. Contact Person Information and Phone Number

Melissa Curtis
Admin. Services Analyst II / County Finance - Grants
CAL FIRE/Riverside County Fire Department
210 W. San Jacinto Perris, CA 92570

Melissa.Curtis1@fire.ca.gov
Phone: (951) 940-6361

Michael Sullivan
Senior Environmental Planner Riverside County
Project Management Office
3133 Mission Inn Ave. Riverside, CA 92507

msullivan@rivco.org
Phone: 951.955.8009

E. Project Location:

Location Description:	West of Wildomar, Lakeland Village, Lake Elsinore, Horsethief Canyon, Temescal Canyon, and Trilogy communities and east of the CNF in western Riverside County
Project Coordinates (Decimal Degrees)	Southern Point: Lat: 33.584233° -- Long: -117.265116° Northern Point: Lat: 33.799234° -- Long: -117.532505° Center Point: Lat: 33.661361° -- Long: -117.396708°

F. Total Area to be Treated (acres): 1,056.7 Acres involving 523 parcels

G. Project Description: See Section 2 for the description of the project

H. Treatment Types

Treatment Types	Check all that applies
Wildland-Urban Interface Fuel Reduction	X
Fuel Break	X
Ecological Restoration	

I. Treatment Activities

Treatment Activities	Acres	Check all that applies
Prescribed Burning (Broadcast)	0	N/A
Prescribed Burning (Pile Burning)	79.8	X
Mechanical Treatment	343.0	X
Manual Treatment	1056.7	X
Prescribed Herbivory	284.9	X
Herbicide Application	343.0	X

J. Fuel Type

Fuel Type	Check all that applies
Grass Fuel Type	X
Shrub Fuel Type	X
Tree Fuel Type	

K. Geographic Scope

Geographical Scope	Check only one box
The treatment site is entirely within the CalVTP treatable landscape	
The treatment site is NOT entirely within the CalVTP treatable landscape.	X

Discussion: The inclusion of land outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent of the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions with the SRA that are outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Further, the site conditions in LRA that are outside the LRA treatable landscape are essentially similar to the site conditions within LRA treatable landscape. Given the general understanding that site conditions with the proposed project are consistent with concepts of treatable landscape, then it is reasonable to assert that the proposed project is consistent with the scope of the CalVTP, and it is reasonable to conduct the environmental review utilizing the PEIR for the entire proposed project area.

M. Regional Setting and Surrounding Land Uses:

The project is located on the east side of the Santa Ana Mountains at the base slope between WUI CNF. Aspect trends east with the elevation ranging from 1400 -1,800 feet ASL. The dominant vegetation is a mixture of brush species (mixed chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and scrub oak). In a few open sites, grass and forbs occupy the area, while occasionally, trees or tall brush species stand above the brush and grass areas. The slope ranges from 5-75%, with a few sites exceeding 75%. Approximately half of the treatment area exceeds 30% slope. Soils have low organic matter and are rocky; thus, the combination of slope and soils limits treatment activities. Mechanical operations are limited to slopes less than 50%, manual treatment is limited to slopes less than 65%, and slopes 65% or higher are “no work zones.”

In general, the area above the project is undeveloped and primarily held under CNF jurisdiction, and the area below the project is developed (WUI).

N. Other Public Agencies Whose Approval is Required, Consulted or Notified: (e.g., permits)

- **Public Agencies**

Public Agencies	Check all that applies
Department of Fish and Wildlife	Consulted
US Fish and Wildlife	Consulted
South Coast Air Quality Management District	X
City of Wildomar	Notified
City of Lake Elsinore	Notified
Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority (RCA	Notified
Other:	

Discussion: Pile burning requires a CAL FIRE burn plan and Smoke Management Plan submitted to SCAQMD. A notification was made to the City of Wildomar and the City of Lake Elsinore City. No response from the two cities. An informal consultation was made with RCA regarding the Western Riverside Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP).

- **Coastal Act Compliance**

Coastal Act Compliance		Check all that applies
The proposed project is NOT within the Coastal Zone		X
The proposed project is within the Coastal Zone		
	For proposed projects within the coastal zone, check one of the following boxes	
	A coastal development permit has been applied for or obtained from the local Coastal Commission district office or local government with a certified Local Coastal Plan, as applicable	
	The local Coastal Commission district office or local government with a certified Local Coastal Plan (in consultation with the local Coastal Commission district office) has determined that a coastal development permit is not required	

O. Native American Consultation

Discussion: The request for records was placed with the Eastern Information Center (EIC) in Riverside, California, on October 28, 2019. Alta Archaeological Consulting, LLC was retained to conduct the records search at the EIC facility. The results of the record check were completed on January 14, 2020. The records search found 37 cultural resources records within the search area (the project area plus 0.25-mile buffer around the outer perimeter of the proposed project). Nine of the 37 sites are listed as historic, 26 sites are listed as prehistoric, and 2 sites have both historic and prehistoric features.

On February 5, 2020, Black Fox Timber Management Group, Inc. sent notification letters to 27 tribal members representing 14 tribes and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) as listed on the 2020 Native American Contact List (NACL) for Western Riverside. The NAHC responded to the notification on February 12, 2020, and advised that the project area contains a sacred site and directed the project proponent to contact the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians (Pechanga). In following up on the direction by the NAHC, on February 13, 2020, staff reached out to Molly Earp-Escobar, Cultural Planning Specialist for the Pechanga Cultural Resources Department. The consultation process was initiated with Pechanga. Rincon Band of

Luiseno Indians (Rincon) also requested consultation (February 13, 2020). While the consultation was initiated with the two tribes, the process was placed on hold due to grant contracting changes.

On June 17, 2021, RVC sent an updated letter to 32 tribal members representing 14 tribes and the NAHC listed on the 2021 NACL for Western Riverside County. In July 2021, Cheryl Madrigal representing Rincon requested consultation. Mike Sullivan, Senior Environmental Planner, Riverside County, coordinated the government-to-government consultation with Ms. Madrigal. The consultation meeting was held on August 5, 2021, via the Teams web-video platform. From this meeting, Ms. Madrigal requested a site visit. Mr. Sullivan coordinated a site visit, which was held on August 18, 2021. Attendees at the meeting included: Cheryl Madrigal for the Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians; Adam Giacinto, Dudek; Mike Sullivan, Senior Environmental Planner, Riverside County; Karen Gipson, Program Manager, RVC; Melissa Curtis, Project Manager, RVC, Mary Kapella, Project Assistant, RVC; and Kathleen Edwards, Forester, Black Fox Timber Management Group, Inc. The on-site consultation process resulted in Ms. Madrigal requesting a tribal monitor for areas with known sites within the project area and a copy of the cultural resources report.

On October 8, 2021, the NAHC responded to the letter and indicated that the proposed project shows a positive finding in the Sacred Lands File (SLF) positive finding.

P. Use of the PSA for Treatment Maintenance

Before implementing a maintenance treatment, the project proponent would verify that the expected site conditions described in the PSA are present in the treatment area. As time passes, the project proponent would need to consider the continued relevance of the PSA in light of potentially changed conditions or circumstances. When the project proponent determines 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 when a maintenance treatment is needed for more than 10 years 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. The project proponent shall document updated information.

4. DETERMINATION STATEMENT

DETERMINATION

On the basis of this PSA and the substantial evidence supporting it:

☒ I find that all of the effects of the proposed project (a) have been covered in the CalVTP PEIR, and (b) all applicable Standard Project Requirements and mitigation measures 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 covered 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 covered in the CalVTP PEIR or will have effects that are substantially more severe than those covered in the CalVTP PEIR. Although these effects may be significant in the absence of additional mitigation beyond the CalVTP PEIR's measures, 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 significant environmental effects that are (a) new and were not covered in the CalVTP PEIR and/or (b) substantially more severe than those covered in the CalVTP PEIR. Because one or more effects may be significant and cannot be clearly mitigated to less than significant, an **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** will be prepared.

Signature

12-1-2021
Date

Mike Sullivan
Printed Name

Senior Environmental Planner
Title

Riverside County
Agency

5. PROJECT SPECIFIC ANALYSIS/ADDENDUM

5.1 AESTHETICS AND VISUAL RESOURCES

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
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	LTS	Impact AES-1, pp. 3.2-16 – 3.2-19	Yes	AES-1, AES-2, AES-3, AQ-2, REC-1	N/A	LTS	No	Yes
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	LTS	Impact AES-2, pp. 3.2-20 – 3.2-25	Yes	AD-3, AES-1 AES-2, AES-3 AQ-2, REC-1	N/A	LTS	No	Yes
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	SU	Impact AES-3, pp. 3.2-25 – 3.2-27	No	N/A	None	NSIN/A	N/A	N/A

[1]N/A: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Aesthetic and Visual Resource Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to aesthetics and visual resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

Discussion

The proposed project aligns between developed/community areas and CNF lands based on jurisdictional and topographic conditions, which results in an existing established visible physical division. The proposed project, located on private property, county flood control, and water district parcels, presents intermittent public views of the treatment areas. State Route Highway 74, commonly known as the Ortega Highway, bisects the proposed project. This highway is eligible for scenic highway classification. Traveling motorists along this highway have few visual opportunities of the proposed project areas. Generally, this area's visual character and quality are considered low, as the surrounding area is a mix of development and rural land use. Interstate 15(I-15) is within 1.25 miles of the project and is eligible for a scenic highway classification. Due to site conditions, motorists traveling on I-15 are unlikely to notice the treatment area.

In isolated locations, the proposed project is adjacent to recreational trails. The proposed project is also adjacent to conserved lands governed by RCA or the Riverside-Corona Resource Conservation District (RC-RCD) as guided by the MSHCP. In addition, the proposed project borders land under the jurisdiction of CNF. In general, the visual character and quality near trails and conserved lands are considered moderate. The proposed project

spans across Riverside County jurisdictional area and the local jurisdictions of Lake Elsinore and Wildomar Cities. The overall visual character ranges from low to moderate across all jurisdictional areas.

The proposed project intends to reduce the density and spatial composition of the native vegetation, which alters the visual character but does not permanently convert the environment. The reduction of density and spatial composition of native vegetation would not introduce a new visual element or substantially degrade the visual character, scenic views, scenic resources or quality of public views..

Impact AES-1 - Less Than Significant

The proposed project's treatment activities that would generate short-term aesthetic impacts include manual and mechanical treatments, herbivory, herbicides, and pile burning. The proposed project would occur in WUI areas where, in many locations, the natural environment has been disturbed or altered. Most of the treatment areas would occur on private property where the public does not have direct access and in limited areas, and on water district or county flood control property where the public also does not have direct access. State Route 74 is eligible for scenic highway classification. In isolated public locations, public roads may provide the public with a view of the treatment area. The proposed treatments reduce hazardous vegetation and retain healthy spatially separated vegetation. In isolated locations, smoke generated from pile burning may be visible to the public.

The potential for the treatment activities to result in short-term degradation of the scenic resources was examined in the PEIR. The project proponent would apply **SPRs AES-1, AES-2, AES-3, AQ-2, and REC-1**. **SPR AES-1** addresses the perimeter of the treatment area. Vegetation near the perimeter is scalloped or feathered to blend into the adjacent untreated vegetation to minimize blunt or sharp edges. **AES-2** directs for the storing of project equipment and tools in staging areas outside the viewshed of public trails, parks, recreational areas, and roadways to the extent feasible. **AES-3** guides the treatment activities to retain sufficient vegetation to screen the view near parks, trails, recreational areas, and roadways to the extent feasible. **AQ-2** requires, for prescribed pile burning, the submittal of a smoke management plan to SCAQMD. The smoke management plan includes the public notification requirements before implementing pile burning. **REC-1** requires public notification at least 2-weeks before closing trails or recreational areas.

The potential for the proposed project to result in short-term substantial degradation of the visual character of the project area is within the scope of the PEIR analysis as the scenic resources are essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape, and that the proposed treatment type and activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent of the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact in short-term degradation of scenic resources is less than significant. The determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than identified in the PEIR.

Impact AES-2- Less Than Significant

The treatment type, a fuel break adjacent to WUI areas, would not generate significant long-term aesthetic impacts as there is an existing visual buffer at the fuel break between development and CNF. The vegetation reduction prescription (the design of the treatment area) creates a shaded fuel break. While hazardous vegetation is removed, the treatment area would retain healthy, spatially separated vegetation in a mosaic pattern. Retention areas (untreated areas) are expected to be scattered throughout the proposed treatment, most likely associated with watercourse buffers, habitat areas, cultural resources, steep slopes, or aesthetics.

The potential long-term degradation of the scenic resources was examined in the PEIR. The project proponent would apply the SPRs listed above in Impact-1 (**AES-1, AES-2, AES-3, AQ-2) and AD-4. AD-4** directs for public notifications before prescribed burning.

The potential for the project to result in a long-term degradation of scenic resources is within the scope of the PEIR analysis as the scenic resources are essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape and the proposed treatment type and activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent of the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact on long-term degradation of scenic resources is less than significant. The determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than identified in the PEIR

Impact AES-3 – No Significant Impact

The proposed project does not propose a non-shaded fuel break. No significant impact would occur.

New Aesthetic and Visual Resource Impacts

The proposed project is consistent with the treatment type and activities identified in the CalVTP PEIR. The evaluation process has considered the site-specific conditions of the proposed treatment and determined they are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (see Section 3.2.1 "Environmental Setting" and Section 3.2.2 "Regulatory Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The project proponent has determined that the inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impact not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impacts related to aesthetics and scenic resources would occur that are not covered in the PEIR.

5.2 AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact AG-1: Directly Result 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	LTS	Impact AG-1, pp. 3.3-7 – 3.3-8	Yes	N/A	N/A	LTS	No	Yes

[1]N/A: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Agriculture and Forestry Resource Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to agriculture and forestry resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

Discussion

The zoning classifications vary across the proposed project. The lead zoning classification of the southern treatment units is rural residential, while the northern treatment areas are zoned under a specific plan classification. In isolated locations, agricultural lands (orchards) are adjacent to the proposed project. The treatment area does not include these agricultural lands.

The dominant vegetation type is chaparral, which includes various brush species, such as chamise, ceanothus, scrub oaks, manzanita, sumac, bush penstemon, buckwheat, and other associated chaparral species. Hardwoods and riparian trees (oaks, willows, alders, cottonwood) are scattered throughout the proposed project area and drainages. Overall, for the chaparral areas, the existing tree canopy is less than the 10% native tree cover, which means the site conditions do not fit the forest land definition as identified in Public Resources Code 12220(g). In isolated sites, hardwood site conditions exceed 10% native tree cover. Non-native and invasive trees are found within the project area, such as tree-of-heaven, silktree, and tamarisk.

Impact AG-1 - Less Than Significant

The proposed project intends to establish a shaded fuel break in a chaparral vegetation type. Oaks and other associated lowland trees or riparian trees are scattered throughout the project area. Overall, most of the treatment area has less than 10% native tree canopy. In isolated sites, such as those near riparian areas, tree canopy may exceed 10%. The proposed project removes only a percentage of the brush (40-60%), and areas of untreated brush or scattering small clumps of brush species remain on-site as retention areas. Native tree removal is limited to removing dead or dying trees; therefore, no loss of healthy forest trees or lands. Where appropriate, treatment activities include the removal of non-native species and invasive species.

The potential for the treatment area to result in loss or conversion of forest lands was examined in the PEIR. There are no applicable SPRs or MMs for this impact.

The potential impact for the proposed project to result in loss or conversion of forest lands is within the scope of the PEIR analysis as the agriculture and forest resources are essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape and that the proposed treatment type and activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent of the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact on loss or conversion of Forest Land is less than significant. The

determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than identified in the PEIR.

New Agriculture and Forestry Resource Impacts

The proposed project is consistent with the treatment type and activities identified in the CalVTP PEIR. The evaluation process has considered the site-specific conditions of the proposed treatment and determined they are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (see Section 3.3.1 "Environmental Setting" and Section 3.3.2 "Regulatory Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The project proponent has determined that the inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impact not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impacts on agricultural and forest resources would occur that are not covered in the PEIR.

5.3 AIR QUALITY

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact AQ-1: Generate Emissions of Criteria Air Pollutants and Precursors During Treatment Activities that would exceed CAAQS or NAAQS	SU	Table 3.4-1; Impact AQ-1, pp. 3.4-26 – 3.4-32; Appendix AQ-1	Yes	AD-4, AQ-1 and AQ-6	NA (No feasible mitigation available)	SU	No	Yes
Impact AQ-2: Expose People to Diesel Particulate Matter Emissions and Related Health Risk	LTS	Table 3.4-6; Impact AQ-2 pp. 3.4-33 – 3.4-34; Appendix AQ-1	Yes	HAZ-1, NOI-4 and NOI-5	N/A	LTS	No	Yes
Impact AQ-3: Expose People to Fugitive Dust Emissions Containing Naturally Occurring Asbestos and Related Health Risk	LTS	Section 3.4.2; Impact AQ-3, pp. 3.4-34 – 3.4-35	No	N/A	N/A	LTS	No	Yes
Impact AQ-4: Expose People to Toxic Air Contaminants Emitted by Prescribed Burns and Related Health Risk	SU	Section 3.4.2; Impact AQ-4, pp. 3.4-35 – 3.4-37	Yes	AD-4, AQ-2, AQ-3, and AQ-6	N/A (No feasible mitigation available)	SU	No	Yes
Impact AQ-5: Expose People to Objectionable Odors from Diesel Exhaust	LTS	Impact AQ-5, pp. 3.4-37 – 3.4-38	Yes	HAZ-1, NOI-4 and NOI-5	N/A	LTS	No	Yes
Impact AQ-6: Expose People to Objectionable Odors from Smoke During Prescribed Burning	SU	Section 2.5.2; Impact AQ-6; pp. 3.4-38	Yes	AD-4, AQ-2, AQ-3, and AQ-6	N/A (No feasible mitigation available)	SU	No	Yes

[1]N/A: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Air Quality Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to air quality that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

Discussion

The proposed project is within SCAQMD jurisdiction.

Impact AQ-1 - Significant and Unavoidable

The proposed project involves using various types of equipment, vehicles, handheld power tools, and potentially using prescribed fire to burn piles. Masticators, loaders, dump trucks, chippers, pickups, trucks, crew carriers, chainsaws, weed-whips, weedeaters, and other associated vegetation management equipment, vehicles, and tools are types of petroleum-powered resources for on-road and off-road use to implement vegetation treatment. Fire engines and fire crew carriers, which also use petroleum-powered resources, would be used to support the prescribed burning of piles. The usages of the equipment, vehicles, tools, and prescribed burning for on-road and off-road purposes would result in emissions of criteria pollutants that could exceed California ambient air quality standards (CAAQS), the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS), or SCAQMD rules and regulations.

The potential emission of criteria air pollutants from these sources to exceed the thresholds standards was examined in the PEIR. The project proponent would apply **SPRs AD-4, AQ-1 through AQ-4, and AQ-6** to reduce the criteria of air pollutants generated from treatment activities. **AD-4** directs for public notifications before prescribed burning. **AQ-1** requires the project to comply with air quality regulations. **AQ-2** requires, for prescribed pile burning, the submittal of a smoke management plan to SCAQMD. The smoke management plan includes the public notification requirements before implementing pile burning. **AQ-3** requires a burn plan prepared by a qualified technician or certified State burn boss. **AQ-4** directs the project to implement dust management measures. **AQ-6** directs all safety procedures are applied and followed for prescribed fire projects.

The emission of criteria air pollutants from the proposed project are within the scope of the PEIR analysis, as the air quality conditions are the same within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, and the treatment activities, including the usages of the equipment, are consistent with the treatment activities identified in the PEIR. The inclusion of land outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent of the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact on air quality from criteria air pollutants is also significant. As described in the PEIR, due to multiple variables quantifying the reduction of emissions, the impact would remain potentially significant and unavoidable. The determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than identified in the PEIR.

Impact AQ-2 – Less than Significant

The proposed project involves using various types of equipment and vehicles. Masticators, loaders, dump trucks, chippers, pickups, trucks, and associated vegetation management equipment and vehicles may be diesel-powered and could expose people to diesel particulate matter emissions. The usage of diesel-powered equipment and vehicles is temporary, 1-2 weeks at any given area within the project area.

The potential to expose people to diesel particulate matter was examined in the PEIR. The project proponent would apply **SPRs HAZ-1, NOI-4, and NOI-5. HAZ-1** requires all diesel and gasoline-powered equipment and vehicles to be properly maintained according to state and federal regulations. **NOI-4** directs the placement of staging areas for equipment and tools away from noise-sensitive land uses. However, portions of the proposed project are adjacent to the WUI areas and potentially sensitive receptors. The project proponent would coordinate with landowners and locate staging areas, where feasible, away from sensitive areas. **NOI-5** restricts the idle time for equipment and vehicles.

The emission of diesel particulate matter emissions from the proposed project is within the scope of the PEIR analysis, as the potential exposure situation is the same within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, and the treatment activities, including the usages of the equipment and vehicles, and the duration of implementing the proposed project, is consistent with the treatment activities identified in the PEIR. The inclusion of land outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent of the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact on air quality from diesel particulate matter emissions is less than significant. The analysis of people exposed to diesel particulate matter emissions is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more serve significant impact than determined in the PEIR. The determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than identified in the PEIR.

Impact AQ-3 – Less than Significant

The proposed project involves using various equipment and vehicles in off-road conditions and potentially using prescribed fire to burn piles. The off-road use of equipment and vehicles and prescribed fire to reduce biomass entail ground-disturbing activities. Ground-disturbing activities can expose people to naturally occurring asbestos (NOA) fugitive dust emissions.

The potential to expose people to NOA fugitive dust emissions was examined in the PEIR examined. California Geological Survey's list of asbestos sites, the proposed project is not within known areas with naturally occurring asbestos. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.

The potential of the proposed project to result in the exposure of people to NOA is within the scope of the PEIR, as the potential exposure situation is the same within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, and the treatment activities, including the usages of the equipment and vehicles, and the duration of implementing the proposed

project, is consistent with the treatment activities identified in the PEIR. The inclusion of land outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent of the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact from ground-disturbing activities generating NOA fugitive dust emissions is also the same as described above. The determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than identified in the PEIR.

Impact AQ-4 - Significant and Unavoidable

The proposed project potentially would apply prescribed burning, in the form of pile burning, to reduce biomass from manual treatments. Prescribed pile burning would occur in the remote areas of the fuel break, where equipment access is not feasible to chip or haul excessive biomass off-site, and it would occur as short-term events lasting 1 day to 1 week. Firefighters and people in the nearby community areas potentially would be exposed to the toxic air contaminants from prescribed pile burning. Community areas near the proposed project include Wildomar, Lakeland Village, Lake Elsinore, Horsethief Canyon, Temescal Canyon, and Trilogy.

The potential to expose people to toxic air contaminants was examined in the PEIR. The project proponent would apply **SPRs AD-4, AQ-2, AQ-3, and AQ-6. AD-4** directs for public notifications before prescribed burning. **AQ-2** requires submitting a smoke management plan to SCAQMD. An approved smoke management plan limits prescribed burning to permissible burn days. **AQ-3** requires a burn plan prepared by a qualified technician or certified State burn boss. **AQ-6** requires a prescribed burn project planned and managed by non-CAL FIRE crews must follow all safety procedures required by CAL FIRE. The analysis of people exposed to toxic air contaminants from prescribed pile burning activities is consistent with the PEIR and would be significant, but would not constitute a substantially more serve significant impact than determined in the PEIR.

The conditions and duration of prescribed pile burning are within the scope of the activities identified in the PEIR, and within the boundary of the proposed project area, air quality conditions are essentially the same within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape. Therefore, the potential for exposure to toxic air contaminants is also within the scope of the PEIR. The inclusion of land outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent of the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact on air quality from toxic air contaminants from prescribed pile burning operations is significant. The determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than identified in the PEIR.

Impact AQ-5- Less Than Significant

The proposed project involves using various types of equipment and vehicles. Masticators, loaders, dump trucks, chippers, pickups, trucks, crew carriers, and other associated vegetation management equipment and vehicles potentially are diesel-powered resources used to implement vegetation treatment. The use and duration of diesel-powered equipment are short-term and temporary, and objectionable odors dissipate within the air mass.

The potential to expose people to objectionable odors from diesel exhaust was examined in the PEIR. The project proponent would apply **SPR HAZ-1, NOI-4 and NOI-5**,as identified above in Impact AQ-2. The analysis of people exposed to objectionable odors from diesel exhaust is consistent with the PEIR and would be less than significant.

The objectionable odor from diesel exhaust is within the scope of the PEIR analysis because, within the boundary of the project area, the potential exposure is the same within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape. The associate equipment and equipment usage are consistent with those identified in the PEIR. The inclusion of land outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent of the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact on people exposed to objectionable odors from diesel exhaust is less than significant. The determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than identified in the PEIR.

Impact AQ-6 - Significant and Unavoidable

The proposed project potentially would apply prescribed burning, in the form of pile burning, to reduce biomass from manual treatments. Prescribed burning could expose people to objectional odor from smoke during prescribed burning operations. The exposure would be short-term and temporary, and the objectionable odor would dissipate in the air mass.

The potential impacts from objectionable odor from prescribed burning operations were examined in the PEIR. The project proponents would apply **SPR AD-4, AQ-2, AQ-3, and AQ-6**, as identified above. The SPRs prevent and minimize smoke odors and exposure to smoke order. No other mitigation measures are feasible. Therefore, consistent with the PEIR, the impact of objectionable odor remains significant and unavoidable.

The conditions and the duration of prescribed burning are consistent with the activities identified in the PEIR, and within the boundary of the project area, the exposure potential is essentially the same within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape. Therefore, exposure to objectionable odor from smoke is also within the scope of the PEIR analysis. The inclusion of land outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent of the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact on people exposed to objectionable odors from smoke from prescribed burning is also significant and unavoidable. The determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than identified in the PEIR.

New Air Quality Impacts

The proposed project is consistent with the treatment type and activities identified in the CalVTP PEIR. The evaluation process has considered the site-specific conditions of the proposed treatment and determined they are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (see Section 3.4.1 "Environmental Setting" and Section 3.4.2 "Regulatory Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The project proponent has determined that the inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impact not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impacts on air quality would occur that are not covered in the PEIR.

5.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL, AND TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact CUL-1: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of Built Historical Resources	LTS	Impact CUL-1, pp. 3.5-14 – 3.5-15	Yes	CUL-1, CUL-7 CUL-8	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact CUL-2: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of Unique Archaeological Resources or Subsurface Historical Resources	SU	Impact CUL-2, pp. 3.5-15 – 3.5-16	Yes	CUL-1, through CUL-5 and CUL-8	CUL-2	SU	No	Yes
Impact CUL-3: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource	LTS	Impact CUL-3, p. 3.5-17	Yes	CUL-1, through CUL-6 and CUL-8	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact CUL-4: Disturb Human Remains	LTS	Impact CUL-4, p. 3.5-18	Yes	NA	NA	LTS	No	Yes

[1]N/A: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Archaeological, Historical, and Tribal Cultural Resource Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to archaeological, historical, and tribal cultural resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

Discussion

The PEIR conducted tribal notification and satisfied the AB 52 consultation requirements. As a part of the consultation, the PEIR identifies the process to evaluate potential cultural resources impacts and outlines SPRs and MM's to avoid or minimize impact to these resources, including further coordination with applicable local tribes. The following describes the process:

Consistent with **SPR CUL-1**, the request for records was placed with the Eastern Information Center (EIC) in Riverside, California, on October 28, 2019. Alta Archaeological Consulting, LLC was retained to conduct the records search at the EIC facility. The results of the record check were completed on January 14, 2020. The records search found 37 cultural resources records within the search area (the project area plus 0.25-mile buffer around the outer perimeter of the proposed project). Nine of the 37 sites are listed as historic, 26 sites are listed as prehistoric, and 2 sites have both historic and prehistoric features.

Consistent with **SPR CUL-2**, on February 5, 2020, Black Fox Timber Management Group, Inc. sent notification letters to 27 tribal members representing 14 tribes and the NAHC as listed on the 2020 NACL for Western Riverside. The NAHC responded to the notification on February 12, 2020, and advised that the project area contains a sacred site and directed the project proponent to contact the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians (Pechanga). In following up on the direction by the NAHC, on February 13, 2020, staff reached out to Molly Earp-Escobar, Cultural Planning Specialist for the Pechanga Cultural Resources Department. The consultation process was initiated with Pechanga. Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians (Rincon) also requested consultation (February 13, 2020). While the consultation was initiated with the two tribes, the process was placed on hold due to grant contracting changes.

Consistent with **SPR CUL-2**, on June 17, 2021, RVC sent an updated letter to 32 tribal members representing 14 tribes and the NAHC listed on the 2021 NACL for Western Riverside County. In July 2021, Cheryl Madrigal representing Rincon, requested consultation. Mike Sullivan, Senior Environmental Planner, Riverside County, coordinated the government-to-government consultation with Ms. Madrigal. The consultation meeting was held on August 5, 2021, via the Teams web-video platform. From this meeting, Ms. Madrigal requested a site visit. Mr. Sullivan coordinated a site visit, which was held on August 18, 2021. Attendees at the meeting included: Cheryl Madrigal for the Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians; Adam Giacinto, Dudek; Mike Sullivan, Senior Environmental Planner, Riverside County; Karen Gipson, Program Manager, RVC; Melissa Curtis, Project Manager, RVC, Mary Kapella, Project Assistance, RVC; and Kathleen Edwards, Forester, Black Fox Timber Management Group, Inc. The on-site consultation process resulted in Ms. Madrigal requesting a tribal monitor for areas with known sites with the project area and a copy of the cultural resources report.

On October 8, 2021, the NAHC responded to the letter and indicated that the proposed project shows a positive finding in the Sacred Lands File (SLF) positive finding.

Dudek was retained to conduct the cultural resources investigation. The review of the 37 previously recorded determined that only four sites are located within the treatment area. One of these four records is a historic built site (Glen Ivy Hot Springs Lodge, 1872), one site is a prehistoric site, and the other two sites show a mixture of both prehistoric and historical content. The prehistoric sites contain bedrock milling stations or metates and manos. Other prehistoric features are associated with these sites. The historic content found with the two prehistoric sites is associated with period trash scatter or trash dump sites.

In preparation for the pedestrian survey, Dudek conducted a steep slope survey and concluded that the pedestrian survey area, based on slope steepness (30% or less), resulted in approximately 423 acres. Pedestrian surveys were conducted on May 24-26, 2021, August 2-3, 2021, and August 12, 2021, on parcels with signed landowner agreements. The survey resulted in the discovery of 4 new sites. Two sites are prehistoric bedrock milling sites, one site is a prehistoric lithic flake, and the fourth is a historic trash scatter site. The trash scatter site is presumed to be material that was relocated during the construction and development of the adjacent residential area. Dudek concluded that the trash scatter site is not eligible for listing with the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Dudek completed a Cultural Resources Inventory Report (CRIR) found in the Attachment Section - Attachment D.

The CRIR reflects that an archaeological monitor and Native American monitor from a traditionally affiliated tribe would be provided the opportunity to be present during fuels treatment activities within 300 feet of the listed sites in the CRIR as a condition of approval for the permit. Further, the CRIR provides recommendations for protecting cultural resources and working conditions, responsibilities, and authority of the monitors. Although no further action is required under AB52, ongoing coordination with tribes will ensure that notification and the opportunity for monitoring are provided as the project schedule is finalized.

Impact CUL-1- Less Than Significant

The proposed project includes manual and mechanical treatment activities, herbivory and prescribed pile burning. These activities have the potential to damage historical resources. The EIC records search found one potential historical resource near the proposed project area – the Glen Ivy Hot Spring Lodge. The lodge itself and the surrounding landscape are not directly within the footprint of the project area. Therefore, the proposed project would not impact this historical resource. Pedestrian surveys were conducted on parcels with signed landowner agreements. The survey results found one potential historical trash scatter site adjacent to a developed residential area. A professional archaeologist reviewed the site information and concluded that the site is not eligible for CRHR listing. Therefore, the proposed project would not impact this site. For additional information, refer to CRIR in Attachment D.

The potential for the treatment activities to result in disturbance or destruction of built-environmental structures that have not yet been evaluated for historical significance was examined in the PEIR. The project proponent would continue to apply the identification and evaluation process defined in **SPR CUL-1, CUL-7 and CUL-8. CUL-1**, as mentioned above in the discussion section. **CUL-7** requires establishing a 100-foot buffer around known historical resources and that prescribed burning and mechanical treatments shall avoid operating within the 100-foot buffer

area. The standard practice also requires that if structures (buildings, bridges, roadways) over 50 years old that have not been evaluated for historical significance are present in the treatment area, then the 100-feet avoidance measure is applied. **CUL-8** directs the project proponent to provide cultural resources training to the workforce implementing the proposed project.

The potential for the proposed project to result in substantial adverse changes in the significance of built historical resources is within the scope of the PEIR analysis because the potential to discover built resources that have not been evaluated for historical significance is essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape. Further, the proposed treatment type and activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent of the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of built historical resources is less than significant. The determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than identified in the PEIR.

Impact CUL-2 - Significant and Unavoidable

The proposed treatment activities include manual and mechanical activities and prescribed pile burning activities, which could potentially impact significant archaeological resources that are known and unknown. Manual treatment activities would remove brush and visually open up surface and rock sites. This activity may result in the discovery of archaeological sites and or inadvertent damage to an archaeological site. Besides brush removal, mechanical treatment activities potentially would stir up soils and expose sub-surface soils. This activity may also result in the discovery of archaeological sites and or inadvertent damage to a site. Prescribed pile burning potentially could damage these resources as well. The EIC records search resulted in 3 prehistoric resources within the proposed project area. The pedestrian survey discovered 3 additional prehistoric sites within the proposed project area. During treatment activities, there is potential to discover additional new sites within the proposed project area. For additional information, refer to CRIR in Attachment D.

The potential for the treatment activities to result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of unique archaeological resources or subsurface historical resources was examined in the PEIR. The project proponent would continue to apply the identification and evaluation process defined in **SPR CUL-4** and **CUL-5**. Pedestrian surveys were completed on parcels with signed landowner agreements. The survey results led to finding 3 new prehistoric sites and 1 historic site (the site was deemed not eligible for registry with the CRHR). For landowners that opt to participate in the project in the future, the same cultural resource identification and evaluation as identified above would be implemented, with pedestrian surveys being conducted, within the scope identified in the CRIR, as a condition of approval and before implementing treatment activities on their parcel(s). **CUL-5** identifies that if cultural resources are within the treatment area and cannot be avoided, a qualified archaeologist would notify the culturally affiliated tribes and assess the resources for the archaeological status (as a unique archaeological resource or a historic resource, or a tribal cultural resource). Protection measures would be designed to protect these resources. Consistent with **CUL-5**, the protection measures identified in the CRIR fulfill this requirement.

The potential for the proposed project to result in substantial adverse changes of unique archaeological resources or subsurface historical resources is within the scope of the PEIR analysis as the potential to discover archaeological resources is essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape. Further, the proposed treatment type and activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent of the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact that may result in substantial adverse changes of unique archaeological resources or subsurface historical resources is less than significant. The determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than identified in the PEIR.

Impact CUL-3 - Less Than Significant

The proposed treatment activities include manual and mechanical activities and prescribed pile burning activities. These activities could cause a substantial adverse change in the significances of Tribal Cultural Resources. Tribal Cultural Resources are known to exist within the proposed treatment area. As discussed above, Pechanga and Rincon responded to the project notification letters. Initially, Pechanga was active in the early consultation stages but did not respond to the updated notification letter. Rincon responded to both project notification letters. The

project proponent met with Ms. Madrigal onsite. Verbally, Ms. Madrigal requested the opportunity to assign a tribal monitor to the proposed project when treatment activities occur near tribal cultural resources. Further, Ms. Madrigal indicated that she would advise and coordinate with Pechanga on tribal monitoring services. She also requested a copy of the CRIR. Government-to-government will continue to ensure that the opportunity for tribal monitoring is provided as a condition of approval. For additional information, refer to CRIR in Attachment D.

The potential for the treatment activities to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of Tribal Cultural Resources was examined in the PEIR. The project proponent would apply the standard practices are described above.

The potential for the proposed project to cause a substantial adverse change in significant Tribal Cultural Resources is within the scope of the PEIR analysis as the potential to discover archaeological resources is essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape. Further, the proposed treatment type and activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent of the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact that may cause substantial adverse change to a Tribal Cultural Resource is less than significant. The determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than identified in the PEIR.

Impact CUL-4 - Less Than Significant

The proposed treatment activities include mechanical activities that may disturb subsurface soils. This activity may expose human remains. One EIC record reflects the potential of human cremation. The record was recorded in 1972. Since this early record, several wildfires and storm events have occurred within the vicinity of the site and have impacted the site. For more information, refer to CRIR.

The potential for the treatment activities to uncover human remains was examined in the PEIR. There are no SPRs for this impact. However, the CRIR outlines protection measures for the one potential known sites. Further, if human remains are discovered within the treatment area, the project proponent must comply with California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5 and 7052.2 and Public Resource Code (PRC) Section 5097.

The potential for the proposed project to disturb human remains is within the scope of the PEIR analysis as the potential to discover archaeological resources is essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape. Further, the proposed treatment type and activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent of the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact that may disturb human remains is less than significant. The determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than identified in the PEIR.

New Archaeological, Historical, and Tribal Cultural Resource Impacts

The proposed project is consistent with the treatment type and activities identified in the CalVTP PEIR. The evaluation process has considered the site-specific conditions of the proposed treatment and determined they are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (see Section 3.5.1 "Environmental Setting" and Section 3.5.2 "Regulatory Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The project proponent has determined that the inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impact not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impacts on archaeological, historical, and tribal cultural resources would occur that are not covered in the PEIR.

5.5 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact BIO-1: Substantially Affect Special-Status Plant Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications	LTS	Impact BIO-1, pp 3.6-131–3.6.138	Yes	SPR BIO-1 SPR BIO-2 SPR BIO-3 SPR BIO-4 SPR BIO-5 SPR BIO-6 SPR BIO-7 SPR BIO-9 SPR BIO-11 SPR GEO-1 SPR GEO-3 SPR GEO-4 SPR GEO-7 SPR GEO-8 SPR HYD-4 SPR HYD-5	MM BIO-1A MM BIO-1B	LTS	No	Yes
Impact BIO-2: Substantially Affect Special-Status Wildlife Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications	LTS (all wildlife species except bumble bees) S&U (bumble bees)	Impact BIO-2, pp 3.6-138–3.6-184	Yes	SPR BIO-1 SPR BIO-10 SPR BIO-2 SPR BIO-3 SPR BIO-4 SPR BIO-5 SPR BIO-11 SPR BIO-12 SPR BIO-5 SPR HYD-4	MM BIO-2A MM BIO-2B MM BIO-2G MM BIO-3A	LTS	No	Yes

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of 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	LTS	Impact BIO-3, pp 3.6-186–3.6-191	Yes	SPR BIO-1 SPR BIO-2 SPR BIO-3 SPR BIO-4 SPR BIO-5 SPR BIO-6 SPR BIO-7 SPR BIO-9 SPR BIO-10 SPR BIO-11 SPR BIO-12 SPR GEO-3 SPR GEO-4 SPR GEO-5 SPR GEO-7 SPR HAZ-5 SPR HAZ-6 SPR HYD-1 SPR HYD-4 SPR HYD-5 SPR CUL-8	MM BIO-3A	LTS	No	Yes
Impact BIO-4: Substantially Affect State or Federally Protected Wetlands	LTS	Impact BIO-4, pp 3.6-191–3.6-192	Yes	SPR BIO-1 SPR BIO-2 SPR BIO-3 SPR BIO-4 SPR BIO-11 SPR GEO-1 SPR GEO-3 SPR GEO-4 SPR GEO-5 SPR GEO-7 SPR HYD-1 SPR HYD-3 SPR HYD-4	MM BIO-4	LTS	No	Yes
Impact BIO-5: Interfere Substantially with Wildlife Movement Corridors or Impede Use of Nurseries	LTS	Impact BIO-5, pp 3.6-192–3.6-196	Yes	SPR BIO-1 SPR BIO-2 SPR BIO-4 SPR BIO-5 SPR BIO-9 SPR BIO-11 SPR HYD-4	MM BIO-5	LTS=	No	Yes

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Impact BIO-6: Substantially Reduce Habitat or Abundance of Common Wildlife	LTS	Impact BIO-6, pp 3.6-197–3.6-198	Yes	SPR BIO-1 SPR BIO-2 SPR BIO-4 SPR BIO-5 SPR BIO-6 SPR BIO-9 SPR BIO-11 SPR BIO-12	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact BIO-7: Conflict with Local Policies or Ordinances Protecting Biological Resources	No Impact	Impact BIO-7, pp 3.6-198–3.6-199	Yes	SPR AD-3 SPR BIO-1 SPR BIO-3 SPR BIO-7	N/A	No Impact	No	Yes
Impact BIO-8: Conflict with the Provisions of an Adopted Natural Community Conservation Plan, Habitat Conservation Plan, or Other Approved Habitat Plan	No Impact	Impact BIO-8, pp 3.6-199–3.6-200	Yes	SPR BIO-1 SPR BIO-2 SPR BIO-3 SPR BIO-4 SPR BIO-5 SPR BIO-6 SPR BIO-7 SPR BIO-9 SPR BIO-10 SPR BIO-12 PSR BIO-1 PSR BIO-2 SPR GEO-3 SPR GEO-4 SPR GEO-7 SPR HAZ-5 SPR HAZ-6 SPR HAZ-8 SPR HAZ-9 SPR HYD-1 SPR HYD-2 SPR HYD-4 SPR HYD-5 SPR NOI-1 SPR NOI-2 SPR NOI-3 SPR NOI-4 SPR NOI-5 SPR AD -6	N/A	No Impact	No	Yes

[1]N/A: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Biological Resources Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to biological resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

Discussion

The PEIR identifies a process for identifying biological resources and avoiding impacts. The process begins with a biological survey of all areas that would be subject to treatment activities. For areas, where sensitive biological resources are present, mitigation measures are provided to avoid any impacts. Pursuant to SPR BIO-1, SoCal Biology's Principal Dr. Kathryn A. Kramer conducted a data review of project-specific biological resources. Two month-long reconnaissance-level surveys of the treatment area were also completed in May 2020 and 2021 to identify and document sensitive biological resources and assess the suitability of habitat for special-status species. The surveys were conducted for parcels where access and participation agreements have been established and represent, 22 of the project parcels. Proposed treatment for parcels that enter into future access agreement, would require surveys to identify biological resources and mitigation identified below would also apply in the same manner as described below under the impacts section.

Vegetation Review:

CAL FIRE and Fire Protection's Fire and Resource Assessment Program (FRAP) vegetation layer was used to identify the habitat and vegetation types within the treatment area. While the MSHCP Program produced a detailed vegetation map of Western Riverside County, it unfortunately does not cover the entire project area. The treatment area comprises approximately 1056.7 acres, and vegetation types within this area are, in increasing order, annual grassland, cropland, coastal oak woodlands, chamise-redshank chaparral, mixed chaparral and coastal sage scrub (includes area within project area burned in 2018 Holy Fire). Please refer to the sensitive resource maps included in the Biological Attachment for distribution of habitats in the project area.

Following **SPR BIO-5**, the alliances potentially present in chaparral and coastal sage scrub are identified. The FRAP vegetation types were reviewed in the field (refer to Biological Attachment) and potentially occurring alliances (Sawyer et al. 2008) were identified using the crosswalk table in Vol. 2 of the VTP PEIR (Table 3.6-29) for the project area:

FRAP Vegetation Type:	**MVC Alliances**
Chamise-Redshank Chaparral:	Chamise chaparral
	Chamise-black sage chaparral
	Hoary leaf ceanothus chaparral
	Chamise-white sage chaparral (S3)
Coastal Scrub:	California sagebrush scrub
	California sagebrush-California buckwheat scrub
	California sagebrush-black sage scrub
	California buckwheat scrub
	California buckwheat-white sage scrub
	Deerweed scrub
	Laurel sumac scrub
	Black sage scrub
	Poison oak scrub
	Menzies's golden bush scrub (S4?)
	Bush penstemon scrub (S3)
	Palmer's goldenbush scrub (S3)
	White sage scrub (S3)
Mixed Chaparral:	Hoary leaf ceanothus chaparral
	Deerweed scrub
	Laurel sumac scrub

	Bush poppy scrub
	Scrub oak chaparral
	Scrub oak-chamise chaparral
	Thick leaf yerba santa scrub (S3)

Sensitive alliances found in the project area are in italics with their rarity ranking in parentheses. A ranking of S3 indicates the alliance is vulnerable within California. An S4 ranking indicates that the alliance is secure statewide and not threatened. Note that 6 alliances that may occur within the project area are uncommon or rare (S3 and S4). Please refer to the Biological Attachment Sensitive Resource Maps 1-12 for locations of the FRAP vegetation types in the project area.

Sensitive natural communities within the project boundary identified in the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB 2021) include: Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland and South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest. There are 5 locations of Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Forest in the project area with a total of 28 acres, however 4 locations burned within the Holy Fire perimeter (22.7 acres). There are 2 locations of Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest for a total of 27.1 acres with 1 site of 3.8 acres burned in the Holy Fire. The locations burned in the Holy Fire are included in the Biological Attachment and are shown on Sensitive Resource Maps North 2 – 6; unburned locations in Maps North 1, South 1 and 2.

Riparian Habitat Review:
There are 28 riparian areas of varying quality that cross the project area (National Hydrography Dataset 2021). Refer to the Sensitive Resource Maps 1-2 for locations of riparian areas in the Biological Attachment. There are no perennial streams in the project area; all riparian areas are intermittent or ephemeral streams and well-developed riparian vegetation occurs in a few areas.

State or Federally Protected Wetlands Review:
Only 2 wetland areas, man-made ponds, have been identified in the project area thus far that qualify as wetland habitat.(National Wetlands Inventory, 2021). The ponds are in Sensitive Resource Map North 1 (surrounded by project) and in Map North 7 (pond adjacent to project area) in the Biological Attachment. Although Lake Elsinore and Temescal Valley with Temescal creek are located on the east side of the project area, these areas are separated by a band of rural and suburban residential areas. Please refer to the Sensitive Resource Maps in the Biological Attachment.

Special Status Plant Species Review:
The species list included in Table 17a for the Southern California Mountain and Valley Ecological Section (M262B) in Vol. 2 of the CalVTP PEIR, was further refined with: 1) a CNDDB search in 2020 and an additional one with a 0.5 mile buffer around project on June 8, 2021, 2) a California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) BIOS review generated from the public view option (https://apps.wildlife.ca.gov/bios/), and 3) a CNPS Inventory of Rare Plant search of all quads within and surrounding the project on June 8, 2021 (https://rareplants.cnps.org/Search/Advanced). From this working list, individual species were checked in the 1) California Consortium of Herbaria (CCH) (https://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/consortium/) accessed April – June 2021, the Jepson eFlora (https://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/eflora/) as well as the 2012 print copy of the Jepson Manual, 2) occasionally with CalFlora (https://www.calflora.org/). The project plant species list was further verified with: 1) the (MSHCP) species list (https://www.wrc-rca.org/Permit_Docs/MSHCP/MSHCP-Volume2.pdf), 2) a list of species found near the project area provided by the MSHCP monitoring group (received 1 June 2021 from RCA staff GIS analyst Emily Lee), 3) a Holy Fire botanical survey produced by the Orange County Chapter of CNPS (OC CNPS 2019) 4) an additional Holy Fire botanical survey produced by Rancho Santa Ana Botanical Garden under contract to CNF (RSABG 2019). These survey reports were provided by CNF botanist Lauren Quon in 2020. Discussions with Teresa Salvato, the field botanist hired for the 2021 surveys helped shape the final list as her years of experience surveying rare plants in the Elsinore Trough and Temescal Valley were directly applicable to the project. *The criteria for the final target plant species list are species that are found within the Santa Ana mountains and are found in habitats within the treatment area*. Note that several species covered in the MSHCP are potentially present in the project area but were not found on the Southern California Mountain and Valley Ecological Section list and in some cases only had a state-wide CRPR of 3 or 4. These species were included in the target list for consistency

with the MSHCP and are considered locally significant. There is no federal critical habitat for plants in the project area.

The list of species to analyze contains 48 special status plants: 2 liverworts and 1 moss, 4 federally endangered plants: Munz's onion, San Diego ambrosia and slender-horned spineflower, with Munz's onion also State threatened and thread-leaved brodiaea and slender-horned spineflower also State endangered. There are 33 plant species covered by the MSHCP including the 3 federally listed plants. Refer to Table 1. Clay soil species include: Munz's onion, San Diego ambrosia, long-spine spineflower, small flowered morning glory, many stemmed dudleya, small flowered microseris and Hammitts clay cress. Special status plants found in chaparral include intermediate mariposa lily, Payson's jewelflower, Parry's spineflower, delicate clarkia, summer holly, Cleveland bush monkey flower, sticky dudleya, Palmer's grapplinghook, chaparral nolina, Fish's milkwort, single-leaf skunkbush and Parry's teracoccus.

Table 1. Special Status Plant Species Known to Occur in the Vicinity of the Treatment Area and Potential for Occurrence in the Treatment Area

NON-VASCULAR PLANTS			
Species	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur**
Campbell's liverwort *Geothallus tuberosus*	1B.1	Coastal scrub, vernal pools. Liverwort known from mesic soil. 33 to 1969 ft in elevation.	May occur: Suitable habitat is available and species distribution is not well known.
Shevock's copper moss *Mielichhoferia shevockii*	1B.2	Cismontane woodland. Moss on metamorphic rocks containing heavy metals; mesic sites. On rocks along roads, in same habitat as Mielichhoferia elongata. 2461 to 4593 ft in elevation.	May occur: habitat available in treatment area and distribution of species not well known.
bottle liverwort *Sphaerocarpos drewei*	1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub. Liverwort in openings; on soil. 295 to 1969 ft in elevation.	May occur: habitat is available in treatment area and distribution of species not well known.

VASCULAR PLANTS			
Species	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur**
Munz's onion *Allium munzii*	FE, ST, 1B.1, MSHCP	Chaparral, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, pinyon and juniper woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Heavy clay soils; grows in grasslands and openings within shrublands or woodlands. 1230-3412 feet. Blooms Mar. - May.	May occur. Suitable habitat is available and recorded occurrences are nearby.
San Diego ambrosia *Ambrosia pumila*	FE, 1B.1, MSHCP	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Sandy loam or clay soil; sometimes alkaline. In valleys; persists where disturbance has been superficial. Sometimes on margins or near vernal pools. 10 to 1903 ft in elevation. Blooms April-October.	May occur: Suitable habitat is available and there are nearby recorded occurrences of the species.

VASCULAR PLANTS - Continue			
Species	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur**
rainbow manzanita *Arctostaphylos rainbowensis*	1B.1, MSHCP	Chaparral. Usually found in gabbro chaparral. 328 to 2854 ft in elevation. Blooms December-March.	Known to occur: The species has been observed within the treatment areas.
San Jacinto Valley crownscale *Atriplex coronata var. notatior*	FE 1B.1 MSHCP	Annual, alkaline flats, 1312 to 1649 feet, Blooms April to Aug.	May occur: Suitable habitat may be available.
Parish's brittlescale *Atriplex parishii*	1B.1 MSHCP	Annual, playas and vernal pools, below 1542 feet, blooms June to October.	May occur: Suitable habitat may be available.
Davidson's saltscale *Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii*	1B.2 MSHCP	Annual, coastal sage scrub and wetland/riparian, below 656 feet, blooms April - October.	May occur: Suitable habitat may be available.
thread-leaved brodiaea *Brodiaea filifolia*	CE FE 1B.1 MSHCP	Bulb, coastal sage scrub, foothill woodland, wetland/riparian, 83 - 2822 feet, blooms Mar. - June.	May occur: Suitable habitat may be available.
round-leaved stork's bill *California macrophylla* (*Erodium macrophyllum*)	MSHCP	Open sites in grassland and scrub, below 3900 feet. Mar - May.	May occur: Suitable habitat is available and there are nearby recorded occurrences of the species.
intermediate mariposa-lily *Calochortus weedii var. intermedius*	1B.2, MSHCP	Coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland. Dry, rocky open slopes and rock outcrops. 197 to 5167 ft in elevation. Blooms May-July.	May occur: Suitable habitat is available and there are nearby recorded occurrences of the species.
Payson's jewelflower *Caulanthus simulans*	4.2, MSHCP	Chaparral, scrub and pinyon-juniper woodlands. 1312-7218 feet. Blooms Mar - May.	May occur but only recorded at higher elevations in Santa Ana mountains.
smooth tarplant *Centromadia pungens*	MSHCP	Small shrub, wetland/riparian, below 4,000 feet, blooms April - Nov.	May occur: Suitable habitat may be available.
Parry's spineflower *Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi*	1B.1, MSHCP	Coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Dry slopes and flats; sometimes at interface of 2 vegetation types, such as chaparral and oak woodland; dry, sandy soils. 738 to 4003 ft in elevation. Blooms April-June.	Known to occur: The species has been observed within the treatment areas.
long-spined spineflower *Chorizanthe polygonoides var. longispina*	1B.2, MSHCP	Chaparral, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Gabbroic clay. 98 to 5052 ft in elevation. Blooms April-July.	May occur: Suitable habitat is available and there are nearby recorded occurrences of the species.
delicate clarkia *Clarkia delicata*	1B.2	Cismontane woodland, chaparral. Often on gabbro soils. 164 to 4462 ft in elevation. Blooms April-June.	May occur: Suitable habitat is available and treatment area is not well studied.

VASCULAR PLANTS - Continue			
Habitat	**Habitat**	**Habitat**	**Habitat**
San Miguel savory *Clinopodium chandleri* (*Satureja chandleri*)	1B.2, MSHCP	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Rocky, gabbroic or metavolcanic substrate. 394 to 3527 ft in elevation. Blooms March-July.	May occur: Suitable habitat is available and recorded locations are nearby.
summer holly *Comarostaphylis diversifolia ssp. diversifolia*	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Often in mixed chaparral in California, sometimes post-burn. 98 to 3100 ft in elevation. Blooms April-June.	May occur: Suitable habitat is available and recorded locations are nearby.
small-flowered morning-glory *Convolvulus simulans*	4.2, MSHCP	Clay substrates in annual grasslands, coastal sage and chaparral. 98-2870 feet. Blooms Mar - July.	May occur: Suitable habitat is available and recorded locations are nearby.
Cleveland's bush monkey flower *Diplacus clevelandii* (*Mimulus clevelandii*)	4.2, MSHCP	Disturbed yellow pine and chaparral communities. 3000 - 4800 feet. Apr - July.	May occur: Suitable habitat is available and recorded locations are nearby.
slender-horned spineflower *Dodecahema leptoceras*	FE,SE, 1B.1, MSHCP	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub (alluvial fan sage scrub). Flood deposited terraces and washes; associates include Encelia, Dalea, Lepidospartum, etc. Sandy soils. 656 to 2510 ft in elevation. Blooms April-June.	May occur, however most suitable habitat is outside of the treatment area or if within will be avoided as intermittent streambed areas.
Santa Monica dudleya *Dudleya cymosa ssp ovatifolia*	1B.1	Shaded rocky outcrops and slopes. 492 - 1640 feet. Blooms Mar - June.	May occur: Suitable habitat is available and recorded locations are nearby.
many-stemmed dudleya *Dudleya multicaulis*	1B.2, MSHCP	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. In heavy, often clayey soils or grassy slopes. 49 to 2592 ft in elevation. Blooms April-July.	May occur: Suitable habitat is available and the species is known from El Sobrante landfill nearby.
sticky dudleya *Dudleya viscida*	1B.2	Coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland. On north and south-facing cliffs and banks. 33 to 1804 ft in elevation. Blooms May-June.	May occur: Suitable habitat is available although most Santa Ana mountain range populations are on the coastal side. Since the study area is not well surveyed, this species is on the possible presence list.

VASCULAR PLANTS - Continue			
Species	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur**
Palmer's grapplinghook *Harpagonella palmeri*	4.2, MSHCP	Dry, semi-barren sites in chaparral, coastal sage scrub and grassland. Below 3300 feet. Blooms Mar - May.	May occur: Suitable habitat is available, recorded locations near the project area.
Ramona horkelia *Horkelia truncata*	1B.3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Habitats in California include: mixed chaparral, vernal streams, and disturbed areas near roads. Clay soil; at least sometimes on gabbro. 1312 to 4265 ft in elevation. Blooms May-June.	May occur: Suitable habitat is available.
California black walnut *Juglans californica*	4.2, MSHCP	Southern oak woodlands in wetland-riparian areas. 100 - 980 feet.	May occur: Suitable habitat is available, recorded locations south of project area. However, limited work in riparian areas.
Coulter's goldfields *Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri*	1B.1 MSHCP	Annual herb, wetland/riparian, below 3280 feet, blooms Feb. - June.	May occur: Suitable habitat may be present.
heart-leaved pitcher sage *Lepechinia cardiophylla*	1B.2 MSHCP	Shrub, chaparral, foothill woodlands, 1968 - 3938 feet, blooms April-July.	May occur: Suitable habitat may be present.
ocellated Humboldt lily *Lilium humboldtii ssp. ocellatum*	4.2, MSHCP	Oak canyons, chaparral and yellow-pine forest. Below 5900 feet. Blooms Mar - July.	May occur: Suitable habitat is available, recorded locations near the project area though riparian habitat will be mostly avoided in treatment area.
mountain springs bush lupine *Lupinus albifrons var. medius*	1B.3	Pinyon and juniper woodland, Sonoran desert scrub. Dry, sandy, gently sloping canyon washes, sandy soil pockets, and flats in steeper slopes and drainages. 1394 to 4494 ft in elevation. Blooms March-May.	May occur: Suitable habitat is available and there are nearby recorded occurrences of the species.
small-flowered microseris *Microseris douglasii ssp. platycarpha*	4.2, MSHCP	Clay soils, grassland. Below 3600 feet. Blooms Mar - May.	May occur: Suitable habitat is available and there are nearby recorded occurrences of the species.

VASCULAR PLANTS - Continue			
Species	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur**
California muhly *Muhlenbergia californica*	4.3, MSHCP	Streambanks, canyons. 328 - 1640 feet. Blooms June - Sept.	May occur: suitable habitat is available and the species is known from El Sobrante landfill nearby.
little mousetail *Myosurus minimus ssp. apus*	3.1 MSHCP	annual herb, wetland/riparian, below 6900 feet, blooms April - June.	May occur: Suitable habitat may be present.
spreading navarretia *Navarretia fossalis*	1B.1 MSHCP	Annual herb, wetland/riparian, 98-4265 feet, blooms April - June.	May occur:Suitable habitat may be present.
chaparral nolina *Nolina cismontana*	1B.2	Ultramafic. Chaparral, coastal scrub. Primarily on sandstone and shale substrates; also known from gabbro. 459 to 4183 ft in elevation. Blooms (March), May-July.	May occur: Suitable habitat is available and recorded locations are nearby.
California Orcutt grass *Orcuttia californica*	1B.1 MSHCP	Annual to woody perennial herb, wetland/riparian, below 2296 feet, blooms April - August.	May occur: Suitable habitat may be present.
Fish's milkwort *Polygala cornuta var. fishiae*	4.3, MSHCP	Chaparral, oak woodland. 295 - 4167 feet. Blooms May - Aug.	May occur: Suitable habitat is available and recorded locations are nearby.
Engelmann Oak *Quercus engelmannii*	4.2, MSHCP	Southern Oak woodlands, edges of riparian woodlands with restrict distribution. 165 - 4265 feet. Bloom April-May; acorns mature in 1 year. 2. 3.	Known to occur: The species has been observed within the treatment area.
single-leaved skunkbrush *Rhus aromatica var. simplicifolia*	2B.3	Pinyon and juniper woodland. Usually granitic. 2395 to 4364 ft in elevation. Blooms March-April.	May occur: Suitable habitat is available and recorded locations are nearby.
Coulter's matilija poppy *Romneya coulteri*	4.2, MSHCP	Dry washes of coastal sage and chaparral. Below 4000 feet. Mar - July.	Known to occur: The species has been observed within the treatment areas.
southern mountains skullcap *Scutellaria bolanderi ssp. austromontana*	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. In gravelly soils on streambanks or in mesic sites in oak or pine woodland. 1394 to 6562 ft in elevation. Blooms June-August.	May occur: Suitable habitat is available and recorded locations are nearby.

VASCULAR PLANTS - Continue			
Status	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur**	
Hammitt's clay-cress *Sibaropsis hammittii*	1B.2, MSHCP	Valley and foothill grassland, chaparral. Mesic microsites in open areas on clay soils in Stipa grassland. Often surrounded by Adenostoma chaparral. 2362 to 3494 ft in elevation. Blooms March-April. IN SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS NEAR SA PEAK	May occur: Suitable habitat is available and recorded locations are nearby. Known sites are at higher elevations however this small plant is easily overlooked.
prairie wedge grass *Sphenopholis obtusata*	2B.2	Cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps. Open moist sites, along rivers and springs, alkaline desert seeps. 984 to 6562 ft in elevation. Blooms April-July.	May occur, however, most suitable habitat is outside of the treatment area or if within will be avoided as riparian habitat.
San Bernardino aster *Symphyotrichum defoliatum*	1B.2	Meadows and seeps, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland. Vernally mesic grassland or near ditches, streams and springs; disturbed areas. 7 to 6693 ft in elevation. Blooms July-November.	May occur: Suitable habitat is available and recorded locations are nearby.
Parry's tetracoccus *Tetracoccus dioicus*	1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub. Stony, decomposed gabbro soil. 541 to 3281 ft in elevation. Blooms April-May.	May occur: Suitable habitat is available and recorded locations are nearby.
Wright's tricornis *Trichocoronis wrightii var. wrightii*	2B.1 MSHCP	annual herb, wetland/riparian, below 1640 feet, blooms March - Sept.	May occur; Suitable habitat may be present.
California fam palm, *Washingtonia filifera*	--	Perennial monocot, native habitat is seeps and springs, below 3900 feet.	Observed; important to note in city limits of Lake Elsinore.

Special Status Wildlife Species Review:
Table 17B. of Special Status Wildlife Species in Vol. 2 of the CalVTP PEIR for the Southern California Mountain and Valley Ecological Section (M262B) was the starting point for reviewing special status wildlife species in the area. Literature reviews and available field data were used to determine potential species presence in the project area with special attention given to range map and habitat preferences when field data was not available. This list was further refined with 1) a CNDDB search in 2020 and an additional one with a 0.5 mile buffer around project on June 8, 2021, 2) the MSHCP species list (https://www.wrc-rca.org/Permit_Docs/MSHCP/MSHCP-Volume2.pdf), and 3) a list of species found near the project area provided by the MSHCP monitoring group (received 1 June 2021 from RCA staff GIS analyst Emily Lee).

No habitat for fairy shrimp or Quino Checkerspot Butterfly (QCB) occurs within the project area and there is no federally designated Critical Habitat for any species in the project area.

Birds: Observations obtained from eBird were used to refine the Special Status Bird Species with Birds of the World (Cornell Lab of Ornithology: https://birdsoftheworld.org/) reviewed for ranges, migratory behavior, habitat and nesting information.

There are 37 special status bird species in the Elsinore Front Country Fuel Break Project area. See Table 2 for the list of special status bird species analyzed for the project. There are 2 federally endangered species (Bald eagle and Southwestern willow flycatcher), 1 federally threatened species (California gnatcatcher), 4 fully protected species (California): Golden eagle, white-tailed kite, American peregrine falcon and the Bald eagle, 1 state endangered (the Southwestern willow flycatcher), and 1 state threatened species (Swainson's hawk). In addition there are 16 birds identified as CDFW species of special concern and 16 species covered by the MSHCP. There is no critical habitat for federally listed species in the project area.

There are migratory species that fly over the project area or use nearby habitat: Swainson's hawk, Wilson's warbler, yellow-breasted chat, purple martin, Clark's marsh wren, MacGillivray's warbler and the Nashville warbler. Three species are found in the area due to Lake Elsinore: bald eagle, osprey and northern harrier (nests near large water bodies). There are 6 species that use various types of riparian habitats: white-tailed kite, Southwestern willow flycatcher, black swift, summer tanager, vermilion flycatcher and Lincoln's sparrow.

Table 2. Special Status Bird Species Known to Occur in the Vicinity of the Treatment Area and Potential for Occurrence in the Treatment Area

BIRDS			
Species	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur**
golden eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*	FP	Nests in cliffs and large trees; none in treatment areas.	Range overlaps project area.
Swainson's hawk *Buteo swainsoni*	ST	Migrate thru only, Sept-Oct.	Migration range overlaps project area.
white-tailed kite *Elanus leucurus*	SFP	Riparian species.	A small amount of habitat in treatment area.
southwestern willow flycatcher *Empidonax traillii extimus*	SE,FE,	Riparian species.	Small change for species to occur in project area as there is a small amount of habitat.
American peregrine falcon *Falco peregrinus anatum*	FP	Nests variable; cliffs to manmade structures; project area within breeding range.	Recorded observation over Lake Elsinore 10 years ago (eBird). Potential for species to occur.
bald eagle *Haliaetus leucocephalus*	FE FP	Observed in area, not known to breed here. Lake Elsinore is probably the attraction as fish is its preferred food. Project area not important for foraging.	Observed in area, not known to breed in project area.
coastal California gnatcatcher *Polioptila californica californica*	FT, SC	Habitat in treatment area of CSS.	Potential to occur.
grasshopper sparrow *Ammodramus savannarum*	SC	Prefers open grasslands, observed near project area (eBird).	Potential to occur in appropriate habitat of project area.
long-eared owl *Asio otus*	SC	Uses dense shrubland vegetation used by this species for nesting	Potential to occur.

BIRDS - Continue			
Species	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur**
burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia*	SC	Grassland species.	Potential to occur.
northern harrier *Circus hudsonius*	SC	Nests in wetland areas such as areas near Lake Elsinore.	Potential to occur.
black swift *Cypseloides niger*	SC	Steep canyons with nearby waterfalls.	Potential to occur.
loggerhead shrike *Lanius ludovicianus*	SC	Year-round resident. Open grasslands with perches.	Potential to occur.
summer tanager *Piranga rubra*	SC	Prefers riparian forests in broad zones over narrow ones; scattered sightings in area.	Potential to occur.
yellow warbler *Setophaga petechia*	MSHCP	Breeds in lowland riparian woodlands.	Actively in area; reported in eBird. Year-round residents in area.
Bell's sage sparrow *Artemisiospiza belli belli* (*Amphispiza belli belli)*	MSHCP	Prefers chaparral with chamise that is less than 5 feet high and not dense.	A few observations reported (eBird) in surrounding area; not commonly found in dense chaparral (Martin and Carlson 2020).
Cooper's hawk *Accipiter cooperii*	MSHCP	Year-round resident in project area. Has adapted to human habitation especially for hunting. Nests in large-diameter trees.	Present in area (eBird).
ferruginous hawk *Buteo regalis*	MSHCP	Overwinters in area. Prefers hunting in open habitats. Common prey is rabbit.	Species observations reported (eBird) in project area.
merlin *Falco columbarius*	MSHCP	Prefers open areas and grasslands. Overwinters in project area vicinity.	Present in project vicinity.
osprey *Pandion haliaetus*	MSHCP	Found near lakes, streams and ocean. Fish-eater so does not hunt in project area.	Reported in vicinity of project area but does not breed here (Bierregaard et al 2020).
sharp-shinned hawk *Accipiter striatus*	MSHCP	Hunts along forest edges. Frequents human habitation and preys on birds at bird feeders.	Present in project area (eBird).
Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow *Aimophila ruficeps canescens*	MSHCP	Year-round resident is not found in dense shrublands (Stephenson and Calcarone 1999).	Many observations recorded on sparse vegetation on east side of Lake Elsinore with none in dense chaparral on west side (eBird). Not in project area.

BIRDS - Continue			
Species	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur**
Wilson's warbler *Cardellina pusilla* (*Wilsonia pusilla*)	MSHCP	Migrates thru area only.	eBird data indicates this species is present during spring migration (March-June) and fall migration (Aug-Oct).
olive-sided flycatcher *Contopus cooperi*	SC	Breeds in montane forests and forages along ecotones. Insectivorous, catching insects on the wing.	Potential to occur in project area.
yellow-breasted chat *Icteria virens*	SC	Dense scrub along ecotones. Omnivorous and secretive behavior. May breed or only migrate thru Elsinore trough area.	Potential to occur.
Oregon vesper sparrow *Pooecetes gramineus affinis*	SC	Prefers patchy vegetation. Project area is within wintering habitat only.	Potential to occur.
purple martin *Progne subis*	SC	Project area within in migration route. Insectivorous.	Potential to occur.
downy woodpecker *Picoides pubescens*	MSHCP	Present year-round, prefers riparian forests.	Potential to occur.
Clark's marsh wren *Cistothorus palustris clarkae*	SC	Elsinore trough is migratory habitat; present in riparian habitat is at Lake Elsinore.	Does not occur in project area.
MacGillivray's warbler *Oporornis tolmiei*	MSHCP	Migratory thru Elsinore trough only. Prefer disturbed dense vegetation along riparian areas. Spring migration April-May, fall Mid-August to mid-Nov.	Potential to occur.
Nashville warbler *Leiothlypis ruficapilla* (*Vermivora ruficapilla*)	MSHCP	Migratory thru Elsinore trough only. Prefer disturbed dense vegetation along riparian areas. Spring migration Mar - mid-May, fall Mid-August -Sept.	Potential to occur.
tree swallow *Tachycineta bicolor*	MSHCP	Breeding area, cavity nester (in large trees), near large bodies of water. Needs dead snags.	Low potential to occur in project area; few large riparian snags.
vermilion flycatcher *Pyrocephalus rubinus*	SC	Associated with riparian habitat. Needs open areas to catch insectivorous prey.	Potential to occur.
Lincoln's sparrow *Melospiza lincolnii*	MSHCP	Shy species, overwinters but does not breed. Needs riparian habitat.	Potential to occur.
prairie falcon *Falco mexicanus*	MSHCP	Year-round, eats rodents prefers to hunt in open grassland habitats. May nest in clifss and rock outcrops above project area on NFS lands.	Potential to occur.

BIRDS - Continue			
Species	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur**
turkey vulture *Cathartes aura*	MSHCP	Breeds in project vicinity. Prefers open land to scavenge in for food. May nest in rock formations and crevices above project area in NFS lands. No roosting areas known in treatment area.	Potential to occur.
California horned lark *Eremophila alpestris actia*	SC	Habitat nearby but not in project area. Species prefers open grassland habitat.	Low potential to occur in project area.

Mammals: In addition to the PEIR lists, CNDDB and the MSHCP covered species lists and monitoring data, the San Diego Co Mammal Atlas (Tremor et al, eds., 2017) was used to obtain current life history information and potential for occurrence of special status mammal species in the project area, supplemented by species accounts from CDFW. iNaturalist was also searched for potential ringtail occurrences.

There are 23 special status mammal species to review in this fuel break project. The species of most conservation concern is the Stephen's kangaroo rat, an endemic to Riverside County and the subject of much consternation and study. Stephen's kangaroo rate (SKR) is federally endangered, also state-threatened and one of the 11 species covered under the MSHCP. It has been found nearby according to the CNDDB. There may be some suitable habitat in the northern portion of the project area where topography is more gentle. The ringtail, a raccoon relative, is the only state fully protected species. It is difficult to detect, however, thus little is known about its current distribution. There are 15 state species of concern, including 9 bat species. Note that no bat species are covered in the MSHCP. Please refer to Table 3 for the list of special status mammal species analyzed for the project area.

Table 3. Special Status Mammal Species Known to Occur in the Vicinity of the Treatment Area and Potential for Occurrence in the Treatment Area

MAMMALS			
Species	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur**
ringtail *Bassariscus astutus*	FP	Chaparral, oak woodlands and riparian areas with steep rocks and tree trunks for climbing. Mostly carnivorous.	Potential to occur.
coyote *Canis latrans*	MSHCP	Widespread, all kinds of habitats. May use fuel breaks for movement. Omnivorous	Present in project area; observed during fieldwork.
long-tailed weasel *Mustela frenata*	MSHCP	Diverse habitats, needs cover for nests and prefers areas of abundant rodent burrows. Carnivorous, may store carrion for later consumption.	Potential to occur.
mountain lion *Puma concolor*	MSHCP	Requires thick brush for cover. Carnivorous, primary prey is deer but eats many other animals.	Potential to occur.

MAMMALS - continue			
Species	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur**
San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit *Lepus californicus bennettii*	SC, MSHCP	Flat open areas with easy access to cover. May use fire breaks for movement. Herbivore, browser and grazer.	Potential to occur; known from nearby CNDDB occurrences.
brush rabbit *Sylvilagus bachmani*	MSHCP	Dense brush, primarily thick chaparral. Herbivore, mainly grasses.	Present in project area; observed during fieldwork.
Stephens' kangaroo rat *Dipodomys stephensi*	FE,ST, MSHCP	Open grasslands with annual forbs or sparse coastal sage scrub with extensive bare ground. Granivore.	Potential to occur, but may be outside of project area.
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse *Chaetodipus fallax fallax*	SC, MSHCP	Rocky habitats near shrubs. Ok with shrub cover being disturbed in openings but needs shrub cover. Granivorous, mainly a seed eater but also eats leaves & stems.	Potential to occur.
south coast marsh vole *Perognathus alticola alticola*	SC	Prefers mesic areas but will also use sage scrub and dry creek beds. Likes dense grasses. Herbivorous, grasses, sedges & bulbs & tubers.	Potential to occur.
San Diego desert woodrat *Neotoma lepida intermedia*	SC MSHCP	potentially on site; check Chase et al.	Taxonomy may have changed. If not, low potential to occur. Woodrats trapped during fieldwork are N. macrotis.
southern grasshopper mouse *Onychomys torridus ramona*	SC	open habitats with gentle terrain with coastal sage scrub among other habitats. Carnivorous, mainly insectivorous. Large home ranges thus in low densities where it is found. Not easily caught in Sherman Traps.	Potential to occur; very rare and not well known.
Los Angeles pocket mouse *Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*	SC, MSHCP	grassland, coastal sage, gentle terrain, disturbance ok.	Potential to occur in portions of project area.
bobcat *Lynx rufus*	MSHCP	Highly adaptable incl coastal sage and chaparral. Needs access to water every few days.	Present in project area.
Dulzura kangaroo rat *Dipodomys simulans*	MSHCP	Prefers shrublands with open ground. Granivorous, seeds roots buds, stems and insects.	Present in project area.

MAMMALS - continue			
Species	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur**
pallid bat *Antrozous pallidus*	SC	Roosting sites variable (rock crevices, caves, under tree bark, rodent burrows, mines buildings, bridges, culverts) but known roosting sites are rare. Insectivorous, gleaning prey off ground or vegetation.	Present in project area.
Mexican long-tongued bat *Choeronycteris Mexicana*	SC	May roost in man-made structures. Nectivorous species that may be found near ornamental plants that offer nectar as a food source.	Potential to occur but difficult to detect.
Townsend's big-eared bat *Corynorhinus townsendii*	SC	Obligate cave and cave-analog rooster, including old mines and boulder caves. Foraging distance likely variable. Moth specialist.	Present in project area.
spotted bat *Euderma maculatum*	SC	Believed to occur in rocky arid and semi-arid environments. Forages along ecotones. Moth specialist.	Present in project area.
western mastiff bat *Eumops perotis californicus*	SC	Roosts in steep rocky outcrops, cliffs and abandoned quarries. May be long distance forager so may forage above Lake Elsinore. Mainly eats large moths but will eat other insects.	Present in project area.
western red bat *Lasiurus blossevillii*	SC	Only roosts in foliage usually in riparian trees but uses ornamental trees and shrubs and orchard trees in man-made environments. Mainly eats moths.	Present in project area.
western yellow bat *Lasiurus xanthinus*	SC	Preferred roost is skirts of palm trees. Suspected range expansion with more palm trees planted in suburban areas. May fly long-distances. Insectivorous, eating beetles, flies, true bugs, moths and several other insect orders.	Present in project area.

MAMMALS - continue			
Species	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur**
California leaf-nosed bat *Macrotus californicus*	SC	Thought to be desert species but needs vegetation that harbors large-bodied insects. Cave and mine roosts that do not go below 73 degrees F. Insectivorous, large-bodied insects gleaned from vegetation and ground. Will eat fruit.	Present in project area.
pocketed free-tailed bat *Nyctinomops femorosaccus*	SC	Wide-ranging species that roosts in crevices in steep rocky cliffs and abandoned quarries. Often found near large water bodies. Insectivorous feeding on the wing.	Present in project area.

Amphibians and Reptiles: In addition to the PEIR lists, CNDDB observations and the MSHCP species accounts and monitoring data, species accounts found in Jones and Lovich (2009), Lemm (2006) and Stebbins (1966) were consulted to determine potential occurrence in the project area.

There are 2 amphibian species and 11 reptiles for a total of 13 special status species with potential to occur in the project area. The arroyo toad is the only federally endangered species on the list. There are 2 federal species of concern, the red-diamond rattlesnake and the coast patch-nosed snake: both have been observed in the project area (Refer to Attachment 4 for details on observed species). There are 10 state species of concern and 8 species covered by the MSHCP included in the Special Status list. Please see Table 4 for the list of special status amphibian and reptile species analyzed for the project area.

Table 4. Special Status Amphibian and Reptile Species Known to Occur in the Vicinity of the Treatment Area and Potential for Occurrence in the Treatment Area

AMPHIBIANS			
Species	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur**
arroyo toad *Anaxyrus californicus*	FE, SC, MSHCP	Riparian habitats with sandy streambeds with willow, oak and sycamore species. Nocturnal and active from the first rains in Jan or Feb to early August. After breeding they burrow into stream terraces and are inactive fall-winter.	May occur: Suitable habitat is available in treatment area.
western spadefoot *Spea hammondii*	SC, MSHCP	Nocturnal and found in chaparral and scrub where soil is friable enough for burrowing. Remains underground for most of the year. Breeds in pools, when present Jan-June.	Known to occur: the species has been observed within the treatment area.

REPTILES			
Species	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur**
California legless lizard *Anniella pulchra*	SC	Fossorial lizard that requires porous, loosely packed substrates such as sand or sandy-loam soils and may be found in chaparral. Usually within 10" of soil surface. Hear by detecting soil vibrations. Bear young Sept – Nov.	Potential to occur: range encompasses project area and suitable habitat is present.
California glossy snake *Arizona elegans occidentalis*	SC	Known from coastal sage and chaparral communities. Rare secretive snake. Most active during the spring and summer; spends winters in underground burrows. Preys on lizards and rodents.	Potential to occur: range encompasses project area and suitable habitat is present.
Belding's orange-throated whiptail *Aspidoscelis hyperythrus beldingi*	MSHCP	Fast-moving lizard most active from early spring to late summer. Found in patches with thick vegetation surrounded by open areas with loose soil and rocks. Found in high quality habitats and are rare or absent in marginal habitats and developed areas. Young hatch and emerge Aug-Sept.	Potential to occur: range encompasses project area and suitable habitat is present.
coastal whiptail *Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*	SC, MSHCP	Large lizard with ventral spotting. Very wary. Present in a variety of habitats including chaparral. Prefers riparian corridors with sandy soil. Most active in spring and summer.	Potential to occur: range encompasses project area and suitable habitat is present.
San Diego banded gecko *Coleonyx variegatus abbotti*	SC, MSHCP	Nocturnal live-bearers that eat small arthropods. Found in chaparral habitats in S. California. Eggs hatch mid to late summer.	Potential to occur: range encompasses project area and suitable habitat is present.
red-diamond rattlesnake *Crotalus ruber*	FSC, SC, MSHCP	Prefers high quality chaparral and coastal sage scrub vegetation. May occur in rocky areas or not. Most active April - November. May overwinter with others of species. Young born July - September.	Known to occur: the species has been observed within the treatment area.

REPTILES			
Species	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur**
coast horned lizard *Phrynosoma blainvillii* (formerly *P. cornatum*)	SC, MSHCP	Found in coastal sage and dense chaparral with loose soils for burying themselves 5-10 cm under soil. Needs harvester ants as prey. Emerge from soil Mar- April. Bask and hide in shrubs mid-day and bury themselves at night. Hatchlings emerge in late July and August and forage until November.	Known to occur: the species has been observed within the treatment area.
coast patch-nosed snake *Salvadora hexalepis virgultea*	FSC, SC	Not commonly observed and fast when found. In coastal sage and chaparral. Active Mar - Oct. Preys on lizards. Not a well-known species.	Known to occur: the species has been observed within the treatment area.
granite spiny lizard *Sceloporus orcutti*	MSHCP	Prefers rock outcroppings in a wide range of habitats including chaparral. Active between Feb to Nov. Aggressive insectivores. Rock cracks, fissures and granite exfoliations serve as overwintering and refugia from predators. Young hatch July to September.	Known to occur: the species has been observed within the treatment area.
southern sagebrush lizard *Sceloporus graciosus*	MSHCP	Ground dwelling, agile species. May be found in chaparral and riparian areas. Use leaf litter, debris piles, holes, rocks as cover. Eats small arthropods. Eggs are laid in loose soil a few centimeters below the surface at the base of shrubs. Young hatch July - October.	Known to occur: the species has been observed within the treatment area.
granite night lizard *Xantusia henshawi*	SC, MSHCP	Rock outcrop specialist that maintains high site fidelity. Reported in chaparral. Active late in the day and early evening. Insectivorous. Young born in Sept.	Potential to occur: range encompasses project area and suitable habitat is present.

Insects: In addition to the PEIR lists, CNDDB, species accounts found in Koch et al (2012) and Williams et al (2014) were used to determine that Crotch's bumble bee is only potential sensitive invertebrate in project area: There is no suitable habitat in the project area for Quino checkerspot butterfly, although it has been observed in the vicinity (CNDDB).

INSECTS			
Species	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur**
Bombus crotchii Crotch bumble bee	CS	Food plants Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, Eriogonum all found in project area. Known from west of the Sierra Nevada mtns, open grassland and shrub. Nests underground.	May occur in project area; survey when forage plants are in bloom. Males and workers most active in May and June.

Impact BIO-1 - Less Than Significant

Special Status Plant Species
Treatment activities and maintenance treatments could result in direct or indirect adverse effects to the 48 special-status plant species with suitable habitat within the treatment area. Nine of these species— slender-horned spineflower, California black walnut, ocellated Humboldt lily, mountain spring bush lupine, California muhly, southern mountains skullcap, prairie wedge grass and San Bernardino Aster —are typically associated with wet areas (e.g., creekbanks, streams, wetlands, meadows). Pursuant to **SPR HYD-4,** WLPZs ranging from 50 to 150 feet adjacent to all aquatic habitat (i.e., wetland areas) within the treatment area will be implemented, which would avoid most adverse effects to these species.

Pursuant to **SPR BIO-7**, protocol-level surveys for special-status plants will be conducted prior to implementation of any treatment. If special-status plants are identified during surveys, MM **BIO-1b** will be implemented to avoid loss of identified special-status plants. Per MM **BIO-1b**, if special-status plants are identified during protocol-level surveys, a no-disturbance buffer of appropriate distance by a qualified biologist will be established around the area occupied by the species within which mechanical treatments, manual treatments, grazing treatments, herbicide applications nor burn pile stacking will not occur.

The potential for treatment activities to result in adverse effects on special-status plants was examined in the PEIR. This impact on special-status plants is within the scope of the PEIR analysis because the treatment activities and intensity of disturbance as a result of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the treatment area, general habitat characteristics are essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape (e.g., no resource is affected outside the treatable landscape that would not also be similarly affected within the treatable landscape); therefore, the potential impact on special-status plants is less than significant. SPRs that apply to project impacts under Impact BIO-1 are SPRs **BIO-1** review and survey project-specific biological resources, **BIO-2** require biological resource training for workers, **BIO-3** survey sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitats, **BIO-4** design treatment to avoid loss or degradation of riparian habitat function, **BIO-5** avoid environmental effects of type conversion and maintain habitat function in chaparral and coastal sage scrub, **BIO-6** prevent spread of plant pathogens, **BIO-7** survey for special-status plants, **BIO-9** prevent spread of invasive plants, noxious weeds and invasive wildlife, **BIO-11** install wildlife-friendly fencing when using prescribed herbivory to avoid impacts to special status plants, **GEO-1** suspend disturbance during heavy precipitation, **GEO-3** limit high ground pressure vehicles , **GEO-4** monitor erosion, **GEO-7** minimize erosion, **GEO-8** identify steep slopes with unstable soils and include measures to avoid topsoil loss, **HYD-4** identify and protect watercourse and lake protection zones, and **HYD-5** protect non-target vegetation and special-status species from herbicides. With implementation of the SPRs, this determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact BIO-2 - Less Than Significant

Special Status Wildlife Species

Treatment activities could result in direct and indirect impacts to special-status wildlife (Tables 2, 3 and 4). Data review and reconnaissance surveys were conducted in accordance with **SPR BIO-1** (see Biological Attachment). The project proponent has consulted with regulatory agencies (CDFW and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) and has implemented all agency recommendations into project design.

Tree-nesting and cavity nesting species: There are few large trees in the project area and existing trees will be preserved. Courtship behavior and nest building for **Golden eagle** and **White-tailed kite** may occur outside of the nesting season (February 15 – August 15) established for Southern California required by the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and State Fish and Game Code (FGC) 3503. No Golden eagle nests have been recorded within the project area, however, there is potential habitat to the west on adjacent Forest Service lands. There is a small amount of riparian habitat where White-tailed kites could nest within the project area; these areas will be identified in **SPR BIO-2** and protected by **SPR-4**. A pre-implementation survey for these species 5 days prior to implementation work as part of **MM BIO-2B** will identify any potential breeding efforts by these species and if found, those areas will be buffered and avoided.

All other tree and cavity nesting avian species will be protected with pre-implementation surveys, including ringtails.

Shrub-nesting species: Breeding behavior of avian species is protected by the MBTA and California FGC 3503. If fuel reduction treatments are implemented during this limited operating period (LOP) of February 15 – August 15, nesting surveys will be conducted 5 days prior to planned implementation. If nests are found, nests will either be buffered a sufficient distance to avoid disturbing nesting birds or implementation will be delayed until birds fledge from nest. The potential habitat of California gnatcatcher (CAGN) may also be treated; pre-implementation surveys will be conducted and measures described above implemented to avoid impacts to nesting and fledging CAGN. These measures are included in **SPRs BIO-10** survey for special-status wildlife and nursery sites and **BIO-12** protect common nesting birds, including raptors.

CAGN are year-round residents of coastal sage habitat in Southern California. Recent work suggests that CAGN prefer coastal sage habitat of 40-60% open space (Winchel and Doherty 2018, C. Winchel, pers. comm.). This is in contrast with the recommendation of 50% *minimum* cover by Beyer and Wirtz (1995). While birds may move during treatment, fuel reduction activities will not reduce habitat for CAGN and may in fact enhance it. Coastal sage scrub habitat function will not be impacted by the project **SPR BIO-5**.

Treatments planned in select riparian areas in accordance with **SPR BIO-4** "design treatment to avoid loss or degradation of riparian habitat function", will not occur during nesting season. Least Bell's vireo (LBV) and Southwestern willow flycatcher (SWWF) will not be impacted by fuel treatment activities. Both species migrate to these areas and are not expected outside of nesting season.

Ground-nesting species: SPR **BIO-10** survey for special-status wildlife and nursery sites and **BIO-12** protect common nesting birds, including raptors protect ground-nesting species. For special status mammal species, the San Diego woodrat, San Diego Black-tailed jackrabbit and the brush rabbit, these pre-implementation surveys will identify nesting sites under shrubs and avoid and buffer nesting areas if found as part of **MM BIO-2B**. Ringtails, which may nest at ground level, will be also surveyed for during pre-implementation surveys as their breeding cycle is synchronous with the MBTA breeding bird season prohibition.

Burrowing or Denning species: No treatments will be done in occupied Stephen's kangaroo rat (SKR) habitat. All potential habitat will be surveyed for presence as per SPR **BIO-10** and if SKR are found, these areas will be avoided as per **MM BIO-2A**. The pre-implementation survey will also focus on small mammal presence in potential habitat for the special status species: Dulzura kangaroo rat, Northwest San Diego pocket mouse, Los Angeles pocket mouse and Southern grasshopper mouse. Evidence of active coyote, bobcat, mountain lion and ringtail dens will also be surveyed for in each planned treatment area during pre-implementation surveys and temporary fencing installed for select grazing treatments will be permeable to native wildlife species **SPR BIO-11.** If potential burrowing owl habitat is found within the treatment area, occupancy surveys will be part of the pre-implementation survey. If any special status species is present, the occupied portion of the treatment area will be avoided and buffered as per **MM BIO-2B**. All workers will receive biological resource training to avoid any previously unidentified burrowing or denning sites (**SPR BIO-2**).

Insects and Invertebrate special status species: The range of special status insect Crotch's bumblebee overlaps with the project area and research grade observations have been reported in iNaturalist. Focused surveys as per **SPR BIO-10** will include surveys for bumblebee presence on spring flowers and flying individuals. Implementation of **MM BIO-2G** is designed to avoid loss of Crotch's bumblebee nests.

Note that there is no habitat for the QCB in the project area although it has been recorded on the level Elsinore Valley floor near the project area.

Special Status Bat species: Treatment in areas near or in sensitive bat species roosting habitat will be avoided as per **SPR BIO-1** review and survey project-specific biological resources and **BIO-10** survey for special-status wildlife and nursery sites. Pre-implementation surveys will include checking rock outcrops for deep crevices and evidence of bat roosts. If evidence is found, rock outcrops will be buffered with a no-treatment zone and avoided as per **MM BIO-2B**. Other potential roosts include large palm trees in the adjacent suburbs. Animals living thus far undetected in these suburban trees are unlikely to be disturbed by implementation of the fuel break. The **SPR BIO-10** pre-implementation surveys will also include canvasing any adjacent national forest lands for potential habitat and designating a no-treat buffer inside the project area if potential roosting areas are within 100 feet of the project area.

Special Status Ungulate species: There are no special status ungulate species in or near the project area.

Special Status Amphibian and Reptile species: Potential habitat for Arroyo toad will be identified prior to implementation (**SPR BIO-10**) and avoided as per **MM BIO-2A**. The WPLZ for potential toad habitat may be increased for potential upslope aestivation habitat of Arroyo toads as part of SPR **HYD-4** identify and protect watercourse and lake protection zones. Pre-implementation surveys, as per SPR **BIO-10** at various seasons prior to implementation will be conducted to identify and avoid any impacts to the additional special status amphibian and reptile species.

The potential for treatment activities to result in adverse effects on special-status wildlife species was examined in the PEIR. This impact on special-status wildlife species is within the scope of the PEIR analysis because the treatment activities and intensity of disturbance as a result of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the treatment area, general habitat characteristics are essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape (e.g., no resource is affected outside the treatable landscape that would not also be similarly affected within the treatable landscape); therefore, the potential impact on special-status plants is less than significant.

SPRs that apply to project impacts under Impact BIO-1 are SPRs **BIO-1** review and survey project-specific biological resources, **BIO-2** require biological resource training for workers, **BIO-3** survey sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitats, **BIO-4** design treatment to avoid loss or degradation of riparian habitat function, **BIO-5** avoid environmental effects of type conversion and maintain habitat function in chaparral and coastal sage scrub, **BIO-11** install wildlife-friendly fencing when using prescribed herbivory to permit movement of native wildlife species, **BIO-12** protect common nesting birds, including raptors, **GEO-1** suspend disturbance during heavy precipitation, **GEO-3** limit high ground pressure vehicles and **HYD-4** identify and protect watercourse and lake protection zones. Additionally, MM's that apply for all speical status species includes: MM BIO-2A, MM BIO-2B and MM BIO-3A. With implementation of SPRs, this less-than-sginificant determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact BIO-3 - Less Than Significant

Riparian/Sensitive Natural Communities
Initial treatment and maintenance treatments could result in direct or indirect adverse effects on sensitive habitats, including designated sensitive natural communities in the project area.

Data review and reconnaissance-level surveys of project-specific biological resources were conducted according to **SPR BIO-1**. Two sensitive natural communities identified in the CNDDB occur within the project area; both are riparian plant communities: Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland and South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest. There are six potential sensitive vegetation alliances within the chaparral and coastal sage scrub vegetation in project area that have a rarity and threat ranking of S3 (up to 100 occurrences are known). They are: Chamise-white sage chaparral, Bush penstemon scrub, Palmer's goldenbush scrub, white sage scrub, Thick leaf yerba santa scrub with Menzies's goldenbush scrub conservatively included (ranked as "S4?"). These communities and alliances will be identified, and if present, mapped and flagged prior to implementation (**SPR BIO-3** survey sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitats). The riparian and any identified chaparral/coastal sage alliances

will be treated with prescriptions designed to maintain habitat function and avoid type conversion **(SPR BIO-4** design treatment to avoid loss or degradation of riparian habitat function and **SPR BIO-5** avoid environmental effects of type conversion and maintain habitat function in chaparral and coastal sage scrub**)** or remain untreated to comply with **MM BIO-3A**. Note that none of the chaparral and coastal sage alliances are understory communities; vegetation treatments will not be removing these communities. Presence of special status plants and wildlife species will also be surveyed prior to implementation and avoidance measures will be taken as part of **SPR BIO-7** survey for special-status plants and **SPR BIO-10** survey for special-status wildlife and nursery sites. Any active nests found will be buffered and avoided along with raptor nests that may be found in riparian areas (**SPR BIO-12**). Sensitive plant communities will also be protected from animals in selected grazing treatments by fencing in the grazing animals in the target areas **SPR BIO-11**).

The sensitive riparian communities will be protected from treatments of the surrounding vegetation with the WLPZ of **SPR HYD-4**. No ground disturbance or pile burning will occur within the buffer zones. Any herbicides used, primarily to prevent the spread of the invasive Malta starthistle or tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*) (**SPR BIO-9** prevent spread of invasive plants, noxious weeds and invasive wildlife) will adhere to **SPR HAZ-5** protect non-target vegetation and special-status species from herbicides, **HAZ-6** comply with herbicide application regulations, **HYD-1** comply with water quality regulations and **HYD-5** protect non-target vegetation and special-status species from herbicides. Precautions such as cleaning tools and equipment will be incorporated into all treatments in or near the riparian zones, working near smooth-bark trees such as sycamores, to avoid introducing shot-hole borers (**SPR BIO-6,** prevent spread of plant pathogens**)** into the project area. Disturbed soils will be stabilized (**SPR GEO-3,** stabilize disturbed soil areas**)**, soil erosion will be minimized (**SPR GEO-7**), monitored for erosion (**SPR GEO-4**) and future storm water draining off the steep slopes of the project area will be captured and carefully directed with water bars constructed as part of the project (**SPR GEO-5**).

Workers implementing the fuel treatment will be trained to avoid and minimize impacts to sensitive resources and riparian areas (**SPR BIO-2**) and to avoid or lightly treat culturally significant plants in these areas (e.g. Holly-leaf cherry, *Prunus ilicifolia*) as part of **SPR CUL-6**, develop effective protective measures for tribal cultural resources.

The potential for treatment activities to result in adverse effects on sensitive habitats, as described above, was examined in the PEIR. This impact on sensitive habitats is within the scope of the PEIR analysis because the treatment activities and intensity of disturbance as a result of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the treatment area, general habitat characteristics are essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape (i.e., no resource is affected outside the treatable landscape that would not also be similarly affected within the treatable landscape); therefore, the potential impact on sensitive habitats is less than significant. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact BIO-4 - Less Than Significant

State and federal wetlands

Initial treatment and maintenance treatments could result in direct or indirect adverse effects on state-protected or federally protected wetlands. The aquatic habitat within the treatment area has been excluded during the design of the treatments. However, based on review and survey of project-specific biological resources (**SPR BIO-1**), some portions of the treatment area contain portions of intermittent, and ephemeral streams, as well as portions of seasonal wetland features (e.g., the sensitive community Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland). Under **SPR HYD-4**, WLPZs ranging from 50 to 150 feet will be established adjacent to all Class I and Class II streams within the treatment area, and Equipment Limitation Zones (ELZs) of at least 25 feet will be established around all Class III ephemeral streams within the treatment area. Under **MM BIO-4**, a qualified RPF or biologist will delineate the boundaries of the seasonal wetlands and associated riparian habitat and will establish a no-disturbance buffer of at least 25 feet with flagging or fencing. Ground disturbance will be prohibited within this buffer.

The potential for treatment activities to result in adverse effects on state-protected or federally protected wetlands was examined in the PEIR. This impact on wetlands is within the scope of the PEIR because the treatment activities and intensity of disturbance as a result of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in

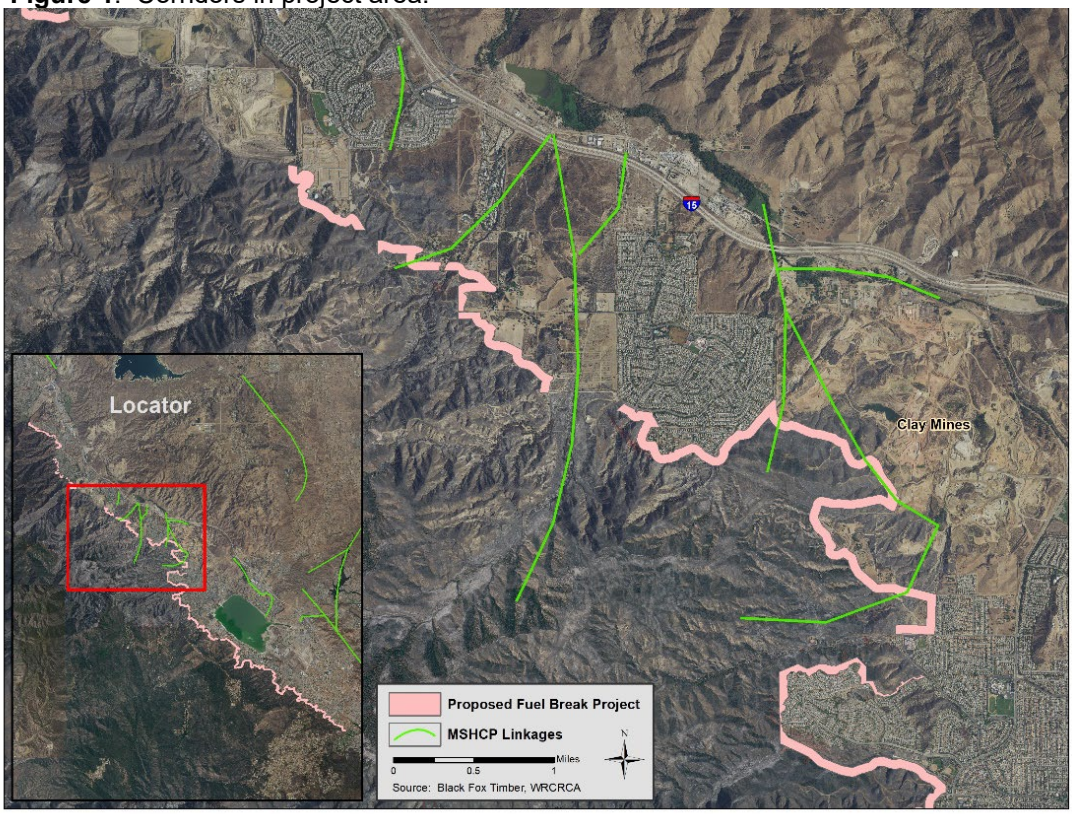
the PEIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the treatment area, general habitat characteristics are essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape (i.e., no resource is affected outside the treatable landscape that would not also be similarly affected within the treatable landscape); therefore, the potential impact on wetlands is also the same, as described above. SPRs that apply to project impacts under Impact BIO-4 are **SPRs BIO-1** review and survey project-specific biological resources, **BIO-2** require biological resource training for workers, **BIO-3** survey sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitats, **BIO-11** install wildlife-friendly fencing when using prescribed herbivory to keep grazing animals out of wetland areas, **GEO-1 s**uspend disturbance during heavy precipitation, **GEO-3** , stabilize disturbed soil areas **GEO-4** monitor erosion, **GEO-5** drain stormwater via water breaks, **GEO-7** minimize erosion, **HYD-1** comply with water quality regulations, **HYD-3** water quality protections for prescribed herbivory including providing grazing animals water in containers, and **HYD-4** identify and protect watercourse and lake protection zones. This less-than-significant determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR

Impact BIO-5 - Less Than Significant

Wildlife movement corridors and nurseries

Initial treatment and maintenance treatments could result in direct or indirect adverse effects on wildlife movement corridors and nurseries because suitable habitat is present in the treatment area. Based on review and survey of project-specific biological resources (**SPR BIO-1**), the project area contains one modeled "irreplaceable and essential corridor" in CDFW's Habitat Connectivity Planning project. This modeled corridor closely matches the corridors identified in the MSHCP (Figure 3-2, Schematic Cores and Linkages Map in the MSHCP (RC TMLA 2003)). Refer to Figure 1.

Figure 1. Corridors in project area.



Due to the nature of the proposed treatment activities, implementation would not result in a substantial change in the existing conditions that facilitate wildlife movement in the treatment area. Although Lake Elsinore is nearby, and is an important stopover in the Pacific Flyway, the project area is separated from the lake by development and is

not an important area for migratory water bird species for nesting or foraging. No rookeries were observed during the reconnaissance surveys, however as land-owner participation increases, new parcels will be surveyed as the project is implemented (**SPR BIO-1** review and survey project-specific biological resources and **MM BIO-5**). Mule deer are known in the project area but primarily use the adjacent CNF lands. No bat roosts were identified during the surveys. However, bats are plentiful in the area and may roost in adjacent large trees in the established neighborhoods. Bats may not to impacted by project activities. Arroyo toads may burrow above some of the dry stream beds; however, riparian areas will be buffered (**SPR BIO-4** design treatment to avoid loss or degradation of riparian habitat function and **HYD-4** identify and protect watercourse and lake protection zones) and thus avoided. One rattlesnake hibernaculum (snake den) was identified during the recon surveys and will be flagged for avoidance (**MM BIO-5**) – for the snakes as well as the workers who will receive training (**SPR BIO-2** require biological resource training for workers) on these kinds of resources. Insect movement is not expected to be impacted as project implementation will create new habitat for plant species that serve as nectar resources within the fuel break area and invasive plants will be controlled so that small mammals and reptiles can move through the project area (**SPR BIO-9** prevent spread of invasive plants, noxious weeds and invasive wildlife). The chaparral and coastal sage communities will not be type-converted due to project activities (**SPR BIO-5** avoid environmental effects of type conversion and maintain habitat function in chaparral and coastal sage scrub) and in areas where herbivory treatments make sense (**SPR BIO-11** install wildlife-friendly fencing when using prescribed herbivory) will apply. No long-term impacts to wildlife moving through the area are anticipated.

The potential for treatment activities to result in adverse effects on wildlife movement corridors and nurseries was examined in the PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis because the treatment activities and extent of expected disturbance as a result of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.

The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the treatment area, general habitat characteristics are essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape (i.e., no resource is affected outside the treatable landscape that would not also be similarly affected within the treatable landscape); therefore, the potential impact on wildlife movement corridors is less than significant. SPRs that apply to project impacts under Impact BIO-5 are **SPRs BIO-1, BIO-2**, **BIO-4**, **BIO-5**, **BIO-9, BIO-11** and **HYD-4**. Implementation of **MM BIO-5** that identifies and avoids important nursery and denning sites will also reduce impacts. This less-than-significant determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact BIO-6 - Less Than Significant

Common wildlife
Initial vegetation treatments and maintenance treatments could result in direct or indirect adverse effects resulting in reduction of habitat or abundance of common wildlife, including nesting birds and lizard species that lay eggs a few centimeters deep in soil under shrubs, because habitat suitable for these species is present throughout treatment areas. The potential for treatment activities, including maintenance treatments, to result in adverse effects on these resources was examined in the PEIR.

Adverse effects on nesting birds would be clearly avoided by conducting initial treatments between October 1 and January 31, outside of the nesting songbird season (February 1–August 31). Maintenance treatments, including manual and mechanical treatment activities, may be conducted during portions of the nesting bird season (e.g., February–March, August). These activities could result in direct loss of active nests or disturbance to active nests from auditory and visual stimulus (e.g., heavy equipment, chain saws, vehicles, personnel) potentially resulting in abandonment and loss of eggs or chicks. If maintenance treatments would occur during the nesting season, then **SPR BIO-12** (protect common nesting birds, including raptors) would apply for common birds as well as raptor species (i.e. red-tail hawks that are known to nest in December and January in this area), and a survey for these species would be conducted within the treatment areas by a qualified biologist prior to treatment activities. If no active bird nests are observed during focused surveys, then additional mitigation would not be required. If active nests of common birds or raptors are observed during focused surveys, disturbance to the nests would be avoided by establishing an appropriate buffer around the nests, modifying treatments to avoid disturbance to the nests, or deferring treatment until the nests are no longer active as determined by a qualified biologist. In addition,

implementation of **SPR BIO-2** includes training for workers and would include what to do if active bird nests were observed and how to look under shrubs for lizard eggs. **SPR BIO-4** (design treatment to avoid loss or degradation of riparian habitat function) would protect common wildlife in riparian areas. **SPR BIO-6** (avoidance of chaparral and coastal sage scrub type conversion) will minimize long-term treatment effects on common species. **SPR BIO-6 (**prevent spread of plant pathogens) will target common tree species and their persistence in the treatment area. **SPR BIO-9** (preventing the spread of invasive and noxious plants and invasive wildlife) will also protect common species. **SPR-11** (install wildlife-friendly fencing when using prescribed herbivory) would reduce impacts of native wildlife moving through areas where animals are being grazed as part of the project.

The potential for adverse effects on common wildlife, including nesting birds, is within the scope of the PEIR because the treatment activities and extent of expected disturbance as a result of implementing vegetation treatments, including maintenance treatments, are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. SPRs applicable to this impact are **BIO-1, BIO-2**, **BIO-4**, **BIO-5**, **BIO-6**, **BIO-9**, **BIO-11** and **BIO-12**. This impact of the proposed project is consistent with the PEIR less-than-significant determination and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the treatment area, general habitat characteristics are essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape (i.e., no resource is affected outside the treatable landscape that would not also be similarly affected within the treatable landscape); therefore, the potential impact on common wildlife, including nesting birds, is less than significant.

Impact BIO-7 – No Impact

Conflict with Local Policies

The Elsinore Front Country Fuel Break Project is within the boundaries of Riverside County with portions within the city limits of Lake Elsinore and Wildomar. Although Riverside County has a tree-removal ordinance, it does not apply to the project area (Ordinance No. 559). It applies to tree removals above 5,000 feet and the entire project area is below that elevation. Additional resource protection measures are codified within the MSHCP (RC TMLA 2003). See discussion of Impact BIO-8, below. The City of Lake Elsinore has a Significant Palm Tree Preservation ordinance (Chapter 5.116)[1]. Several palm trees were found in the reconnaissance surveys (See the Biological Attachment), however, if any are found within the city limits of Lake Elsinore, they will be avoided as palm trees will be considered a special status species for this project (within Lake Elsinore city limits). The City of Wildomar has no biological resource protection policies or ordinances currently on record[2].

The potential for treatment activities to result in conflict with local policies or ordinances was examined in the PEIR. The potential for the treatment project to conflict with local policies or ordinances is within the scope of the PEIR analysis because vegetation treatment projects implemented under the CalVTP that are subject to local policies or ordinances would be required to comply with any applicable county, city, or other local policies, ordinances, and permitting procedures related to protection of biological resources, per **SPR AD-3** Consistency with Local Plans, Policies, and Ordinances.

The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the treatment area, the existing regulatory conditions and biological resources present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, there is no significant impact from potential for conflicts with local policies or ordinances. SPRs that apply to this impact include **AD-3**, **BIO-1** review and survey project-specific biological resources, **BIO-3** survey sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitats and

[1] **City of Lake Elsinore** – Ms. Demaris Abraham of the Lake Elsinore Planning Department was contacted by email on 07/08/21. She responded on 07/08/21. The only potentially conflicting biological ordinance was a palm tree preservation ordinance. Palm trees within the City Limits of Lake Elsinore will be treated as special status plants.

[2] **City of Wildomar:** Mr. Abdu Lachgar was contacted by phone on 07/08/21. There are no local ordinances for biological resource protection in the City of Wildomar.

BIO-7 survey for special-status plants. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

Impact BIO-8 – No Impact

Local NCCP/HCPs
The Elsinore Front Country Fuel Break Project is within the boundary of the Western Riverside MSHCP (2004). It is a requirement of the CalVTP that this project must be consistent with any existing conservation plans.

All covered species in the MSHCP found in or near the project area are included in **SPR BIO-1**. The project area is within the Lake Elsinore and Temescal Valley plan areas of the MSHCP and is adjacent to CNF, a core conservation area of the MSHCP. The project area does not include any public or quasi-public lands (PQP).

For the EFCFB project under the Cal VTP EIR to be consistent with the MSHCP, and consistent with **SPR AD-3**, the following ***Project* Specific Requirements** (PSRs) will be implemented:

PSR BIO-1: For each participating landowner parcel, the RCA MSHCP Information will be consulted (RCA Information Map) and survey requirements addressed. If suitable habitat is present; protocol species surveys will be completed prior to project implementation. Note that the project area includes part of 7 MSHCP Criteria Cells that include portions of 8 parcels in the EFCFB project. Under this Project Specific Requirement, surveys for criteria area species will be identified and addressed.

PSR BIO-2: Results for surveys on all parcels will be reported to the RCA, the MSHCP administrating agency so that presence and negative survey areas can be recorded. Presence of special status species will also be reported to the CNDDB.

To conserve Riparian/Riverine and Vernal Pool habitat (**6.1.2** of Implementation Structure (RC TLMA 2003)), **SPR BIO 1, 3, 4, 7** and **10** apply. Covered species with the potential to occur in the project area are included in the analysis in addition to any other expected special status plant (Table 1) or animal species (Tables 2, 3, 4 and Crotch bumble bee). Riparian areas are specifically analyzed along with state and federally protected wetlands. See Impact Bio-3 and Bio-4 discussions, above.

To protect narrow endemic plant species (**6.1.3** of Implementation Structure (RC TLMA 2003)), all covered MSHCP plant species potentially in the project area are included in Table 1 (See BIO Impact 1 discussion, above). **PSR BIO-1** ensures that MSHCP narrow endemic plant species are identified for parcel-level surveys. Special status plant species (MM BIO-1a and 1b) will be flagged and avoided during treatments if recorded. The following SPRs also apply: **SPR BIO-1** (review and survey project-specific biological resources), **SPR BIO-2** (require biological resource training for workers), **SPR BIO-3** (survey natural communities and other sensitive habitats), **SPR BIO-4** (design treatments to avoid loss or degradation of riparian habitat), **SPR BIO-5** (avoid environmental effects of type conversion and maintain habitat function in chaparral and coastal sage scrub), **SPR BIO-6** (prevent the spread of plant pathogens), **SPR BIO-7** (***survey for special status plants***) and **SPR BIO-9** (prevent spread of invasive plants, noxious weeds and invasive wildlife).

To address the Urban/Wildlands Interface (**6.1.4** Urban/Wildlands Interface of Implementation Structure (RC TLMA 2003)):

a. Drainage Measures to protect the habitat value and biological resources within the project area from changes in water run-off and associated issues are covered by the following SPRs of the CalVTP EIR: **SPR HYD-1** (comply with water quality regulations), **SPR HYD-2** (protect existing drainage systems), **SPR HYD-4** (identify and protect watercourse and lake protection zones) **SPR HYD-5** (protect non-target vegetation and special status species from herbicides), **SPR GEO-3** (stabilize disturbed soil areas), **SPR GEO-4** (conduct erosion monitoring), **SPR GEO-5** (drain stormwater via water breaks), **SPR GEO-7** (minimize erosion) and **SPR BIO-2** (conduct biological resource training for workers).

b. Toxics - Project requirements to prevent discharge of any chemicals used in the project outside of the project boundaries included: **SPR HYD-1** (comply with water quality regulations), **SPR HYD-2** (protect existing drainage systems), **SPR BIO-2** (conduct biological resource training for workers), **SPR HAZ-5** (prepare a spill prevention and response plan), **SPR HAZ-6** (comply with herbicide

application regulations). **SPR HAZ-8** (minimize herbicide drift to public areas) and **SPR HAZ-9** (notify public of herbicide use in vicinity of public areas).

c. Lighting - Project will be implemented during daytime hours. In addition, the following standard project requirements apply: **SPR AD-6** (notify public of treatment projects 3 days prior to initiation) and **SPR NOI-1** (limit heavy equipment to daytime hours).

d. Noise – To control noise generated by project implementation, these standard project requirements apply: **SPR NOI-1** (limit heavy equipment use to daytime hours), **SPR NOI-2** (maintain equipment), **SPR NOI-3** (close engine shrouds during operation), **SPR NOI-4** (locate staging areas away from noise-sensitive land uses), **SPR NOI-5** (restrict equipment idle time), **SPR BIO-2** (conduct biological resource training for workers) and **SPR BIO-12** (protect common nesting birds, including raptors).

e. Invasives – No landscape planting will be done in this project. To protect the biological resources from further incursion by invasive species, these project specific requirements apply: **SPR BIO-1** (review and survey project-specific biological resources), **SPR BIO-2** (conduct biological resource training for workers) and **SPR BIO-9** ***(prevent spread of invasive plants, noxious weeds and invasive wildlife***).

f. Barriers – As the EFCFB project is a vegetation treatment project designed to retain permeability and movement of wildlife species (refer to Impact 5 above) and not a development project and is on private land, no barriers will be installed.

g. Grading/Land Development – The EFCFB project does not include grading or land development. See **SPR HYD-2** (avoid construction of new roads).

With these standard project requirements (SPRs) and project specific requirements (PSRs) of the project, the EFCFB is consistent with the MSHCP and no significant impact would occur.

The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape but also within the MSHCP constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the treatment area, the existing regulatory conditions and biological resources present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, no significant impact forpotential conflicts with the MSHCP would occur. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

SPRs applicable to this impact include: **BIO-1** review and survey project-specific biological resources, **BIO-2** require biological resource training for workers, **BIO-3** survey sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitats, **BIO-4** design treatment to avoid loss or degradation of riparian habitat function, **BIO-5** avoid environmental effects of type conversion and maintain habitat function in chaparral and coastal sage scrub, **BIO-6** prevent spread of plant pathogens, **BIO-7** survey for special-status plants, **BIO-9** prevent spread of invasive plants, noxious weeds and invasive wildlife, **BIO-10** survey for special-status wildlife and nursery sites, **BIO-12** protect common nesting birds, including raptors, **GEO-3** stabilize disturbed soil areas, **GEO-4** monitor erosion, **GEO-7** minimize erosion, **HAZ-5** Spill Prevention and Response Plan, **HAZ-6** comply with herbicide application regulations, **HAZ-8** minimize Herbicide Drift to Public Areas**:**, **HAZ-9** Notification of Herbicide Use in the Vicinity of Public Areas, **HYD-1** comply with water quality regulations, **HYD-2** avoid construction of new roads, **HYD-4** identify and protect watercourse and lake protection zones, **HYD-5** protect non-target vegetation and special-status species from herbicides, **NOI-1** Limit Heavy Equipment Use to Daytime Hours, **NOI-2** maintain equipment**, NOI-3** close engine shrouds when in operation**, NOI-4** Locate Staging Areas Away from Noise-Sensitive Land Uses, **NOI-5** Restrict Equipment Idle Time and **AD-6** Public Notifications for Treatment Projects . In addition to these SPRs, the following project specific requirements (PSRs) are also included: **SPR-1** For each participating landowner ***parcel***, the RCA MSHCP Information will be consulted (RCA Information Map) and survey requirements addressed. If suitable habitat is present; protocol species surveys will be completed prior to project implementation. Note that the project area includes part of 7 MSHCP Criteria Cells that include portions of 8 parcels in the EFCFB project. Under this PSR, surveys for criteria area species will be identified and addressed and **PSR BIO-2**: Results for surveys on ALL parcels will be reported to the RCA, the MSHCP administrating agency so that presence and negative survey areas can be recorded. Presence of special status species will also be reported to the CNDDB. With implementation of these SPRs and PSRs, this determination of no significant impact is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

**** Note that for the EFCFB project, under the CalVTP EIR, consistency with MSHCP does NOT apply to ANY future development projects for any parcel. *****

New Biological Resource Impacts

The proposed treatment is consistent with the treatment types and activities considered in the CalVTP PEIR. The project proponent has considered the site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment project and determined that they are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.6.1, "Environmental Setting," and Section 3.6.2, "Regulatory Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The project proponent has also determined that the inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the treatment area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions pertinent to biological resources that are present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those considered in the PEIR analysis. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impacts. Therefore, no new impact related to biological resources would occur.

5.6 GEOLOGY, SOILS, PALEONTOLOGY, AND MINERAL RESOURCES

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact GEO-1: Result in Substantial Erosion or Loss of Topsoil	LTS	Impact GEO-1, pp. 3.7-26 – 3.7-29	Yes	GEO-1 thru GEO-8, AQ-3 & AQ-4	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact GEO-2: Increase Risk of Landslide	LTS	Impact GEO-2, pp. 3.7-29 – 3.7-30	Yes	GEO-1 thru GEO-4, GEO-7 & GEO-8 HYD-3 & HYD-4	NA	LTS	No	Yes

[1]N/A: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Geology, Soils, Paleontology, and Mineral Resource Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to geology, soils, paleontology, and mineral resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

Discussion

The proposed project is located on the eastern flank of the Santa Ana Mountains, near the base of the slope. The NRCS Soils Report (Attachment E) reflects a complex of soils within the project area. Cieneba-rock outcrop complex, Friant fine sandy loam, Soboba cobbly loamy sandy, and Hanford sandy loam are the dominant soils, representing over two-thirds of the project area. The Potential Erosion Hazard rating ranges from slight to severe. Overall, approximately 40% of the project area has a severe erosion hazard rating, 22% has a moderate rating, 31% has a slight rating, and the remaining area is unrated. The erosion hazard rating is based on landscapes disturbance where 50-75% of the surface has been exposed through various treatment activities, such as vegetation removal. The Mechanical Site Preparation (Surface) ratings range from well suited to unsuitable. Approximately 45% of the area is rated as unsuitable for mechanical operations, 16% rated as well suited, 20% rated as moderately suited, 12% as poorly suited, and the remaining area is unrated. The soils report indicates that erosion is likely unless erosion control measures are applied. The fuel reduction prescription identifies 40-60% removal of vegetation balanced with the retention of healthy plants in a mosaic pattern. The prescription is adjusted based on slope steepness, soil conditions, retaining root structures, limiting mechanical operations (mastication) to suitable locations, dispersing chips or shredded material over bare soils, and installing water-break, all of which are consistent with best management practices to minimize soil erosion.

Impact GEO-1 - Less Than Significant

Treatment activities include manual and mechanical treatments, herbivory, and prescribed pile burning. Manual and mechanical treatment activities and herbivory would result in the removal of vegetation and soils disturbance. Prescribed pile burning to dispose of cut vegetation would also result in soils disturbance. The fuel reduction prescription calls for a 40-60% reduction of hazardous vegetation in a mosaic pattern. For manual and mechanical treatments, cut vegetation is chipped or masticated, and the chips or shredded material is rebroadcast back over bare soil areas with a depth of 3 inches or less. Herbivory and prescribed pile burning would be used in isolated locations to support or work with manual or mechanical treatment activities. Mechanical operations (heavy equipment) would be limited to slopes less than 50%, manual treatment would be limited to slopes less than 65%, and 65% or higher slopes are “no work zones.”

The potential for these activities to cause substantial erosion or loss of topsoil was examined in the PEIR. The project proponent would apply **SPR AQ-3, AQ-4, GEO-1 thru GEO-8** to reduce soil erosion. **AQ-3** requires a burn plan prepared by a qualified technician or certified State burn boss. **AQ-4** directs the project to implement dust

management measures. **GEO-1** directs suspending fuels treatment activities (mechanical, manual, herbivory, and herbicide application) when the National Weather Service forecasts a chance (30% or more) of precipitation within 24 hours. **GEO-2** restricts high-ground pressure vehicles from operating on saturated soil conditions. **GEO-3** instructs for stabilizing disturbed soils by applying mulch over exposed soils. **GEO-4** requires an inspection of the treatment area to determine that erosion control SPRs and mitigations were installed correctly before the first rainy season. If not, then corrections shall be made prior to the rain event. **GEO-5** guides the installation of water breaks according to the waterbreak section in the California Forest Practice Rule (FPR) - Section 914.5.6(c). If waterbreaks are ineffective, then other erosion control measures would be instated as needed to maintain topsoils. **GEO-6** limits the size of burn piles not to exceed 20 feet in length, width, or diameter or on the contour to minimize damage to soils. **GEO-7** prohibits heavy equipment (mechanical operations) from operating on steep slopes greater than 50% for erosion hazard rating of high or extreme. Herbivory practices would not be used in areas with slopes steeper than 50% slope**. GEO-8** directs for evaluating treatment areas for slopes greater than 50% for unstable areas by a RPF or licensed geologist (PG or CEG). To the greatest extent feasible, steep slopes with unstable areas would be avoided.

The potential of the proposed project to result in the substantial erosion or loss of topsoil is within the scope of the PEIR analysis as the soils conditions within the project area essentially are the same outside the treatable landscape and the treatment activities (type and use of equipment, extend of vegetation removal, and isolated application of prescribed pile burning) are consistent with the analysis in the PEIR. The inclusion of land outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent of the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact of causing substantial erosion or loss of topsoil is less than significant. The determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than identified in the PEIR.

Impact GEO-2 - Less Than Significant

Treatment activities include manual and mechanical treatments, herbivory, and prescribed pile burning. Manual and mechanical treatment activities and herbivory would result in the removal of vegetation and soils disturbance on steep slopes, but treatment activities would be limited to 65% or less. Waterbreaks would be installed before the rainy season, and monitoring would occur during rain events to evaluate the effectiveness of the waterbreaks. There are no recorded landslides within or adjacent to the proposed project (CSG, Reported Landslide California – via the interactive map viewer).

The potential for these activities to increase the risk of landslides was examined in the PEIR. The project proponent would apply **SPR GEO-1 thru GEO-4, GEO-7 and GEO-8, HYD-3, and HYD-4** to minimize the risk of landslides. The standard project requirements **GEO-1 thru GEO-4 and GEO-7 and GEO-8** are described above. **HYD-3** directs herbivory practices herded out of areas if accelerated soil erosion occurs. **HYD-4** directs to protect watercourses per the WLPZ section in the FPR – Section 916.5.

The potential of the proposed project to result in the increased risk of landslides is within the scope of the PEIR analysis as the soils conditions within the project area essentially are the same outside the treatable landscape and the treatment activities (type and use of equipment, extend of vegetation removal, and isolated application of prescribed pile burning) are consistent with the analysis in the PEIR. The inclusion of land outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent of the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact of increasing the risk of landslides is less than significant. The determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than identified in the PEIR.

New Geology, Soils, Paleontology, and Mineral Resources Impacts

The proposed project is consistent with the treatment type and activities identified in the CalVTP PEIR. The evaluation process has considered the site-specific conditions of the proposed treatment and determined they are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (see Section 3.7.1 "Environmental Setting" and Section 3.7.2 "Regulatory Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The project proponent has determined that the inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR analysis. No changed circumstances are

present, and the inclusion of areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impact not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impacts to geology, soils, or minerals resources would occur that are not covered in the PEIR.

5.7 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (GHG)

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact GHG-1: Conflict with Applicable Plan, Policy, or Regulation of an Agency Adopted for the Purpose of Reducing the Emissions of GHGs	LTS	Impact GHG-1, pp. 3.8-10 – 3.8-11	Yes	N/A	N/A	LTS	No	Yes
Impact GHG-2: Generate GHG Emissions through Treatment Activities	PS	Impact GHG-2, pp. 3.8-11 – 3.8-17	Yes	AQ-3	MM-GHG-2	SU	No	Yes

[1]N/A: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New GHG Emissions Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to GHG emissions that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

Discussion

Impact GHG-1- Less Than Significant

The proposed project involves using various types of equipment, vehicles, handheld power tools, and potentially using prescribed fire to burn piles. The use of equipment, vehicles, handheld power tools, and implementing prescribed burning would result in GHG emissions.

The potential of the treatment activities to conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulations related to reducing GHG emissions was examined in the PEIR. Since the proposed project is not subject to AB 1504 as a registered carbon offset project, SPR GHG-1 is not applicable practice.

The potential of the proposed project to result in conflicts applicable plan, policy, or regulation for reducing GHG emissions is within the scope of the PEIR analysis, as the plans, policies, and regulations relevant to GHG reduction are essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape, and proposed treatment activities in terms of GHG emissions from equipment and duration of use, are consistent with the associated activities analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent of the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact related to consistency with applicable plans, policies, and regulations regarding GHG reduction is less than significant. The determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact.

Impact GHG-2 - Significant and Unavoidable

The treatment activities require equipment, vehicles, handheld power tools and include using prescribed pile burning. These treatment activities would result in GHG emissions. Priority is placed on chipping or masticating most of the biomass and utilizing prescribed pile burning operations as the last option for biomass disposal.

The potential for treatment activities to generate GHG emissions was examined in the PEIR. The project proponent would apply **SPR AQ-3 and MM GHG-2** to reduce GHG emissions related to prescribed burning. **MM-GHG-2** directs the planning and implementing prescribed burning operations to incorporate feasible methods for reducing GHG emissions. **MM-GHG-2** works in conjunction with **AQ-3** and directs that the burn plan includes feasible GHG reductions techniques.

The potential of the proposed project to result in generating GHG from implementing the treatment activities is within the scope of the PEIR analysis, as GHG emissions are essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape, and proposed treatment activities in terms of GHG emissions from equipment and duration of use, are consistent with the associated activities analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent of the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact related to GHG emissions is significant and unavoidable. The determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than identified in the PEIR.

New Impacts Related to GHG Emissions

The proposed project is consistent with the treatment type and activities identified in the CalVTP PEIR. The evaluation process has considered the site-specific conditions of the proposed treatment and determined they are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (see Section 3.8.1 "Environmental Setting" and Section 3.8.2 "Regulatory Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The project proponent has determined that the inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR analysis. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impact not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impacts from GHG emissions would occur that are not covered in the PEIR.

5.8 ENERGY RESOURCES

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact ENG-1: Result in Wasteful, Inefficient, or Unnecessary Consumption of Energy	LTS	Impact ENG-1, pp. 3.9-7 – 3.9-8	Yes	N/A	N/A	LTS	No	Yes

[1]N/A: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Energy Resource Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to energy resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

Discussion

Impact ENG-1 - Less Than Significant

The treatment activities require the use of various types of vehicles and mechanical equipment. Vehicles and equipment use fossil fuels which results in the consumption of energy resources. The potential for treatment activities to result in wasteful use of fossil fuels was examined in the PEIR. There are no SPRS or MM practices applicable to this impact. The potential of the proposed project to result in wasteful use of fossil fuel from implementing the treatment activities is within the scope of the PEIR analysis, as the consumption of energy resources are essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape, and the proposed treatment activities, in terms of use of energy for equipment and duration of use, are consistent with the associated activities analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent of the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact related to GHG emissions is less than significant. The determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than identified in the PEIR.

New Energy Resource Impacts

The proposed project is consistent with the treatment type and activities identified in the CalVTP PEIR. The evaluation process has considered the site-specific conditions of the proposed treatment and determined they are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (see Section 3.9.1 "Environmental Setting" and Section 3.9.2 "Regulatory Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The project proponent has determined that the inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impacts of the proposed treatment project are less than significant and consistent with those covered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impact not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impacts on energy resources would occur that are not covered in the PEIR.

5.9 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact HAZ-1: Create a Significant Health Hazard from the Use of Hazardous Materials	LTS	Impact HAZ-1, pp. 3.10-14 – 3.10-15	Yes	HAZ-1	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact HAZ-2: Create a Significant Health Hazard from the Use of Herbicides	LTS	Impact HAZ-2, pp. 3.10-15 – 3.10-18	Yes	HAZ-5 thru HAZ-9	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact HAZ-3: Expose the Public or Environment to Significant Hazards from Disturbance to Known Hazardous Material Sites	PS	Impact HAZ-3, pp. 3.10-18 – 3.10-19	Yes	NA	NA	LTS	No	Yes

[1]N/A: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Hazardous Materials, Public Health and Safety Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts related to hazardous materials, public health and safety that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

Discussion

Impact HAZ-1 - Less Than Significant

The proposed project includes manual and mechanical treatment activities and prescribed pile burning. These activities would require the transportation, use, and storage of petroleum products (fuels, oils, and lubricants). These products are known hazardous materials that can cause significant health hazards.

The potential for the treatment activities that involve hazardous materials that can cause significant health hazards was examined in the PEIR. The project proponent would apply **SPR-HAZ 1** to minimize leaks and the risk of resultant contaminants from entering the environment. **HAZ-1** requires maintenance of all diesel- and gasoline-powered equipment to the manufacture's specification.

The potential impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis, as the area within the project boundary, the potential exposure is essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape. Further, the types of treatment, including equipment and the use of hazardous materials, are consistent with the analysis identified in the PEIR. The inclusion of land outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent of the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact of creating a significant health hazard from the use of hazardous material is less than significant. The determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than identified in the PEIR.

Impact HAZ-2 - Less Than Significant

The proposed project includes the use of herbicides. This activity would require the transportation, use, and storage of various herbicides. The use of herbicides targets invasive or non-native vegetation. Herbicides are known types of products that are known to cause significant health hazards.

The potential for this treatment activity to cause a significant health hazard was examined in the PEIR. The project proponent would apply **SPR-HAZ 5 through SPR HAZ-9** to minimize human exposure leaks and potential health risks. **HAZ-5** requires that a spill prevention and response plan would be prepared before beginning herbicide treatments activities. **HAZ-6** directs the project proponent to coordinate with the Agricultural Commissioner regarding required licenses and permits before implementing herbicide treatment activities. **HAZ-7** instructs that all herbicides and adjuvant containers would be triple rinsed with clean water at an approved site and disposed of rinsate in a batching tank (3 CCR Section 6684). **HAZ-8** indicates that herbicide treatment activities shall minimize drift by applying herbicide application parameters. **HAZ-9** requires notification within or adjacent to public and residential areas within 500 feet. Signs shall be posted at a specified location that shows the pertinent herbicide information prior to the start of the treatment, and notification shall remain posted at least 72 hours after ending the treatment application.

The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis, as the area within the project boundary, the potential exposure is essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape. Further, the types of treatment, including equipment and the use of hazardous materials, are consistent with the analysis identified in the PEIR. The inclusion of land outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent of the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact of creating a significant health hazard from the use of herbicides is less than significant. The determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than identified in the PEIR.

Impact HAZ-3 - Less Than Significant

The proposed project includes manual and mechanical treatments, prescribed pile burning. These activities would generate soil disturbance, which could expose workers or the environment to hazardous materials. Treatment would occur primarily on private property with a few small parcels owned by local flood control or water district properties, where the public does not have access to treatment areas.

The potential for treatment activities to expose workers or the environment to significant hazards from the disturbance of known hazardous materials within the project area was examined in the PEIR. There are no applicable SPRs for this impact**. MM HAZ-3** applies and directs the review of the Hazardous Waste and Substance Site List (Cortese) (www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/). Consistent with **MM HAZ-3**, the review of the Cortese List reflects no known hazardous material sites within the proposed project area and the closest known site is over 5 miles north of the project in the City of Corona.

The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis, as the area within the project boundary, the potential exposure is essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape. Further, the types of treatment, including equipment and the use of hazardous materials, are consistent with the analysis identified in the PEIR. The inclusion of land outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent of the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact of exposing the public or environment to significant hazards from disturbance to known hazardous material sites is less than significant. While the PEIR identifies the impact as potentially significant, the results of the site-specific analysis indicate that the impact is less than significant. Therefore, the proposed project is consistent with and within the scope of the PEIR. The impact is less than significant. Therefore, the determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than identified in the PEIR.

New Hazardous Materials, Public Health and Safety Impacts

The proposed project is consistent with the treatment type and activities identified in the CalVTP PEIR. The evaluation process has considered the site-specific conditions of the proposed treatment and determined they are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (see Section 3.10.1 "Environmental Setting" and Section 3.10.2 "Regulatory Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The project proponent has determined that the inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the areas outside the treatable

landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR analysis. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impact not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impacts related to hazardous materials, public health, and safety would occur that are not covered in the PEIR.

5.10 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
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	LTS	Impact HYD-1, pp. 3.11-25 – 3.11-27	Yes	AQ-3, GEO-4, GEO-6, HYD-4	NA	LTS	No	Yes
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	LTS	Impact HYD-2, pp. 3.11-27 – 3.11-29	Yes	AQ-3, BIO-1, GEO-4, GEO-6, HAZ-1, HYD-2, HYD-4	NA	LTS	No	Yes
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	LTS	Impact HYD-3, p. 3.11-29	Yes	BIO-1, GEO-1, GEO-4, GEO-7, GEO-8, HAZ-1, HYD-3, HYD-4	NA	LTS	No	Yes
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	LTS	Impact HYD-4, pp. 3.11-30 – 3.11-31	Yes	BIO-4, GEO-1, HAZ-5, HAZ-6 HYD-2, HYD-4	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact HYD-5: Substantially Alter the Existing Drainage Pattern of a Treatment Site or Area	LTS	Impact HYD-5, p. 3.11-31	Yes	GEO-1, GEO-2, GEO-5, HYD-2, HYD-4, HYD-6	NA	LTS	No	Yes

[1]N/A: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Hydrology and Water Quality Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to hydrology and water quality that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

Discussion

The climate in southern California is characterized as a Mediterranean climate, with warm to hot and dry summers and cool, wet winters. Rainfall may occur from late October to late April, although the rainfall events are variable, and precipitation occurs in relatively few events. Occasionally, subtropical moisture occurs during the summer

months that may produce thunderstorms at higher elevations and cause flash floods at lower elevations. Mean annual rainfall is around 18 inches, but drought conditions have prevailed over the last few years.

The proposed project is located within the South Coast hydrological region. Twenty-eight (28) blue-lined streams and over a hundred ravines bisect the project. Most streams and ravines are dry and flow stormwater during rain events. Also, the proposed project is located about ½ mile west of Lake Elsinore. Lake Elsinore is an impaired water body (Clean Water Act - Section 303(d), and it is the only impaired water body within proximity of the project. Between the project area and the lake is a developed community area with paved roads and drainage structures.

According to the California Wetland GIS data, the fuel break spans across or adjacent to 28 streams (classified as Freshwater Ponds or Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland). The fuel break also spans across or adjacent to 135 dry ravines. The PEIR utilizes stream protection measures according to California Forest Practice Rules regarding Watercourse and Lake Protection Zone (WLPZ) regulations. The classification for streams within the proposed project area fit into Class II, III, or IV ratings, while dry ravines fit into Class IV or swales ratings.

Administratively, the proposed project is in the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (SARWQCB) service area, the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority planning area, and the Western Municipal Water District. Riverside County Flood Control maintains flood control drainage structures within the project area. SARWQCB does not offer or require Waste Discharge Requirements or waivers for vegetation management projects within their jurisdiction.

Impact HYD-1 - Less Than Significant

The proposed project includes prescribed pile burning. This treatment activity is the last option for the disposal of cut vegetation in isolated areas where chipping or masticating is not feasible. In general, isolated areas would be located midslope and away from water resources, such as watercourses, lakes, ponds, and wetlands. During rain events, ash and debris from pile burning could be carried in surface runoff into drainages and streams.

The potential for prescribed pile burning to cause runoff and violate water quality standards, regulations, or conflict with plans was examined in the PEIR. The project proponent would apply **SPR AQ-3, GEO-4, GEO-6, and HYD-4. AQ-3** requires a burn plan prepared by a qualified technician or certified State burn boss. **GEO-4** requires an inspection of the treatment area to determine that erosion control SPRs and mitigations were installed correctly before the first rainy season. **GEO-6** limits the size of burn piles not to exceed 20 feet in length, width, or diameter or on the contour to minimize damage to soils. **HYD-4** directs protecting water resources using the WLPZ on either side of the resources are defined in 12 CCR Section 916.5 of the FPR. WLPZs are classified based on the uses of the stream and the presence of aquatic life. Protection measures for WLPZ Class I-II would range from 50 feet to 150 feet, and WPLZ- Class IV would range from 25 feet to 50 feet. **HYD-3** outlines water quality protection measures related to prescribed herbivory.

The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis, as the area within the project boundary, the potential exposure is essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape. Further, the type of treatment, including equipment to support prescribed pile burning, is consistent with the analysis identified in the PEIR. The inclusion of land outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent of the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact of violating water quality standards, regulations, or conflict with plans from prescribed pile burning is less than significant. The determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than identified in the PEIR.

Impact HYD-2 - Less Than Significant

The proposed project would include manual and mechanical treatments. The fuel reduction prescription removes 40-60% of the vegetation and retains healthy vegetation in a mosaic pattern. Cut vegetation may be chipped or masticated material and dispersed over bare soils to a depth of 3 inches or less to protect soils.

The potential for this treatment to violate water quality standards, regulations, or conflict with plans was examined in the PEIR. The project proponent would apply **SPR AQ-3, BIO-1, GEO-4, GEO-6, HAZ-1, HYD-2, and HYD-4**. Therefore, the proposed project is consistent with and within the scope of the PEIR. **AQ-3** requires, for prescribed pile burning, a burn plan prepared by a qualified technician or certified State burn boss. **BIO-1** requires a qualified RPF or biologist to conduct a data review and a reconnaissance level survey prior to treatment. **GEO-4** requires an

inspection of the treatment area to determine that erosion control SPRs and mitigations were installed correctly before the first rainy season. If not, then corrections shall be made prior to the rain event. **GEO-6** limits the size of burn piles not to exceed 20 feet in length, width, or diameter or on the contour to minimize damage to soils. **HAZ-1** requires maintenance of all diesel- and gasoline-powered equipment to the manufacture's specification. **HYD-2** avoids construction or reconstruction of roads. **HYD-4** directs protecting water resources using the WLPZ on either side of the resources are defined in 12 CCR Section 916.5 of the FPR. WLPZs are classified based on the uses of the stream and the presence of aquatic life. Protection measures for WLPZ Class I-II would range from 50 feet to 150 feet, and WPLZ- Class IV would range from 25 feet to 50 feet.

The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis, as the area within the project boundary, the potential exposure is essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape. Further, the types of treatment, including equipment, work locations, and the duration of activities, is consistent with the analysis identified in the PEIR. The inclusion of land outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent of the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact of violating water quality standards, regulations, or conflict with plans from manual or mechanical treatment activities is less than significant. The determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than identified in the PEIR.

Impact HYD-3 - Less Than Significant

The proposed project includes herbivory. This treatment activity utilizes animals to graze on vegetation to treat vegetation. Grazing animals, allowed to move freely, tend to move towards water sources and nutrient-rich vegetation near water sources. Grazing could result in overconsumption or denuding vegetation or soil compaction or erosion, leading to soil and water quality impacts. The accumulation of manure and urine in one area could lead to the runoff of nutrients and pathogens into water sources. Active herding, fencing, providing alternative water sources, and monitoring are common best management strategies to manage grazing animals.

The potential for this treatment to violate water quality standards, regulations, or conflict with plans was examined in the PEIR. The project proponent would apply **SPR BIO-1, GEO-1, GEO-4, GEO-7, GEO-8, HAZ-1, HYD-3, and HYD-4**. Therefore, the proposed project is consistent with and within the scope of the PEIR. **BIO-1** requires a qualified RPF or biologist to conduct a data review and a reconnaissance level survey prior to treatment. **GEO-1** directs suspending fuels treatment activities (mechanical, manual, herbivory, and herbicide application) when the National Weather Service generates a forecast for a chance (30% or more) of precipitation within 24 hours. **GEO-4** requires an inspection of the treatment area to determine that erosion control SPRs and mitigations were installed correctly before the first rainy season. If not, then corrections shall be made prior to the rain event. **GEO-7** prohibits heavy equipment (mechanical operations) from operating on steep slopes greater than 50% for erosion hazard rating of high or extreme. Herbivory practices would not be used in areas with slopes steeper than 50% slope. **GEO-8** directs for evaluating treatment areas for slopes greater than 50% for unstable areas by a RPF or licensed geologist (PG or CEG). To the greatest extent feasible, steep slopes with unstable areas would be avoided. **HAZ-1** requires maintenance of all diesel- and gasoline-powered equipment to the manufacture's specification. **HYD-4** directs protecting water resources using the WLPZ on either side of the resources are defined in 12 CCR Section 916.5 of the FPR. WLPZs are classified based on the uses of the stream and the presence of aquatic life. Protection measures for WLPZ Class I-II would range from 50 feet to 150 feet, and WPLZ- Class IV would range from 25 feet to 50 feet.

The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis, as the area within the boundary of the project area, the potential exposure is essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape. Further, the herbivory treatment, including types of grazing animals, grazing sites, and the duration of activities, is consistent with the analysis identified in the PEIR. The inclusion of land outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent of the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact of violating water quality standards, regulations, or conflict with plans from herbivory activities is less than significant. The determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than identified in the PEIR.

Impact HYD-4 - Less Than Significant

The proposed project includes herbicides. This treatment activity would apply in limited locations to reduce or manage invasive or non-native species. The application of herbicides could impact water sources through direct contact, runoff, drift, leaching, misapplication, or spills.

The potential for this treatment to violate water quality standards, regulations, or conflict with plans was examined in the PEIR. The project proponent would apply **SPR BIO-4, GEO-1, HAZ-5, HAZ-6, and HYD-4. BIO-4** directs that the design of the treatment avoids loss or degradation of riparian habitat function. It further indicates that only hand application of herbicides, approved for aquatic environments, would be allowed and only during low flow periods or when seasonal streams are dry. **GEO-1** directs suspending fuels treatment activities (mechanical, manual, herbivory, and herbicide application) when the National Weather Service generates a forecast for a chance (30% or more) of precipitation within 24 hours. **HAZ-5** requires that a spill prevention and response plan would be prepared before beginning herbicide treatments activities. **HAZ-6** directs the project proponent to coordinate with the Agricultural Commissioner regarding required licenses and permits before implementing herbicide treatment activities. **HYD-4** directs protecting water resources using the WLPZ on either side of the resources are defined in 12 CCR Section 916.5 of the FPR. WLPZs are classified based on the uses of the stream and the presence of aquatic life. Protection measures for WLPZ Class I-II would range from 50 feet to 150 feet, and WPLZ- Class IV would range from 25 feet to 50 feet.

The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis, as the area within the project, the potential exposure is essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape. Further, the herbicide application, including types of grazing animals, grazing sites, and the duration of activities, is consistent with the analysis identified in the PEIR. The inclusion of land outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent of the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact of violating water quality standards, regulations, or conflict with plans from the ground-based application of herbicides is less than significant. The determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than identified in the PEIR.

Impact HYD-5 - Less Than Significant

The proposed project involves manual, mechanical, herbivory treatment activities. These treatment activities could alter the existing drainage pattern within the treatment area. The fuel reduction prescription, retention of healthy plants, mulching bare soils with chips or shredded material, and waterbreaks are activities consistent with best management practices to minimize the substantial altering of existing drainage patterns.

The potential for this treatment to violate water quality standards, regulations, or conflict with plans was examined in the PEIR. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR, as the area within the boundary of the project area, the potential exposure is essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape. Further, the treatment activities, including types of equipment and duration of activities, are consistent with the analysis identified in the PEIR. The project proponent would apply **SPR GEO-1, GEO-2, GEO-5, HYD-2, HYD-4 and HYD-6.** Therefore, the proposed project is consistent with and within the scope of the PEIR analysis. **GEO-1, GEO-2, HYD-2 and HYD-4** are described above. **GEO-5** guides the installation of water breaks according to the waterbreak section in the California Forest Practice Rule (FPR) - Section 914.5.6(c). If waterbreaks are ineffective, then other erosion control measures would be instated as needed to maintain topsoils. **HYD-6** directs protecting existing stormwater drainage systems would be marked before initiating treatment operations to avoid disturbance.

The impact is within the scope of the PEIRanalysis, as the area within the boundary of the project area, the potential exposure is essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape. Further, the treatment activities, including types of equipment and duration of activities, are consistent with the analysis identified in the PEIR.

The inclusion of land outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent of the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact of substantially altering the existing drainage pattern within the treatment area is less than significant. The determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than identified in the PEIR.

New Hydrology and Water Quality Impacts

The proposed project is consistent with the treatment type and activities identified in the CalVTP PEIR. The evaluation process has considered the site-specific conditions of the proposed treatment and determined they are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (see Section 3.11.1 "Environmental Setting" and Section 3.11.2 "Regulatory Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The project proponent has determined that the inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of

the project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR analysis. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impact not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impacts related to hydrology and water quality would occur that are not covered in the PEIR.

5.11 LAND USE AND PLANNING, POPULATION AND HOUSING

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact LU-1: Cause a Significant Environmental Impact Due to a Conflict with a Land Use Plan, Policy, or Regulation	LTS	Impact LU-1, pp. 3.12-13 – 3.12-14	Yes	AD-3	N/A	LTS	No	Yes
Impact LU-2: Induce Substantial Unplanned Population Growth	LTS	Impact LU-2, pp. 3.12-14 – 3.12-15	Yes	NA	N/A	LTS	No	Yes

[1]N/A: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Land Use and Planning, Population and Housing Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to land use and planning, population and housing that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

Discussion

The proposed project mainly would occur on private property, and county flood control and water district properties. Most of the proposed project would occur within the SRA, which is within CAL FIRE jurisdiction for wildland protection. The southern portion of the proposed project would occur within LRA for the City of Wildomar and the City of Lake Elsinore. RVC provides fire protection services for rural areas of Riverside County and provides contract fire protection services for these two cities.

The following plans, policies and ordinances that would be relevant to the proposed project. The proposed project would not result in any inconsistency or incompatibility with the applicable land use policies.

1. Riverside County General Plan Safety Element:

- Fire Hazard: The proposed project site is primarily situated in the County of Riverside, with portions of the project occurring with the City of Wildomar, the City of Lake Elsinore. Highly flammable vegetation exists across jurisdictional boundaries on hillside terrain and is within the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. As such, the area has substantial fire risk.

  S 5.2 -- Encourage continued operation of programs for fuel breaks, brush management, controlled burning, revegetation and fire roads.

  S 5.3 -- Monitor fire-prevention measures (such as fuel reduction) through a site specific fire-prevention plan to reduce long-term fire risks in the Very High Fire Hazard SeverityZones.

  S 5.9 -- Reduce fire threat and strengthen fire-fighting capability so that the County could Successfully respond to multiple fires. (AI 88).

- Elsinore Lake Area Plan:

  ELAP 19.1 -- Protect life and property from wildfire hazards through adherence to the Fire Hazards section of the General Plan Safety Element.

- Temescal Canyon Area Plan:

TCAP 21.1 -- Protect life and property from wildfire hazards through adherence to the Fire Hazards section of the General Plan Safety Element.

2. Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan

   - Section 6.4 Fuels Management
     - The proposed project is situated directly adjacent to WUI. Conserved lands are excluded from the proposed project.

3. Riverside County: Climate Action Plan

   - Section 4.7 R2 Solid Waste Measure (page 4-15) -- GHG emissions from unincorporated area of Riverside County's solid waste generation are the third emission source of the total community emissions in 2017 (LSA 2018).
     - The proposed project would not dispose of greenwaste through the county solid waste services (landfills). Most of the greenwaste (95%) would remain on-site as chipped or masticated material.

   - R2-S1: Reduce Waste to Landfills -- According to 2014 Statewide Waste Characterization data (CalRecycle 2015), much of the waste disposed in landfills is readily recyclable. Increasing the recovery of recyclable materials will directly reduce GHG emissions
     - The proposed project potentially would allow off-site removal of greenwaste, which would be limited to 5% or less of the treated vegetation. Disposal of greenwaste is restricted to approved Green Woody Waste Recyclers.

4. Riverside County Ordinance 787

   - 104.1.1 Authority of the Fire Chief and Fire Department.

     1. The Fire Chief is authorized and directed to enforce all applicable State fire laws and provisions of this ordinance and to perform such duties as directed by the Riverside County Board of Supervisors.

     2. The Fire Chief is authorized to administer, interpret and enforce this ordinance. Under the Fire Chief's direction, the Riverside County Fire Department is authorized to enforce ordinances of Riverside County pertaining to the following:

        2.1. The prevention of fires.

        2.6. The maintenance of fire protection and the elimination of fire hazards on land, in buildings, structures and other property, including those under construction.

Impact LU-1 - Less Than Significant

The treatment activities would involve manual and mechanical treatment, herbivory, herbicide, and prescribed pile burning. The treatment area would occur mainly on private property and on county flood control and water district parcels. As the lead local agency, the project proponent must comply with local plans, policies and regulations.

The potential for the proposed project to result in significant environmental impacts due to a conflict with a land use plan, policy, or regulations was examined in the PEIR. The project proponent would apply **SPR AD-3** to ensure that the proposed project does not conflict with local land use plans, policies and regulations.

The potential of the proposed project to result in land use conflicts that would cause significant environmental impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis as the land use conditions within the project area essentially are the same

outside the treatable landscape and the treatment type and the treatment activities are consistent with the analysis in the PEIR. The inclusion of land outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent of the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact related to causing a significant environmental impact due to conflicts with a land use plan, policy or regulation is less than significant. The determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than identified in the PEIR.

Impact LU-2 - Less Than Significant

The proposed project involves manual and mechanical treatments. During the initial and peak operational period, mechanical treatment would involve 2-5 workers per day, and manual treatment would involve 15-50 workers per day. The number of workers is slightly higher than the number of workers identified in the PEIR; however, manual treatment workers would be managed into smaller units (handcrews) and assigned to different sections of the project area. Typically, a handcrew is an organized group of 12-20 workers with a crew leader. For any given portion of the proposed project, the operational work period would range from 1-10 days during the initial treatment phase and 1-3 days during the maintenance phase. After completing the work in one area, the crews would move to the next treatment section. The proposed project would generate the highest demand for temporary workers during the initial treatment phase and lesser demand for temporary workers during the maintenance phase of the project. Potentially, the workforce would be a mixture of temporary local workers and non-local workers. This amount of workers would not induce significant population growth.

The potential for the proposed project to cause substantial population growth and thereby increase the demand for housing was examined in the PEIR. There are no SPRs or MMs for this impact. The potential for the proposed project to result in a substantial population and increase in the demand for housing is within the scope of the PEIR analysis as the population, and housing demands conditions, essentially are the same within and outside the CAL VTP treatable landscape. Further, the number of workers managed as handcrew units is consistent with the PEIR. The inclusion of land outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent of the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact related to inducing substantial unplanned population growth is also less than significant. The determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than identified in the PEIR.

New Land Use and Planning, Population and Housing Impacts

The proposed project is consistent with the treatment type and activities identified in the CalVTP PEIR. The evaluation process has considered the site-specific conditions of the proposed treatment and determined they are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (see Section 3.12.1 "Environmental Setting" and Section 3.12.2 "Regulatory Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The project proponent has determined that the inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impact not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impacts to land use and planning, population, and housing would occur that are not covered in the PEIR.

5.12 NOISE

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact NOI-1: Result in a Substantial Short-Term Increase in Exterior Ambient Noise Levels During Treatment Implementation	LTS	Impact NOI-1, pp. 3.13-9 – 3.13-12; Appendix NOI-1	Yes	AD-3, NOI-1 thru NOI-6	N/A	LTS	No	Yes
Impact NOI-2: Result in a Substantial Short-Term Increase in Truck-Generated SENL's During Treatment Activities	LTS	Impact NOI-2, p. 3.13-12	Yes	NOI-1	N/A	LTS	No	Yes

[1]N/A: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Noise Impacts: Would the treatment result in other noise-related impacts that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

Discussion

Although the County is exempt, the proposed project would voluntarily comply with Riverside County's Noise Ordinance (Ord. 847). Treatment activities would occur Monday – Saturday between 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. When and where feasible, start times could be adjusted to start at 7:00 am.

Impact NOI-1 - Less Than Significant

The treatment activities would include equipment, vehicles, and handheld power tools. These activities generate noise. Portions of the treatment area are adjacent to developed areas that include residential areas, worship facilities, equestrian areas, and schools. Consistent with the grant funding source, project signs would be posted to inform the public about the project.

The potential short-term increase in ambient noise was examined in the PEIR. The project proponent would apply **SPR AD-3, SPR NOI 1 through NOI 6** to reduce noise exposure generated by the vegetation treatment activities. Consistent with **AD-3 and NOI-1**, Riverside County's Noise Ordinance (Ord. 847) limits construction noise. Treatment activities would occur Monday – Saturday between 7:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Duration of the noise may range from 1 to 10 days for any given area within the treatment area. Due to mandatory work breaks and lunch breaks, a break in the noise would occur throughout the workday. **NOI-2** specifically addresses that all equipment, vehicles, and power tools, are expected to be used and maintained according to manufacturers' specifications. **NOI-3** requires engine shrouds to be closed during operations. **NOI-4** indicates that staging areas, where feasible, shall be located away from noise-sensitive areas. **NOI-5** limits the idle time for motorized equipment to 5 minutes or shut down when not in use. **NOI-6** requires notifying nearby noise-sensitive receptors before beginning operations. Tese conditions are within the scope of the PEIR analysis and implementation of the SPRs would result in a less-than-significant impact.

The impact generated from the short-term increase in ambient noise is within the scope of the PEIR analysis, as the noise exposure potential is essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape, and the number and type of equipment proposed, and the duration of the equipment used, are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent of the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact related to noise impacts is less than significant. The

determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than identified in the PEIR.

Impact NOI-2 - Less Than Significant

Treatment activities involve mechanical treatment. Large trucks used to haul heavy equipment, crews, and livestock to and from treatment sites may pass through residential receptors, increasing the single event noise (SENL). Travel to and from the worksite would most likely occur early mornings and after the typical workday. Heavy equipment used to treat vegetation would operate throughout the day.

The potential short-term increase in large trucks generating SENL was examined in the PEIR. The project proponent would apply **SPR NOI-**1 to reduce SENL generated by large hauling trucks. **NOI-1** requires notifying noise-sensitive receptors with 1,500 feet of the project area before beginning treatment activities. The notification would list the dates and times of the treatment activities, the name of the representative, and a contact telephone number.

The impact generated from the short-term increase in SENL is within the scope of the PEIR, as the noise exposure potential is essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape, and the number and type of equipment proposed, and the duration of the equipment used, are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent of the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact related to large trucks generating SENL impacts is also the same as described above. The determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than identified in the PEIR.

New Noise Impacts

The proposed project is consistent with the treatment type and activities identified in the CalVTP PEIR. The evaluation process has considered the site-specific conditions of the proposed treatment and determined they are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (see Section 3.13.1 "Environmental Setting" and Section 3.13.2 "Regulatory Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The project proponent has determined that the inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR analysis. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impact not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impacts to noise would occur that are not covered in the PEIR.

5.13 RECREATION

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact REC-1: Directly or Indirectly Disrupt Recreational Activities within Designated Recreation Areas	LTS	Impact REC-1 pp. 3.14-6 – 3.14-7	Yes	AD-3 REC-1	NA	LTS	No	Yes

[1]N/A: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Recreation Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to recreation that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

Discussion

Impact REC-1 - Less Than Significant

The treatment area occurs primarily on private property and on flood control and local water district properties. There are no public designated trails within the project boundary; however, a few known recreational trails and facilities are adjacent to or within the vicinity of the treatment area. The proposed project would temporarily restrict access to known recreational trails, approximately 1 day to 1 week. The proposed project would not restrict access to known facilities adjacent to the project are located sufficiently outside the treatment area.

The potential for treatment activities to disrupt recreational activities was examined in the PEIR. The project proponent would apply **SPR AD-3** and **REC-1**. **AD-3** directs the project proponent to design and implement the project consistent with local plans and ordinances. **REC-1** requires public notification at least 2-weeks before closing trails or recreational areas.

The impact generated from disrupted recreational activities is within the scope of the PEIR analysis, as the recreational resources and activities are essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape, and the treatment activities and intensity are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent of the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact related to recreation is less than significant. The determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than identified in the PEIR.

New Recreation Impacts

The proposed project is consistent with the treatment type and activities identified in the CalVTP PEIR. The evaluation process has considered the site-specific conditions of the proposed treatment and determined they are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (see Section 3.14.1 "Environmental Setting" and Section 3.14.2 "Regulatory Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The project proponent has determined that the inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR analysis. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impact not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impacts to recreation would occur that are not covered in the PEIR.

5.14 TRANSPORTATION

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
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	LTS	Impact TRAN-1 pp. 3.15-9 – 3.15-10	Yes	AD-3, TRANS-1	N/A	LTS	No	Yes
Impact TRAN-2: Substantially Increase Hazards due to a Design Feature or Incompatible Uses	LTS	Impact TRAN-2 pp. 3.15-10 – 3.15-11	Yes	AD-3, HYD-2, TRAN-1	N/A	LTS	No	Yes
Impact TRAN-3: Result in a Net Increase in VMT for the Proposed CalVTP	PS	Impact TRAN-3 pp. 3.15-11 – 3.15-13	Yes	N/A	None	LTS	No	Yes

[1]N/A: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Transportation Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to transportation that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

Discussion

Impact TRAN-1 - Less Than Significant

The proposed project would temporarily increase vehicular traffic on public and private roads. Grand Avenue would serve as the primary access road. The vast majority of the treatment area would occur on private property. Limited portions of the treatment area would bisect or be located adjacent to a public or private road. The proposed project would expect 4-25 vehicles to transport people and equipment to the treatment area during the implementation phase. Vehicles and equipment would be parked at or directly next to the proposed project area during workday operations. Overnight, vehicles and equipment would be parked at designated staging areas.

The potential for a temporary increase in vehicular traffic to conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing roadway facilities or prolonged road closures was examined in the PEIR. The project proponent would apply **SPRs AD-3 and TRAN-1** to reduce potential traffic impacts. **AD-3** directs the project proponent to design and implement the project consistent with local plans and ordinances. **TRANS-1** guides the project proponent to coordinate with the transportation department to determine whether a Traffic Management Plan is needed.

The potential for the proposed project to result in temporary traffic impacts by conflicting with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy regarding roadway facilities is within the scope of the PEIR analysis, as the treatment duration and the limited number of vehicles associated with the proposed project are consistent with the analysis identified in the PEIR. The inclusion of land outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent of the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact related to temporary traffic operation impacts is less than significant. The determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than identified in the PEIR.

Impact TRAN-2 - Less Than Significant

The proposed project does not construct new roads or modify existing roads. The proposed project includes prescribed pile burning. This treatment activity would produce smoke that could affect visibility near roadways and generate a transportation hazard. The potential for smoke to affect visibility along roadways was examined in the PEIR.

The impact from this treatment activity is within the scope of the PEIR, as the analysis to implement prescribed pile burning is consistent with the PEIR. The project proponent would apply **SPRs AD-3**, **HYD-2**, and **TRAN-1** to reduce the potential of a smoke hazard**. AD-3** directs the project proponent to design and implement the project consistent with local plans and ordinances. **HYD-2** avoids construction or reconstruction of roads. **TRANS-1** guides the project proponent to coordinate with the transportation department to determine a TMP is needed.

The inclusion of land outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent of the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact of increased hazards due to design features or incompatible uses is less than significant. The determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than identified in the PEIR.

Impact TRAN-3 - Less Than Significant

The proposed project would require various vehicles and trucks daily to transport people and equipment to the treatment area during the implementation phase. Manual treatment activities would require 2-4 crew carriers, 2-4 pickup trucks with trailers or chippers, a water tender, a dump truck or a chip van. Mechanical treatment activities would need 1-2 tractor-trailers hauling masticators and 2-3 pickup trucks with support trailers. Herbicide treatment would require 1 pickup truck hauling equipment in the bed of the truck. Herbivory practices require 1-2 trucks hauling grazing animals and 1-2 pickup trucks with trailers. Prescribed pile burning would require a fire engine, a fire crew, a water tender and 1-2 support pickup trucks. Vehicles and trucks would travel from various starting points or home base facilities with the vicinity of the proposed project.

The potential for the proposed project to temporarily increase vehicle miles traveled (VMT) above the baseline was examined in the PEIR. According to the analysis in the PEIR and the Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts published by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR2018), transportation impacts are evaluated based on the number of trips per day. Since the CalVTP PEIR covers the statewide program, the net VMT is assumed to be greater than 110 trips per day; therefore, the transportation impact was determined as significant and unavoidable for the statewide program. However, the discussion in the Impact TRAN-3 section indicates that an individual vegetation treatment project, evaluated as a later activity, likely would generate fewer than 110 trips per day, which would cause a less-than-significant impact. Even if all the vehicles and trucks listed above were deployed on the same day, the VMT would be less than 110 trips per day. This impact is, therefore, determined to be less than significant. There are no SPRs for this impact, and the MM **AQ-1** is not applicable for this impact.

The inclusion of land outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent of the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact on a net increase in VMT is less than significant. The determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than identified in the PEIR.

New Transportation Impacts

The proposed project is consistent with the treatment type and activities identified in the CalVTP PEIR. The evaluation process has considered the site-specific conditions of the proposed treatment and determined they are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (see Section 3.15.1 "Environmental Setting" and Section 3.15.2 "Regulatory Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The project proponent has determined that the inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR analysis. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant

impact not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impacts to transportation would occur that are not covered in the PEIR.

5.15 PUBLIC SERVICES, UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

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

[1]N/A: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Public Services, Utilities and Service System Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to public services, utilities and service systems that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

Discussion

Impact UTIL-1 - Less Than Significant

The proposed treatment activities include manual and mechanical treatment and herbivory. These activities potentially could generate dust and may require on-site water to control fugitive dust. The proposed project includes prescribed pile burning. If conditions change or the prescribed pile burning is out of the prescription, this activity requires an on-site water supply for fire suppression. These treatment activities, based on need, could provide on-site water by a water truck or fire engine. A local water district is a participant in the project and likely would support the project with a water supply. The potential to need on-site water was examined in the PEIR. There are no SPRs or MMs for this impact.

The impact is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR, as the proposed project treatments, including the prescribed pile burning, are consistent with the analysis in the PEIR. The inclusion of land outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent of the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact associated with sufficient water supply to support the project is less than significant. The determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than identified in the PEIR.

Impact UTIL-2 - Less Than Significant

The proposed treatment activities that generate biomass are manual and mechanical treatments. Most of the cut vegetation, biomass, would be chipped or masticated and dispersed over the site. The depth of chipped or masticated material would be limited to 3 inches in depth or less. A lop and scatter practice would be allowed for isolated sites with a height no greater than 6 inches. In isolated locations, biomass may be piled for prescribed pile burning during the wet season. If excessive biomass exceeds the treatment prescription, biomass would be redistributed to other locations within the treatment area. In isolated locations, and as a last option for biomass

disposal, excessive biomass would be transported to a near greenwaste facility. Less than 5% of the biomass would be transported to a nearby greenwaste facility. Disposal of biomass at a solid waste facility (landfill) is not allowed.

The potential to generate solid waste in excess of state standards was examined in the PEIR. The project proponent would apply **SPR AD-3 and UTIL-1**. **AD-3** directs the project proponent to design and implement the project consistent with local plans and ordinances. **UTIL-1** directs the project proponent to prepare a Solid Organic Waste Disposition Plan to guide biomass disposal.

The potential biomass impact is within the scope of activities and impacts identified in the PEIR, as the conditions for removing biomass are consistent with the analysis in the PEIR. Based on the variability of assessing biomass disposal across the state, the determination in the PEIR classified the impact as potentially significant and unavoidable to reflect CEQA's mandate of good faith disclosure of all potential effects. Locally, Riverside County's Waste Management Department reflects the capacity to utilize greenwaste and provides the public with a list of greenwaste recycler facilities. Two facilities are located less than 20 miles from the proposed project area and can accommodate any waste created by the proposed project that needs to be directed to these facilities. Therefore, the impact on solid waste disposal is less than significant. Further, this determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than identified in the PEIR.

The inclusion of land outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent of the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact generated from solid waste in excess of state standards is less than significant. Although this proposed project, as a later activity, reflects a lesser impact than the statewide program, the determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than identified in the PEIR.

Impact UTIL-3 – Less Than Significant

The proposed treatment activities, manual and mechanical treatment, generate biomass or solid waste. However, most of the biomass (95% of the biomass) would remain on-site. Potentially, 5% biomass would be deemed excessive and transported to a greenwaste recycler, as identified above in Impact UTIL-2. Disposal of biomass at a solid waste facility (landfill) is not allowed.

The proposed project was evaluated for compliance with the federal, state, and local goals and regulations related to solid waste, as examined in PEIR. The project proponent would apply **UTIL-1** and prepare a Solid Organic Waste Disposition Plan. Two of the facilities are located less than 20 miles from the proposed project area and can accommodate any waste created by the proposed project.

The proposed project reflects compliance with federal, state and local solid waste disposal and that the proposed project is within the scope of activities and impacts identified in the PEIR. Further, the conditions for removing biomass within and outside the treatable landscape and the operational components are consistent with the analysis in the PEIR. The inclusion of land outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent of the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact related to compliance with federal, state and local goals and regulations regarding solid waste is less than significant. Although this proposed project, as a later activity, reflects a lesser impact than the statewide program, the determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than identified in the PEIR.

New Impacts to Public Services, Utilities and Service Systems

The proposed project is consistent with the treatment type and activities identified in the CalVTP PEIR. The evaluation process has considered the site-specific conditions of the proposed treatment and determined they are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (see Section 3.16.1 "Environmental Setting" and Section 3.16.2 "Regulatory Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The project proponent has determined that the inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR analysis. No changed circumstances are

present, and the inclusion of areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impact not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impacts to public services, utilities, and service systems would occur that are not covered in the PEIR.

5.16 WILDFIRE

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

[1]N/A: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Wildfire Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts related to wildfire that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

	Potentially Significant	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant**
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

Impact WIL-1 - Less Than Significant

The proposed project intends to reduce wildfire risk and provide a strategic location for firefighters to defend the community from a wildfire and minimize the potential of a fire spreading into wildland areas. The treatment activities include manual and mechanical treatments and prescribed pile burning, which are activities that could pose a fire risk and expose people to the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire through a fire spark-ignition from equipment, including hand-held power tools, or an escape from prescribed pile burning.

The potential impact of these activities was examined in the PEIR. The project proponent would apply **SPRs AQ-3, HAZ-2, HAZ-3 and HAZ-4**. **AD-3** directs the project proponent to design and implement the project consistent with local plans and ordinances. **HAZ-2** requires mechanized equipment hand tools to be equipped with federal or state-approved spark arrestors. **HAZ-3** requires a crew using chainsaws to have a fire extinguisher per chainsaw, and each vehicle would be equipped with one long-handled shovel and one axe or pulaski, which is consistent with PRC 4428. **HAZ-4** would also apply to restrict smoking to a designated area, a minimum of a 3-feet diameter area, barren and cleared down to mineral soil. Smoking is prohibited in vegetated areas.

Increased wildfire risk from these treatment activities is within the scope of the PEIR analysis, as wildfire risk of the project area within and outside the treatable landscape is essentially the same, and that the operational component (type of equipment and duration of treatment) of these activities are consistent with the analysis of the PEIR. The inclusion of land outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent of the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact of substantially exacerbated fire risk and expose people to uncontrolled wildfire is less than significant. The determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than identified in the PEIR.

Impact WIL-2 - Less Than Significant

The treatment activities include manual and mechanical treatments, herbivory, and prescribed pile burning. The results of these activities could expose people or structures to substantial risks related to post-fire flooding or landslides. Although the proposed project is located at the base of the slope, steep slopes are present in the treatment area. The removal of vegetation and prescribed pile burning could result in slope instability. The fuel reduction prescription removes a portion of the vegetation (40-60%), indicating the retention of healthy vegetation. Plant root systems remain in place to retain soil stability. In addition, chipped or masticated biomass would be dispersed over bare soils, which aids in surface soil stability. Prescribed burning would be limited to pile burning in small, isolated sites. Herbivory would be used as short-term activities in isolated sites.

The potential impact of these activities was examined in the PEIR. The impact from these treatment activities is within the scope of the PEIR, as the exposure of people to post-fire flooding and landslides within and outside the treatable landscape is essentially the same, and that the operational component (type of equipment and duration of treatment) of these activities are consistent with the analysis of the PEIR. The project proponent would apply **SPRs AQ-3 and GEO-1 through GEO-8.**

AD-3 directs the project proponent to design and implement the project consistent with local plans and ordinances. GEO-1 directs suspending fuels treatment activities (mechanical, manual, herbivory, and herbicide application) when the National Weather Service forecasts a chance (30% or more) of precipitation within 24 hours. **GEO-2** restricts high-ground pressure vehicles from operating on saturated soil conditions. **GEO-3** instructs for stabilizing disturbed soils by applying mulch over exposed soils. **GEO-4** requires an inspection of the treatment area to determine that erosion control SPRs and mitigations were installed correctly before the first rainy season. If not, then corrections shall be made prior to the rain event. **GEO-5** guides the installation of water breaks according to the waterbreak section in the California Forest Practice Rule (FPR) - Section 914.5.6(c). If waterbreaks are ineffective, then other erosion control measures would be instated as needed to maintain topsoils. **GEO-6** limits the size of burn piles not to exceed 20 feet in length, width, or diameter or on the contour to minimize damage to soils. **GEO-7** prohibits heavy equipment (mechanical operations) from operating on steep slopes greater than 50% for erosion hazard rating of high or extreme. Herbivory practices would not be used in areas with slopes steeper than 50% slope. **GEO-8** directs for evaluating treatment areas for slopes greater than 50% for unstable areas by a RPF or licensed geologist (PG or CEG). To the greatest extent feasible, steep slopes with unstable areas would be avoided.

Potential exposure of people or structures to substantial risks related to post-fire flooding or landslides from these treatment activities is within the scope of the PEIR, as the risk for landslides is essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape and severity and duration of the treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent of the PEIR. However, the environmental conditions outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impact of exposing people and structures to substantial risk related to post-fire flooding and landslides is less than significant. The determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe impact than identified in the PEIR.

New Impacts to Wildfire

The proposed project is consistent with the treatment type and activities identified in the CalVTP PEIR. The evaluation process has considered the site-specific conditions of the proposed treatment and determined they are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (see Section 3.17.1 "Environmental Setting" and Section 3.17.2 "Regulatory Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The project proponent has determined that the inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape. Therefore, the impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR analysis. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impact not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impacts related to wildfire would occur that are not covered in the PEIR.

6. CUMULATIVE EFFECTS ANALYSIS

The cumulative impacts were examined in Section 4 of the PEIR and the analysis is incorporated herein. The following table summarizes the cumulative effects of the proposed project.

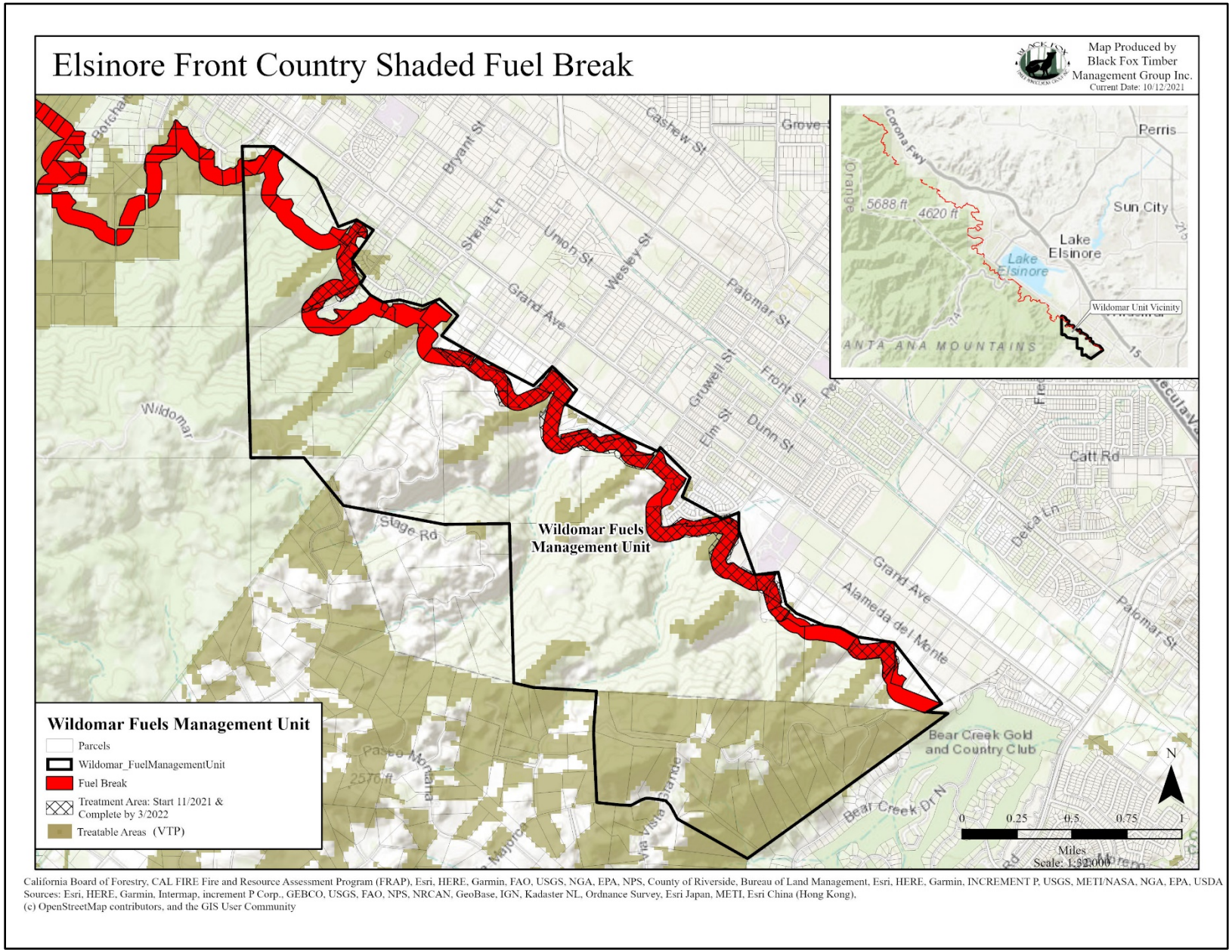
Impact	Type	Cumulative Effects	
		PEIR	Project
Aesthetics		No	No
	MM AES-3	**Yes**	No
Agricultural		No	No
Air Quality		No	No
	MM AQ-1	**Yes**	No
Archaeological		No	No
	MM CUL-2	**Yes**	**Yes**
Biological		No	No
	MM BIO-2g (Bees)	**Yes**	**Yes**
Geology		No	No
Greenhouse		**Yes**	**No**
Energy		No	No
Hazardous		No	No
Hydrology		No	No
Land Use		No	No
Noise		No	No
Recreation		No	No
Transportation		No	No
	Related to VMT	**Yes**	No
Public Service		No	No
	Related to Disposal of Biomass	**Yes**	No
Wildfire		No	No

7. Maps

The Treatment Unit maps are arranged from south to north:

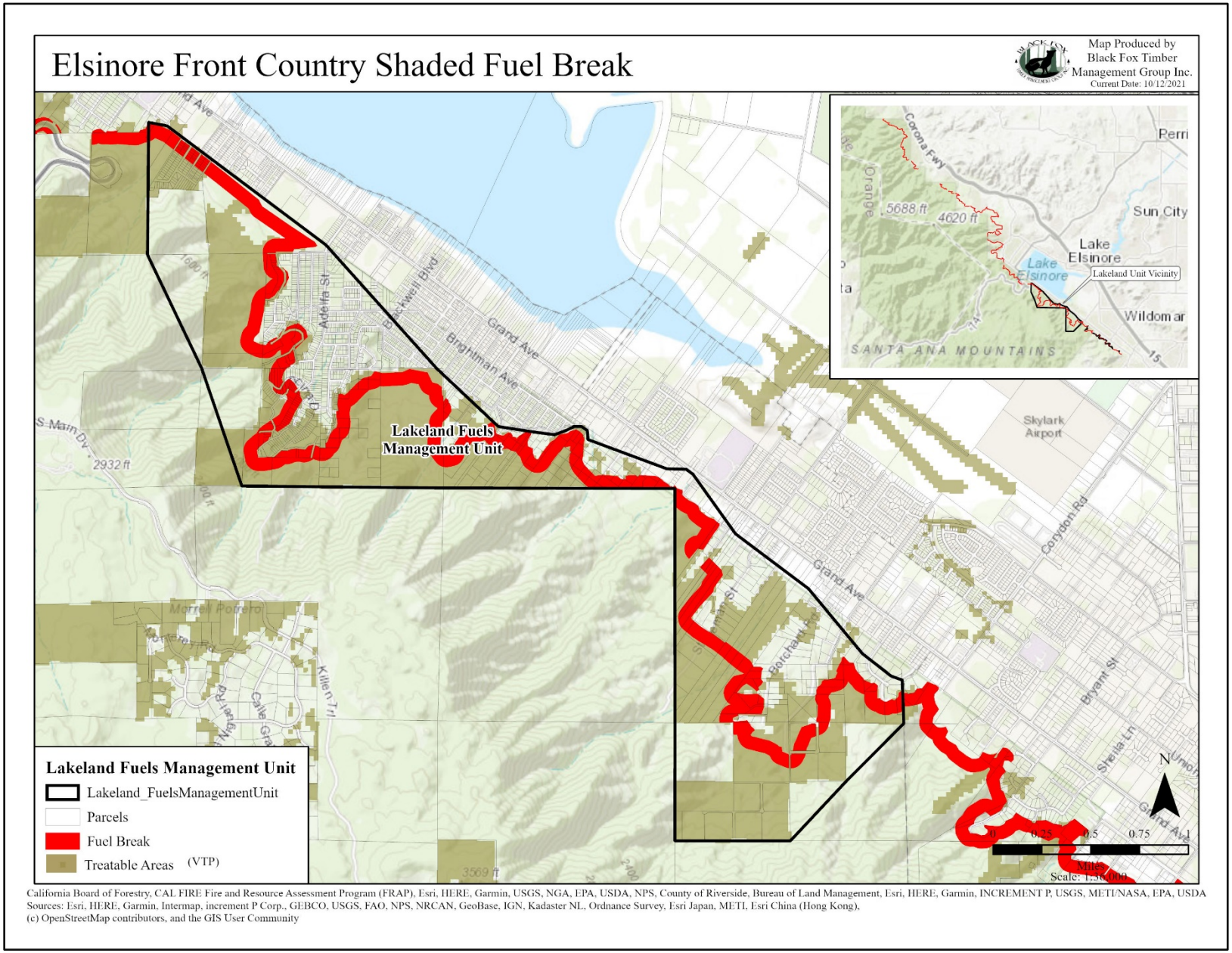
1. Wildomar
2. Lakeland
3. Elsinore
4. Horsethief Canyon
5. Temescal Canyon
6. Trilogy

Wildomar Vegetation Treatment Unit

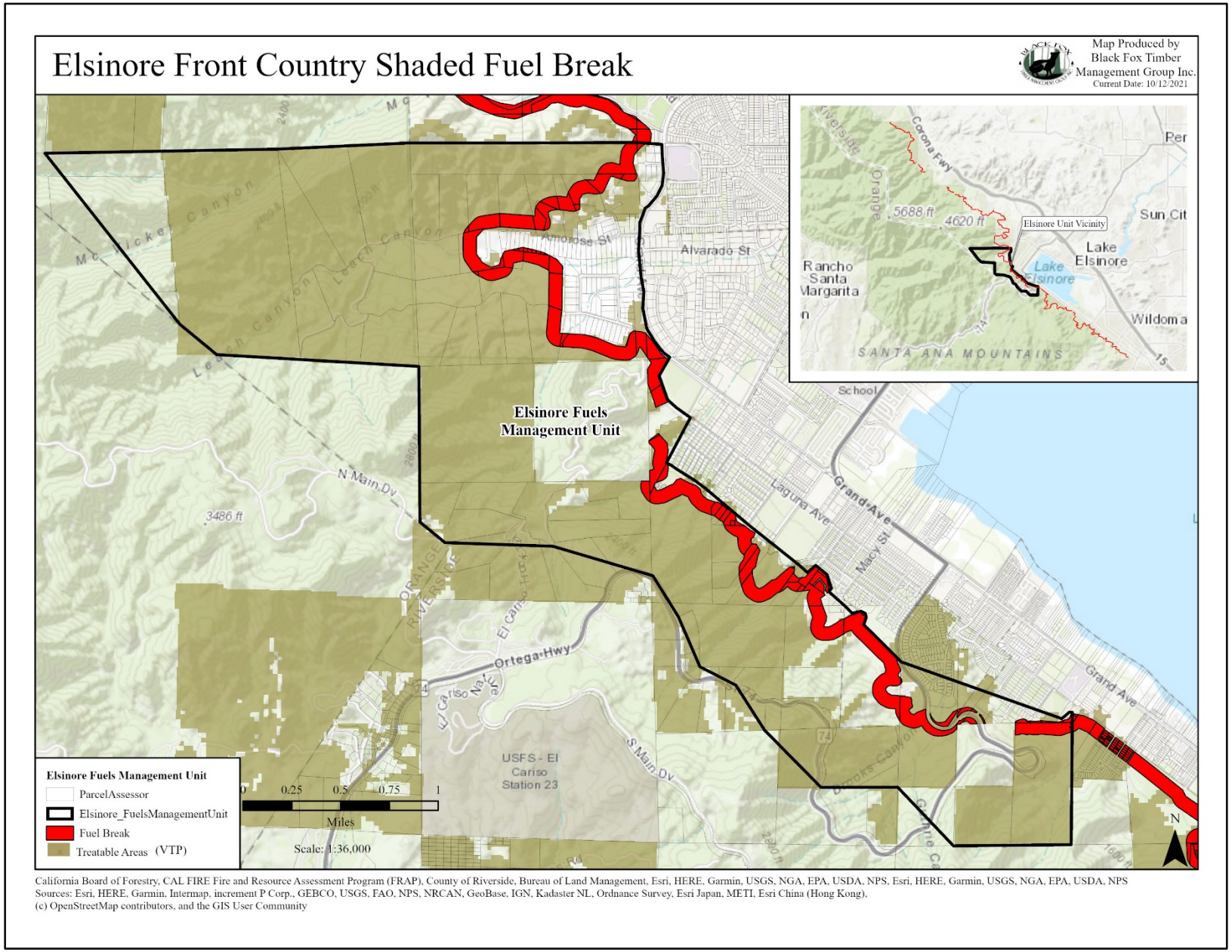


California Board of Forestry, CAL FIRE Fire and Resource Assessment Program (FRAP), Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, USGS, NGA, EPA, NPS, County of Riverside, Bureau of Land Management, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, NGA, EPA, USDA
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong),
(c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

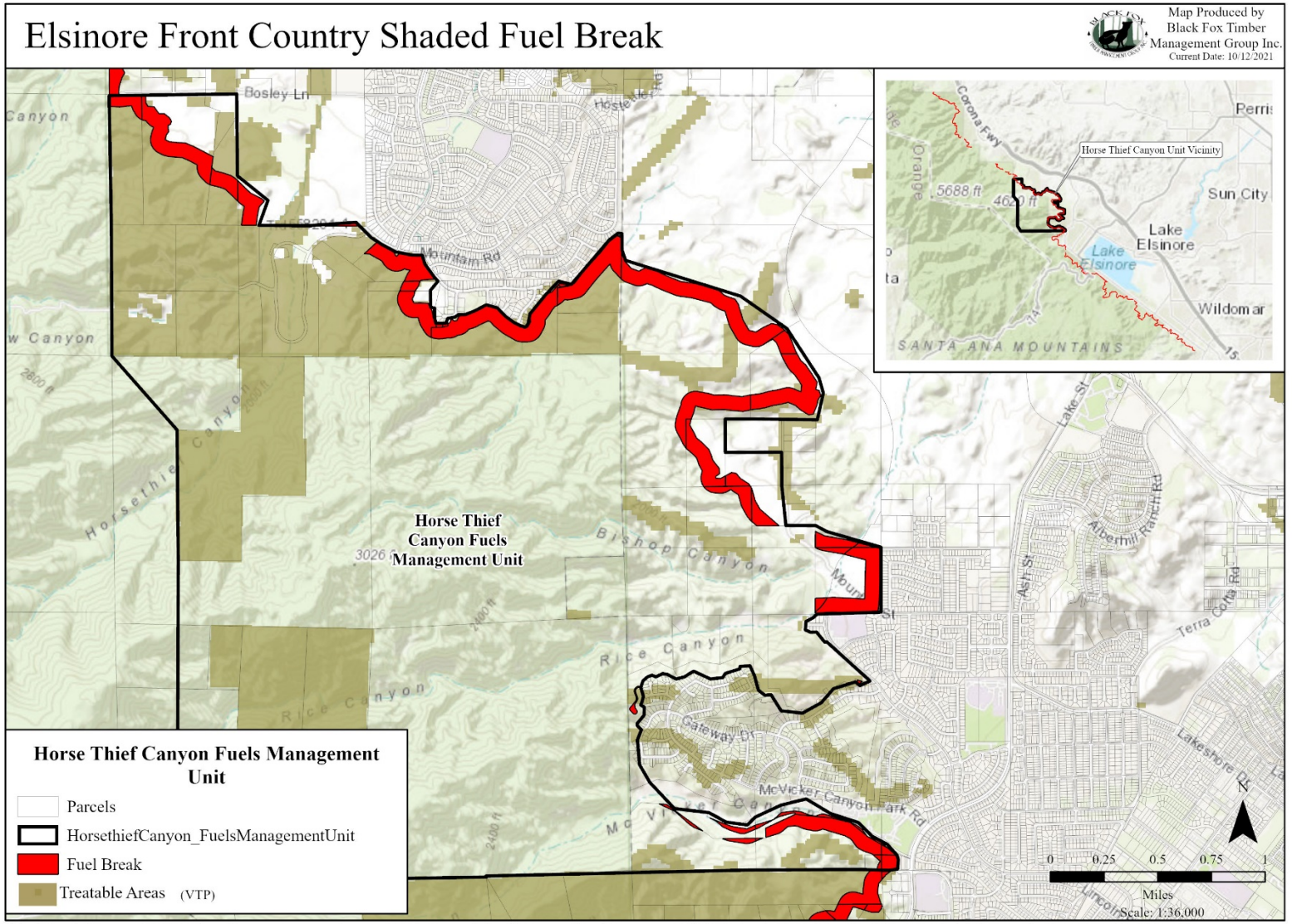
Lakeland Treatment Unit



Elsinore Treatment Unit

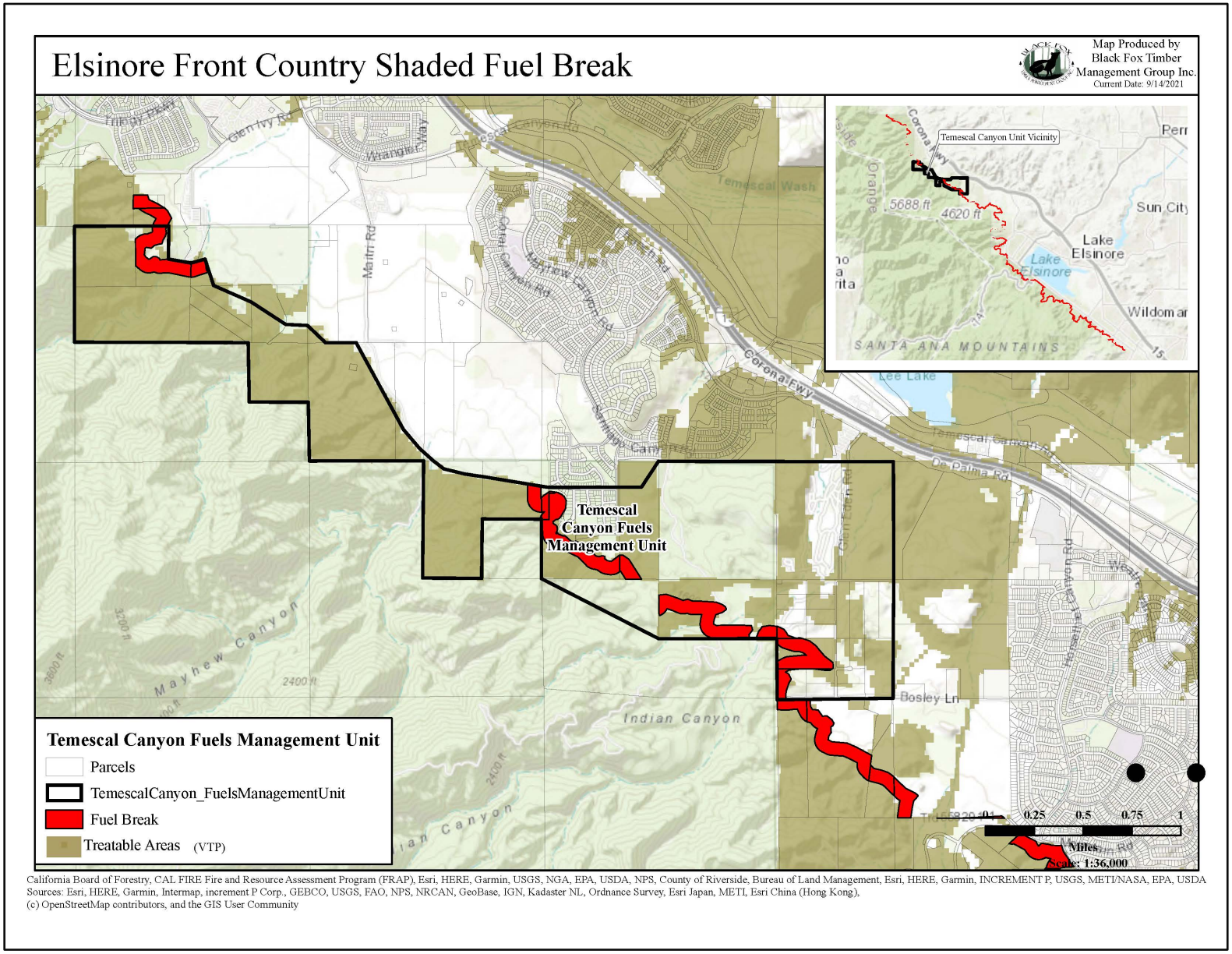


Horsethief Canyon Treatment Unit

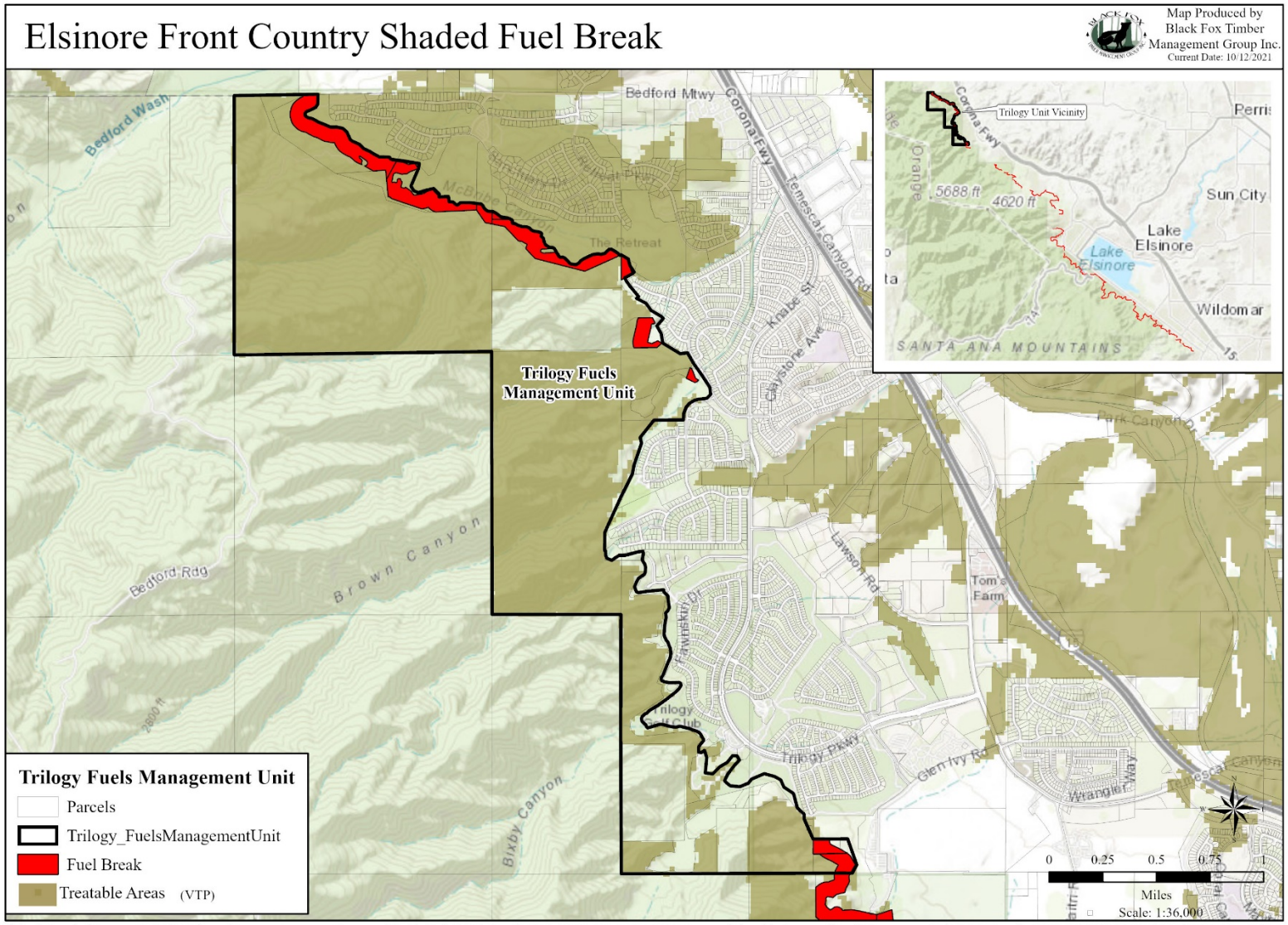


California Board of Forestry, CAL FIRE Fire and Resource Assessment Program (FRAP), County of Riverside, Bureau of Land Management, Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong),
(c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Temescal Canyon Treatment Unit



Trilogy Treatment Unit



8. Project Participants

Elsinore Front Country Fuel Break

List of Participants by Treatment Unit

N#	Tx #	Tx Unit	APN	Status of Participation	APN acres	FB Acres
1	1	Wildomar	282210066	YES	15.89	6.69
2	1	Wildomar	282581029	Other	1.78	0.01
3	1	Wildomar	382140002	Unknown	16.40	7.11
4	1	Wildomar	382140009	YES	2.35	0.32
5	1	Wildomar	382140010	Unknown	1.96	0.09
6	1	Wildomar	382140011	Unknown	2.69	2.21
7	1	Wildomar	382150001	Unknown	8.03	1.13
8	1	Wildomar	382150002	Unknown	88.89	12.32
9	1	Wildomar	382150006	YES	5.00	1.16
10	1	Wildomar	382150012	Unknown	2.67	0.70
11	1	Wildomar	382150017	YES	3.42	1.79
12	1	Wildomar	382150028	YES	5.47	4.02
13	1	Wildomar	382150038	Unknown	0.98	0.20
14	1	Wildomar	382150046	Unknown	6.20	5.03
15	1	Wildomar	382150048	Unknown	3.25	1.14
16	1	Wildomar	382150050	YES	1.86	1.80
17	1	Wildomar	382150052	YES	13.34	10.81
18	1	Wildomar	382150053	Unknown	0.00	9.81
19	1	Wildomar	382150054	YES	0.00	0.61
20	1	Wildomar	382160005	Other	10.30	3.94
21	1	Wildomar	382160006	Unknown	5.23	0.22
22	1	Wildomar	382160008	Unknown	61.06	2.23
23	1	Wildomar	382180003	YES	1.76	1.75
24	1	Wildomar	382180005	Unknown	1.80	0.39
25	1	Wildomar	382180014	Unknown	0.70	0.05
26	1	Wildomar	382190022	Returned to Sender	3.04	0.35
27	1	Wildomar	382200011	Other	2.81	0.07
28	1	Wildomar	382210002	YES	7.34	5.18
29	1	Wildomar	382230009	Unknown	1.50	0.04
30	1	Wildomar	382230025	YES	0.96	0.89
31	1	Wildomar	382230027	Unknown	2.71	0.65
32	1	Wildomar	382270002	YES	15.51	0.68
33	1	Wildomar	382280004	YES	18.65	1.99
34	1	Wildomar	382280018	YES	0.36	0.16
35	1	Wildomar	382280021	YES	2.00	1.83
36	1	Wildomar	382280022	YES	2.33	1.32
37	1	Wildomar	382280023	YES	2.39	1.59
38	1	Wildomar	382290005	Other	5.34	1.35
39	1	Wildomar	382310007	Unknown	3.84	1.44
40	1	Wildomar	382310020	YES	3.98	0.30
41	1	Wildomar	382320003	YES	80.00	0.93
42	1	Wildomar	382320009	Unknown	20.09	2.17
43	1	Wildomar	382320010	Unknown	21.04	6.75
44	1	Wildomar	382320011	YES	34.14	8.14
45	1	Wildomar	382320012	Returned to Sender	13.10	7.41
46	1	Wildomar	382320014	YES	81.53	21.32
47	1	Wildomar	382320015	YES	2.20	2.18
48	1	Wildomar	382320017	YES	449.95	27.43
49	1	Wildomar	382320018	YES	12.44	7.74
50	1	Wildomar	382320019	YES	4.78	2.47
51	1	Wildomar	382380001	YES	20.12	7.43
52	1	Wildomar	382380002	Returned to Sender	20.72	2.30
53	1	Wildomar	382420007	Unknown	0.63	0.10
54	1	Wildomar	382420009	Unknown	0.57	0.00
55	1	Wildomar	382420013	Other	0.57	0.02
56	1	Wildomar	382430002	Unknown	0.49	0.44
57	1	Wildomar	382430009	Unknown	0.44	0.00
58	1	Wildomar	382430010	Unknown	0.54	0.02
59	1	Wildomar	382440002	Unknown	0.68	0.06
60	1	Wildomar	382440003	Unknown	0.55	0.07
61	1	Wildomar	382440004	Unknown	0.46	0.02
62	1	Wildomar	382440013	YES	1.45	0.39
63	1	Wildomar	386151041	YES	0.00	0.14
64	1	Wildomar	393561003	Unknown	0.37	0.02
65	1	Wildomar	393580001	Unknown	31.11	13.74
66	1	Wildomar	393580002	Unknown	19.12	10.88
67	1	Wildomar	393602019	Unknown	0.00	0.03
68	1	Wildomar	394192015	Other	0.27	0.03
69	1	Wildomar	928220030	Unknown	10.02	0.04
70	2	Lakeland	282040003	Other	160.00	0.00
71	2	Lakeland	371200031	Other	1.71	0.01
72	2	Lakeland	371210005	Other	1.40	0.01

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Elsinore Front Country Fuel Break

List of Participants by Treatment Unit

N#	Tx #	Tx Unit	APN	Status of Participation	APN acres	FB Acres
73	2	Lakeland	371210010	Other	0.18	0.02
74	2	Lakeland	371210015	Other	2.60	0.00
75	2	Lakeland	371210016	Unknown	1.10	0.00
76	2	Lakeland	371210028	YES	2.66	0.29
77	2	Lakeland	382050003	Other	0.52	0.00
78	2	Lakeland	382050007	Unknown	0.47	0.19
79	2	Lakeland	382050028	YES	1.16	1.06
80	2	Lakeland	382050036	Unknown	5.20	0.52
81	2	Lakeland	382050037	YES	1.52	0.76
82	2	Lakeland	382050038	YES	1.04	0.72
83	2	Lakeland	382050040	YES	2.25	0.43
84	2	Lakeland	382050044	YES	4.65	1.36
85	2	Lakeland	382050045	YES	0.16	0.06
86	2	Lakeland	382050048	Unknown	0.66	0.52
87	2	Lakeland	382050049	YES	7.69	3.67
88	2	Lakeland	382050058	Unknown	1.87	0.01
89	2	Lakeland	382050059	YES	2.21	0.77
90	2	Lakeland	382050060	YES	2.35	0.34
91	2	Lakeland	382050064	Unknown	0.61	0.09
92	2	Lakeland	382050066	Unknown	0.98	0.19
93	2	Lakeland	382050069	YES	7.48	3.68
94	2	Lakeland	382060003	Unknown	1.08	0.49
95	2	Lakeland	382060004	Unknown	1.21	1.24
96	2	Lakeland	382060005	YES	3.64	0.36
97	2	Lakeland	382060009	Unknown	0.68	0.68
98	2	Lakeland	382060010	Unknown	0.91	0.49
99	2	Lakeland	382060012	Unknown	0.09	0.02
100	2	Lakeland	382060013	YES	0.06	0.00
101	2	Lakeland	382060014	YES	1.08	0.37
102	2	Lakeland	382060015	Unknown	1.75	0.28
103	2	Lakeland	382060016	YES	0.54	0.37
104	2	Lakeland	382060027	YES	7.67	5.32
105	2	Lakeland	382060028	Unknown	1.31	0.96
106	2	Lakeland	382060029	Unknown	1.95	0.48
107	2	Lakeland	382060030	Unknown	2.43	1.59
108	2	Lakeland	382060031	YES	1.21	0.46
109	2	Lakeland	382060038	Unknown	0.14	0.03
110	2	Lakeland	382060048	YES	6.65	1.88
111	2	Lakeland	382070003	Unknown	1.14	0.85
112	2	Lakeland	382070004	Unknown	1.14	0.09
113	2	Lakeland	382070009	Other	1.14	0.01
114	2	Lakeland	382070012	Returned to Sender	1.14	0.92
115	2	Lakeland	382070013	YES	1.14	0.11
116	2	Lakeland	382070019	Unknown	1.14	0.99
117	2	Lakeland	382070020	YES	1.14	0.61
118	2	Lakeland	382070025	Unknown	1.14	0.68
119	2	Lakeland	382070026	YES	1.11	0.85
120	2	Lakeland	382070030	Unknown	1.14	0.00
121	2	Lakeland	382070031	Unknown	1.14	0.71
122	2	Lakeland	382070032	Unknown	0.90	0.95
123	2	Lakeland	382070035	YES	1.14	0.35
124	2	Lakeland	382070036	YES	1.44	1.84
125	2	Lakeland	382070038	Unknown	1.36	0.03
126	2	Lakeland	382070039	Unknown	1.14	0.85
127	2	Lakeland	382070040	Other	1.14	0.00
128	2	Lakeland	382070041	Unknown	1.14	0.86
129	2	Lakeland	382070042	Unknown	0.68	0.93
130	2	Lakeland	382070044	YES	0.16	0.37
131	2	Lakeland	382070054	Unknown	1.12	0.57
132	2	Lakeland	382070055	Unknown	1.13	0.66
133	2	Lakeland	382070061	YES	0.94	1.20
134	2	Lakeland	382070062	YES	0.86	0.37
135	2	Lakeland	382070063	Unknown	1.36	1.23
136	2	Lakeland	382070067	Unknown	1.11	0.18
137	2	Lakeland	382070068	YES	1.29	0.54
138	2	Lakeland	382070069	Unknown	1.39	1.51
139	2	Lakeland	382070070	YES	1.33	1.40
140	2	Lakeland	382080001	YES	40.00	11.35
141	2	Lakeland	382080013	Unknown	8.18	4.58
142	2	Lakeland	382080014	Unknown	9.48	1.14
143	2	Lakeland	382080015	Returned to Sender	9.03	1.97
144	2	Lakeland	382100001	Unknown	27.36	5.14

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Elsinore Front Country Fuel Break

List of Participants by Treatment Unit

N#	Tx #	Tx Unit	APN	Status of Participation	APN acres	FB Acres
145	2	Lakeland	382100002	Unknown	17.30	1.39
146	2	Lakeland	382100003	Unknown	18.07	1.39
147	2	Lakeland	382100004	Unknown	18.06	1.34
148	2	Lakeland	382110010	Unknown	10.00	4.30
149	2	Lakeland	382110014	Unknown	0.72	0.02
150	2	Lakeland	382110020	Unknown	3.67	1.59
151	2	Lakeland	382110021	Unknown	2.25	0.64
152	2	Lakeland	382110027	Unknown	2.25	0.61
153	2	Lakeland	382110028	YES	2.25	1.29
154	2	Lakeland	382110031	Unknown	2.46	0.00
155	2	Lakeland	382110033	Unknown	2.49	0.01
156	2	Lakeland	382110034	YES	2.48	0.15
157	2	Lakeland	382110035	Unknown	2.14	0.01
158	2	Lakeland	382110036	YES	2.77	1.27
159	2	Lakeland	382110037	YES	2.46	1.95
160	2	Lakeland	382110038	Unknown	2.47	1.75
161	2	Lakeland	382110039	Unknown	1.63	1.19
162	2	Lakeland	382110040	Unknown	1.15	0.48
163	2	Lakeland	382110041	Unknown	2.59	2.25
164	2	Lakeland	382110042	Unknown	4.62	4.53
165	2	Lakeland	382110044	YES	1.23	0.20
166	2	Lakeland	382110045	YES	2.28	1.58
167	2	Lakeland	382130038	YES	14.20	4.64
168	2	Lakeland	382130042	YES	1.70	0.20
169	2	Lakeland	382130043	Unknown	2.22	0.47
170	2	Lakeland	382130052	Unknown	2.36	1.33
171	2	Lakeland	382130053	Unknown	5.45	2.00
172	2	Lakeland	382130054	Other	1.24	0.63
173	2	Lakeland	382130055	Unknown	1.16	0.75
174	2	Lakeland	382130056	Unknown	8.05	3.93
175	2	Lakeland	382130057	Other	1.00	0.10
176	2	Lakeland	382150027	Returned to Sender	4.66	0.11
177	2	Lakeland	382390001	Unknown	4.78	0.71
178	2	Lakeland	382390002	Unknown	3.80	0.70
179	2	Lakeland	382390003	Unknown	3.40	2.51
180	2	Lakeland	382390004	Unknown	7.09	5.08
181	2	Lakeland	382390010	Unknown	7.40	3.42
182	2	Lakeland	382390030	Unknown	7.00	5.81
183	2	Lakeland	382400004	Unknown	5.15	0.14
184	2	Lakeland	382400005	Unknown	4.15	1.43
185	2	Lakeland	382400006	Unknown	22.75	11.90
186	2	Lakeland	382420008	Unknown	0.54	0.11
187	2	Lakeland	382420011	Unknown	0.53	0.00
188	2	Lakeland	382420012	Unknown	0.50	0.01
189	2	Lakeland	382430004	Unknown	0.53	0.03
190	2	Lakeland	382430005	Unknown	0.53	0.01
191	2	Lakeland	382440014	YES	0.85	0.34
192	2	Lakeland	383020002	YES	10.00	0.45
193	2	Lakeland	383020006	Unknown	15.00	7.11
194	2	Lakeland	383031001	Unknown	0.12	0.03
195	2	Lakeland	383032002	Unknown	3.50	3.27
196	2	Lakeland	383032003	Unknown	0.96	0.87
197	2	Lakeland	383032004	Unknown	1.33	1.30
198	2	Lakeland	383032007	Unknown	0.45	0.44
199	2	Lakeland	383032008	Unknown	0.15	0.15
200	2	Lakeland	383032009	Unknown	0.14	0.13
201	2	Lakeland	383032010	Unknown	0.14	0.13
202	2	Lakeland	383032011	Unknown	0.16	0.16
203	2	Lakeland	383033007	Other	0.23	0.00
204	2	Lakeland	383033049	Unknown	1.82	0.35
205	2	Lakeland	383053003	Unknown	0.62	0.44
206	2	Lakeland	383053005	Unknown	0.29	0.01
207	2	Lakeland	383054006	Unknown	0.54	0.03
208	2	Lakeland	383054011	Unknown	0.40	0.05
209	2	Lakeland	383054013	YES	0.21	0.03
210	2	Lakeland	383054014	YES	0.48	0.18
211	2	Lakeland	383054015	YES	1.86	1.77
212	2	Lakeland	383054016	Unknown	4.69	3.76
213	2	Lakeland	383055003	YES	0.48	0.58
214	2	Lakeland	383055005	YES	0.60	0.58
215	2	Lakeland	383055006	Unknown	1.08	0.51
216	2	Lakeland	383055009	Unknown	1.22	1.17

List Date: 09/01/2021

Elsinore Front Country Fuel Break

List of Participants by Treatment Unit

N#	Tx #	Tx Unit	APN	Status of Participation	APN acres	FB Acres
217	2	Lakeland	383055010	Unknown	0.22	0.05
218	2	Lakeland	383061001	Unknown	0.96	0.96
219	2	Lakeland	383062003	YES	0.20	0.17
220	2	Lakeland	383062004	YES	0.20	0.15
221	2	Lakeland	383062005	YES	0.23	0.11
222	2	Lakeland	383062006	YES	2.59	0.37
223	2	Lakeland	383062046	YES	0.69	0.22
224	2	Lakeland	383130001	Unknown	84.21	20.19
225	2	Lakeland	383140002	YES	1.11	0.14
226	2	Lakeland	383140003	Unknown	1.44	0.86
227	2	Lakeland	383140004	Unknown	1.11	1.07
228	2	Lakeland	383140005	Unknown	0.92	0.34
229	2	Lakeland	383140006	Unknown	1.14	0.63
230	2	Lakeland	383140008	Unknown	1.06	0.18
231	2	Lakeland	383140010	Unknown	1.06	0.98
232	2	Lakeland	383140022	Unknown	2.22	0.26
233	2	Lakeland	383140025	Unknown	42.91	8.54
234	2	Lakeland	383140027	Unknown	1.59	1.32
235	2	Lakeland	383164010	Unknown	0.09	0.01
236	2	Lakeland	383164011	Unknown	0.06	0.00
237	2	Lakeland	383164012	Unknown	0.07	0.00
238	2	Lakeland	383164013	Unknown	0.08	0.01
239	2	Lakeland	383164014	Unknown	0.09	0.04
240	2	Lakeland	383164015	Unknown	0.09	0.05
241	2	Lakeland	383164016	Unknown	0.08	0.02
242	2	Lakeland	383164017	Unknown	0.08	0.01
243	2	Lakeland	383164018	Unknown	0.07	0.00
244	2	Lakeland	383164019	Unknown	0.25	0.03
245	2	Lakeland	383164020	Unknown	0.09	0.04
246	2	Lakeland	383164021	Returned to Sender	0.16	0.10
247	2	Lakeland	383171003	Unknown	0.32	0.05
248	2	Lakeland	383171004	Unknown	0.37	0.32
249	2	Lakeland	383171005	Unknown	0.46	0.46
250	2	Lakeland	383171006	Unknown	0.63	0.63
251	2	Lakeland	383171007	Unknown	0.51	0.51
252	2	Lakeland	383171008	Unknown	0.00	0.61
253	2	Lakeland	383171009	Unknown	0.00	0.06
254	2	Lakeland	383173012	YES	0.19	0.18
255	2	Lakeland	383173021	Unknown	0.02	0.01
256	2	Lakeland	383173022	Unknown	0.23	0.10
257	2	Lakeland	383173023	YES	0.34	0.14
258	2	Lakeland	383173024	YES	0.26	0.13
259	2	Lakeland	383173025	YES	0.26	0.16
260	2	Lakeland	383173026	YES	0.23	0.16
261	2	Lakeland	383173027	YES	0.18	0.14
262	2	Lakeland	383173028	YES	0.21	0.20
263	2	Lakeland	383173029	YES	0.23	0.23
264	2	Lakeland	383173030	Returned to Sender	0.31	0.31
265	2	Lakeland	383173031	Unknown	0.26	0.19
266	2	Lakeland	383173032	Unknown	0.23	0.18
267	2	Lakeland	383173033	Returned to Sender	0.17	0.16
268	2	Lakeland	383173039	Returned to Sender	0.58	0.69
269	2	Lakeland	383173040	Returned to Sender	0.24	0.21
270	2	Lakeland	383181005	YES	2.04	0.10
271	2	Lakeland	383182001	YES	0.20	0.19
272	2	Lakeland	383182002	YES	0.21	0.19
273	2	Lakeland	383182003	YES	0.20	0.18
274	2	Lakeland	383182008	YES	0.22	0.18
275	2	Lakeland	383182009	YES	0.24	0.19
276	2	Lakeland	383182010	YES	0.26	0.20
277	2	Lakeland	383182011	YES	0.27	0.21
278	2	Lakeland	383182012	YES	0.25	0.19
279	2	Lakeland	383182013	YES	0.23	0.17
280	2	Lakeland	383182015	YES	3.61	2.07
281	2	Lakeland	383182016	Unknown	0.29	0.16
282	2	Lakeland	383182017	YES	0.44	0.37
283	2	Lakeland	383182018	YES	0.46	0.37
284	2	Lakeland	383191001	YES	1.21	0.98
285	2	Lakeland	383192001	YES	0.21	0.15
286	2	Lakeland	383192002	YES	0.21	0.16
287	2	Lakeland	383192003	YES	0.21	0.16
288	2	Lakeland	383192004	YES	0.17	0.10

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Elsinore Front Country Fuel Break

List of Participants by Treatment Unit

N#	Tx #	Tx Unit	APN	Status of Participation	APN acres	FB Acres
289	2	Lakeland	383192005	Unknown	0.19	0.09
290	2	Lakeland	383192006	Unknown	0.19	0.05
291	2	Lakeland	383193001	YES	0.20	0.20
292	2	Lakeland	383193002	YES	0.18	0.18
293	2	Lakeland	383193003	YES	0.32	0.28
294	2	Lakeland	383193004	YES	0.76	0.76
295	2	Lakeland	383196002	Unknown	1.15	0.03
296	2	Lakeland	383196008	Unknown	0.29	0.00
297	2	Lakeland	383197001	YES	0.23	0.23
298	2	Lakeland	383197003	Unknown	0.22	0.22
299	2	Lakeland	383198002	Returned to Sender	0.17	0.03
300	2	Lakeland	383198003	YES	0.85	0.84
301	2	Lakeland	386140004	YES	5.93	3.24
302	2	Lakeland	386140009	YES	1.24	0.09
303	2	Lakeland	386140010	YES	1.10	0.71
304	2	Lakeland	386140014	YES	5.93	1.57
305	2	Lakeland	386151001	YES	0.13	0.15
306	2	Lakeland	386151002	YES	0.13	0.15
307	2	Lakeland	386151003	YES	0.13	0.15
308	2	Lakeland	386151004	YES	0.08	0.08
309	2	Lakeland	386151005	YES	0.07	0.07
310	2	Lakeland	386151006	YES	0.13	0.15
311	2	Lakeland	386151007	YES	0.13	0.07
312	2	Lakeland	386151034	Unknown	0.00	0.08
313	2	Lakeland	386151035	Unknown	0.00	0.14
314	2	Lakeland	386151036	YES	0.00	0.14
315	2	Lakeland	386151037	YES	0.00	0.07
316	2	Lakeland	386151038	YES	0.00	0.07
317	2	Lakeland	386151039	YES	0.00	0.08
318	2	Lakeland	386151040	Unknown	0.00	0.07
319	2	Lakeland	386152001	Unknown	0.00	0.13
320	2	Lakeland	386152002	Unknown	0.00	0.14
321	2	Lakeland	386152003	YES	0.00	0.14
322	2	Lakeland	386152004	YES	0.00	0.13
323	2	Lakeland	386152005	Unknown	0.00	0.14
324	2	Lakeland	386152006	Unknown	0.00	0.09
325	2	Lakeland	386152018	YES	0.00	0.10
326	2	Lakeland	386152019	YES	0.00	0.14
327	2	Lakeland	386152020	Unknown	0.00	0.06
328	2	Lakeland	386152021	YES	0.00	0.08
329	2	Lakeland	386152022	YES	0.00	0.14
330	2	Lakeland	386152023	Unknown	0.00	0.14
331	2	Lakeland	386152024	Unknown	0.00	0.14
332	2	Lakeland	386153001	Unknown	0.00	0.13
333	2	Lakeland	386153002	Unknown	0.00	0.14
334	2	Lakeland	386153003	Unknown	0.00	0.14
335	2	Lakeland	386153004	Unknown	0.14	0.14
336	2	Lakeland	386153005	Unknown	0.00	0.14
337	2	Lakeland	386153006	Unknown	0.00	0.11
338	2	Lakeland	386153020	Unknown	0.00	0.13
339	2	Lakeland	386153021	Unknown	0.00	0.16
340	2	Lakeland	386153022	Unknown	0.00	0.15
341	2	Lakeland	386153023	Unknown	0.00	0.16
342	2	Lakeland	386153024	Unknown	0.00	0.16
343	2	Lakeland	386153025	Unknown	0.00	0.14
344	2	Lakeland	386160004	Returned to Sender	69.91	24.78
345	2	Lakeland	386160011	YES	2.30	0.17
346	2	Lakeland	393310005	Unknown	160.00	6.71
347	2	Lakeland	393620012	Other	0.19	0.00
348	2	Lakeland	394161002	Unknown	0.13	0.01
349	2	Lakeland	394192011	Other	0.21	0.00
350	2	Lakeland	394210021	Other	0.18	0.00
351	2	Lakeland	394210022	Other	0.15	0.00
352	2	Lakeland	394243002	Unknown	0.22	0.00
353	3	Elsinore	282210041	YES	1.38	0.80
354	3	Elsinore	382280013	Unknown	2.74	0.05
355	3	Elsinore	382420006	Other	0.44	0.00
356	3	Elsinore	382430003	Unknown	0.56	0.02
357	3	Elsinore	383020001	Unknown	70.00	11.67
358	3	Elsinore	386100030	YES	40.87	8.46
359	3	Elsinore	386100034	Unknown	72.99	21.31
360	3	Elsinore	386100035	YES	1.27	0.08

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Elsinore Front Country Fuel Break

List of Participants by Treatment Unit

N#	Tx #	Tx Unit	APN	Status of Participation	APN acres	FB Acres
361	3	Elsinore	386120006	Unknown	53.84	8.89
362	3	Elsinore	386120024	Unknown	4.90	0.61
363	3	Elsinore	386120031	Unknown	12.22	0.10
364	3	Elsinore	386120037	Unknown	9.35	1.30
365	3	Elsinore	386131010	Unknown	0.48	0.02
366	3	Elsinore	386131012	Unknown	0.79	0.42
367	3	Elsinore	386131013	Unknown	1.26	0.27
368	3	Elsinore	386131014	Unknown	0.87	0.04
369	3	Elsinore	386131017	YES	0.53	0.64
370	3	Elsinore	386131018	Unknown	0.32	0.25
371	3	Elsinore	386140007	Unknown	1.65	0.09
372	3	Elsinore	386140008	Unknown	6.74	0.24
373	3	Elsinore	386140013	YES	0.57	0.22
374	3	Elsinore	386160013	Unknown	73.42	7.60
375	3	Elsinore	386172029	Unknown	0.26	0.01
376	3	Elsinore	386172030	Unknown	0.26	0.04
377	3	Elsinore	387050012	YES	86.39	12.59
378	3	Elsinore	387050016	YES	4.56	4.67
379	3	Elsinore	387050017	YES	4.57	2.50
380	3	Elsinore	387050020	YES	14.44	7.04
381	3	Elsinore	387050022	YES	7.77	0.18
382	3	Elsinore	387140006	YES	1.31	0.43
383	3	Elsinore	387140010	YES	0.83	0.86
384	3	Elsinore	387140056	YES	1.79	1.68
385	3	Elsinore	387222041	Unknown	0.80	0.32
386	3	Elsinore	387230001	Unknown	1.48	1.03
387	3	Elsinore	387230003	Unknown	1.90	1.10
388	3	Elsinore	387230005	Unknown	0.46	0.25
389	3	Elsinore	387230007	Unknown	22.96	9.21
390	3	Elsinore	387230009	Unknown	0.50	0.36
391	3	Elsinore	387230012	Unknown	1.30	0.77
392	3	Elsinore	387230013	Unknown	1.87	0.96
393	3	Elsinore	387230014	YES	0.02	0.03
394	3	Elsinore	387230015	Unknown	2.01	0.80
395	3	Elsinore	387230016	Unknown	2.36	1.76
396	3	Elsinore	387230017	Unknown	5.28	1.37
397	3	Elsinore	387230027	YES	5.88	3.28
398	3	Elsinore	387230029	YES	9.90	3.19
399	3	Elsinore	387230030	YES	9.90	2.05
400	3	Elsinore	387230031	YES	9.90	5.03
401	3	Elsinore	387260008	YES	21.77	1.65
402	3	Elsinore	387270001	Unknown	82.75	7.50
403	3	Elsinore	387270009	YES	20.00	5.33
404	3	Elsinore	387270010	YES	20.00	4.44
405	3	Elsinore	387270011	YES	20.00	0.22
406	3	Elsinore	387270014	YES	20.00	7.78
407	3	Elsinore	387270032	YES	9.80	2.50
408	3	Elsinore	387270036	YES	2.75	2.13
409	3	Elsinore	387270037	YES	7.53	2.45
410	3	Elsinore	387270038	YES	12.73	3.88
411	3	Elsinore	387280001	YES	8.39	2.41
412	3	Elsinore	387280005	YES	21.88	0.16
413	3	Elsinore	387280010	YES	21.20	5.73
414	3	Elsinore	387280014	Unknown	6.62	5.32
415	3	Elsinore	387280017	YES	28.46	7.05
416	3	Elsinore	387280018	YES	4.15	3.24
417	3	Elsinore	387364001	YES	3.81	2.68
418	3	Elsinore	387380001	Unknown	3.51	0.34
419	3	Elsinore	387380002	Unknown	10.42	4.47
420	3	Elsinore	387390001	YES	8.18	3.44
421	3	Elsinore	387390002	Unknown	11.31	1.11
422	3	Elsinore	387400008	YES	0.96	0.18
423	3	Elsinore	387400009	Unknown	0.96	0.16
424	3	Elsinore	387400010	Unknown	0.96	0.13
425	3	Elsinore	387400011	Unknown	0.96	0.10
426	3	Elsinore	387400012	Unknown	0.96	0.03
427	3	Elsinore	387400016	Unknown	0.96	0.19
428	3	Elsinore	387420003	Unknown	0.96	0.02
429	3	Elsinore	387420004	Unknown	0.96	0.10
430	3	Elsinore	387420009	Unknown	0.96	0.19
431	3	Elsinore	387430001	Unknown	1.16	0.45
432	3	Elsinore	387443001	Unknown	1.04	0.08

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Elsinore Front Country Fuel Break

List of Participants by Treatment Unit

N#	Tx #	Tx Unit	APN	Status of Participation	APN acres	FB Acres
433	3	Elsinore	387443015	Unknown	2.19	0.57
434	3	Elsinore	387443017	YES	20.71	12.49
435	3	Elsinore	393512001	Unknown	2.92	0.05
436	3	Elsinore	393611027	Unknown	1.23	0.09
437	3	Elsinore	393620020	Unknown	0.32	0.03
438	3	Elsinore	394110011	YES	114.59	17.19
439	3	Elsinore	394140016	YES	3.94	1.58
440	3	Elsinore	394140017	Unknown	58.71	1.90
441	3	Elsinore	394201003	Other	0.15	0.01
442	3	Elsinore	394310002	Unknown	51.28	15.06
443	3	Elsinore	394310008	Unknown	0.94	0.80
444	3	Elsinore	394310013	YES	8.52	1.53
445	4	Horsethief Canyon	382150037	Unknown	1.74	0.42
446	4	Horsethief Canyon	383020007	Unknown	14.00	3.30
447	4	Horsethief Canyon	383140016	Unknown	0.00	0.91
448	4	Horsethief Canyon	383140017	Unknown	0.00	1.46
449	4	Horsethief Canyon	383173013	Unknown	0.20	0.12
450	4	Horsethief Canyon	383173014	Unknown	0.34	0.04
451	4	Horsethief Canyon	383173015	Unknown	0.30	0.01
452	4	Horsethief Canyon	383173020	Unknown	0.22	0.07
453	4	Horsethief Canyon	383197002	Unknown	1.31	1.31
454	4	Horsethief Canyon	383197004	Unknown	1.59	1.57
455	4	Horsethief Canyon	389591004	Unknown	2.76	2.17
456	4	Horsethief Canyon	393310002	YES	22.38	4.42
457	4	Horsethief Canyon	393310003	Unknown	84.40	16.64
458	4	Horsethief Canyon	393310004	Unknown	39.77	4.17
459	4	Horsethief Canyon	393561001	Unknown	0.35	0.15
460	4	Horsethief Canyon	393561002	YES	0.48	0.21
461	4	Horsethief Canyon	393580003	Unknown	6.60	1.55
462	4	Horsethief Canyon	393580004	Unknown	39.72	7.89
463	4	Horsethief Canyon	393580008	Unknown	55.22	21.94
464	4	Horsethief Canyon	393602018	Other	0.25	0.01
465	4	Horsethief Canyon	393611028	Unknown	0.96	0.16
466	4	Horsethief Canyon	393620011	Other	0.20	0.00
467	4	Horsethief Canyon	394110001	YES	125.07	13.50
468	4	Horsethief Canyon	394110002	YES	25.00	9.69
469	4	Horsethief Canyon	394110004	YES	18.45	2.11
470	4	Horsethief Canyon	394120002	YES	40.00	4.96
471	4	Horsethief Canyon	394120003	YES	13.94	3.50
472	4	Horsethief Canyon	394120006	Unknown	13.50	7.36
473	4	Horsethief Canyon	394120007	Unknown	34.97	3.88
474	4	Horsethief Canyon	394120008	Unknown	3.54	0.51
475	4	Horsethief Canyon	394120012	Unknown	10.40	2.28
476	4	Horsethief Canyon	394120013	Unknown	30.70	16.98
477	4	Horsethief Canyon	394161001	YES	0.77	0.12
478	4	Horsethief Canyon	394181006	Unknown	0.42	0.11
479	4	Horsethief Canyon	394181007	Unknown	0.32	0.00
480	4	Horsethief Canyon	394192024	Unknown	0.25	0.00
481	4	Horsethief Canyon	394192034	Unknown	0.82	0.71
482	4	Horsethief Canyon	394201004	Unknown	0.15	0.00
483	4	Horsethief Canyon	394210020	Other	0.18	0.00
484	4	Horsethief Canyon	394243003	Unknown	0.44	0.05
485	4	Horsethief Canyon	394243004	Other	0.42	0.00
486	4	Horsethief Canyon	394310006	YES	1.33	0.60
487	4	Horsethief Canyon	394310007	Unknown	2.76	0.56
488	4	Horsethief Canyon	394310010	YES	0.51	0.06
489	5	Temescal Canyon	282210049	Unknown	5.22	1.75
490	5	Temescal Canyon	282210050	Unknown	44.23	17.80
491	5	Temescal Canyon	282630024	Unknown	0.37	0.36
492	5	Temescal Canyon	290090016	Unknown	75.03	2.43
493	5	Temescal Canyon	290150003	YES	40.00	3.88
494	5	Temescal Canyon	290150004	Unknown	54.00	3.53
495	5	Temescal Canyon	290150006	Unknown	80.00	21.99
496	5	Temescal Canyon	290160011	Unknown	34.14	8.62
497	5	Temescal Canyon	290160017	Unknown	3.11	0.17
498	5	Temescal Canyon	290290013	Unknown	0.61	0.02
499	5	Temescal Canyon	290660011	Unknown	5.00	2.12
500	5	Temescal Canyon	290660013	Unknown	0.31	0.01
501	5	Temescal Canyon	290660033	Unknown	12.95	10.96
502	5	Temescal Canyon	290910025	Unknown	1.13	0.12
503	5	Temescal Canyon	393100004	YES	5.01	1.39
504	5	Temescal Canyon	393100009	Unknown	19.98	13.55

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Elsinore Front Country Fuel Break

List of Participants by Treatment Unit

N#	Tx #	Tx Unit	APN	Status of Participation	APN acres	FB Acres
505	5	Temescal Canyon	393100010	Unknown	4.77	0.23
506	5	Temescal Canyon	393100012	Unknown	9.60	3.79
507	6	Trilogy	282170015	Unknown	8.69	0.57
508	6	Trilogy	282170023	Unknown	42.91	14.12
509	6	Trilogy	282280021	Other	5.40	0.00
510	6	Trilogy	282630005	Unknown	5.01	0.01
511	6	Trilogy	282630006	Unknown	46.81	13.99
512	6	Trilogy	282630007	Unknown	10.19	1.73
513	6	Trilogy	282630023	Unknown	57.70	19.51
514	6	Trilogy	290040034	YES	4.06	3.17
515	6	Trilogy	290040037	Unknown	0.23	0.07
516	6	Trilogy	290040073	YES	22.29	3.95
517	6	Trilogy	290090025	YES	37.59	15.03
518	6	Trilogy	290090026	YES	7.41	0.01
519	6	Trilogy	290290007	Unknown	2.54	0.01
520	6	Trilogy	290290010	Unknown	4.48	0.01
521	6	Trilogy	290292088	Unknown	8.18	1.42
522	6	Trilogy	394090003	YES	12.71	3.17
523	6	Trilogy	394090004	YES	204.13	26.98

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Elsinore Front Country Fuel Break Questionnaire

Please fill out this questionnaire to help Riverside County Fire Department and Black Fox Timber Mgt. Group Inc. assess any concerns or special needs you might have in moving forward with this Forest Fire Prevention Project.

1. **Are there any animals on the property(s) that we should know about before entering any of the property(s)?** ☐ Yes ☐ No
2. **Are there any gates or Locks that would prevent access to any of the property(s)?** ☐ Yes ☐ No
3. **Do you have any memorials or special sites on any of the property(s) that need to be avoided or protected?** ☐ Yes ☐ No
4. **If needed could a contractor stage equipment on any of the property(s)?** ☐ Yes ☐ No
5. **Are there any water wells or tanks on any of the property(s)?** ☐ Yes ☐ No
6. **Is there a septic tank on the property?** ☐ Yes ☐ No
7. **Do you have renters? If yes please provide contact information.** ☐ Yes ☐ No
   Name: _____
   Phone: _____
   Email: _____
8. **Is there anything else you would like us to know or are concerned about?** ☐ Yes ☐ No

Please provide Contact information in the event the County or Black Fox Timber Mgt. Group Inc. needs to reach out regarding this project. (Print Clearly please)

Name: _____

Phone: _____

Email : _____

Confidentiality: County or any of their officers, agencies, agents, contractors, subcontractors, employees and volunteers shall not use privileged or confidential information acquired in connection with this project for personal gain. Nor shall County or any of their officers, agencies, agents, contractors, subcontractors, employees and volunteers make other improper use of privileged or confidential information which is acquired in connection with this project. Please note that the County is subject to the California Public Records Act.

9. Project Team Members and List of Preparers

Riverside County Fire Department

Karen Gipson	Project Team Member	Program Manager
Melissa Curtis	Project Team Member	Project Manager
Mary Kapella	Project Team Member	Project Assistant

Riverside County Project Management Office

Mike Sullivan	Project Team Member & County CEQA Leader	Senior Environmental Planner

Black Fox Timber Management Group, Inc

Jimmy Smith	Contractor	Company Owner/ Project Coordinator
Katie Benson	Preparer	Forester/ GIS Analyst
Josh Julian	Preparer	Forester/Biometrician
Jarrod Dowden	Field Support	Field Forester
Kathleen Edwards	Preparer	Forester/RPF#2771 (All sections except for Biological)

Dudek, Inc

Adam Giacinto	Preparer	Archaeologist (Attachment D: Cultural Resources Inventory Report)

SoCal Biology

Dr. Kate Kramer	Preparer	Biologist (Section: Biological Resources) Attachment D: Biological Resources Report
Tony McKinney	Preparer	GIS Analyst

10. REFERENCES

CalVTP References

California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection website: https://bof.fire.ca.gov/projects-and-programs/calvtp/

Purisima Ridge Fuel Break Project, County of Santa Barbara Fire Department. Project ID: 2021-9

Yuba Foothills Healthy Forest Project, Yuba County Water Agency, Project ID: 2020-9

Technical References

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11. ATTACHMENTS

A. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program
B. Project Specific CEQA Findings and Statement of Overriding Consideration
C. Biological Resources Report
D. Cultural Resources Inventory Report - Confidential
E. Soils Report