THE CALIFORNIA VEGETATION TREATMENT PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

PROJECT INFORMATION

1.	**Project Title:**	Green Valley Fuels Reduction
2.	**Cordellia Fire District Project number**	*001*
3.	**CalVTP I.D. Number**	*2023-11*
4.	**CFPD Name and Address:**	Cordellia Fire Protection District (CFPD), 2155 Cordellia Road, Fairfield, CA 94534
5.	**Contact Person Information and Phone Number:**	Dave Carpenter, (707) 864-0468
6.	**Project Location:**	*Portions of sections 7, Township 5 North Range 2 West; Portions of sections11,12,14,15,21,22,25,26,27,28,34Township 5 North Range 3 West MDBM, Solano County, CA* [include county and coordinates; also include cross street, other major landmarks or legal description useful to identify treatment location]
7.	**Total Area to be Treated (acres)**	*241*

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

Project Description:

The project is located in areas surrounding Green Valley, in Solano County and along select roads within Green Valley. The Specific project area includes the following locations:

Right of Way Clearing (fuelbreak) along Glenn canyon, Green Valley, Rockville, Twin Sisters, and Valley End roads covering 6.9 total road miles. Clearing will include areas within the County Road Easement.

The project includes fuelbreaks in strategic locations which includes a 100-foot-wide strip along the wester edge of the Glencanyon Drive subdivision, A 100 wide strip along the eastern edge of Green Valley Road subdivisions, variable width fuelbreak along roads and main ridgeline surrounding city of Vallejo pumping stations and associated infrastructure, and areas along the main ridge separating Sonoma and Napa County which connect main roads, grasslands, and transmission lines. The project totals 241 footprint acres utilizing mechanical treatment, manual treatment and prescribed herbivory and primary treatment and prescribed (pile) burning and herbicide application as follow up treatments.

The dominant vegetation types in the project area include the following CWHR types:

Montane Hardwood (MHW) = 65.2% of project area

Annual Grassland (AGS) = 21.2% of project area

Costal Oak Woodland (COW) = 7.2% of project area

Blue Oak Woodland (BOW) = 3.2% of project area

Montane Riparian (MRI) = 1.2% of project area

Dominant Tree Species include Live Oak, Blue Oak, Buckeye, Chinquapin and California Bay. Dominant brush species include buckbrush, manzanita, bay laurel. The project area has been impacted by sudden oak death, which has resulted in accumulation of dead stems and slash in the understory of most tree dominated stands in the project area. The forested stands are multiage with dominant trees ranging form 14" to 30" DBH, and a dominant canopy height of 50-80 feet tall.

The Majority of the project is within the Northern California Coast Ecoregion, with minor segments of roadside clearing falling within the Central California Coast Ecoregion and the Northern California Coast Ranges.

Project Treatments:

Tree Dominated areas (MHW, COW, BOW, MRI) – Shaded Fuel Break

Existing downed woody debris, originating primarily form sudden oak death will be masticated, chipped, or piled and burned. Understory trees (generally less than 14" DBH) will be thinned to achieve an average density stand tree density of 50-100 trees per acre, retaining the largest live and healthy trees in the stand. Dead, non-native, or SOD infested trees of any size may be cut. Understory brush will be masticated, cut, and chipped or cut and piled and burned. Residual trees may be pruned to a height of 10 feet. Stands will be thinned from below, and existing tree cover will not be reduced by more than 20%.

Manual treatment will occur in areas with slopes over 50% and may occur within areas designated as mechanical thinning based on ground conditions at the time of the operation, and resource availability. Mechanical thinning may occur only in areas where equipment operation can be limited to slopes less than 50%.

Within Manual and Mechanical treatment areas, cut stump herbicide application may occur.

Grass Dominated areas (AGS) – Ecological Restoration

Prescribed herbivory will be utilized to reduce the occurrences of non-grass species and prevent the conversion of grassland to shrub or tree dominated types. In some small grassland patches intermixed with tree dominated area and identified as fuelbreak, grass may be mowed.

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

   ☐ Wildland-Urban Interface Fuel Reduction

   ☒ Fuel Break

   ☒ Ecological Restoration

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

    ☐ Prescribed (Broadcast) Burning, _____ acres

- ☒ Prescribed (Pile) Burning, 167 acres
- ☒ Mechanical Treatment, 199 acres
- ☒ Manual Treatment, 19 acres
- ☒ Prescribed Herbivory, 23 acres
- ☒ Herbicide Application, 219 acres

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

- ☒ Grass Fuel Type
- ☐ Shrub Fuel Type
- ☒ Tree Fuel Type

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

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

Approximately 222 acres of the 241 project acres are within the Cal VTP treatable landscape. Of the 19 acres not within the treatable landscape, 6 acres are Within the LRA and were therefore not counted as being within the treatable landscape. A field evaluation occurred of the areas not mapped as being within the treatable landscape, and based on this evaluation the following determinations were made:

1) The vegetation characteristics of areas outside the mapped treatable landscape are no different than areas within the same general type (forested /grassland) within the treatable landscape.
2) The LRA portions of the project are relatively small and necessary to include to provide connectivity of treatments on the SRA. LRA portions and not geographically disconnected form the SRA.
3) The scope of operations and project description is identical for the areas within and outside the treatable landscape.

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

The Project occurs within and surrounding a rural residential community known as Green Valley. Land uses surrounding the project include forested open space, rangelands maintained for grazing, agriculture and residential development. Most of the treatment area occurs either on land owned by the city of Vallejo, or the Solano land trust and is managed as open space. There is municipal water infrastructure present surrounding Wild Horse Falls Creek on City of Vallejo Land.

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

None

15. **Native American Consultation**. Pursuant to PRC Sections 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, and 21082.3, lead agencies undertaking CEQA review must, upon written request of a California Native American tribe, begin consultation before the release of an environmental impact report, negative declaration, or mitigated negative declaration. For treatment projects that require additional CEQA review and documentation, have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1? If so, is there a plan for consultation that includes, for example, the determination of significance of impacts to tribal cultural resources, procedures regarding confidentiality, etc.?

    Notifications have been sent to the following tribes:

    Cachil Dehe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Indian Community
    Daniel Gomez, Chairman 3730 Highway 45
    Colusa, CA, 95932
    Phone: (530) 458 - 8231
    dgomez@colusa-nsn.gov

    Cachil Dehe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Indian Community
    Clifford Mota, Tribal Preservation Liaison
    3730 Highway 45
    Colusa, CA, 95932
    Phone: (530) 458 - 8231
    cmota@colusa-nsn.gov

    Cortina Rancheria - Kletsel Dehe Band of Wintun Indians Charlie Wright, Chairperson
    P.O. Box 1630 Williams, CA, 95987
    Phone: (530) 473 - 3274
    Fax: (530) 473-3301

    Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation Yvonne Perkins, THPO, Cultural Resources Chairman
    P.O. Box 18 Brooks, CA, 95606
    Phone: (530) 796 - 3400
    thpo@yochadehe-nsn.gov

    Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation Laverne Bill, Director of Cultural Resources
    P.O. Box 18 Brooks, CA, 95606
    Phone: (530) 796 - 3400
    thpo@yochadehe-nsn.gov

    The Confederated Villages of Lisjan
    Corrina Gould, Chairperson 10926 Edes Avenue
    Oakland, CA, 94603
    Phone: (510) 575 - 8408
    cvltribe@gmail.com

    Bay Miwok Ohlone Delta Yokut
     Guidiville Indian Rancheria
    Donald Duncan, Chairperson
    P.O. Box 339 Talmage, CA, 95481
    Phone: (707) 462 - 3682
    Fax: (707) 462-9183
    admin@guidiville.net

    Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area
    Monica Arellano, Vice Chairwoman
    20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232 Castro Valley, CA, 94546
    Phone: (408) 205 - 9714
    monicavarellano@gmail.com

Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
Anthony Roberts, Chairperson
P.O. Box 18 Brooks, CA, 95606
Phone: (530) 796 - 3400
thpo@yochadehe-nsn.gov

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

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

Prior to retreating any area within the project boundary, the CFPD will verify that site conditions described in the PSA are still relevant. A new PSA will be generated for maintenance that occurs post 2033.

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

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

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

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

Explanation:

DETERMINATION (To be completed by the CFPD)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

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

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

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

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

Signature:  Date: March 20, 2023

Printed Name: Dave Carpenter Title: Chief

Cordellia Fire Protection District

Agency

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

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

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

3. Once the CFPD has evaluated the environmental effect that may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is:
   (Definitions located in Chapter 3 – "Environmental Settings, Impacts, and Mitigation Measures, 3.1.4 – Terminology Used In the PEIR")
   - **Less Than Significant (LTS)** - An impact either on its own or with incorporation of SPRs, does not exceed the defined thresholds of significance (no mitigation required), or that is potentially significant and can be reduced to less than significant through implementation of feasible mitigation measures.
   - **Less Than Significant *with* Mitigation (LTSM)** - An impact was identified within the PEIR which was viewed in totality as potentially significant and/or significantly unavoidable and the mitigation measures and SPRs and MMs provided in the PEIR will be implemented mitigating to a point of less than significance.
   - **Potential Significant (PS)** - An impact treated as if it were a significant impact. "Potentially" is used to convey that not every qualifying treatment will result in impacts to the reasonably maximum degree that they are disclosed in this PEIR.
   - **Potentially Significant and unavoidable (PSU)** - An impact is considered significant and unavoidable if it would result in a substantial adverse change in the environment that cannot be feasibly avoided or mitigated to a less-than-significant level. "Potentially" is used to convey that not every qualifying treatment will result in impacts to the reasonably maximum degree that they are disclosed in this PEIR
   - **Significantly Unavoidable (SU)** - An impact is considered significant and unavoidable if it would result in a substantial adverse change in the environment that cannot be feasibly avoided or mitigated to a less-than-significant level.
   - **Not applicable (N/A)**

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

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

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

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

EC-1: AESTHETICS AND VISUAL RESOURCES

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact AES-1: Result in Short-Term, Substantial Degradation of a Scenic Vista or Visual Character or Quality of Public Views, or Damage to Scenic Resources in a State Scenic Highway from Treatment Activities	Impact AES-1, 3.2	LTS	SPR AES- 2 SPR AQ- 2, 3 SPR REC-1	Yes	LTS	☒
Due to the implementation of SPR's, in combination with the temporary nature of the treatments, any short-term aesthetic impacts would remain less than significant. The project occurs in area not open to the public and visibility is limited to adjacent residences, and public roads accessing those residences. The project area is not visible from a state scenic highway. Duration of equipment use in the in a given location and the potential visual smoke impacts for pile burning are consistent with the impact analysis.						
Impact AES-2: Result in Long-Term, Substantial Degradation of a Scenic Vista or Visual Character or Quality of Public Views, or Damage to Scenic Resources in a State Scenic Highway from WUI Fuel Reduction, Ecological Restoration, or Shaded Fuel Break Treatment Types	Impact AES-2, 3.2	LTS	SPR AES- 1 SPR AES- 3 SPR AD- 4 SPR REC- 1	Yes	LTS	☒
Shaded fuel breaks will be implemented across all portions of the project. Larger trees would remain after treatment activities, and SPRs would be integrated to avoid and minimize aesthetic impacts. Long-term degradation would not be substantial, and impacts would be less than significant.						
Impact AES-3: Result in Long-Term Substantial Degradation of a Scenic Vista or Visual Character or Quality of Public Views, or Damage to Scenic Resources in a State Scenic Highway from the Non-Shaded Fuel Break Treatment Type	Impact AES-3, 3.2	SU	MM AES- 3	No	N/A	☒
Non-Shaded fuel breaks are not proposed for this project.						
Other Impacts to Aesthetics: Would the project result in other impacts to aesthetics that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR AES-1 Vegetation Thinning and Edge Feathering: This SPR only applies to mechanical and manual treatment activities within all treatment types.	Yes	CFPD During	CFPD
The proposed project will result in a natural, park-like appearance throughout the project area.			
SPR AES-2 Avoid Staging within Viewsheds: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CFPD During	CFPD
Equipment will be staged out of sight to major public road ways and public view points to the extent feasible.			
SPR AES-3 Provide Vegetation Screening: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CFPD During	CFPD
MM AES-3: Conduct Visual Reconnaissance for Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks and Relocate or Feather and Screen Publicly Visible Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks	No	CFPD N/A	CFPD
The project is not proposing to create Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks.			

EC-2: AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact AG-1: Result Directly in the Loss of Forest Land or Conversion of Forest Land to a Non-Forest Use or Involve Other Changes in the Existing Environment Which, Due to Their Location or Nature, Could Result in Conversion of Forest Land to Non-Forest Use	Impact AG-1, 3.3	LTS	N/A	Yes	LTS	☒
The project does not propose to remove overstory trees, except for those trees deemed dead or dying by the RPF, or removal of isolated patches of non-native eucalyptus. Managing understory						

fuels will not affect stand conditions in a way that could result in conversion to a non-forest use. All forested areas within the project area will remain forested post treatment.						
Other Impacts to Agriculture and Forest Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to agriculture and forest resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?					N/A	☒
All potential impacts were evaluated in Cal VTP.				No		

EC-3: AIR QUALITY

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact AQ-1: Generate Emissions of Criteria Air Pollutants and Precursors During Treatment Activities that would exceed CAAQS or NAAQS	Impact AQ-1, 3.4	PSU	SPR AD- 4 SPR AQ- 1, 2, 3,4,6 MM AQ- 1	Yes	LTSM	☒
Use of vehicles, mechanical equipment, and prescribed burning during treatments would result in emissions of criteria pollutants that could exceed CAAQS or NAAQS thresholds. Emissions of criteria air pollutants related to the proposed treatment are within the scope of the impacts addressed in the PEIR because the proposed activities, as well as the associated equipment and duration of use, are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The components of mitigation measure AQ-1 that have been determined by CFPDto be feasible, and that will be implemented to reduce emissions, include use of gasoline-powered equipment, encouraging carpooling to the project site, and using Best Available Control Technology in the form of catalytic converters for emission reductions of NOX and PM on equipment. Equipment meeting Tier 4 emission standards and the use of renewable fuel will be implemented to the extent feasible. Prescribed fire operations will implement AQ 2,3,and 6 and will be within the scope of the impacts addressed in the PEIR						
Impact AQ-2: Expose People to Diesel Particulate Matter Emissions and Related Health Risk	Impact AQ-2, 3.4	LTS	SPR HAZ- 1 SPR NOI- 4 SPR NOI- 5	Yes	LTS	☒
Use of vehicles and mechanical equipment during initial and maintenance treatments could expose people to diesel particulate matter emissions. Diesel particulate matter emissions from the proposed treatment project are within the scope of the of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the duration and exposure parameters of the proposed project are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.						
Impact AQ-3: Expose People to Fugitive Dust Emissions Containing Naturally Occurring Asbestos and Related Health Risk	Impact AQ-3, 3.4	LTS	SPR AQ- 4,	No	LTS	☒

The treatment area is not within an area likely to contain naturally occurring asbestos per CGS mapping.						
Impact AQ-4: Expose People to Toxic Air Contaminants Emitted by Prescribed Burns and Related Health Risk	Impact AQ-4, 3.4	PSU	SPR AD- 4 SPR AQ- 2,3,6	Yes	LTS	☒
Prescribed burning during treatments could expose people to toxic air contaminants. The duration and parameters of the prescribed burn are within the scope of the activities addressed in the PEIR; therefore, the potential for exposure to toxic air contaminants is also within the scope of impacts covered in the PEIR. All feasible measures to prevent and minimize smoke emissions as well as exposure to smoke are included in SPRs. No additional mitigation measures are feasible, and this impact will remain potentially significant and unavoidable, as explained in the PEIR.						
Impact AQ-5: Expose People to Objectionable Odors from Diesel Exhaust	Impact AQ-5, 3.4	LTS	SPR HAZ- 1 SPR NOI- 4, 5	Yes	LTS	☒
Use of vehicles and mechanical equipment during treatments could expose people to objectionable odors from diesel exhaust. Objectionable odors from diesel exhaust during the proposed treatment project are within the scope of the impacts covered in the PEIR because the proposed activities, as well as the associated equipment and duration of use, are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.						
Impact AQ-6: Expose People to Objectionable Odors from Smoke During Prescribed Burning	Impact AQ-6, 3.4	PSU	SPR AD- 4 SPR AQ- 2, 6	Yes	PSU	☒
Prescribed burning during treatments could expose people to objectionable odors. The duration and parameters of the prescribed burn are within the scope of the activities addressed in the PEIR; therefore, the resultant potential for exposure to objectionable odors from smoke is also within the scope of impacts covered in the PEIR. All feasible measures to prevent and minimize smoke odors as well as exposure to smoke odors are included in SPRs. No additional mitigation measures are feasible, and this impact would remain potentially significant and unavoidable, as explained in the PEIR.						
Other Impacts to Air Quality: Would the project result in other impacts to air quality that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR AQ-1 Comply with Air Quality Regulations: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CFPD During	CFPD
The CFPD will comply with the applicable air quality requirements of air districts within whose jurisdiction the project is located. The Bay Area Air Quality Management District.			
SPR AQ-2 Submit Smoke Management Plan: This SPR applies only to prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CFPD Prior	CFPD

The CFPD will submit a smoke management plan for all prescribed burns to the applicable air district, in accordance with 17 CCR Section 80160. Burning will only be conducted in compliance with the burn authorization program of the applicable air district(s) having jurisdiction over the treatment area. The Bay Area Air Quality Management District.			
SPR AQ-3 Create Burn Plan: The CFPD will create a burn plan using the CFPDburn plan template for all prescribed burns. This SPR applies only to prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types**.**	Yes	CFPD Prior	CFPD
SPR AQ-4 Minimize Dust: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CFPD During	CFPD
The CFPD will implement measures to minimize dust with SPR AQ-4 (see Attachment-A List of Standard Project Requirements (SPRs) and Mitigations Measures (MMs)).			
SPR AQ-5 Avoid Naturally Occurring Asbestos: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	No	CFPD N/A	
The CFPD will avoid ground-disturbing treatment activities in areas identified as likely to contain naturally occurring asbestos (NOA) per maps and guidance published by the California Geological Survey. The project is outside areas mapped as likely to contain naturally occurring asbestos.			
SPR AQ-6: Prescribed Burn Safety Procedures: Prescribed burns will follow all safety procedures required of CFPDcrew, including the implementation of an approved Incident Action Plan (IAP).	Yes	CFPD Prior-During	CFPD
CFPDrequires the burn boss to prepare an incident action plan which identifies burn dates; burn hours; weather limitations; specific burn prescription; communication plan; medical plan; traffic plan; and other special instructions. The Incident Action Plan will also identify personnel to coordinate with the local air district for onsite briefings, posting notifications, and weather monitoring during burning.			
MM AQ-1: Implement On-Road Vehicle and Off-Road Equipment Exhaust Emission Reduction Techniques Where feasible, CFPDs will implement emission reduction techniques to reduce exhaust emissions from off-road equipment.	Yes	CFPD Prior-During	CFPD
The components of mitigation measure AQ-1 that have been determined by CFPD to be feasible and would be implemented to reduce emissions include use of gasoline-powered equipment, encouraging carpooling to the project site, and using Best Available Control Technology for emission reductions of NOX and PM on equipment. Equipment meeting Tier 4 emission standards and the use of renewable fuel would be implemented to the extent feasible.			

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

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact CUL-1: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of Built Historical Resources	Impact CUL-1, 3.5	LTS	SPR CUL-1, 7, 8	No	N/A	☒
Potentially significant built historic resources will have a 50 foot no treatment buffer established around them.						
Impact CUL-2: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of Unique Archaeological Resources or Subsurface Historical Resources	Impact CUL-2, 3.5	SU	SPR CUL-2, 3, 4, 5, 8 MM CUL- 2	Yes	LTS	☒
Potentially significant built archeological resources or subsurface historical resources will have a 50 foot no treatment buffer established around them.						
Impact CUL-3: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource	Impact CUL-3, 3.5	LTS	SPR CUL-1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8	Yes	LTS	☒
Native American Consultation letters were sent on December 11th and 14th 2022. Responses to those letters are included in the Confidential Archeological Addendum						
Impact CUL-4: Disturb Human Remains	Impact CUL-4, 3.5	LTS	N/A	Yes	LTS	☒
Human remains are not known to exist in the project area. Should Human remains be discovered during project work, the project will comply with California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5 and 7052 and PRC section 5097.						
Other Impacts to Archeological, Historical, and Tribal Cultural Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to archeological, historical, or tribal cultural resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR CUL-1 Conduct Record Search: For treatments led by CFPD, an archaeological and historical resource record search will be conducted per the "Archaeological Review Procedures for CFPDProjects" (current edition dated 2010). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CFPD Prior	CFPD
On November 7, 2022, HELIX requested that a records search covering the project area and a 0.25-mile radius beyond the project area boundaries be conducted by the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) at California State University, Sonoma.			
SPR CUL-2 Contact Geographically Affiliated Native American Tribes: The CFPD will obtain the latest Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) provided Native Americans Contact List, which may be obtained from the CFPDwebsite, as appropriate. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CFPD Prior	CFPD
Native American Consultation letters were sent on December 11th and 14th 2022. Responses to those letters are included in the Confidential Archeological Addendum			
SPR-CUL-3 Pre-field Research: The CFPD will conduct research prior to implementing treatments as part of the cultural resource investigation. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types	Yes	CFPD Prior	CFPD
Pre field research was conducted by Heilx environmental archaeologists and is included in the attached confidential archaeological addendum.			
SPR CUL-4 Archaeological Surveys: The CFPD will coordinate with an archaeologically trained resource professional or qualified archaeologist to conduct a site-specific survey of the treatment area. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CFPD Prior-During	CFPD
Portions of the treatment area were surveyed by Heilx environmental archaeologists. The survey coverage is included in maps within the attached confidential archaeological addendum. Project areas not covered by this survey will be surveyed by a archeologically trained professional or qualified archeologist. A cultural resource report will be prepared for each survey.			
SPR CUL-5 Treatment of Archaeological Resources: If cultural resources are identified within a treatment area, and cannot be avoided, a qualified archaeologist will notify the culturally affiliated tribe(s) based on information provided by NAHC and assess, whether an archaeological find qualifies as a unique archaeological resource, an historical resource, or in coordination with said tribe(s), as a tribal cultural resource. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CFPD Prior-During	CFPD
Cultural resources will be avoided by establishment of a 50 foot no treatment buffer.			

SPR CUL-6 Treatment of Tribal Cultural Resources: If a tribal cultural resource is identified within a treatment area, and cannot be avoided, the CFPD in consultation the culturally affiliated tribe(s), will develop effective protection measures for important tribal cultural resources located within treatment areas. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CFPD Prior-During	CFPD
Cultural resources will be avoided by establishment of a 50 foot no treatment buffer.			
SPR CUL-7 Avoid Built Historical Resources: If the records search identifies built historical resources, as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines, the CFPD will avoid these resources. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CFPD Prior-During	CFPD
Built historic resources will be avoided by establishment of a 50 foot no treatment buffer.			
SPR CUL-8 Cultural Resource Training: The CFPD will train all crew members and contractors implementing treatment activities on the protection of sensitive archaeological, historical, or tribal cultural resources. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CFPD Prior	CFPD
Cultural resource training per SPR CUL -8 will occur prior to start of operations and when new crews are added to the project.			
MM CUL-2: Protect Inadvertent Discoveries of Unique Archaeological Resources or Subsurface Historical Resources If any prehistoric or historic-era subsurface archaeological features or deposits, including locally darkened soil ("midden"), that could conceal cultural deposits, are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, all ground-disturbing activity within 100 feet of the resources will be halted and a qualified professional archaeologist or CFPDarcheological trained Registered Professional Forester will assess the significance of the find.	Yes	CFPD During	CFPD
Inadvertent discoveries will follow procedures of CUL-2			

EC-5: BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact BIO-1: Substantially Affect Special-Status Plant Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications	Impact BIO-1, 3.6	PS	SPR BIO-1, 2, 7, 9 SPR AQ-3, 4, SPR GEO-1, 3, 4, 5, 7	Yes	LTS	☒

			SPR HYD-5 MM BIO-1a, 1b, 1c			
Applicable measures included in SPR's and MM's will minimize potential impacts to special status plants. SPR BIO-1 indicated the potential for the occurrence of 11 special status plants. Implementation of SPR-BIO-7 will determine if occurrences exist within the project area, and if occurrences are identified, MM BIO 1a will be implemented to avoid impacts.						
Impact BIO-2: Substantially Affect Special-Status Wildlife Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications	Impact BIO-2, 3.6	PS / SU	SPR BIO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11 SPR HYD-1, 3, 4, 5 SPR HAZ-5, 6 MM BIO-2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2f, 2g, 2h, 3a, 3b, 3c, 4	Yes	LTS	☒
Applicable measures included in SPR's and MM's will minimize potential impacts to special status animals. SPR BIO-1 indicated the potential for the occurrence of 12 special status animals. Implementation of SPR-BIO-10,12,MM BIO-2a,b,e,g either mitigate impacts assuming presence, or mitigate impacts if presence is established.						
Impact BIO-3: Substantially Affect Riparian Habitat or Other Sensitive Natural Community Through Direct Loss or Degradation that Leads to Loss of Habitat Function	Impact BIO-3, 3.6	PS	SPR BIO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 SPR HYD-4, 5 MM BIO-3a, 3b, 3c	Yes	LTSM	☒
The project area contains some class II watercourses with riparian habitat. Implementation of SPR BIO -4 and SPR HYD -4 will establish equipment exclusion buffers in these areas and limit the intensity of treatment.						
Impact BIO-4: Substantially Affect State or Federally Protected Wetlands	Impact BIO-4, 3.6	PS	SPR BIO-1 SPR HYD-1, 3, 4, MM BIO- 4	No	N/A	☒
After SPR BIO-1's review, no state or federally protected wetlands are in the project treatment area. Therefore, Impact BIO-4 is not applicable to this project.						
Impact BIO-5: Interfere Substantially with Wildlife Movement Corridors or Impede Use of Nurseries	Impact BIO-5, 3.6	PS	SPR BIO-1, 4, 5, 10, 11 SPR HYD-1, 4	No	N/A	☒

			MM BIO- 5			
After SPR BIO-1's review, no known wildlife movement corridors, nursery sites, or indications of nursery sites were identified in the treatment area. Therefore, Impact BIO-5 is not applicable to this project.						
Impact BIO-6: Substantially Reduce Habitat or Abundance of Common Wildlife	Impact BIO-6, 3.6	LTS	SPR BIO- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12	Yes	LTS	☒
The project will retain current vegetation types in a state where density of intermediate and suppressed trees is less, and understory brush and downed woody debris density is reduced. This can effect available habitat on a small project area scale, but not on the larger landscape scale. The purpose of the project is to mitigate the potential for high intensity wildfire, which if it were to occur could cause vegetation type conversion. *The potential for adverse effects from the treatment activities, impacts, and intensity of disturbance onto the habitat or abundance of common wildlife species is addressed and consistent with those analyzed within the scope of the Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR). From the relevant SPRs that apply to Impact BIO-6, only SPR BIO-1, SPR BIO-2, and SPR BIO-12 are applicable to this project. See SPRs sections below for details. With their implementation, Impact BIO-6 would be less than significant and consistent with the determination in the PEIR.*						
Impact BIO-7: Conflict with Local Policies or Ordinances Protecting Biological Resources	Impact BIO-7, 3.6	Np Impact	SPR AD- 3	No	N/A	☒
After SPR BIO-1's review, this project and treatment activities has no conflicts with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. Therefore, Impact BIO-7 is not applicable to this project.						
Impact BIO-8: Conflict with the Provisions of an Adopted Natural Community Conservation Plan, Habitat Conservation Plan, or Other Approved Habitat Plan	Impact BIO-8, 3.6	No Impact	N/A	No	N/A	☒
After SPR BIO-1's review, the project treatment site is not within any adopted HCP, NCCP, or other approved habitat plan. Therefore, Impact BIO-8 is not applicable to this project.						
Other Impacts to Biological Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to biological resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR BIO-1: Review and Survey Project-Specific Biological Resources. 1. **Suitable Habitat Is Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Clearly Avoided.** 2. **Suitable Habitat is Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Clearly Avoided**. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes Yes No	CFPD Prior	CFPD
A CNDDB 9-quad search was completed in July 2021 centered on the Mt George Quad and extending one Quad out. The project is primarily within the "Northern California Coast" (220 acres) ecoregion with minor portions of the roadside clearing area being within the "Central California Coast" (9 acres), and the "Northern California Coast Ranges" (12 acres) ecoregions. Appendix Bio 3 wildlife species, plant species, and fish species were reviewed for the three ecoregions and compared with the CNDDB results. Wildlife Occurrences found both in the Appendix Bio 3 tables and the CNDDB search and all plant occurrences in the CNDDB search were included in the species status summary tables below. *SPR BIO-1 indicated the potential for the occurrence of 11 special status plants. Implementation of SPR-BIO-7 will determine if occurrences exist within the project area, and if occurrences are identified, MM BIO 1a will be implemented to avoid impacts.* *SPR BIO-1 indicated the potential for the occurrence of 12 special status animals. Implementation of SPR-BIO-10,12,MM BIO-2a,b,e,g either mitigate impacts assuming presence, or mitigate impacts if presence is established.*			
SPR BIO-2: Require Biological Resource Training for Workers. The CFPD will require crew members and contractors to receive training from a qualified RPF or biologist prior to beginning a treatment project. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CFPD Prior-During	CFPD
Worker Environmental Awareness Program trainings will be given to crews prior to and during treatment activities, informing them of sensitive biological resources identified in SPR – BIO 1 and proper avoidance measures in the treatment area.			
SPR BIO-3: Survey Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats. If SPR BIO-1 determines that sensitive natural communities or sensitive habitats may be present and adverse effects cannot be avoided. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	No	CFPD N/A	
The 9 Quad CNDDB search identified Northern Costal Salt Marsh and Costal Brackish Marsh as Sensitive Natural Communities. These are not present in the project area.			

SPR BIO-4: Design Treatment to Avoid Loss or Degradation of Riparian Habitat Function. CFPDs, in consultation with a qualified RPF or qualified biologist, will design treatments in riparian habitats to retain or improve habitat functions. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CFPD Prior	CFPD
The project area contains class II waters which will have WLPZ buffers identified with flagging prior to treatment. Implementation of SPR BIO -4 and SPR HYD -4 will establish equipment exclusion buffers in these areas and limit the intensity of treatment.			
SPR BIO-5: Avoid Environmental Effects of Type Conversion and Maintain Habitat Function in Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub. The CFPD will design treatment activities to avoid type conversion where native coastal sage scrub and chaparral are present. These SPR requirements apply to all treatment activities and all treatment types. Additional measures will be applied to ecological restoration treatment types	No	CFPD Prior-During	CFPD
The project area does not contain Chaparral or Coastal Sage Scrub vegetation types			
SPR BIO-6: Prevent Spread of Plant Pathogens. When working in sensitive natural communities, riparian habitats, or oak woodlands that are at risk from plant pathogens (e.g., Ione chaparral, blue oak woodland), the CFPD will implement best management practices to prevent the spread of *Phytopthora* and other plant pathogens (e.g., pitch canker (*Fusarium*), goldspotted oak borer, shot hole borer, bark beetle). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CFPD During	CFPD
Personnel utilized on this project will be advised of the need to ensure equipment coming to or leaving the project area is properly washed. It is most likely that personnel and equipment assigned to work on the project will be from the local area and the concern of pathogens entering from other areas will be low. However, because Fire Crews, Fuels Crews, associated equipment (chainsaws, hand tools, etc.), and vehicles could have been used in other portions of the state, either on fires or other fuel treatment projects, the crews will be advised to completely clean their equipment, tools, and vehicles before arriving at and leaving the project site.			
SPR BIO-7: Survey for Special-Status Plants. If SPR BIO-1 determines that suitable habitat for special-status plant species is present and cannot be avoided, the CFPD will require a qualified RPF or botanist to conduct protocol-level surveys for special-status plant species with the potential to be affected by a treatment prior to initiation of the treatment. The survey will follow the methods in the current version of CDFW's "Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities." This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CFPD Prior-During	CFPD
*11 special-status plant species returned from SPR BIO-1 that have the potential to be on project. Surveys to determine the presence or absence of special-status plant species will be conducted unsuitable habitat that could be affected by the treatment and timed to coincide with the blooming or other appropriate phenological period of the target species (as determined by a qualified RPF or botanist), **or** all species in the same genus as the target species will be assumed to be special-status.*			
SPR BIO-8: Identify and Minimize Impacts in Coastal Zone ESHAs. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and only the ecosystem restoration treatment type.	No	N/A	

No coastal zone ESHAs exist in the project treatment area. Therefore, SPR BIO-8 is not applicable to this project.			
SPR BIO-9: Prevent Spread of Invasive Plants, Noxious Weeds, and Invasive Wildlife. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CFPD During	CFPD
Personnel will be required to clean tools and equipment per SPR – BIO 9			
SPR BIO-10: Survey for Special-Status Wildlife and Nursery Sites. If SPR BIO-1 determines that suitable habitat for special-status wildlife species or nurseries of any wildlife species is present and cannot be avoided, the CFPD will require a qualified RPF or biologist to conduct focused or protocol-level surveys for special-status wildlife species or nursery sites (e.g., bat maternity roosts, deer fawning areas, heron or egret rookeries) with potential to be directly or indirectly affected by a treatment activity. The survey area will be determined by a qualified RPF or biologist based on the species and habitats and any recommended buffer distances in agency protocols. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CFPD Prior	CFPD

The following special status wildlife species identified in BIO – 1 will receive focused surveys prior to project activities occurring in habitat with potential for occurrence :

Species	Habitat	SPR	Timing
Aquila chrysaetos - Golden Eagle	Entire Project Area	BIO-12	Within 3 weeks of treatment
Haliaeetus leucocephalus - Bald Eagle	Entire Project Area	BIO-12	
Athene cunicularia - Burrowing Owl	Grasslands or open woodlands with less than 60% canopy cover	BIO-12	
Buteo swainsoni - Swainson's Hawk	Grasslands or open woodlands with less than 60% canopy cover	BIO-12	
Circus hudsonius - Northern Harrier	Grasslands or open woodlands with less than 60% canopy cover	BIO-12	
Elanus leucurus - White-Tailed Kite	Grasslands or open woodlands with less than 60% canopy cover	BIO-12	
Emys marmorata - Western Pond Turtle	Areas adjacent to (within 500 feet) perennial ponds	BIO-2b	
Taxidea taxus - American Badger	Entire Project Area	BIO-2b	

SPR BIO-12. Protect Common Nesting Birds, Including Raptors. The CFPD will schedule treatment activities to avoid the active nesting season of common native bird species, including raptors, that could be present within or adjacent to the treatment site, if feasible. Common native birds are species not otherwise treated as special status in the CalVTP PEIR. The active nesting season or peak nesting season will be defined by the qualified RPF or biologist. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CFPD Prior-During	CFPD
SPR BIO -12 focused surveys will occur within 3 weeks of treatment			
MM BIO-1a: Avoid Loss of Special-Status Plants Listed under ESA or CESA If listed plants are determined to be present through application of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-7, the CFPD will avoid and protect these species by establishing a no-disturbance buffer around the area occupied by listed plants and marking the buffer boundary with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway).	Yes	CFPD Prior-During	CFPD
If any special-status plants or species that are listed under ESA or CESA are found during the surveys, avoidance strategy will be implemented as per MM BIO-1a.			
MM BIO-1b: Avoid Loss of Special-Status Plants Not Listed Under ESA or CESA If non-listed special-status plant species (i.e., species not listed under ESA or CESA, but meeting the definition of special-status as stated in Section 3.6.1 of the Program EIR) are determined to be present through application of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-7, the CFPD will implement measures to avoid loss of individuals and maintain habitat function of occupied habitat.	Yes	CFPD Prior-During	CFPD
If species not listed under CESA or ESA are found, they will be protected under MM BIO-1b.			
MM BIO-1c: Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Special-Status Plants If significant impacts on listed or non-listed special-status plants cannot feasibly be avoided as specified under the circumstances described under Mitigation Measures BIO-1a and 1b, the CFPD will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented and how unavoidable losses of special-status plants will be compensated. If the special-status plant taxa are listed under ESA or CESA, the plan will be submitted to CDFW and/or USFWS (as appropriate) for review and comment. Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the CFPD (e.g., incidental take permit for state-listed plants), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above.	No	CFPD N/A	CFPD
All listed and non-listed special-status plants can feasibly be avoided as specified under the circumstances described under MM BIO-1a and BIO-1b. No significant impacts are expected, and no unavoidable loss of special-status plants will occur. MM BIO-1c is not applicable to this project.			

MM BIO-2a: Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Listed Wildlife Species and California Fully Protected Species (All Treatment Activities)	Yes	CFPD Prior-During	CFPD

The project is within the range of *Rana draytonii* -California Red-Legged Frog. Presence will be assumed and treatments will be modified to avoid impacts per the following guidelines:

I. Definitions:

A. **Wet Season** starts with the first frontal rain system depositing a minimum of 0.25 inches of rain after October 15 and ends on April 15.

B. Dry Season starts April 16 and ends with the first frontal rain system...

C. Suitable California Red-legged Frog (CRF) Habitat:

1) Permanent water (Class I or II watercourses or ponds/wetlands) that is more than 12 inches deep;
OR

2) Permanent water (Class I or II watercourses or ponds/wetlands) that is less than 12 inches deep if suitable shelter/cover habitat is available, e.g. over-hanging vegetation, emergent vegetation, over-hung banks, root wads, rock piles, log debris, etc.;
OR

3) Permanent wet ground (e.g. seep) with vegetative or other cover.
OR

4) Intermittent water that persists through late July

During Wet Season

i. For Class III watercourse, when dry, maintain a 30-foot no cut buffer, trees felled away from watercourse

ii. For Class II watercourse and intermittent ponds/wetlands that meet the definition of suitable habitat, where water is present, 300 foot no cut buffer; where dry, 30-foot no cut buffer, no equipment within 75 feet of annual high water mark, trees felled away from suitable habitat.

iii. Class I watercourse and permanent ponds/wetlands that meet the definition of suitable habitat - no cutting and no equipment within 300 feet of this suitable habitat

Outside Wet Season

i. All suitable habitat must maintain a 30-foot no-cut buffer; no equipment within the no-cut buffer; trees felled away from suitable habitat

Year Round

1) Pile burning must be outside the 300-foot buffer of suitable habitat

2) No herbicide use allowed within 300 feet of suitable habitat except for direct application to stumps

3) Water drafting from suitable habitat (for dust abatement) must be done with a hose placed in a bucket in a deep pool.

The bucket must be covered by < 1 inch mesh, and the mouth of the hose must be covered by 1/4 inch mesh			
MM BIO-2b: Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Other Special-Status Wildlife Species (All Treatment Activities) If other special-status wildlife species (i.e., species not listed under CESA or ESA or California Fully Protected, but meeting the definition of special status as stated in Section 3.6.1 of the Program EIR) are observed during reconnaissance surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-1) or focused or protocol-level surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-10), the CFPD will avoid or minimize adverse effects to the species. The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the special-status wildlife would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some of the non-listed special-status wildlife may be killed, injured, or disturbed during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status wildlife, no compensatory mitigation will be required.	Yes	CFPD Prior-During	CFPD
The project area has potential for occurrence of *Rana boylii* -Foothill Yellow-Legged Frog, implementation of mitigation measures related to Red Legged Frog will avoid habitat. For other special status species, Implementation of SPR-BIO-10,12,MM BIO-2a,b,e,g will mitigate impacts if presence is established.			
MM BIO-2c: Compensate for Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Loss of Habitat Function for Special-Status Wildlife if Applicable (All Treatment Activities) If the provisions of Mitigation Measure BIO-2a, BIO-2b, BIO-2d, BIO-2e, BIO-2f, or BIO-2g cannot be implemented and the CFPD determines that additional mitigation is necessary to reduce significant impacts, the CFPD will compensate for such impacts to species or habitat by acquiring and/or protecting land that provides (or will provide in the case of restoration) habitat function for affected species that is at least equivalent to the habitat function removed or degraded as a result of the treatment. Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the CFPD (e.g., incidental take permit), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above.	No	N/A	NA
No significant mortality, injury, disturbance, or loss of habitat function for special-status wildlife is expected and can feasibly be avoided as specified under the circumstances described in MM BIO-2a and MM BIO-2b. No significant impacts are expected, and no unavoidable loss of special-status wildlife or habitat will occur. Thus, Mitigation Measure BIO-2c is not applicable to this project.			
MM BIO-2d: Implement Protective Measures for Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (All Treatment Activities)	No	CFPD N/A	CFPD
The Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (VELB) (Desmocerus californicus dimorphus) is in the CNDDB 9-quad search results. However, the project area is outside the critical habitat range and the current documented range of the VELB. Therefore, MM BIO-2d is not applicable to this project. If VELB exit holes are observed, then MM BIO-2d will be implemented to avoid impact.			

MM BIO-2e: Design Treatment to Retain Special-Status Butterfly Host Plants (All Treatment Activities) The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the special-status butterfly would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some may be killed, injured or disturbed during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status butterflies, no compensatory mitigation will be required.	Yes	CFPD During	CFPD
One special-status butterfly, Speyeria callippe callippe Callippe Silverspot Butterfly, was identified from the CNDDB search and SPR BIO-1 as having potential to occur in the project area. The host plant for this species was not observed during reconnaissance surveys. Treatments would free up growing space for the host plant and thus improve habitat. Behren's silverspot butterfly (Costal Northern California, Myrtle's silverspot butterfly (Costal Areas Marin County), Oregon silverspot butterfly (Costal Areas Oregon and Del Norte County), and San Bruno elfin butterfly (Costal Grassland/ Scrub) are included in the EIR Ecoregions for the project but are not found in the vicinity of the project area.			
MM BIO-2f: Avoid Habitat for Special-Status Beetles, Flies, Grasshoppers, and Snails (All Treatment Activities)	No	CFPD N/A	CFPD
No special-status beetles, flies, grasshoppers, or snails were found during SPR BIO-1 review. Thus, MM BIO-2f is not applicable to this project. If any special-status species, including the species on the ecoregion list, are identified from reconnaissance or protocol-level surveys, then MM BIO-2f will be implemented to avoid and minimize impacts to these species.			
MM BIO-2g: Design Treatment to Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Special-Status Bumble Bees (All Treatment Activities) The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the special-status bumble bee would benefit from treatment in the occupied (or assumed to be occupied) habitat area even though some of the non-listed special-status bumble bees may be killed, injured, or disturbed during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status bumble bees, no compensatory mitigation will be required.	No	CFPD N/A	CFPD
SPR BIO-1 review returned two possible bumble bee species from the ecoregion list, the crotch bumble bee (Bombus crotchii) and Western Bumble Bee (Bombus occidentalis). Suitable habitat for bumble bee species is present on the project, in small open fields where understory herbaceous flowers bloom. Mechanical / Manual treatments in this project is designed to target shrubs, low tree limbs and ladder fuels, not open fields. Therefore, Mechanical/Manual treatment activities are not targeting suitable bumble bee habitat, habitat function will be maintained, and pile burning will not impact bumble bee species or habitat due to timing. Herbivory may will happen during herbaceous understory blooming season or after they dehisced and seed out. Prior to herbivory occurring during the blooming season, MM BIO-2g is will be implemented.			
MM BIO-2h: Avoid Potential Disease Transmission Between Domestic Livestock and Special-Status Ungulates (Prescribed Herbivory)	No	N/A	N/A
The project is not within the range of special status ungulates.			
MM BIO-3a: Design Treatments to Avoid Loss of Sensitive Natural Communities and Oak Woodlands The CFPD will implement the following measures when working in treatment areas that contain sensitive natural communities identified during surveys conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-3:	Yes	CFPD Prior-During	CFPD

The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or botanist that the sensitive natural community or oak woodland would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some loss may occur during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands, no compensatory mitigation will be required.			
No sensitive natural communities are present, but there are oak woodlands in the project. Treatment design will return vegetation composition and structure to their natural condition to maintain or improve habitat function of the oak woodland. The oak woodland habitat would benefit from the treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some limbs might be cut down during treatment activities. As well as intermediate and suppressed, dead, dying, diseased, or hazard trees will be removed. After treatment, this oak woodland habitat will be better protected from catastrophic wildfire events, and overall habitat function will be maintained. The treatment prescription thins from below within oak woodland habitat, which will not result in more than 20 percent cover reduction.			
MM BIO-3b: Compensate for Loss of Sensitive Natural Communities and Oak Woodlands. If significant impacts on sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands cannot feasibly be avoided or reduced as specified under Mitigation Measure BIO-3a, the CFPD will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant effects on sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented to reduce residual effects.	No	N/A	N/A
Sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands not be converted or lost; therefore, MM BIO-3b does not apply to this project.			
MM BIO-3c: Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Riparian Habitat Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the CFPD (e.g., Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above.	No	N/A	N/A
Project treatments within riparian habitat will be of limited intensity and will not constitute a loss of habitat.			
MM BIO-4: Avoid State and Federally Protected Wetlands	Yes	CFPD Prior-During	CFPD
No wetland habitats are in the project area; therefore, MM BIO-4 does not apply to this project.			
MM BIO-5: Retain Nursery Habitat and Implement Buffers to Avoid Nursery Sites	Yes	CFPD Prior-During	CFPD
No nursery sites are in the project area; therefore, MM BIO-5 does not apply to this project.			

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

Table 1: SPECIES STATUS SUMMARY
Results of Listed Species Found in the CNDDB Query and Bio 3 Appendix for ecoregions present in the project area.

WILDLIFE	STATUS			HABITAT	Potential For Occurrence
COMMON NAME **SCIENTIFIC NAME**	**FED**	**STATE**			
Agelaius tricolor Tricolored Blackbird	N	TH	SSC		
	- Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley and vicinity. Largely endemic to California. Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few km of the colony.				Low: There are no areas with open water and dense cattails or similar aquatic species within the project area
Antrozous pallidus Pallid Bat	N	N	SSC		
	- Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.				Low: The project area does not contain typical roosting structures such as caves/mines or crevices in large rock outcroppings.
Aquila chrysaetos **Golden Eagle**	N	N	FP; WL		
	- Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also, large trees in open areas.				The project area contains habitat for the Golden Eagle. Golden Eagles were observed within 1 mile of the project area during reconnaissance surveys. Nests were not identified in the project area. Implementation of BIO -12 will provide protection.
Ardea alba Great Egret	N	N	N		
	- Colonial nester in large trees. Rookery sites located near marshes, tide-flats, irrigated pastures, and margins of rivers and lakes.				The project area is not within or adjacent to marshes or tidal flats. Watercourses in the project are confined and steep drainages and do not have open flat margins.
Asio flammeus Short-eared Owl	N	N	SSC		
	- Found in swamp lands, both fresh and salt; lowland meadows; irrigated alfalfa fields. Tule patches/tall grass needed for nesting/daytime seclusion. Nests on dry ground in depression concealed in vegetation.				Low: Herbaceous areas within the project area are currently grazed and do not have sufficient cover to conceal ground nests.
Athene cunicularia **Burrowing Owl**	N	N	SSC		
	- Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.				Moderate potential in annual grassland areas. Treatments in these areas would be herbivory and not have potential for a negative impact.
Bombus crotchii **Crotch Bumble Bee**	N	CE	N		
	- Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum.				Moderate: Although the project my contain plants utilized by the bee, the scale of removal of these plants relative to

					presence on the landscape is extremely limited.
Bombus occidentalis **Western Bumble Bee**	N	CE	N		
	- Once common and widespread, species has declined precipitously from central CA to southern B.C., perhaps from disease.				Moderate: Although the project my contain plants utilized by the bee, the scale of removal of these plants relative to presence on the landscape is extremely limited.
Branchinecta lynchi Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp	TH	N	N		
	- Endemic to the grasslands of the Central Valley, Central Coast mountains, and South Coast mountains, in astatic rain-filled pools. Inhabit small, clear-water sandstone-depression pools and grassed swale, earth slump, or basalt-flow depression pools.				Low: Vernal pools where not identified during reconnaissance surveys
Buteo swainsoni **Swainson's Hawk**	N	TH	N		
	- Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, or alfalfa or grain fields supporting rodent populations.				Moderate: the species could exist within and adjacent to grasslands intermixed with the project. Implementation of BIO - 12 will provide protection.
Charadrius nivosus nivosus Western Snowy Plover	TH	N	SSC		
	- Sandy beaches, salt pond levees and shores of large alkali lakes. Needs sandy, gravelly or friable soils for nesting. -				Low: The project area does not contain shorelines that could provide habitat.
Circus hudsonius **Northern Harrier**	N	N	SSC		
	- Coastal salt and freshwater marsh. Nest and forage in grasslands, from salt grass in desert sink to mountain cienagas. Nests on ground in shrubby vegetation, usually at marsh edge; nest built of a large mound of sticks in wet areas.				Moderate: the species could exist withing and adjacent to grasslands intermixed with the project. Implementation of BIO - 12 will provide protection.
Corynorhinus townsendii Townsend's Big-Eared Bat	N	N	SSC		
	- Throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites. Roosts in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings. Roosting sites limiting. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance.				Low: structures within and adjacent to the project area are currently in use and would have a baseline level of disturbance that is too high for the species.
Coturnicops noveboracensis Yellow Rail	N	N	SSC		
	- Summer resident in eastern Sierra Nevada in Mono County. Freshwater marshlands.				Low: Marshlands do not occur within or adjacent to the project area.
Danaus plexippus plexippus pop. 1 Monarch - California Overwintering Population	C	N	N		
	- Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico. Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby.				Low: historic (1970's) overwintering occurrences have been identified in eucalyptus groves within 5 miles of the

					project area. Reconnaissance surveys identified a single eucalyptus grove, but the grove lacked wind protection, high humidity and protection from freezing temperatures.
Desmocerus californicus dimorphus Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle	TH	N	N		
	- Occurs only in the Central Valley of California, in association with blue elderberry (Sambucus mexicana). Prefers to lay eggs in elderberries 2-8 inches in diameter; some preference shown for "stressed" elderberries.				Low: The project s outside the current range of the species, and Sambucus plants were not observed during reconnaissance surveys.
Dicamptodon ensatus California Giant Salamander	N	N	SSC		
	- Known from wet coastal forests near streams and seeps from Mendocino County south to Monterey County, and east to Napa County. Aquatic larvae found in cold, clear streams, occasionally in lakes and ponds. Adults known from wet forests under rocks and logs near streams and lakes.				Low: The project area is outside of the range of the species.
Elanus leucurus **White-Tailed Kite**	N	N	FP		
	- Rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. Open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.				Moderate: Potential habitat exists in lower portions of the project adjacent to grasslands. Implementation of BIO -12 will provide protection.
Emys marmorata **Western Pond Turtle**	N	N	SSC		
	- A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation. Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.				Moderate: some ponds adjacent to the project area contain habitat. Bio -10 will be implemented where focused surveys of ponds within 100 feet of the project area, and
Falco peregrinus anatum American Peregrine Falcon	DL	DL	FP		
	- Near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water; on cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds; also, human-made structures. Nest consists of a scrape or a depression or ledge in an open site.				Low, reconnaissance surveys did not identify any cliffs or manmade structures which would be suitable for nesting.
Geothlypis trichas sinuosa Saltmarsh Common Yellowthroat	N	N	SSC		
	- Resident of the San Francisco Bay region, in fresh and saltwater marshes. Requires thick, continuous cover down to water surface for foraging; tall grasses, tule patches, willows for nesting.				Low – the project area does not contain marshes.
Haliaeetus leucocephalus **Bald Eagle**	DL	E	FP		
	- Ocean shore, lake margins, and rivers for both nesting and wintering. Most nests within 1 mile of water. Nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live tree with open branches, especially ponderosa pine. Roosts communally in winter.				Moderate – some lakes exist within 1 mile of the project area which could provide habitat. No eagle nests were identified during reconnaissance surveys.

					Implementation of BIO -12 will provide protection.
Icteria virens Yellow-Breasted Chat	N	N	SSC		
	- Summer resident; inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in low, dense riparian, consisting of willow, blackberry, wild grape; forages and nests within 10 ft of ground.				Low – the project is outside the range of the species.
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus California Black Rail	N	TH	FP		
	- Inhabits freshwater marshes, wet meadows and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays. Needs water depths of about 1 inch that do not fluctuate during the year and dense vegetation for nesting habitat.				Low – the project area does not contain tidal or freshwater marshes.
Melospiza melodia samuelis San Pablo Song Sparrow	N	N	SSC		
	- Resident of salt marshes along the north side of San Francisco and San Pablo bays. Inhabits tidal sloughs in the Salicornia marshes; nests in Grindelia bordering slough channels.				Low – the project area does not contain tidal marshes.
Rallus obsoletus obsoletus California Ridgway's Rail	E	E	FP		
	- Salt water and brackish marshes traversed by tidal sloughs in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay. Associated with abundant growths of pickleweed, but feeds away from cover on invertebrates from mud-bottomed sloughs.				Low – the project area does not contain tidal of brackish marshes
Rana boylii pop. 1 **Foothill Yellow-Legged Frog - North Coast DPS**	N	N	SSC		
	- Northern Coast Ranges north of San Francisco Bay Estuary, Klamath Mountains, and Cascade Range including watershed subbasins (HU 8) Lower Pit, Battle Creek, Thomes Creek, and Big Chico Creek in Lassen, Shasta, Tehama, and Butte Counties. Partly shaded shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying and at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.				Moderate – Could occur within class II waters in and adjacent to the project areas. Protected by avoidance measures for Rana draytonII
Rana draytonii **California Red-Legged Frog**	TH	N	SSC		
	- Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to estivation habitat.				Moderate – The project area is within the range for the species and presence is assumed. California Red Legged Frog Take Avoidance scenarios (March 25, 2008) will be implemented.
Reithrodontomys raviventris Salt-Marsh Harvest Mouse	EN	EN	FP		
	- Only in the saline emergent wetlands of San Francisco Bay and its tributaries. Pickleweed is primary habitat, but may occur in other marsh vegetation types and in adjacent upland areas. Does not burrow; builds loosely organized nests. Requires higher areas for flood escape.				Low- the project area does not include saltwater marshes.
Riparia riparia Bank Swallow	N	TH	N		
	- Colonial nester; nests primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the desert. Requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine-textured/sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, ocean to dig nesting hole.				Low – reconnaissance surveys did not identify riparian banks which could provide nesting habitat

Sorex ornatus sinuosus Suisun shrew	N	N	SSC		
	- Tidal marshes of the northern shores of San Pablo and Suisun bays. Require dense low-lying cover and driftweed and other litter above the mean hightide line for nesting and foraging.				Low – the project area does not contain salt or brackish harshes
Speyeria callippe callippe Callippe Silverspot Butterfly	EN	N	N		
	- Restricted to the northern coastal scrub of the San Francisco peninsula. Hostplant is Viola pedunculata. Most adults found on E-facing slopes; males congregate on hilltops in search of females.				Low – The project area is outside the mapped range of the species.
Syncaris pacifica California Freshwater Shrimp	EN	EN	N		
	- Endemic to Marin, Napa, and Sonoma counties. Found in low elevation, low gradient streams where riparian cover is moderate to heavy. Shallow pools away from main streamflow. Winter: undercut banks with exposed roots. Summer: leafy branches touching water.				Low – the portion of the project in napa county is a ridgetop location without watercourses.
Taxidea taxus **American Badger**	N	N	SSC		
	- Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Needs sufficient food, friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Digs burrows.				Moderate- The project area contains potential habitat for the species. Focused surveys for Badger dens will occur prior to mechanical treatments in open woodlands. Per Bio-10

Species Status Identifiers Used on the Table

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

PLANTS (PROVIDED BY CDFW)	STATUS	HABITAT

COMMON NAME SCIENTIFIC NAME	FED	STATE	CNPS LIST	
Alkali Milk-Vetch *Astragalus tener var. tener*	N	S1	1B.2	Alkali playa, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Low ground, alkali flats, and flooded lands; in annual grassland or in playas or vernal pools. 0-170 m. **Potential Habitat for this species is low due to the lack of vernal pools or alkaline areas.**
Baker's Navarretia *Navarretia leucocephala ssp. bakeri*	N	S2	1B.1	Cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps, vernal pools, valley and foothill grassland, lower montane coniferous forest. Vernal pools and swales; adobe or alkaline soils. 3-1680 m. **Potential habitat for this species exists within the project area within mesic areas. Potential for impact is low due to implementation of Bio-4. Flowering period April-June**
Bearded Popcornflower *Plagiobothrys hystriculus*	N	S2	1B.1	Vernal pools, valley and foothill grassland. Wet sites. 1-275 m. **Potential Habitat for this species is low due to the lack of vernal pools**
Big-Scale Balsamroot *Balsamorhiza macrolepis*	N	S2	1B.2	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland. Sometimes on serpentine. 35-1465 m. Perennial herb that grows in dry, open habitat, mostly in mountainous areas, mostly in the western foothills of the Sierra Nevada and in the eastern Coast Ranges near San Francisco Bay. **Potential Habitat for this species exists within the project area. Flowers from March – June**
Bolander's Water-Hemlock *Cicuta maculata var. bolanderi*	N	S2?	2B.1	Marshes and swamps. In fresh or brackish water. 0-20 m. **Potential Habitat for this species is low due to the lack of marshes or swamps in the project area.**
Brewer's western flax *Hesperolinon breweri*	N	S2	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Often in rocky serpentine soil in serpentine chaparral and serpentine grassland. 195-910 m. **Potential Habitat for this species is low due to the lack of serpentine soils in project area.**
California Alkali Grass *Puccinellia simplex*	N	S2	1B.2	Meadows and seeps, chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, vernal pools. Alkaline, vernally mesic. Sinks, flats, and lake margins. 1-915 m. **Potential Habitat for this species is low due to the lack of moist areas with saline soils.**
California Beaked-Rush *Rhynchospora californica*	N	S1	1B.1	Bogs and fens, marshes and swamps, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. Freshwater seeps and open marshy areas. 45-270 m. **Potential Habitat for this species is low due to the lack of marshes and bogs.**
Carquinez Goldenbush *Isocoma arguta*	N	S1	1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland. Alkaline soils, flats, lower hills. On low benches near drainages and on tops and sides of mounds in swale habitat. 1-50 m. **Potential Habitat for this species is low due to the lack of alkali soils.**
Contra Costa Goldfields *Lasthenia conjugens*	EN	S1	1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, alkaline playas, cismontane woodland. Vernal pools, swales, low depressions, in open grassy areas. 1-450 m. **Potential Habitat for this species is low due to the lack of vernal pools**
Delta Tule Pea *Lathyrus jepsonii var. jepsonii*	N	S2	1B.2	Marshes and swamps. In freshwater and brackish marshes. Often found with Typha, Aster lentus, Rosa californica, Juncus spp., Scirpus, etc. Usually on marsh and slough edges. 0-5 m. **Potential Habitat for this species is low due to the lack of marshes or wetlands in the project area.**
Dwarf Downingia *Downingia pusilla*	N	S2	2B.2	Valley and foothill grassland (mesic sites), vernal pools. Vernal lake and pool margins with a variety of associates. In several types of vernal pools. 1-490 m. **Potential Habitat for this species is low due to the lack of vernal pools**
Few-Flowered Navarretia	EN	S1	1B.1	Vernal pools. Volcanic ash flow, and volcanic substrate vernal pools. 425-855 m.

Navarretia leucocephala ssp. pauciflora				**Potential Habitat for this species is low due to the lack of vernal pools**
Franciscan Onion *Allium peninsulare var. franciscanum*	N	S2	1B.2	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Clay soils; often on serpentine; sometimes on volcanics. Dry hillsides. 5-320 m. **Potential Habitat for this species exists within the project area. Flowers from May – June**
Green Jewelflower *Streptanthus hesperidis*	N	S2S3	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Openings in chaparral or woodland; serpentine, rocky sites. 240-765 m. **Potential habitat for this species is low due to the lack of serpentine/ rocky sites.**
Greene's Narrow-Leaved Daisy *Erigeron greenei*	N	S3	1B.2	Chaparral. Serpentine and volcanic substrates, generally in shrubby vegetation. 90-835 m. Perennial herb found only in California in the region north of San Francisco Bay, from Sonoma and Napa Counties north as far as Siskiyou County. Blooms May – September. **Potential habitat for this species is low due to the lack of chaparral vegetation type.**
Henderson's Bent Grass *Agrostis hendersonii*	N	S2	3.2	Valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Moist places in grassland or vernal pool habitat. 65-1030 m. **Potential Habitat for this species is low due to the lack of vernal pools**
Holly-Leaved Ceanothus *Ceanothus purpureus*	N	S2	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Rocky, volcanic slopes. 140-720 m. Species of shrub present only from the Inner North Coast Ranges north of the Bay Area, mainly in Sonoma and Napa Counties. **Potential Habitat for this species exists within the project area. Blooms from March-May**
Jepson's Coyote-Thistle *Eryngium jepsonii*	N	S2	1B.2	Vernal pools, valley and foothill grassland. Clay. 3-305 m. **Potential Habitat for this species exists within the project area. Blooms from April - August**
Jepson's Leptosiphon *Leptosiphon jepsonii*	N	S2S3	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Open to partially shaded grassy slopes. On volcanics or the periphery of serpentine substrates. 55-855 m. **Potential Habitat for this species exists within the project area. Blooms from March - May**
Keck's Checkerbloom *Sidalcea keckii*	EN	S2	1B.1	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Grassy slopes in blue oak woodland. On serpentine-derived, clay soils, at least sometimes. 85-505 m. **Potential habitat is low due to the lack of serpentine soils.**
Legenere *Legenere limosa*	N	S2	1B.1	Vernal pools. In beds of vernal pools. 1-1005 m. **Potential Habitat for this species is low due to the lack of vernal pools**
Long-Styled Sand-Spurrey *Spergularia macrotheca var. longistyla*	N	S2	1B.2	Marshes and swamps, meadows and seeps. Alkaline. 0-220 m. **Potential habitat is low due to the lack of marshes, swamps, or wet meadows.**
Lyngbye's Sedge *Carex lyngbyei*	N	S2	2B.2	Marshes and swamps (brackish or freshwater). 0-200 m. **Potential habitat is low due to the lack of marshes or swamps.**
Marin Knotweed *Polygonum marinense*	N	S2	3.1	Marshes and swamps. Coastal salt marshes and brackish marshes. 0-10 m. **Potential habitat is low due to the lack of marshes or swamps.**

Mason's Lilaeopsis *Lilaeopsis masonii*	N	S2	1B.1	Marshes and swamps, riparian scrub. Tidal zones, in muddy or silty soil formed through river deposition or river bank erosion. In brackish or freshwater. 0-10 m. **Potential habitat is low due to the lack of marsh or estuary habitat.**
Mead's Owls-Clover *Castilleja ambigua var. meadii*	N	S1	1B.1	Vernal pools, meadows and seeps. Soils of volcanic origin and tend to have high clay content and be gravelly. 450-475 m. **Potential habitat is low, the project is below the general elevation where the plan occurs.**
Mt. Diablo Buckwheat *Eriogonum truncatum*	N	S1	1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Dry, exposed clay or sandy substrates. 105-350 m. Pink wildflower, the species is only known to live on Mount Diablo in Contra Costa County, northern California. Blooms April-September. **Potential for occurrence is low, this plant is only known to occur in the vicinity of Mount Diablo.**
Napa Bluecurls *Trichostema ruygtii*	N	S1S2	1B.2	Cismontane woodland, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, lower montane coniferous forest. Often in open, sunny areas. Also has been found in vernal pools. 30-680 m. Annual herb, endemic to California in the northern San Francisco Bay Area, where it is known from the southern Mayacamas Mountains, in Napa County and into western Solano County. Blooms June-October **Potential Habitat for this species exists within the project area. Blooms from June-October**
Napa Checkerbloom *Sidalcea hickmanii ssp. napensis*	N	S1	1B.1	Chaparral. Rhyolitic substrates. 415-610 m. **Potential habitat for this species is low due to the lack of chaparral.**
Narrow-Anthered Brodiaea *Brodiaea leptandra*	N	S3?	1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland. Volcanic substrates. 30-590 m. Perennial herb found Primarily in the North Coast and North Coast Range regions. Blooms May-July. **Potential Habitat for this species exists within the project area. Blooms from May-July**
Northern Slender Pondweed *Stuckenia filiformis ssp. alpina*	N	S2S3	2B.2	Marshes and swamps. Shallow, clear water of lakes and drainage channels. 5-2325 m. **Potential for habitat is low due to the lack of marches or swamps in the project area.**
Oval-Leaved Viburnum *Viburnum ellipticum*	N	S3?	2B.3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. 215-1400 m. Shrub that grows in the northern coastal range and western sierras. **Potential habitat for this species exists within the project area and occurrences have been documents within the Solano Land Trust portion of the project. Blooms May-June**
Pappose Tarplant *Centromadia parryi ssp. parryi*	N	S2	1B.2	Chaparral, coastal prairie, meadows and seeps, coastal salt marsh, valley and foothill grassland. Vernally mesic, often alkaline sites. 1-500 m. Annual herb with frequent

				occurrences in central valley and coastal range. **Potential habitat for this species exists within the project area Blooms May - November**
Saline Clover *Trifolium hydrophilum*	N	S2	1B.2	Marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Mesic, alkaline sites. 1-335 m. **Potential habitat for the species does not exist within the project area due to the lack of marshes, swamps, or mesic alkaline sites.**
San Joaquin Spearscale *Extriplex joaquinana*	N	S2	1B.2	Chenopod scrub, alkali meadow, playas, valley and foothill grassland. In seasonal alkali wetlands or alkali sink scrub with Distichlis spicata, Frankenia, etc. 0-800 m. **Potential habitat for the species does not exist within the project area due to the lack areas with alkaline soils.**
Sanford's Arrowhead *Sagittaria sanfordii*	N	S3	1B.2	Marshes and swamps. In standing or slow-moving freshwater ponds, marshes, and ditches. 0-605 m. **Potential for habitat is low due to the lack of marches or swamps in the project area.**
Sebastopol Meadowfoam *Limnanthes vinculans*	EN	S1	1B.1	Meadows and seeps, vernal pools, valley and foothill grassland. Swales, wet meadows and marshy areas in valley oak savanna; on poorly drained soils of clays and sandy loam. 15-115 m. Annual herb found only in the Laguna de Santa Rosa in Sonoma County, California. Blooms April-May. **Low potential for occurrence, the plant is only known to occur in Sonoma County.**
Sharsmith's Western Flax *Hesperolinon sharsmithiae*	N	S2	1B.2	Chaparral. Serpentine substrates. 180-670 m. **Potential habitat for this species is low due to the lack of chaparral.**
Soft Salty Bird's-Beak *Chloropyron molle ssp. molle*	EN	S1	1B.2	Coastal salt marsh. In coastal salt marsh with Distichlis, Salicornia, Frankenia, etc. 0-5 m. **Potential Habitat for this species is low due to the lack of salt marshes in the project area.**
Sonoma Beardtongue *Penstemon newberryi var. sonomensis*	N	S3	1B.3	Chaparral. Crevices in rock outcrops and talus slopes. 425-1405 m. **Potential habitat for this species is low due to the lack of chaparral or talus slopes.**
Suisun Marsh Aster *Symphyotrichum lentum*	N	S2	1B.2	Marshes and swamps (brackish and freshwater). Most often seen along sloughs with Phragmites, Scirpus, blackberry, Typha, etc. 0-15 m. **Potential habitat for the species does not exist within the project area due to the lack of marshes or swamps**
Suisun Thistle *Cirsium hydrophilum var. hydrophilum*	EN	S1	1B.1	Marshes and swamps. Grows with Scirpus, Distichlis near small watercourses within saltmarsh. 0-1 m. **Potential habitat for the species does not exist within the project area due to the lack of marshes or swamps**
Tiburon Paintbrush *Castilleja affinis var. neglecta*	EN	S1S2	1B.2	Valley and foothill grassland. Rocky serpentine sites. 120-400 m. **Potential habitat for this species is low due to the lack of chaparral.**
Two-Fork Clover *Trifolium amoenum*	EN	S1	1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, coastal bluff scrub. Sometimes on serpentine soil, open sunny sites, swales. Most recently cited on roadside and eroding cliff face. 5-310 m.

				Potential Habitat for this species exists within the project area in grassland areas. The project area is on the edge of the mapped range for the species. Blooms from April-June
Vernal Pool Smallscale *Atriplex persistens*	N	S2	1B.2	Alkaline vernal pools. 3-115 m. **Potential habitat for the species does not exist within the project area due to the lack of vernal pools.**

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

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact GEO-1: Result in Substantial Erosion or Loss of Topsoil	Impact Geo-1, 3.7	LTS	SPR GEO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, SPR HYD-3 SPR AQ- 3 SPR HYD- 4	Yes	LTS	☒
Project treatment would result in vegetation removal and soil disturbance, which has the potential to increase rates of erosion and loss of topsoil that is exposed to wind and water erosion. Potential impacts related to soil erosion during implementation of the project treatments are within the scope of the of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the use of type of equipment, extent of vegetation removal, and intensity of prescribed burning proposed are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Implementation of SPRs would avoid and minimize any substantial soil erosion or loss of topsoil during treatment activities, therefore this impact would be less than significant.						
Impact GEO-2: Increase Risk of Landslide	Impact Geo-2, 3.7	LTS	SPR GEO-3, 4, 7, 8, SPR AQ- 3	Yes	LTS	☒
Removal of vegetation during treatments activities implemented under the CalVTP could affect the root structure in treated areas such that the stability of slopes and soils could decrease, which would increase the risk of landslide. The project proposes treatment of primarily understory trees and brush, minimizing the effects to overall root structure of the site. No past landslide activity or evidence of slope instability was observed during reconnaissance surveys. Potential impacts related to landslides during implementation of the project treatments are within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the extent of vegetation removal, intensity of prescribed burning, avoidance of steep slopes, and areas of instability are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Implementation of SPRs would avoid or minimize the risk of landslide from project treatments, therefore this impact would be less than significant.						
Other Impacts to Geology, Soils, Paleontology, And Mineral Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to geology, soils, paleontology, and mineral resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?					N/A	☒
			No			

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR GEO-1 Suspend Disturbance during Heavy Precipitation: The CFPD will suspend mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and herbicide treatments if the National Weather Service forecast is a "chance" (30 percent or more) of rain within the next 24 hours. This SPR applies only to mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CFPD Prior-During	CFPD
When mechanical and herbicide treatment being implemented on this project, activities will suspend if the National Weather Service forecast is a "chance" (30 percent or more) of rain within the next 24 hours.			
SPR GEO-2 Limit High Ground Pressure Vehicles: The CFPD will limit heavy equipment that could cause soil disturbance or compaction to be driven through treatment areas when soils are wet and saturated to avoid compaction and/or damage to soil structure. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CFPD During	CFPD
With mechanical treatment being implemented on this project, activities will limit heavy equipment that could cause soil disturbance or compaction to be driving through treatment areas when soils are wet and saturated to avoid compaction and/or damage to soil structure. Most mechanical treatments will be completed with a masticator, which creates a course chip layer that equipment travels on, reducing compaction potential.			
SPR GEO-3 Stabilize Disturbed Soil Areas: The CFPD will stabilize soil disturbed during mechanical, prescribed herbivory treatments and prescribed burns that result in exposure of bare soil over 50 percent or more of the treatment area with mulch or equivalent immediately after treatment activities, to the maximum extent practicable, to minimize the potential for substantial sediment discharge. This SPR only applies to mechanical and prescribed herbivory treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CFPD During	CFPD
It is not anticipated that any of the project treatments will result in bare soil over 50% of the project. Bare soil will generally be limited to isolated disturbance where tracked equipment makes turns, and burn pile footprints. In the unlikely event that an area crosses the 50% threshold, CFPD will stabilize disturbed soils that result in exposure of bare soils over 50 percent or more in the treatment area with mulch or equivalent immediately after treatment activities, to the maximum extent practicable, to minimize the potential for substantial sediment discharge.			
SPR GEO-4 Erosion Monitoring: The CFPD will inspect treatment areas for the proper implementation of erosion control SPRs and mitigations prior to the rainy season. This SPR applies only to mechanical and prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CFPD During	CFPD
The CFPD will inspect treatment areas for the proper implementation of erosion control SPRs and mitigations prior to the rainy season. Additionally, after the first storm event where 1.5 inches of rain or more fell within a 24-hour period the project area will be inspected to determine if water breaks functioned properly. If any area is identified where erosion could result in substantial discharge the area will be immediately corrected and stabilized. The rainy period for this project area is November 1 through April 1.			

SPR GEO-5 Drain Stormwater via Water Breaks: The CFPD will drain compacted and/or bare linear treatment areas capable of generating storm runoff via water breaks using the spacing and erosion control guidelines contained in Sections 914.6, 934.6, and 954.6(c) of the California Forest Practice Rules. This SPR applies only to mechanical, manual, and prescribed burn treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CFPD During-Post	CFPD
If control lines are constructed by hand or mechanical means for prescribed burning operations, water bars will be immediately installed *If tracking of equipment in the treatment area creates a discernible pats of bare mineral soil, then water bars will be installed between October 15th to November 15th and April 1st to May 1st if the National Weather Service forecast is a chance (30% or more of rain) within the next 24-hour period. Water bars shall be installed diagonally as a trench at least 6-inches into a firm ground base with a minimum of a 6-inch berm on the downhill side so that water can be intercepted and directed away from the exposed control line surface. The exit area for the water must be free of blockages allowing for free flow of water.* *Water bars shall be installed mid slope of control lines on slopes greater than 50% at 75 feet, 26-50% at 100 feet, 11-25% at 150 feet, and 10% or less at 200 feet*			
SPR GEO-6 Minimize Burn Pile Size: The CFPD will not create burn piles that exceed 20 feet in length, width, or diameter, except when on landings, road surfaces, or on contour to minimize the spatial extent of soil damage. This SPR applies to mechanical, manual, and prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CFPD Prior-During	CFPD
The CFPD will not create burn piles that exceed 20 feet in length, width, or diameter, except when on landings, road surfaces, or on contour to minimize the spatial extent of soil damage. No piles will occur within WLPZs.			
SPR GEO-7 Minimize Erosion, Slope Restrictions for Heavy Equipment and Tractor Roads. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CFPD Prior-During	CFPD
Heavy equipment will stay on slopes less than 50%. When slopes are greater than 50%, CFPD will evaluate treatment area for erosion hazards before heavy equipment treatments proceed. In the planning phase of the project, LIDAR slope data was utilized to identify areas with slopes over 50%. These areas were designated as manual thinning.			
SPR GEO-8 Steep Slopes: The CFPD will require a Registered Professional Forester (RPF) or licensed geologist to evaluate treatment areas with slopes greater than 50 percent for unstable areas (areas with potential for landslide) and unstable soils (soil with moderate to high erosion hazard). This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and WUI fuel reduction, non-shaded fuel breaks, and ecological restoration treatment types.	Yes	CFPD During	CFPD
In the planning phase of the project, LIDAR slope data was utilized to identify areas with slopes over 50%. These areas were designated as manual thinning.			

EC-7: GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

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

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR GHG-1 Contribute to the AB 1504 Carbon Inventory Process: The CFPD of treatment projects subject to the AB 1504 process will provide all necessary data about the treatment that is needed by the U.S. Forest Service and FRAP to fulfill requirements of the AB 1504 carbon inventory, and to aid in the ongoing research about the long-term net change in carbon sequestration resulting from treatment activity. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	N/A	NA
SPR GHG-1 is not applicable to the proposed project as the project is not subject to the requirement to provide information to inform reporting under the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection's Assembly Bill 1504 Carbon Inventory Process because this project is not a registered offset project. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR. *It is estimated the project shall produce approximately 10,759.25 MT CO2 equivalent from treatment activities. GHG emissions calculations were based on the mechanical treatment and prescribed fire (pile burning) in tree fuel type, and prescribed herbivory in the grass fuel type, listed in the CalVTP Table 3.8-3. 10,546.05 MT CO2 e is from pile burning although it is likely that the actual acres covered with pile burning will be about 20% of what was analyzed for in the PSA analysis.*			
MM GHG-2. Implement GHG Emission Reduction Techniques During Prescribed Burns. The CFPD will document in the Burn Plan required pursuant to SPR AQ-3 which methods for reducing GHG emissions can feasibly be integrated into the treatment design.	Yes	CFPD Prior-During	CFPD

EC-8: Energy

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact ENG-1: Result in Wasteful, Inefficient, or Unnecessary Consumption of Energy	Impact ENG-1, 3.9	LTS	N/A	Yes	LTS	☒
Use of vehicles and mechanical equipment during treatment would result in consumption of energy. Use of fossil fuels for equipment and vehicles was examined in the PEIR. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.						

Other Impacts to Energy Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to energy resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?					N/A	☒
No						

EC-9: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact HAZ-1: Create a Significant Health Hazard from the Use of Hazardous Materials	Impact HAZ-1, 3.10	LTS	SPR HAZ- 1	Yes	LTS	☒
Treatment would include mechanical treatment, manual treatment, and prescribed burning; these treatment activities would require the use of fuels and related accelerants, which are hazardous materials. CFPDhas an extensive maintenance program assuring equipment used for CFPDprojects are in good working order, free of leaks. Fueling of equipment will occur primarily at local CFPDstations. If fueling is needed on larger equipment or firing devices, they will be filled on level ground. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.						
Impact HAZ-2: Create a Significant Health Hazard from the Use of Herbicides	Impact HAZ-2, 3.10	LTS	SPR HAZ- 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	No	N/A	☒
The SPRs and regulatory requirements provide a foundation for assuring effective, yet relatively safe, use of herbicides when treatment is determined to be needed. Therefore, the impact associated with use of herbicides under the CalVTP would be less than significant.						
Impact HAZ-3: Expose the Public or Environment to Significant Hazards from Disturbance to Known Hazardous Material Sites	Impact HAZ-3, 3.10	PS	MM HAZ- 3	No	N/A	☒
This impact does not apply to the treatment project or because there are no known hazardous material sites in the project area.						
Other Impacts to Hazardous Materials, Public Health and Safety: Would the project result in other impacts to hazardous materials, public health and safety that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR HAZ-1 Maintain All Equipment: The CFPD will maintain all diesel- and gasoline-powered equipment per manufacturer's specifications, and in compliance with all state and federal emissions requirements. Maintenance records will be available for verification. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CFPD Prior	CFPD
Diesel and gasoline powered equipment used for implementation of this project will be filled or pre-mixed off site, typically at the local CAL FIRE Station or equipment yard for non-CFPDoperators, and brought to the site. All equipment will be inspected for leaks, any equipment found leaking will be promptly removed from project site and repaired as needed. Filling of equipment will not occur near any watercourses or protection zones to watercourses.			
SPR HAZ-2 Require Spark Arrestors: This SPR applies only to manual treatment activities and all treatment types	Yes	CFPD Prior-During	CFPD
All equipment operated in manual treatments will be equipped with spark arrestors per state law.			
SPR HAZ-3 Require Fire Extinguishers: The CFPD will require tree cutting crews to carry one fire extinguisher per chainsaw. Each vehicle would be equipped with one long-handled shovel and one axe or Pulaski consistent with PRC Section 4428. This SPR applies only to manual treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CFPD During	CFPD
With manual treatment activities involving chainsaws on this project, fire extinguishers are required as per SPR HAZ-3			
SPR HAZ-4 Prohibit Smoking in Vegetated Areas. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CFPD During	CFPD
Smoking is prohibited in vegetated areas.			
SPR HAZ-5 Spill Prevention and Response Plan: The CFPD or licensed Pest Control Advisor (PCA) will prepare a Spill Prevention and Response Plan (SPRP) prior to beginning any herbicide treatment activities to provide protection to onsite workers, the public, and the environment from accidental leaks or spills of herbicides, adjuvants, or other potential contaminants. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CFPD Prior	CFPD
The licensed Pest Control Advisor will prepare a Spill Prevention and Response Plan prior to herbicide treatment activities. Including maps of staging, storage, loading, and mixing areas for herbicides. A list of items required for an onsite spill kit that will be maintained throughout the project activity. Lastly, procedures for proper storage, use, and disposal of all herbicides or other chemicals used.			

SPR HAZ-6 Comply with Herbicide Application Regulations. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CFPD Prior-During	CFPD
The CFPD will coordinate pesticide use with the applicable County Agricultural Commissioner(s), and all required licenses and permits will be obtained prior to herbicide application.			
SPR HAZ-7 Triple Rinse Herbicide Containers. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CFPD During-Post	CFPD
Triple rinse all herbicide and chemical containers at an approved site and dispose in a batch tank. Puncture used containers on the top and bottom to render them unusable before proper recycling or dumping. Cleaning will not allow any contaminated water to enter any body of water. Disposal of all herbicides will follow label requirements and waste disposal regulations.			
SPR HAZ-8 Minimize Herbicide Drift to Public Areas. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CFPD During	CFPD
To minimize herbicide drift to public areas, application will stop when weather parameters exceed label specifications or when wind exceeds 7mph. Spray nozzles will produce the largest appropriate droplet size, have low pressures, and be kept within 24 inches of vegetation. Property owners will be recontacted when herbicide application process is ready to proceed. Property owners will be able to opt in or out of herbicide application on their property. Written consent will be obtained by property owners who want to opt in for herbicide treatment. For property owners who choose to opt out of herbicide application, there will be 50 feet minimum no spray buffer zone around their property.			
SPR HAZ-9 Notification of Herbicide Use in the Vicinity of Public Areas. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CFPD Prior	CFPD
Herbicide applications occurring within or adjacent to public areas within 500 feet, the CFPD will post signs at each end of herbicide treatment areas and any intersecting trails notifying the public of the use of herbicides.			
MM HAZ-3: Identify and Avoid Known Hazardous Waste Sites Prior to the start of vegetation treatment activities requiring soil disturbance (i.e., mechanical treatments) or prescribed burning, CFPDand other CFPDs will make reasonable efforts to check with the landowner or other entity with jurisdiction (e.g., California Department of Parks and Recreation) to determine if there are any sites known to have previously used, stored, or disposed of hazardous materials.	Yes	CFPD Prior	CFPD
Prior to project work the CFPD will ask the landowner if there are sites where hazardous materials were used, stored, or disposed of.			

EC-10: HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

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

Impact HYD-1: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through the Implementation of Prescribed Burning	Impact HYD-1, 3.11	LTS	SPR HYD- 4 SPR AQ- 3 SPR BIO- 4, 5 SPR GEO-4, 6 MM BIO- 3b	Yes	LTS	☒
This project is proposing to treat fuels through prescribed burning and pile burning. Prescribed burning under the CalVTP reduce the risk of high severity burns, thus avoiding soil damage that could cause runoff into watercourses. The extend of soil disturbance will be limited due to pile burning being used vs broadcast burning. Green Valley Creek and its tributary Wild Horse Creek pass within the project area. The exclusion of piels in the WLPZ will allow the WLPZ to will capture any potential sediment or runoff created. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.						
Impact HYD-2: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through the Implementation of Manual or Mechanical Treatment Activities	Impact HYD-2, 3.11	LTS	SPR HYD- 1, 4, 5 SPR BIO- 1 SPR GEO- 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 SPR HAZ- 1, 5	Yes	LTS	☒
Two watercourses, Wild Horse Creek and Green Valley Creek pass within the project area. Project design has minimized the risk of substantial degradation to surface or groundwater quality from manual or mechanical treatment activities by implementing relevant SPRs. Therefore, the risk of substantial degradation to surface or groundwater quality from manual and mechanical treatments would be avoided and minimized. This impact would be less than significant and within the scope of the PEIR.						
Impact HYD-3: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through Prescribed Herbivory	Impact HYD-3, 3.11	LTS	SPR HYD- 3	No	N/A	☒
Waterbodies have been identified and mapped during reconnaissance surveys. Per SPR-HYD 3, an exclusion buffer of at least 50 feet will be established along class II waters. All other SPR HYD 3 measures will be observed.						
Impact HYD-4: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through the Ground Application of Herbicides	Impact HYD-4, 3.11	LTS	SPR HYD- 5 SPR BIO- 4 SPR HAZ- 5, 7	Yes	LTS	☒
CalVTP would use herbicides in accordance with the manufacturer's label directions and implement all relevant SPRs, which would reduce the potential for contamination of surface or groundwater resources. Therefore, risk of substantial degradation to surface or groundwater quality from herbicide application would be avoided and minimized. This impact would be less than significant and within the scope of the PEIR.						

Impact HYD-5: Substantially Alter the Existing Drainage Pattern of a Treatment Site or Area	Impact HYD-5, 3.11	LTS	SPR HYD-4, 6 SPR GEO- 5	Yes	LTS	☒
Relevant SPRs would avoid substantial alterations to existing drainage patterns on the project area. This impact would be less than significant and within the scope of the PEIR.						
Other Impacts to Hydrology and Water Quality: Would the project result in other impacts to hydrology and water quality that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR HYD-1 Comply with Water Quality Regulations: CFPDs must also conduct proposed vegetation treatments in conformance with appropriate RWQCB timber, vegetation and land disturbance related Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and/or related Conditional Waivers of Waste Discharge Requirements (Waivers), and appropriate Basin Plan Prohibitions. Where these regulatory requirements differ, the most restrictive will apply. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types. The project is within the	Yes	CFPD During-Post	CFPD
This project is proposing to treat fuels through manual, mechanical, herbivory, herbicide application and pile burning. These treatments under the CalVTP reduce the risk of high severity burns, thus avoiding soil damage that could cause runoff into watercourses. The project is within the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board jurisdiction.			
SPR HYD-2 Avoid Construction of New Roads: The CFPD will not construct or reconstruct (i.e., cutting or filling involving less than 50 cubic yards/0.25 linear road miles) any new roads (including temporary roads). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	No	N/A	N/A
The CFPD is not planning to construct new roads as part of this project.			
SPR HYD-3 Water Quality Protections for Prescribed Herbivory: This SPR applies to prescribed herbivory treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CFPD Prior-During	CFPD
SPR HYD-3 will be applied to prescribed herbivory areas.			
SPR HYD-4 Identify and Protect Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones: The CFPD will establish Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones (WLPZs) as defined in 14 CCR Section 916 .5 of the California Forest Practice Rules on either side of watercourses. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CFPD Prior	CFPD

CalVTP would use herbicides in accordance with the manufacturer's label directions and implement all relevant SPRs, which would reduce the potential for contamination of surface or groundwater resources. Therefore, risk of substantial degradation to surface or groundwater quality from herbicide application would be avoided and minimized. This impact would be less than significant and within the scope of the PEIR.			
SPR HYD-5 Protect Non-Target Vegetation and Special-status Species from Herbicides: This SPR applies to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CFPD During	CFPD
Relevant SPRs would avoid substantial alterations to existing drainage patterns on the project area. This impact would be less than significant and within the scope of the PEIR.			
SPR HYD-6 Protect Existing Drainage Systems: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CFPD During	CFPD
The CFPD will coordinate pesticide use with the applicable County Agricultural Commissioner(s), and all required licenses and permits will be obtained prior to herbicide application.			

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

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact LU-1: Cause a Significant Environmental Impact Due to a Conflict with a Land Use Plan, Policy, or Regulation	Impact LU-1, 3.12	LTS	SPR AD-3, 9	Yes	LTS	☒
The environmental impacts of the proposed CalVTP are evaluated throughout this PEIR; SPRs and mitigation measures are identified to avoid or reduce impacts and ensure consistency with local land use plans, policies, or regulations pertinent to resources considered in this PEIR and adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating effects to these resources. Local county land use planning and regulation will be adhered to; treatment activities are consistent with local polices and regulations. The landowner's objectives are reducing hazardous fuel accumulations since fire exclusion, increase the forest resiliency to fire, protect the property, and improve wildlife values in the area. For these reasons, implementation of the proposed CalVTP would not cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with a land use plan, policy, or regulation. This impact would be less than significant.						
Impact LU-2: Induce Substantial Unplanned Population Growth	Impact LU-2, 3.12	LTS	N/A	No	N/A	☒
Treatments will occur on a day-to-day operational period and local resources and personnel will be utilized from the local CFPDUnit as well as other fire agencies and private contractors. The scope of treatments will result in a negligible increase of occupancy in the already largely						

populated area surrounding the project. It is unlikely workers would re locate to communities surrounding the project resulting from this project. *This impact would be less than significant, within the scope of the PEIR analysis.*						
Other Impacts related to Land Use and Planning, Population and Housing: Would the project result in other impacts related to land use and planning, and population and housing that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?			No		N/A	☒

EC-12: NOISE

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact NOI-1: Result in a Substantial Short-Term Increase in Exterior Ambient Noise Levels During Treatment Implementation	Impact NOI-1, 3.13	LTS	SPR NOI- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 SPR AD- 3	Yes	LTS	☒
Treatments would require heavy, noise-generating equipment. Treatment activities would occur during daytime hours, which avoid the potential to cause sleep disturbance to residents during the more noise-sensitive evening and nighttime hours. The potential for a substantial short-term increase in ambient noise levels was examined in the PEIR. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis. Although some of the treatments are close enough to developments to generate ambient noise, the duration of such noise form any given point will be less than 1 week.						
Impact NOI-2: Result in a Substantial Short-Term Increase in Truck-Generated SENL's During Treatment Activities	Impact NOI-2, 3.13	LTS	SPR NOI- 1	Yes	LTS	☒
Treatments would involve large trucks hauling heavy equipment and crews to the project site. These haul truck trips would pass by residential receptors along a busy State highway and the event of each truck passing by could increase the single event noise levels (SENL). Haul trips associated with the treatment would occur during daytime hours, which avoid the potential to cause sleep disturbance to residents during the more noise-sensitive evening and nighttime hours. It is common for heavy equipment to travel in the area. Short-term increase in project equipment will be consistent with current equipment use in the area. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.						

Other Impacts Related to Noise: Would the project result in other impacts related to noise that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR NOI-1 Limit Heavy Equipment Use to Daytime Hours: If the CFPD is not subject to local ordinances (e.g., CFPD), it will adhere to the restrictions stated above or may elect to adhere to the restrictions identified by the local ordinance encompassing the treatment area. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CFPD During	CFPD
Per SPR NOI-1 noise-generating vegetation treatment activities will be limited: Monday – Saturday between 7:00 am to 6:00 pm. Sunday and federal holidays 9:00 am to 6:00 pm. Most activity is anticipated to occur Monday - Friday 9:00 am - 3:00 pm. Agricultural activities are common surrounding the project area, and such activities develop similar noise levels as the treatment.			
SPR NOI-2 Equipment Maintenance: All diesel- and gasoline-powered treatment equipment will be properly maintained and equipped with noise-reduction intake and exhaust mufflers and engine shrouds, in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations. This SPR applies to all activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CFPD Prior-During	CFPD
As per SPR NOI-2, all equipment will be properly maintained and equipped with noise-reduction intake and exhaust mufflers and engine shrouds, in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations.			
SPR NOI-3 Engine Shroud Closure: The CFPD will require that engine shrouds be closed during equipment operation. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CFPD Prior	CFPD
As per SPR NOI-3, the CFPD will require that engine shrouds be closed during equipment operation.			
SPR NOI-4 Locate Staging Areas Away from Noise-Sensitive Land Uses. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CFPD Prior-During	CFPD
As per SPR NOI-4, staging areas will be away from noise-sensitive land uses.			

SPR NOI-5 Restrict Equipment Idle Time: The CFPD will require that all motorized equipment be shut down when not in use. Idling of equipment and haul trucks will be limited to 5 minutes. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CFPD During	CFPD
As per SPR NOI-5, all motorized equipment be shut down when not in use. Idling of equipment and haul trucks will be limited to 5 minutes.			
SPR NOI-6 Notify Nearby Off-Site Noise-Sensitive Receptors: For treatment activities utilizing heavy equipment, the CFPD will notify noise-sensitive receptors (e.g., residential land uses, schools, hospitals, places of worship) located within 1,500 feet of the treatment activity. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CFPD During	CFPD
Project location is near noise-sensitive receptors such as schools,(within 1,500 feet of) residential land uses. A neighborhood notification of Operations shall be posted on the ownership visible to the public by the RPF or supervised designee, at least five (5) days prior to the date of commencement of operations. There is no public access to this project, gates are locked by private & public landowners.			

EC-13: RECREATION

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

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

SPR REC-1 Notify Recreational Users of Temporary Closures. If temporary closure of a recreation area or facility is required, the CFPD will work with the owner/manager to post notifications of the closure approximately 2 weeks prior to the commencement of the treatment activities. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	No	N/A	

EC-14: TRANSPORTATION

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact TRAN-1: Result in temporary traffic operations impacts by conflicting with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing roadway facilities or prolonged road closures	Impact TRAN-1, 3.15	LTS	SPR TRAN- 1 SPR AD- 3	Yes	LTS	☒
Treatments will temporarily increase vehicular traffic along local roadways. The potential for a temporary increase in traffic to conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing roadway facilities or prolonged road closures was examined in the PEIR. The proposed treatment project would be short-term, and temporary increases in traffic related to treatments are within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						
Impact TRAN-2: Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature or incompatible uses	Impact TRAN-2, 3.15	LTS	SPR TRAN- 1 SPR AD-3	Yes	LTS	☒
Treatments would not require construction or alteration of any roadway. However, smoke generated during burning operations could potentially affect visibility along road ways for short periods of time. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						

Impact TRAN-3: Result in a net increase in VMT for the proposed CalVTP	Impact TRAN-3, 3.15	PSU	MM AQ- 1	Yes	PSU	☒
Treatments could temporarily increase vehicle miles travelled (VMT) for a short period as equipment enters the project location. It is not likely that traffic will increase beyond what is normal for the local area. This impact was identified as potentially significant and unavoidable in the PEIR because implementation of the CalVTP could result in a net increase in VMT. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						
Other Impacts to Transportation: Would the project result in other impacts to transportation that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR TRAN-1 Implement Traffic Control during Treatments: Prior to initiating vegetation treatment activities the CFPD will work with the agency(ies) with jurisdiction over affected roadways to determine if a Traffic Management Plan (TMP) is needed. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CFPD Prior	CFPD
Treatment activities will not be increase traffic beyond what is normal for the local area. Signs will be placed on roads to advise motorists of slow vehicles entering and exiting the roadway. Signs will be placed along the road to advise of smoke conditions during prescribed fire activities. While working within public roadway rights of way, the project proponed will consult with Solano County and comply with traffic control requirements.			

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

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact UTIL-1: Result in Physical Impacts Associated with Provision of Sufficient Water Supplies, Including Related Infrastructure Needs	Impact UTL-1, 3.16	LTS	N/A	Yes	LTS	☒
Fire engines and water tenders will fill their tanks off-site prior to entering the project area. In the event of an emergency where more water is needed, water will likely both be taken from the landowner's infrastructure and brought to the project area from off-site. The impact is						

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

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

EC-16: WILDFIRE

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

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

EC-17: ADMINISTRATIVE STANDARD PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

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

SPR AD-2 Delineate Protected Resources: The CFPD will clearly define the boundaries of the treatment area and protected resources on maps for the treatment area and with highly-visible flagging or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway) prior to beginning any treatment to avoid disturbing the resource. "Protected Resources" refers to environmentally sensitive places within or adjacent to the treatment areas that would be avoided or protected to the extent feasible during planned treatment activities to sustain their natural qualities and processes. This work will be performed by a qualified person, as defined for the specific resource (e.g., qualified Registered Professional Forester or biologist). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CFPD Prior-During	CFPD
Prior to project implementation, project boundaries and protected resources will be mapped, flagged, and defined, making sure project activities avoid protected resources and stay within the project boundaries.			
SPR AD-3 Consistency with Local Plans, Policies, and Ordinances: The CFPD would design and implement the treatment in a manner that is consistent with applicable local plans (e.g., general plans, Community Wildfire Protection Plans, CFPDUnit Fire Plans), policies, and ordinances to the extent the project is subject to them. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CFPD Prior-During	CFPD
Unit Fire Plan objective: Facilitate fuel reduction projects that will widen and open up roads that affect ingress and egress for both the public and emergency equipment.			
SPR AD-4 Public Notifications for Prescribed Burning: At least three days prior to the commencement of prescribed burning operations, the CFPD would: 1) post signs along the closest public roadway to the treatment area describing the activity and timing, and requesting persons in the area to contact a designated representative of the CFPD (contact information would be provided with the notice) if they have questions or smoke concerns; 2) publish a public interest notification in a local newspapers or other widely distributed media source describing the activity, timing, and contact information; 3) send the local county supervisor and county administrative officer (or equivalent official responsible for distribution of public information) a notification letter describing the activity, its necessity, timing, and measures being taken to protect the environment and prevent prescribed burn escape. This SPR applies only to prescribed burn treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CFPD Prior-During	CFPD
Prescribed fire signs will be placed within the project area 3 days prior to firing activities. Notifications will be distributed through regular social media outlets by the Unit PIO. County Supervisors will be notified as required in SPR AD-4.			
SPR AD-5 Maintain Site Cleanliness: If trash receptacles are used on-site, the CFPD will use fully covered trash receptacles with secure lids (wildlife proof) to contain all food, food scraps, food wrappers, beverages, and other worker generated miscellaneous trash. Remove all temporary non-biodegradable flagging, trash, debris, and barriers from the project site upon completion of project activities. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CFPD Prior-During	CFPD
Trash receptacles will not be needed on-site. CFPD/ CFPD staff will be trained and will be advised to remove all trash generated daily. Flagging will be removed once the project has been completed and is no longer needed to protect the resources.			

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

EC-18: MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

Discussion

No additional comments.

Additional information:

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

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

- ☒ Aerial imagery of subsequent activity area (see vicinity and location maps)
- ☐ Subsequent activity location on Treatable Landscape & Ecoregions Map (See Attachment B) – **Could not find on FRAP website**
- ☒ Parcel map with APN's covering all ownerships within subsequent activity area
- ☒ Soil survey map of subsequent activity area

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

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

☐ Air District Asbestos Dust Control Plan (SPR AQ-5) – **Not Applicable**

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

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

☒ Biological review/surveys (EC-5)

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

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

☐ Geological Review (MM GHG-2)

☐ Spill Prevention & Response Plan (SPR HAZ-5) – **Not Applicable**

☐ Traffic Management Plan (SPR TRAN-1) – **Will be submitted per Solano county requirements**

☐ Organic waste Disposal Plan (SPR UTIL-1) – **Not Applicable**

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

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

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

☐ Other _____

DELIVERABLES POST APPROVAL

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

Green Valley VTP - Vicinity Map

Project Boundary

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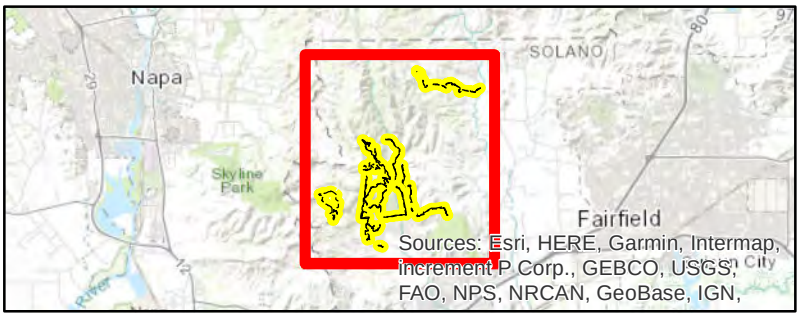

5N 3W

5N 2W

Green Valley VTP - Treatments and Parcels Map

Solano County Roads Layer

field mapped road

Watercourse

Class III

Solono Parcels (private)

Project Treatments

Treatment Type

Herbicide Application

Manual Treatment

Mechanical Treatment

Prescribed Herbivory

prescribed fire

Owner Agency

Solano Land Trust

Vallejo, City of

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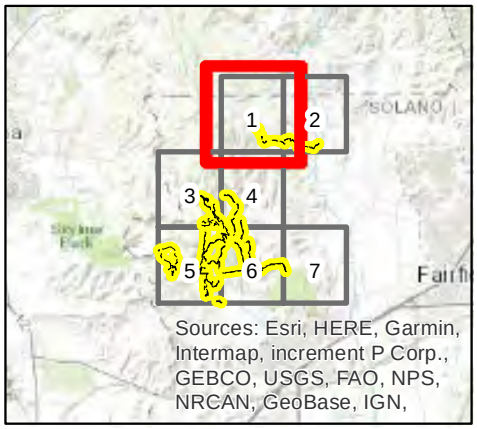

6N 3W

5N 3W

Unnamed

Twin Sisters Ct

Twin Sisters Rd

Tuscany Dr

Joyce Ln

Sleepy Hollow Ln

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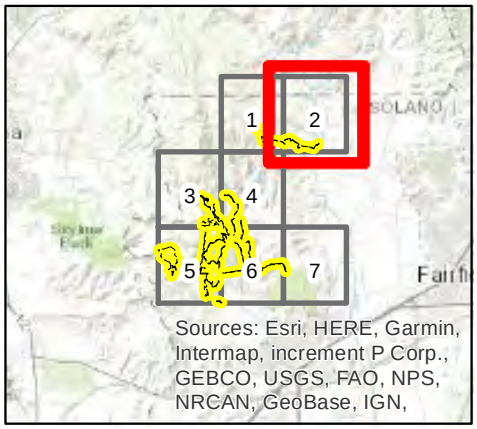

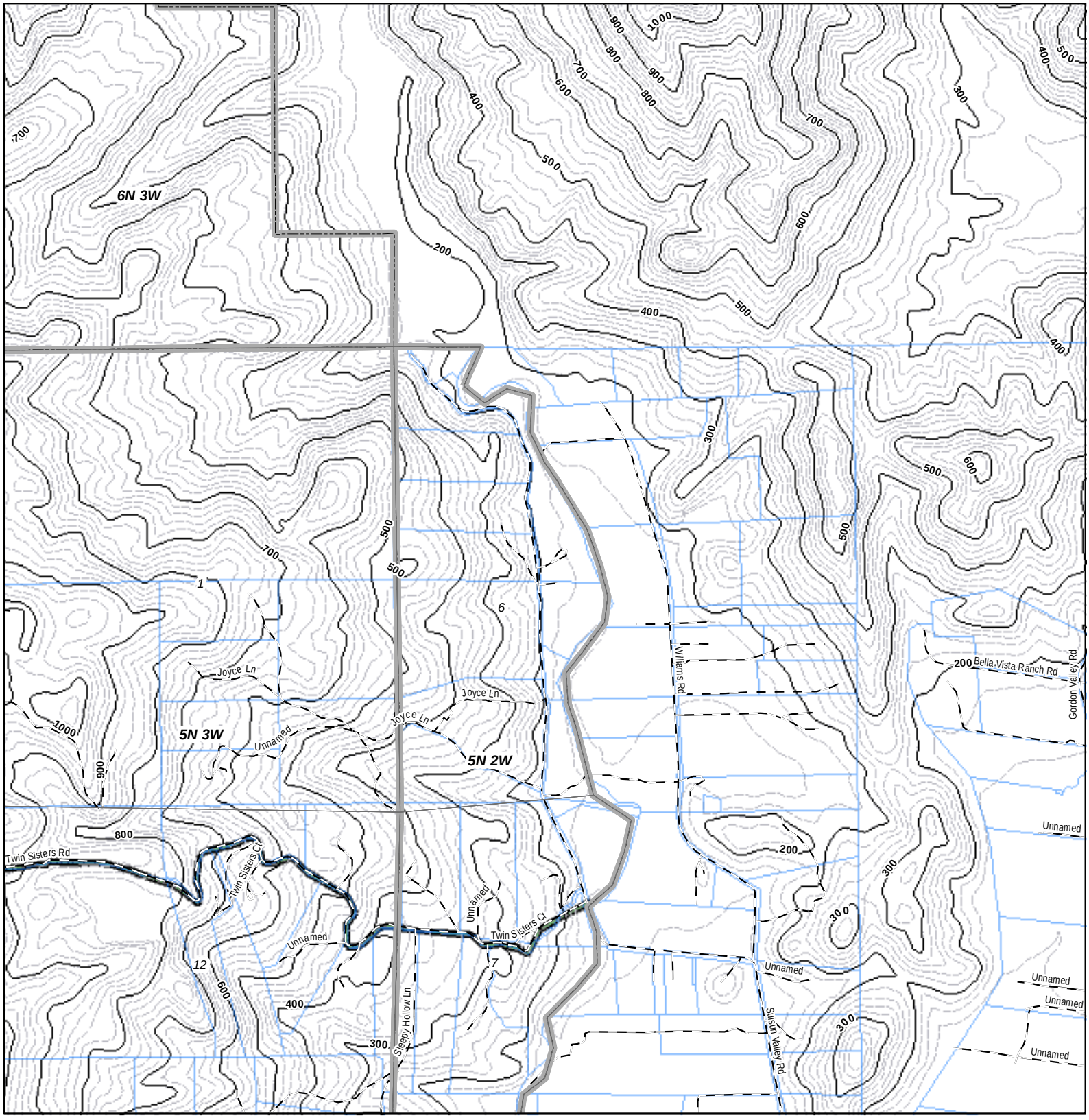

Green Valley VTP - Treatments and Parcels Map

Solano County Roads Layer

field mapped road

Watercourse

Class II

Class III

Solono Parcels (private)

Project Treatments

Treatment Type

Herbicide Application

Manual Treatment

Mechanical Treatment

Prescribed Herbivory

prescribed fire

Owner Agency

Solano Land Trust

Vallejo, City of

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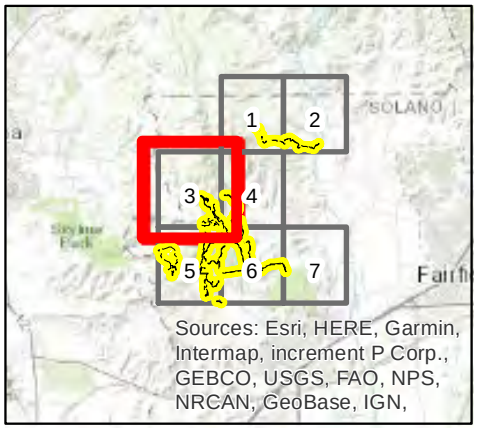

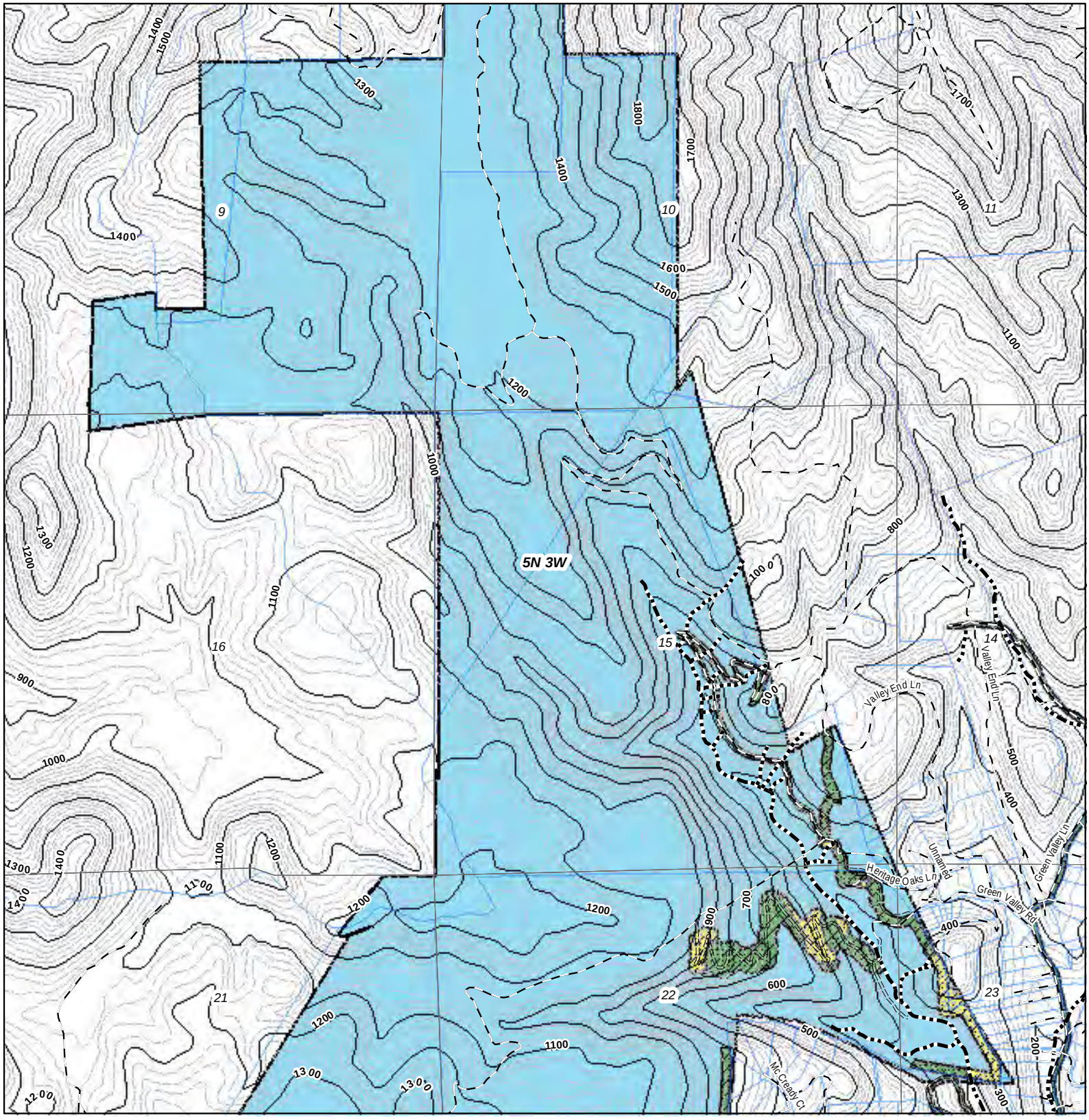

Green Valley VTP - Treatments and Parcels Map

Solano County Roads Layer

field mapped road

Watercourse

Class II

Class III

Solono Parcels (private)

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Herbicide Application

Manual Treatment

Mechanical Treatment

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prescribed fire

Owner Agency

Solano Land Trust

Vallejo, City of

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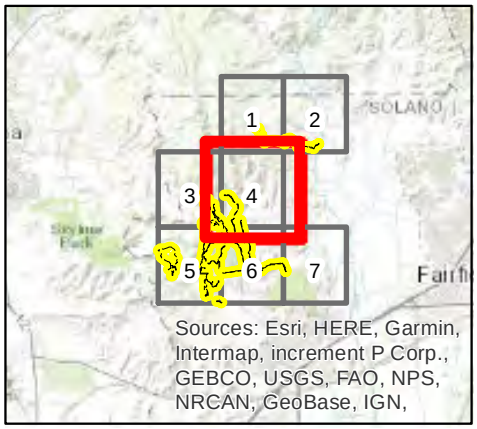

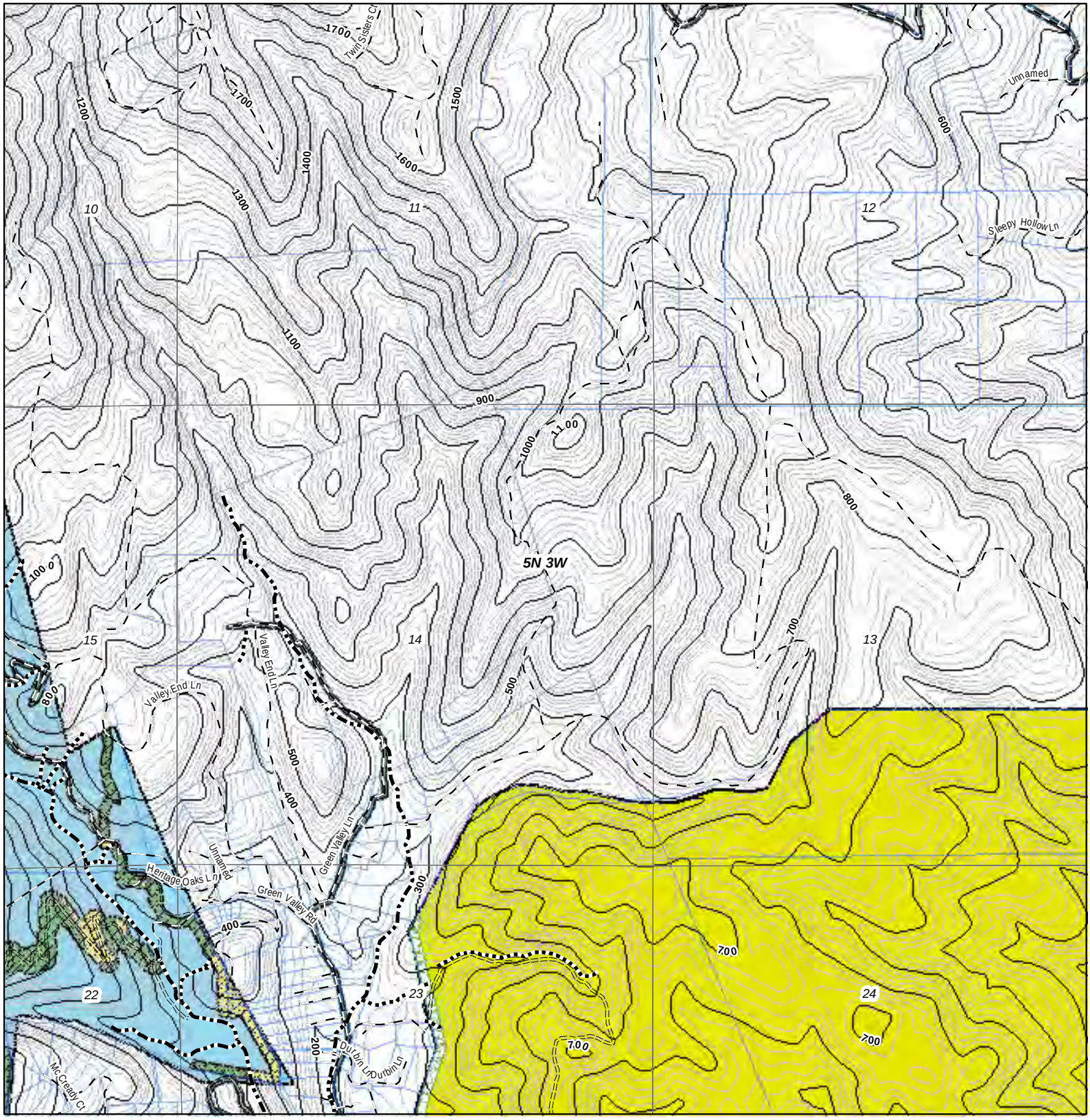

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Solano County Roads Layer

field mapped road

Watercourse

Class II

Class III

Solono Parcels (private)

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Vallejo, City of

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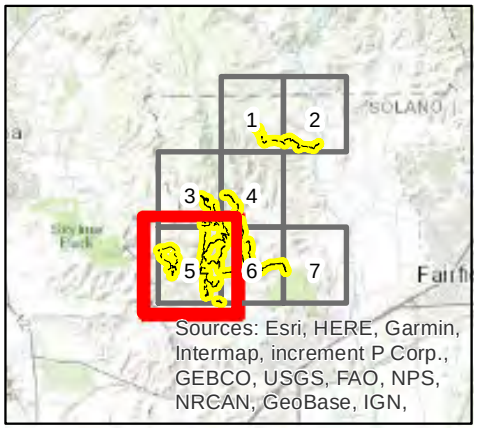

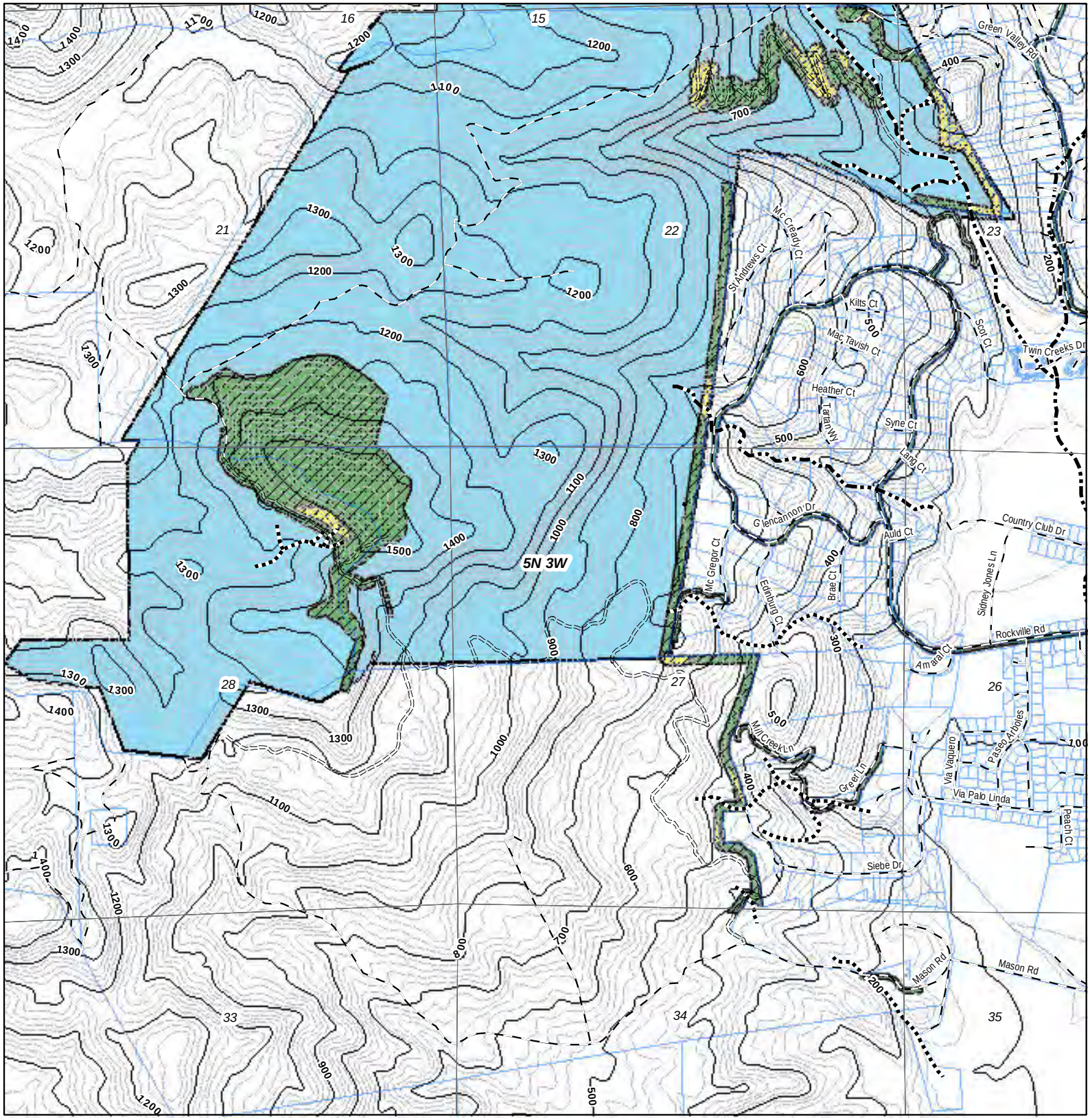

Green Valley VTP - Treatments and Parcels Map

Solano County Roads Layer

field mapped road

Watercourse

Class II

Class III

Solono Parcels (private)

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Vallejo, City of

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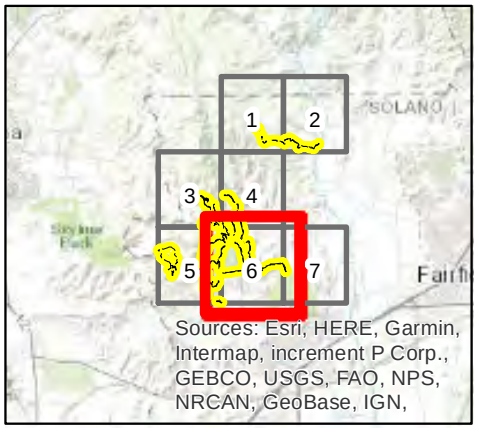

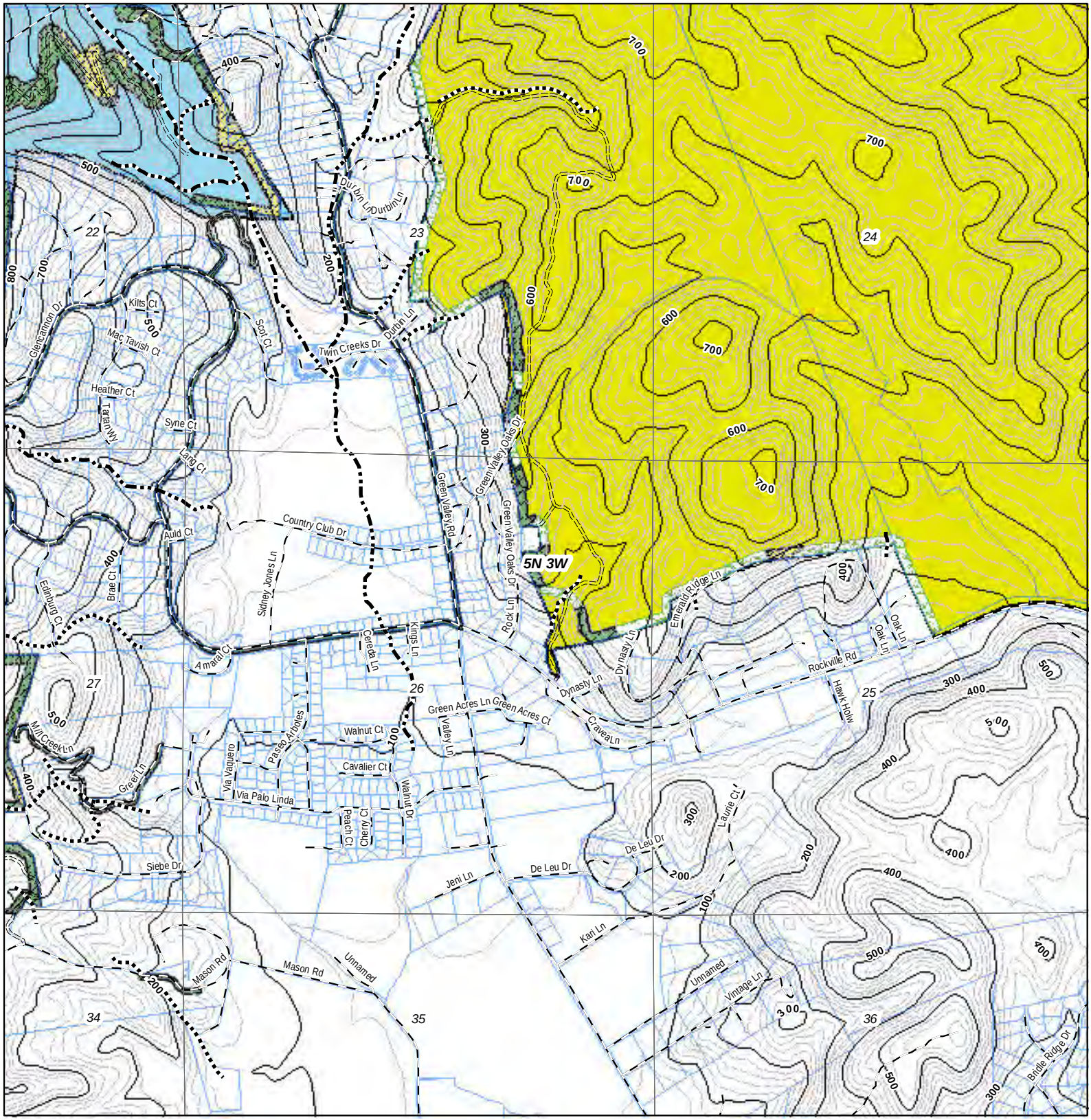

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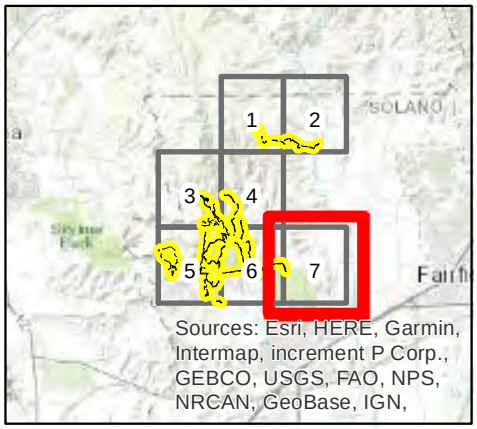

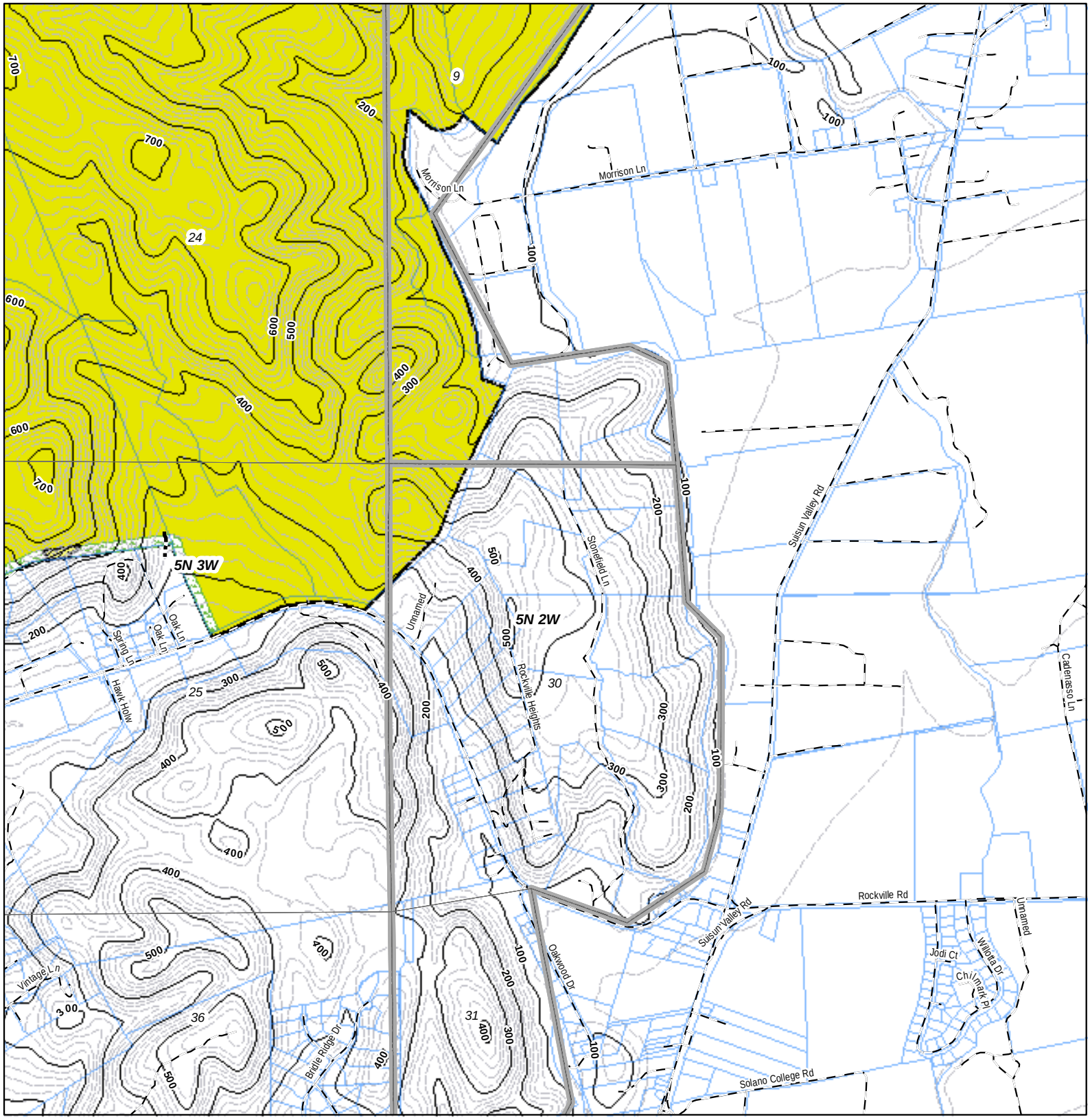

Green Valley VTP - 2022 NAIP Map

Project Boundary

Solano County Roads Layer

field mapped road

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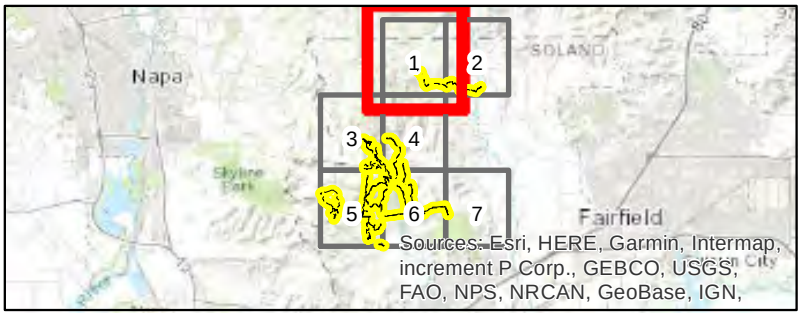

Unnamed

Unnamed

Twin Sisters Ct

Tuscany Dr

Twin Sisters Rd

Twin Sisters Rd

Joyce Ln

Joyce Ln

Unnamed

Twin Sisters Ct

Unnamed

Sleepy Hollow Ln

Green Valley VTP - 2022 NAIP Map

Project Boundary

Solano County Roads Layer

field mapped road

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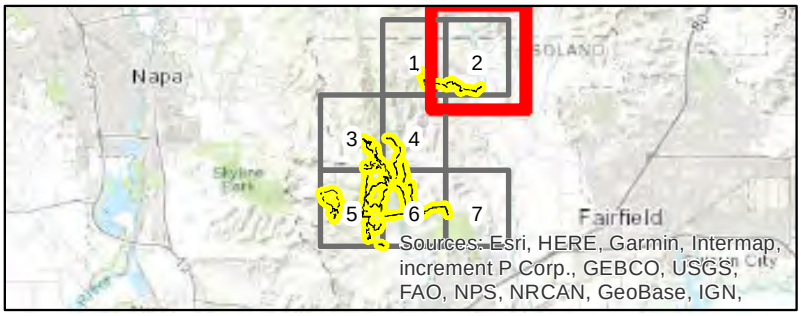

Green Valley VTP - 2022 NAIP Map

Project Boundary

Solano County Roads Layer

field mapped road

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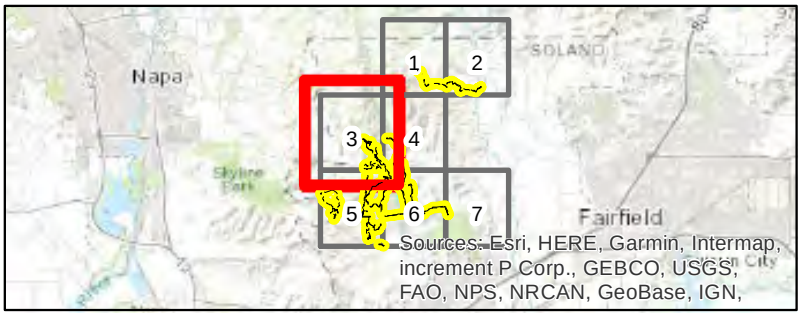

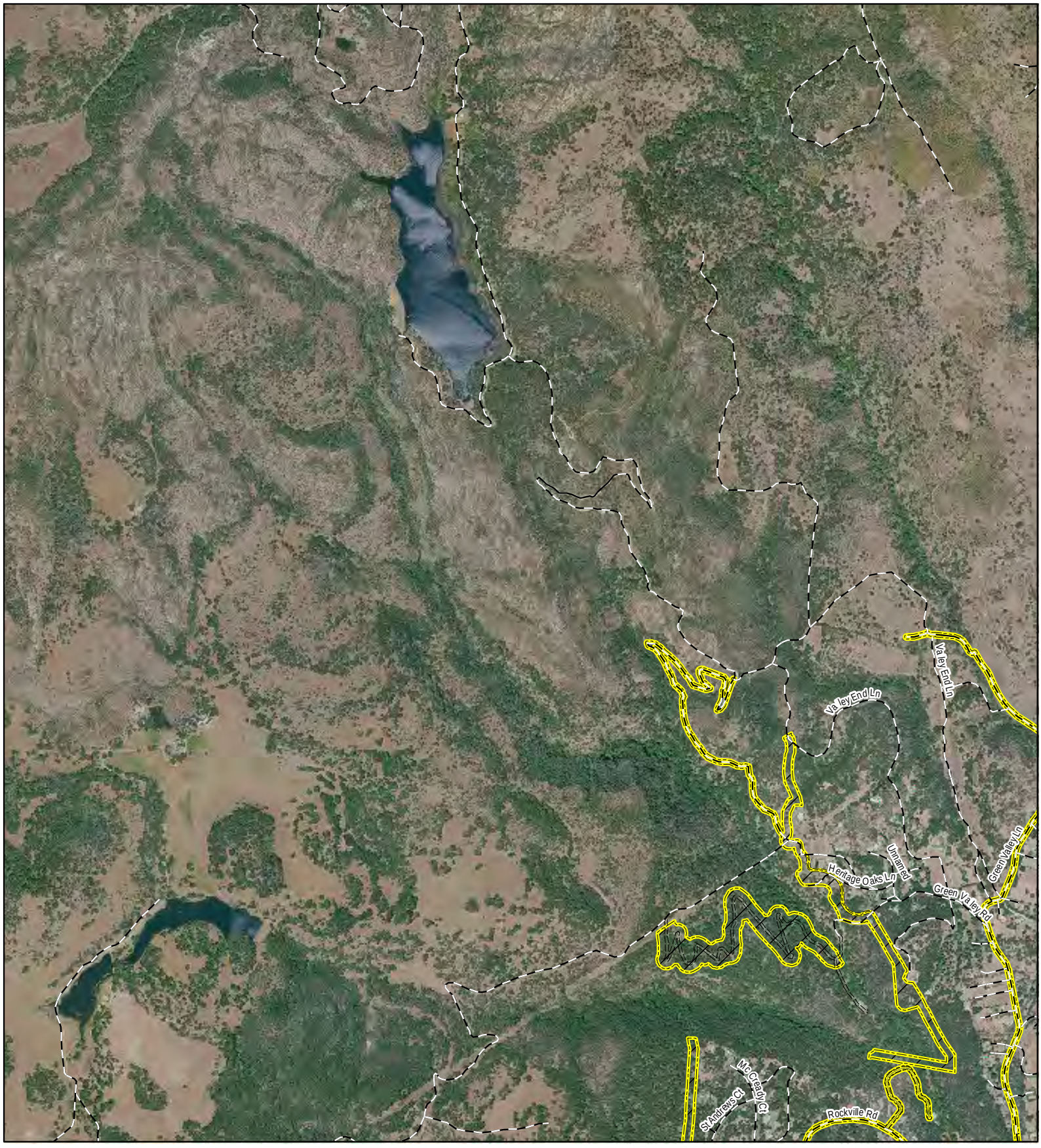

Green Valley VTP - 2022 NAIP Map

Project Boundary

Solano County Roads Layer

field mapped road

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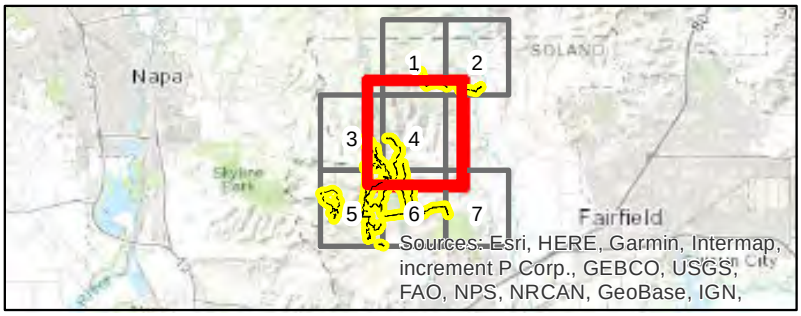

Green Valley VTP - 2022 NAIP Map

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Solano County Roads Layer

field mapped road

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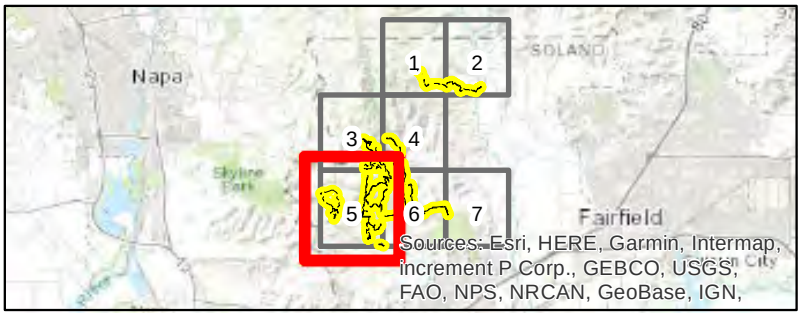

Green Valley VTP - 2022 NAIP Map

Project Boundary

Solano County Roads Layer

field mapped road

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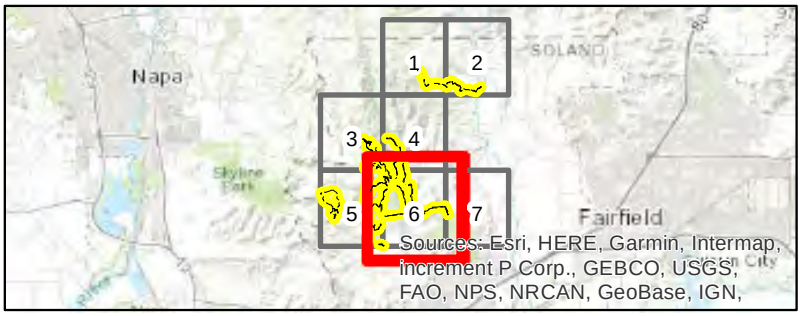

Green Valley VTP - 2022 NAIP Map

Project Boundary

Solano County Roads Layer

field mapped road

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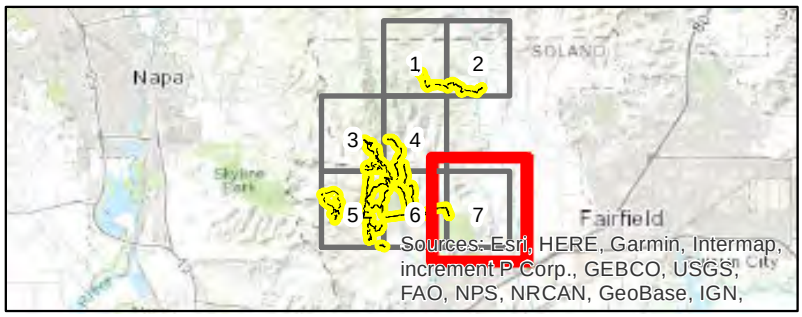
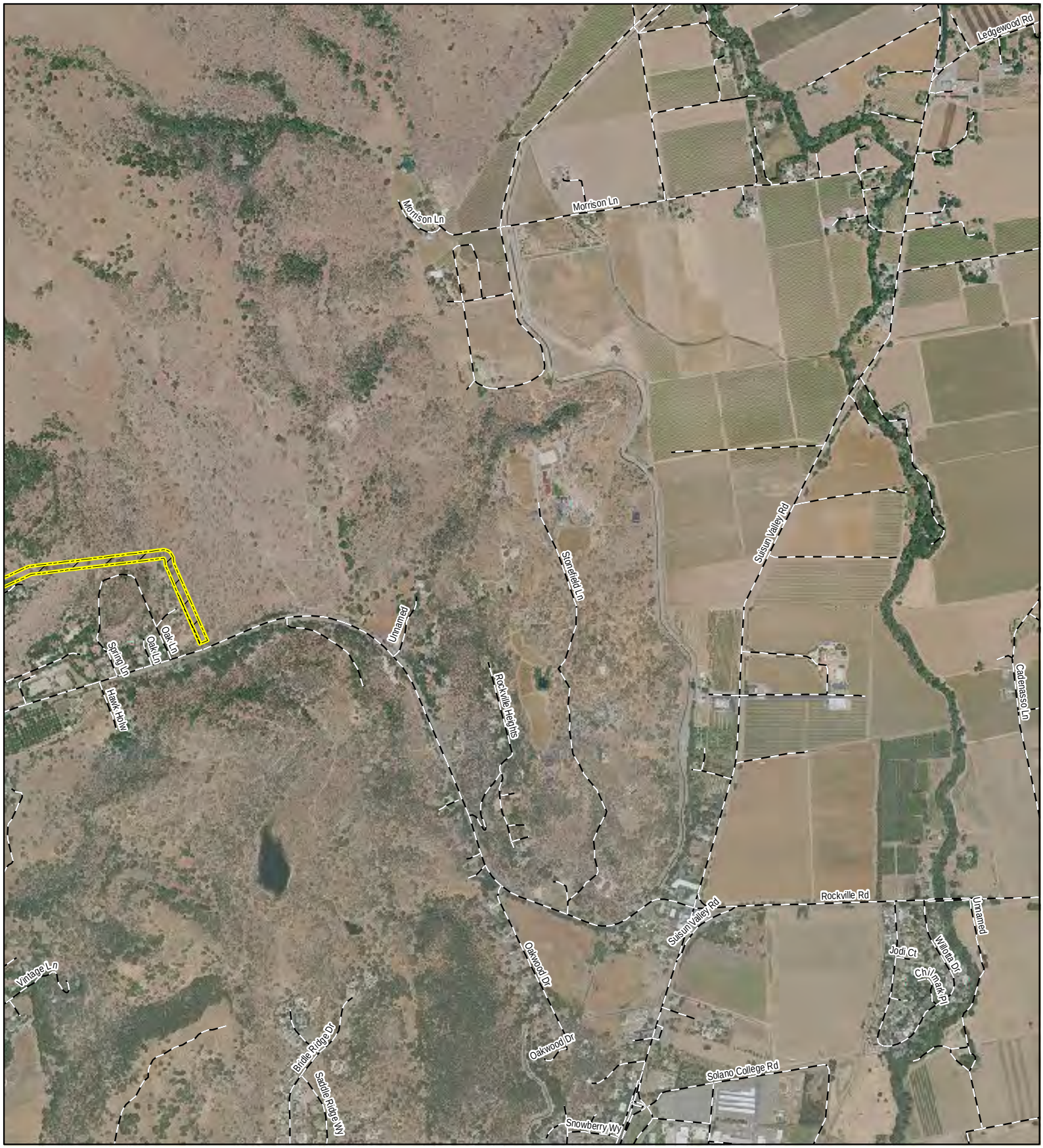


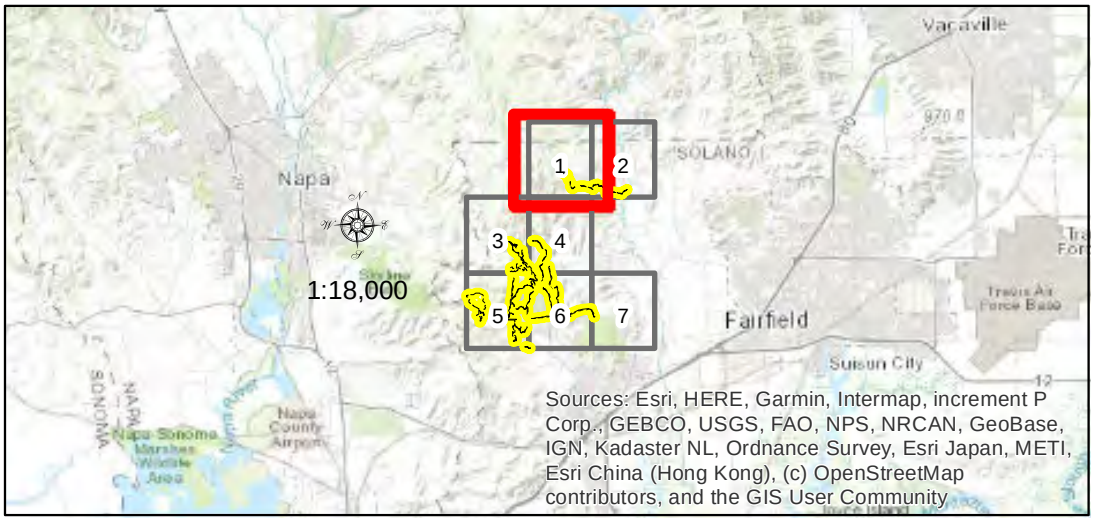


Green Valley VTP - Soils Maps

Soils

MUSYM, name

- 152, Hambright rock-Outcrop complex
- 152n, Hambright rock-Outcrop complex
- Cn, Conejo loam
- Co, Conejo gravelly loam
- GlE, Gilroy loam
- HaF, Hambright loam
- HtE, Hambright-Toomes stony loams
- ToG2, Toomes stony loam
- TrE, Trimmer loam
- Ys, Yolo silty clay loam

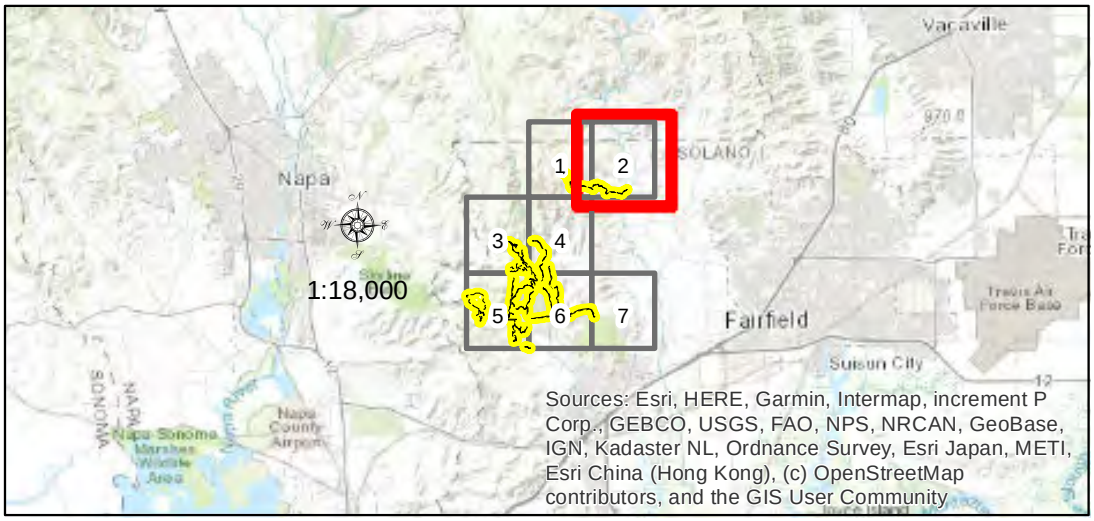


Green Valley VTP - Soils Maps

Soils

MUSYM, name

- 152, Hambright rock-Outcrop complex
- 152n, Hambright rock-Outcrop complex
- Cn, Conejo loam
- Co, Conejo gravelly loam
- GlE, Gilroy loam
- HaF, Hambright loam
- HtE, Hambright-Toomes stony loams
- ToG2, Toomes stony loam
- TrE, Trimmer loam
- Ys, Yolo silty clay loam



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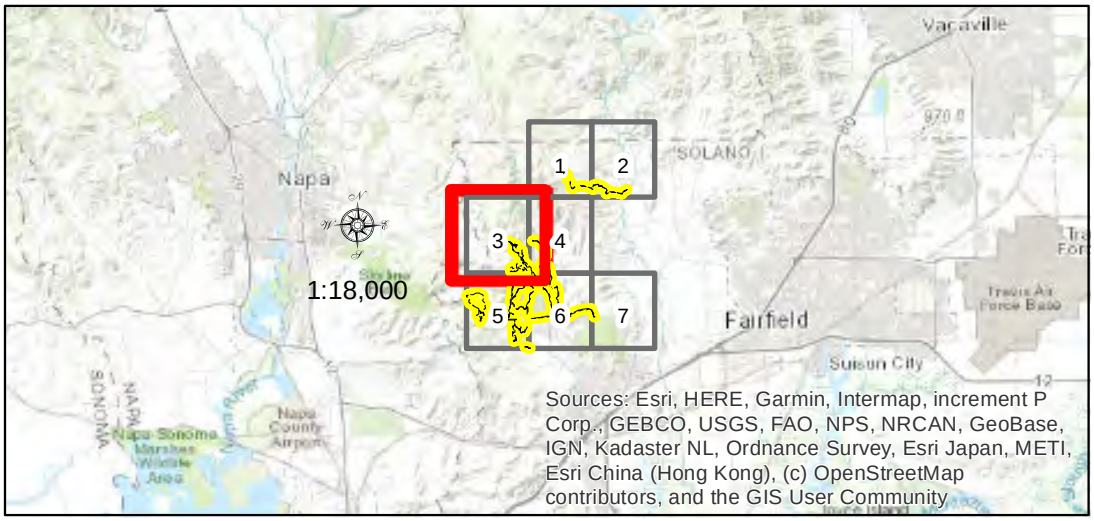

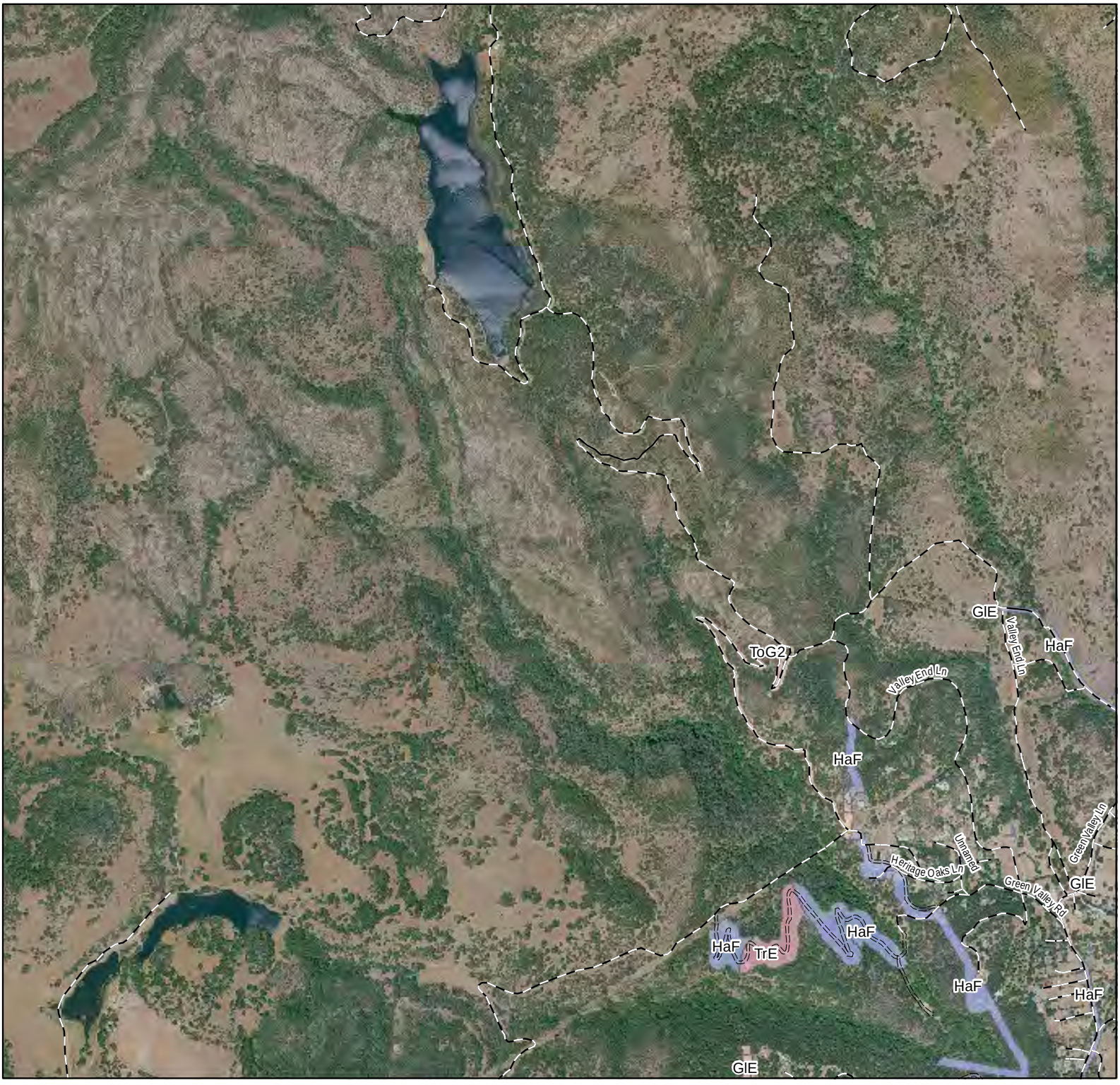

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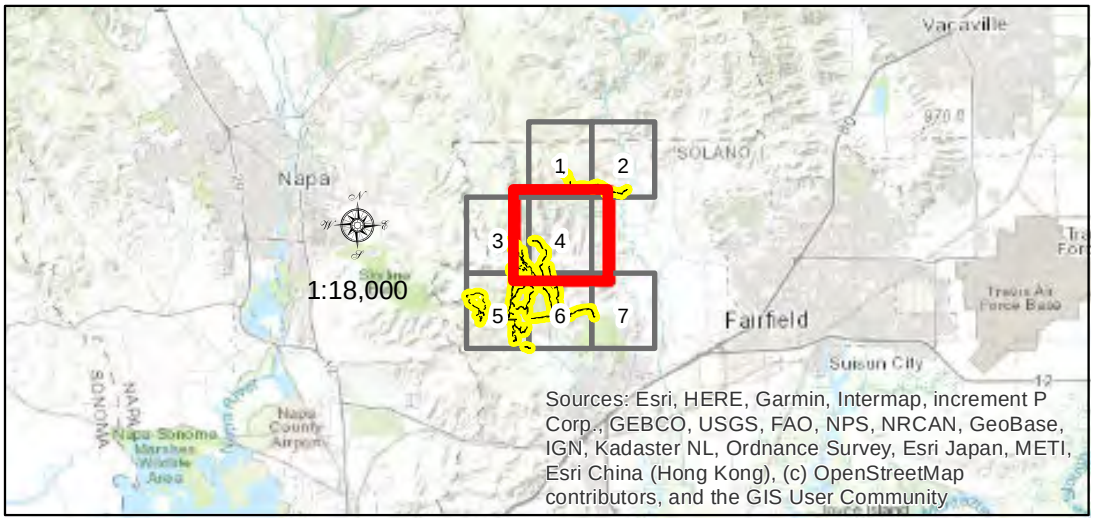

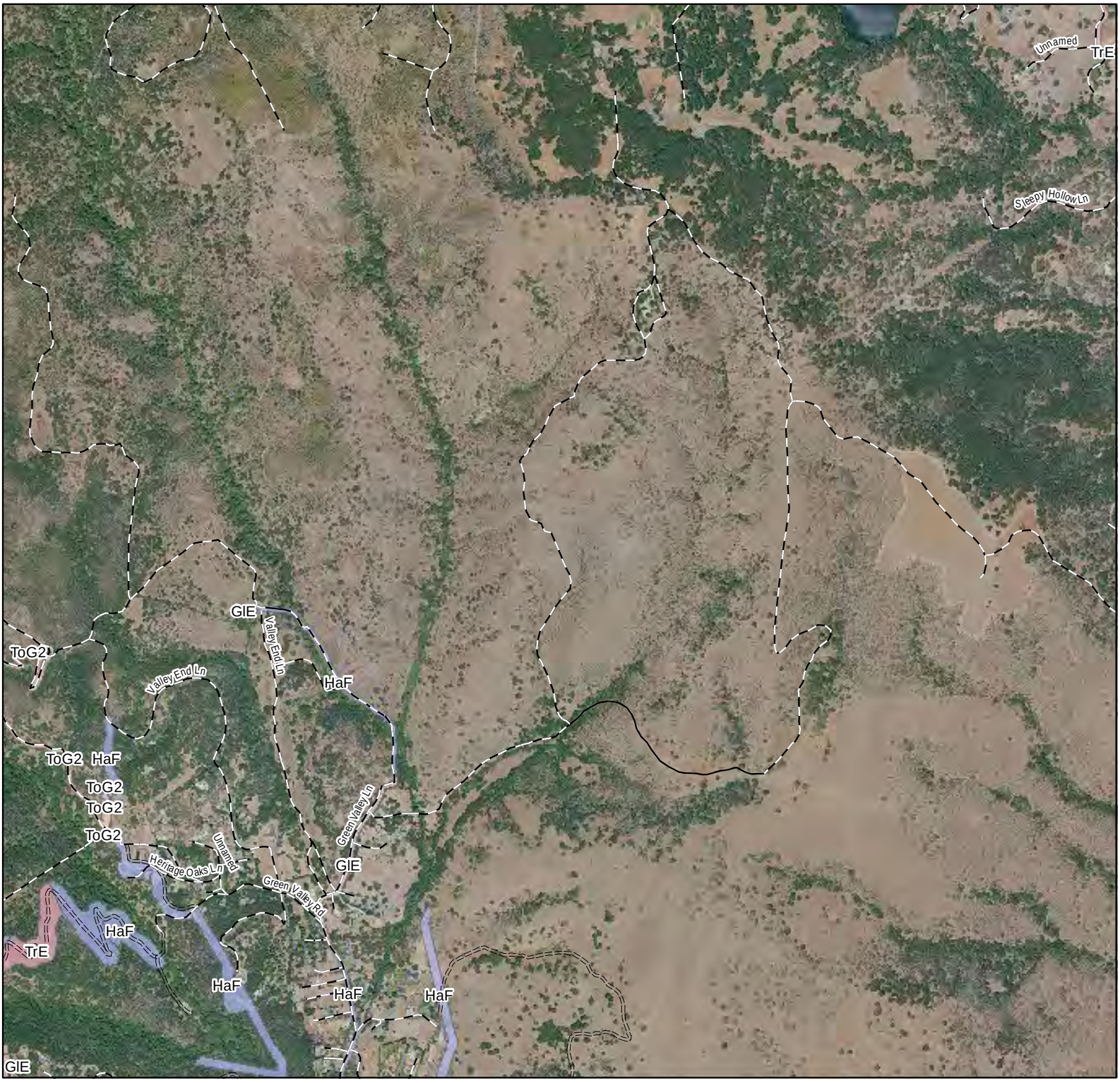

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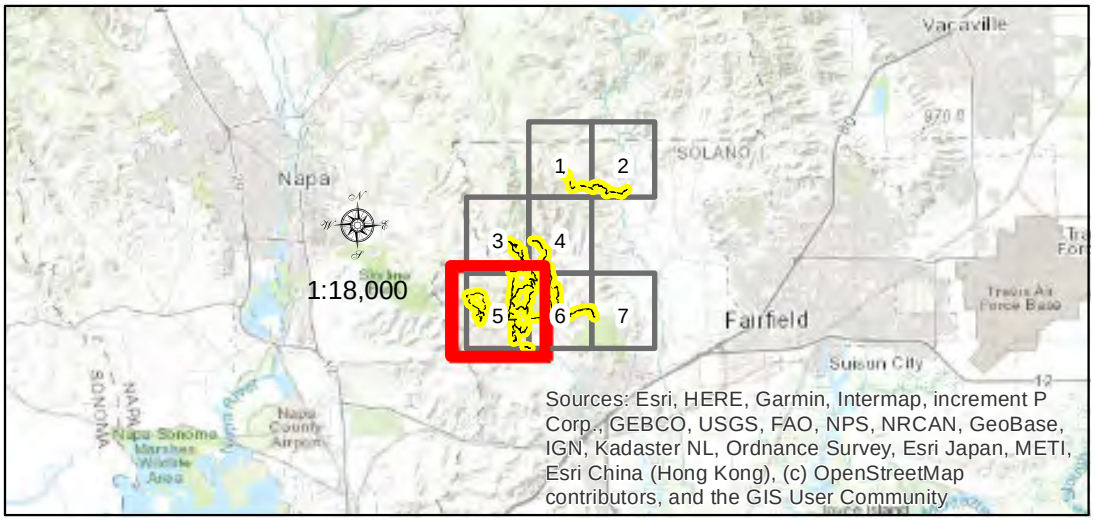

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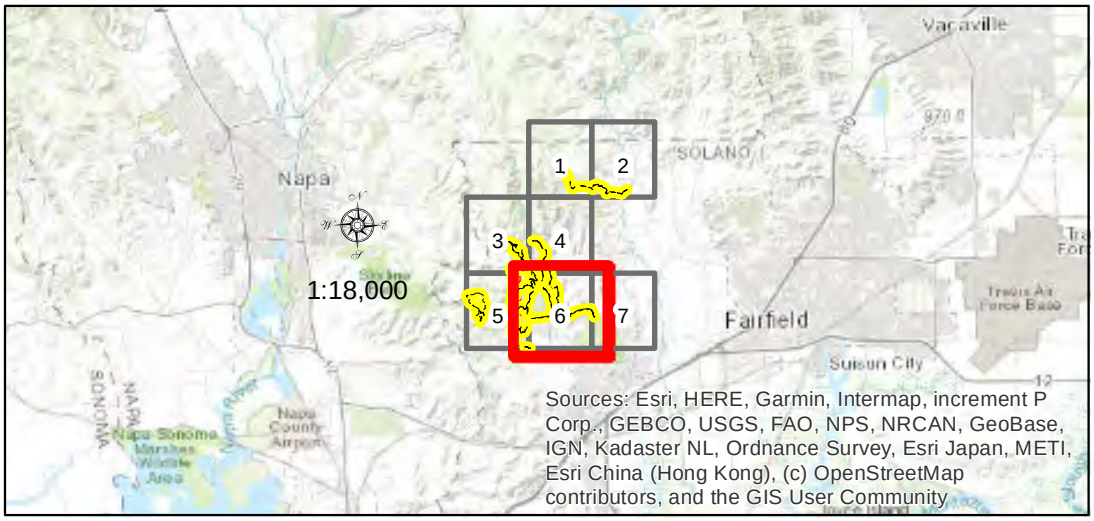

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