



THE CALIFORNIA VEGETATION TREATMENT PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST



PROJECT INFORMATION

1. **Project Title:** *Round Tree VTP*

2. **CAL FIRE Project Number:** *RX-SOUTH-039-MMU*

3. **CaIVTP I.D. Number:** *2023-41*

4. **Project Proponent Name and Address:** *Sebastien Cordier or Brian Mattos
5366 Hwy 49 North, Mariposa, CA 95338*

5. **Contact Person Information and Phone Number:** *Sebastien.Cordier@fire.ca.gov (559) 706-8808
Brian.Mattos@fire.ca.gov (209) 742-1907*

6. **Project Location:**
 - *Mariposa County*
 - *Sec. 1 T06S R20E, Sec. 6 T06S R21E, Sec. 10, 11, 14, 15, 23, 26, 35, and 36 T05S R20E*
 - *0.5 miles West of Ponderosa Basin*
 - *See Vicinity Map*

7. **Total Area to be Treated (acres)** *224 Acres*

8. Description of Project:

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection is proposing the Round Tree Vegetation Treatment Program (VTP) project. Round Tree will be a 600 ft. wide shaded fuel break (300 ft. on both sides of the center line) covering 224 acres of private land ownership. This project has a mix of federal and private landowners. The entire project area is 6 miles long covering 502 acres, however this VTP only covers the private landowners with 224 acres. The federal agency landowners, Bureau of Land Management and Sierra National Forest, agree with the project area and are working on their NEPA approval. It is along Round Tree Saddle Road into Ponderosa Basin community and up to Sonny Meadows. To accomplish this project the treatment activities will involve mechanical and manual cutting, piling, or chipping as well as prescribed fire to pile burn on permissive days. See treatment methods description below.

Treatment Methods:

Manual and mechanical treatments will be targeting ladder fuels and woody debris to cut, lop, or prune them. Small trees and shrubs less than 10-inch Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) will be removed, with the exception to retain open tree spacing by leaving some smaller trees and shrubs to promote growth and retain future tree canopy. Lower branches on trees and shrubs will be pruned up to 10 feet off the ground, but no more than half their height.

This woody debris can then be gathered into burn piles or chipped/masticated back onto the ground. This treatment is usually done for all projects and as preparatory work before any prescribed fire activities. Manual treatments include work done with hand crews, utilizing hand tools and hand-held power tools. Mechanical treatments include work done with equipment on tires or tracks and with a blade, rake, grapple, chipper, or mastication head attached. A road grader may be used to maintain the pre-existing dirt roads. No healthy, mature, and scenic trees will be removed except for hazard trees. Hazard trees such as snags, damaged, and unhealthy trees that pose a dangerous falling threat or that can generate embers during fire may be removed.

Pile burning can be used to treat the woody debris and understory vegetation created from the manual and mechanical treatments. Burn piles will be ignited on permissive burn days in the wetter months when burn permits are not required in Mariposa County. Usually late fall to early spring.

Treatment Zones:

Three treatment zones have been established because there are gaps between the private and federal parcels causing this fuel break to be disconnected. Which also causes each zone to have a different elevation range. See Treatment Map below; Section I - Project Maps, #2 for Treatment/Burn Unit Map.

Treatment Zone 1 is in the Ponderosa Basin community, 126 acres of private parcels, residential homes and infrastructure present. The East Fork Chowchilla River intersects the fuel break, a class I watercourse. The dominant vegetation being dense shrubs, oak trees, pine trees, and understory grasses. Fire history throughout this treatment zone in 1926, 1928, the Nelson Cove fire in 1959, and the Bridge fire in 2014. Elevation is 2,700 feet to 3,400 feet.

Treatment Zone 2 is North of Treatment Zone 1, along Round Tree Saddle Road. 75 acres with few rural residential homes. Vegetation community is shrubs, oak trees, pine trees, incense cedars, ponderosa pines, and understory vegetation. In 2008, the Oliver fire was held along this project's road. A natural spring is in the project area, no bed, banks, or channels were observed, but it and its associated habitat will be treated like a class III watercourse. Inaccessible during the winter months due to weather conditions and seasonally locked gate at bottom of road. Elevation is 4,200 feet to 4,600 feet.

Treatment Zone 3 is the furthest North portion of this project, with only 23 acres of private parcels, all rural with no development besides the dirt road. The 2018 Ferguson fire burned roughly half this treatment zone, the northern edge and the eastern side of the center line. Trees inside the treatment zone still appear live and healthy, whereas just outside the project area (to the North) was the main Ferguson fire area and vegetation is still recovering with a high severity burn scar. Sierran mixed conifers and montane hardwood forest with understory vegetation. Inaccessible during the winter months due to weather conditions and locked gate at bottom of road. Elevation is 5,100 feet to 5,400 feet.

9. Treatment Types

- Wildland-Urban Interface Fuel Reduction
- Fuel Break
- Ecological Restoration

10. Treatment Activities

- Prescribed (Broadcast) Burning, _____ acres
- Prescribed (Pile) Burning, 224 acres
- Mechanical Treatment, 224 acres
- Manual Treatment, 224 acres
- Prescribed Herbivory, _____ acres
- Herbicide Application, _____ acres

All treatment activities are allowed for the entirety of this fuel break to allow the most flexibility.

11. Fuel Type

- Grass Fuel Type
- Shrub Fuel Type
- Tree Fuel Type

12. Geographic Scope

- The treatment site is entirely within the CalVTP treatable landscape

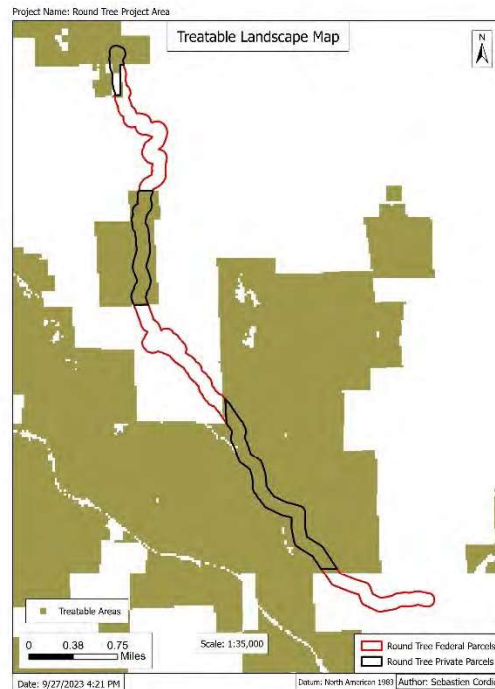
- The treatment site is NOT entirely within the CalVTP treatable landscape

The scattered array of acres outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape is due to the method by which the CalVTP treatable landscape was digitally developed and the resultant degree of mapping resolution. Using desktop applications to apply buffers around geographic and topographic features and demarcate jurisdictional boundaries (State Responsibility Area (SRA) and Local Responsibility Area (LRA)), the method resulted in some treatable landscape areas that are shown on maps to be disjointed and scattered.

During site visit we confirmed that there is no difference between the vegetation types inside and outside of the treatable landscape within the project area. If the areas of the proposed project outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape have essentially the same, or at least substantially similar, landscape conditions as the adjacent areas within the treatable landscape, the environmental analysis in the PEIR would be applicable. For this project, the landscape conditions in the areas outside of the treatable landscape are similar to those within the treatable landscape that are within the project area.

The map below shows the treatable landscape and the project area. The black sections are what will be covered in this document. The red sections are the federal landownerships, that this document does not cover. Their parcels will be treated under separate NEPAs, not under this VTP project.

Treatable Landscape Map



13. Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:

This project is in Mariposa County, on the Buckingham Mtn., Fish Camp, and Stumpfield Mtn. CA USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Maps. Legal Description is Sec. 1 T06S R20E, Sec. 6 T06S R21E, Sec. 10, 11, 14, 15, 23, 26, 35, and 36 T05S R20E MDB&M. This project is approximately 0.5 miles West of Ponderosa Basin community and off Round Tree Saddle Road (aka Standard Mill Road and Forest Route 5S03). Driving on CA-49 towards Ponderosa Basin, exit onto Chowchilla Mountain Road until you reach Round Tree Saddle Road to reach the middle of the project area. This linear project continues North along Round Tree Saddle Road until it reaches Footman Ridge Road, aka at Round Tree Saddle. Continues South as well, crossing the East Fork Chowchilla River and back up towards Sonny Meadows. Project elevation is between 2,649ft - 5,484ft. Project is in the San Joaquin Basin, specifically the Middle San Joaquin-Lower Chowchilla Sub-Basin, and in the Upper Chowchilla River Watershed, specifically the East Fork Chowchilla River Sub-Watershed. This project is in the Sierra Nevada, specifically in the Central Sierra Lower Montane Forests and Southern Sierra Lower Montane Forest and Woodland.

14. Other public agencies whose approval is required:

No other public agencies approval is required for this project. However, during the development of the project The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) were contacted for comments. The Mariposa Air Pollution Control District will be contacted, and a Smoke Management Plan (SMP) prepared prior to burning operations that require SMP. Sierra National Forest and Bureau of Land Management will complete their NEPA approval for their parts of the project area and will be treated as a separate project with the same goal.

15. Native American Consultation.

This proposed treatment project is within the scope of the PEIR; therefore AB 52 consultation has been completed. CAL FIRE has completed consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 in preparation of this CalVTP PEIR.

The CAL FIRE Native American Contact List (published January 1, 2023) was used to send project notification letters to the Mariposa County NACL on 6/19/2023. I.e., Native American Heritage Commission, attention cultural resources representative. North Fork Rancheria attention, Elaine Bethel Fink. Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation, attention Sandra Chapman.

The project notification letters request the Native American Groups for any information that they wish to share about cultural resources that exist near or within the project area. This notification provides them the opportunity to disclose the existence of Native American archaeological or cultural sites that could potentially be affected by the project and the opportunity to submit other comments regarding the project. Project notification letters were sent by US mail and emailed to those who provided email contacts.

See the Confidential Archaeological Addendum for Archaeological Survey Report that was prepared by Environmental Scientist Sebastien Cordier, Forester Brian Mattos, and reviewed by Associate State Archaeologist Denise Ruzicka. All specific site information, protection measures, mitigations, NACL contact letters and responses are within the Confidential Archaeological Survey Report.

16. Use of PSA for Treatment Maintenance:

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

17. Standard Project Requirements and Mitigation Measures.

- All applicable SPRs and Mitigation Measures are feasible and will be implemented
- There is NO new information which would render mitigation measures previously considered infeasible or not considered in the CalVTP PEIR now feasible OR such mitigation measures have been adopted. [Guidelines Sec.15162(a)(3); PRC Sec. 21166(c)]
- All applicable SPRs and Mitigation Measures are NOT feasible or will NOT be implemented (*provide explanation*)

Explanation:

DETERMINATION (To be completed by the project proponent)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- I find that all of the effects of the proposed project (a) have been analyzed adequately in the CalVTP PEIR, (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to the CalVTP PEIR, and (c) all applicable mitigation measures and Standard Project Requirements identified in the CalVTP PEIR will be implemented. The proposed project is therefore **WITHIN THE SCOPE** of the CalVTP PEIR. NO ADDITIONAL CEQA DOCUMENTATION is required.
- I find that the proposed project will have effects that were not examined in the CalVTP PEIR. These effects are less than significant without any mitigation beyond what is already required pursuant to the CalVTP PEIR. A NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find that the proposed project will have effects that were not examined in the CalVTP PEIR. Although these effects might be significant in the absence of additional mitigation beyond what is already required pursuant to the CalVTP PEIR, revisions to the proposed project or additional mitigation measures have been agreed to by the project proponent that would avoid or reduce the effects so that clearly no significant effects would occur. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find that the proposed project will have environmental effects that were not examined in the CalVTP PEIR. Because these effects are or may be significant and cannot be clearly mitigated, an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT will be prepared.

Signature: DocuSigned by:
David Fulcher
E607C42F10F420 Date: 9/11/2024

Printed Name: David Fulcher Title: Southern Region Chief

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION
CAL FIRE

Agency

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

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

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

4. Where a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration is required, the environmental review would be guided by the directions for use of the PEIR with later activities in Section 15168. Where an EIR is required, the environmental review would be guided by Sections 15162 and 15163. When preparing any environmental document, the environmental analysis may incorporate by reference the analysis from the CalVTP PEIR and focus the environmental analysis solely on issues that were not addressed in the CalVTP PEIR.
5. Project proponents should incorporate into the PSA checklist references to information sources for potential impacts. Include a list of references cited in the PSA and make copies of such references available to the public upon request.

6. Standard Project Requirements (SPR) and Mitigations Measures (MM).

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

EC-1: AESTHETICS AND VISUAL RESOURCES

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact AES-1: Result in Short-Term, Substantial Degradation of a Scenic Vista or Visual Character or Quality of Public Views, or Damage to Scenic Resources in a State Scenic Highway from Treatment Activities	Impact AES-1, 3.2	LTS	<u>SPR AES- 2</u> <u>SPR AQ- 2, 3</u> <u>SPR REC-1</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Due to the temporary nature of treatment activities and incorporation of SPRs, any short-term impacts from treatment activities on aesthetics would remain less than significant.</i>						
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	<u>SPR AES- 1</u> <u>SPR AES- 3</u> <u>SPR AD- 4</u> <u>SPR REC- 1</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Larger trees will remain after treatment activities and relevant SPRs would be integrated to avoid and minimize aesthetic impacts. Long-term degradation would not be substantial, and impacts would be less than significant.</i>						
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	<u>MM AES- 3</u>	Yes	SU	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>A shaded fuel break is the intended goal for this entire fuel break, however there are small areas that are shrub dominant. Trees will be maintained, but shrub dominant areas have few trees. It may not be possible to create a shaded fuel break at these locations. This is a potentially significant impact that has been analyzed by the PEIR and MM AES-3 has been implemented. Nevertheless, due to the strategic location of this fuel break no feasible location changes exist to reduce the impacts to public viewers and still achieve the intended wildfire risk reduction objectives. The few trees will be retained, but the shrubs will be removed. This impact remains significant and unavoidable and has been analyzed in the PEIR.</i>						
Other Impacts to Aesthetics: Would the project result in other impacts to aesthetics that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Highway 49 is near the project area and eligible for becoming a State Scenic Highway, but currently is not officially designated. The signed scenic overlook along SR-49 near the project area is below and faces away from the project area.</i>						

	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	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>Resources will thin and feather adjacent vegetation to screen linear edges of the clearing, mimic forms of natural clearings as appropriate, and achieve a natural transitional appearance.</i></p> <p><i>PRIOR – Pre-field work to determine treatment types and boundaries will take into consideration topographical features with the intent to create irregular vegetation densities and treatment area size.</i></p> <p><i>DURING – Resources performing the treatment work will stay within the established boundaries. If there are areas within the mechanical treatment areas that cannot be completed with the use of equipment due to equipment limitations, they will be treated with manual treatment activities.</i></p>			
SPR AES-2 Avoid Staging within Viewsheds: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>Equipment will be staged out of sight to the extent feasible.</i></p>			
SPR AES-3 Provide Vegetation Screening: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>Resources will preserve sufficient vegetation to screen public views from the treatment area where feasible.</i></p>			
MM AES-3: Conduct Visual Reconnaissance for Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks and Relocate or Feather and Screen Publicly Visible Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>Project proponent identified public viewing points and attempted to identify feasible changes to the location of the non-shaded portion of the fuel break. Project proponent implemented, where feasible, shaded fuel breaks, thinning and feathering adjacent vegetation to break up linear edges, and strategically preserve vegetations at the edges to help screen public views.</i></p>			

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	Impact AG-1, 3.3	LTS	N/A	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Existing Environment Which, Due to Their Location or Nature, Could Result in Conversion of Forest Land to Non-Forest Use						
<i>Treatment activities under the CalVTP would not result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to a non-forest use. This impact would be less than significant.</i>						
Other Impacts to Agriculture and Forest Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to agriculture and forest resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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	<u>SPR AD- 4</u> <u>SPR AQ- 2, 6</u> <u>MM AQ- 1</u>	Yes	PSU	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Use of vehicles, mechanical equipment, and pile burning during treatments would result in emissions of criteria pollutants that could exceed CAAQS or NAAQS thresholds. Emissions of criteria air pollutants related to the proposed treatment are within the scope of the impacts addressed in the PEIR because the proposed activities, as well as the associated equipment and duration of use, are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The components of mitigation measure AQ-1 that have been determined by CAL FIRE to be feasible and would be implemented to reduce emissions include use of gasoline-powered equipment, encouraging carpooling to the project site (dependent on current social distancing requirements), and using Best Available Control Technology for emission reductions of NOX and PM on equipment. Equipment meeting Tier 4 emission standards and the use of renewable fuel would be implemented to the extent feasible.</i>						
Impact AQ-2: Expose People to Diesel Particulate Matter Emissions and Related Health Risk	Impact AQ-2, 3.4	LTS	<u>SPR HAZ- 1</u> <u>SPR NOI- 4</u> <u>SPR NOI- 5</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>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 activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the burn duration and exposure parameters of the proposed project are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.</i>						

Impact AQ-3: Expose People to Fugitive Dust Emissions Containing Naturally Occurring Asbestos and Related Health Risk	Impact AQ-3, 3.4	LTS	<u>SPR AQ-4, 5</u>	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>No naturally occurring asbestos (NOA) in the project area, therefore not applicable.</i>						
Impact AQ-4: Expose People to Toxic Air Contaminants Emitted by Prescribed Burns and Related Health Risk	Impact AQ-4, 3.4	PSU	<u>SPR AD- 4</u> <u>SPR AQ-2, 6</u>	Yes	PSU	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>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 would remain potentially significant and unavoidable, as explained in the PEIR.</i>						
Impact AQ-5: Expose People to Objectionable Odors from Diesel Exhaust	Impact AQ-5, 3.4	LTS	<u>SPR HAZ- 1</u> <u>SPR NOI-4, 5</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>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.</i>						
Impact AQ-6: Expose People to Objectionable Odors from Smoke During Prescribed Burning	Impact AQ-6, 3.4	PSU	<u>SPR AD- 4</u> <u>SPR AQ-2, 6</u>	Yes	PSU	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>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.</i>						
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	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	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>The project proponent will comply with the applicable air quality requirements of air districts within whose jurisdiction the project is located. The Mariposa Air Pollution Control District.</i>			

<p>SPR AQ-2 Submit Smoke Management Plan: This SPR applies only to prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	Yes	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>Burning will only be conducted in compliance with the burn authorization program of the applicable air district having jurisdiction over the treatment area, i.e. the Mariposa Air Pollution Control District. If needed, the project proponent will submit a smoke management plan (SMP) to the air district in accordance with 17 CCR Section 80160. This project will be pile burning only, not broadcast burning. Burn piles will be ignited on permissive burn days in the wetter months when burn permits are not required in Mariposa County. Usually late fall to early spring. CAL FIRE protocols and procedures will be followed.</i></p>			
<p>SPR AQ-3 Create Burn Plan: The project proponent will create a burn plan using the CAL FIRE burn plan template for all prescribed burns. This SPR applies only to prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	Yes	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>This project will be pile burning only, not broadcast burning. Piled fuel biomass and emissions calculator (from website https://depts.washington.edu/nwfire/piles/) was used (see SPR GHG-1). Burn piles will be ignited in the wetter months, usually late fall to early spring. CAL FIRE safety protocols and procedures will be followed.</i></p>			
<p>SPR AQ-4 Minimize Dust: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>The project proponent will implement measures to minimize dust with SPR AQ-4.</i></p>			
<p>SPR AQ-5 Avoid Naturally Occurring Asbestos: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	No	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>No naturally occurring asbestos (NOA) in the project area, therefore not applicable.</i></p>			
<p>SPR AQ-6: Prescribed Burn Safety Procedures: Prescribed burns will follow all safety procedures required of CAL FIRE crew, including the implementation of an approved Incident Action Plan (IAP).</p>	Yes	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>This project will be pile burning only, not broadcast burning. CAL FIRE safety protocols and procedures will be followed.</i></p>			
<p>MM AQ-1: Implement On-Road Vehicle and Off-Road Equipment Exhaust Emission Reduction Techniques Where feasible, project proponents will implement emission reduction techniques to reduce exhaust emissions from off-road equipment.</p>	Yes	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>The components of mitigation measure AQ-1 that have been determined by CAL FIRE to be feasible and would be implemented to reduce emissions include use of gasoline-powered equipment, encouraging carpooling to the project site, and using Best Available Control Technology for emission reductions of NOX and PM on equipment. Equipment meeting Tier 4 emission standards and the use of renewable fuel would be implemented to the extent feasible.</i></p>			

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

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact	Identify impact	SPRs & MMs applicable to	Does the Impact Apply to the		No New Impact

	Analysis in the PEIR	Significance in the PEIR	the impact analysis in PEIR	project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	
Impact CUL-1: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of Built Historical Resources	Impact CUL-1, 3.5	LTS	<u>SPR CUL-1, 7, 8</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Vegetation treatment under the CalVTP could occur on lands that contain built historical resources. Implementation of applicable SPRs would avoid any substantial adverse change to any built historical resources. This impact would be less than significant.</i>						
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	<u>SPR CUL-2, 3, 4, 5, 8</u> <u>MM CUL-2</u>	Yes	SU	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>The potential for treatment activities to result in inadvertent discovery of unique archaeological resources or subsurface historical resources was examined in the PEIR. Treatment activities and extent of ground disturbance of the treatment project are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.</i>						
Impact CUL-3: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource	Impact CUL-3, 3.5	LTS	<u>SPR CUL-1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Project treatments have the potential for adverse effects to tribal cultural resources during implementation of the treatments. This impact is within the scope of the of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the treatment activities and extent of ground disturbance are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.</i>						
Impact CUL-4: Disturb Human Remains	Impact CUL-4, 3.5	LTS	N/A	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Project treatments have the potential for uncovering human remains during implementation of the treatment project. This impact is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR. Should human remains be discovered the project would comply with California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5 and 7052 and PRC Section 5097.</i>						
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
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<p>SPR CUL-1 Conduct Record Search: For treatments led by CAL FIRE, an archaeological and historical resource record search will be conducted per the "Archaeological Review Procedures for CAL FIRE Projects" (current edition dated 2010). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>An Archaeological Records Check Request was sent to the California Historical Resource Information Center (CHRIS), specifically to the Central California Information Center, Elizabeth Greathouse, on 6/19/2023. They replied on 6/20/2023 with records check file number 12571M. The CHRIS report is within the Confidential Archaeological Addendum.</i></p>			
<p>SPR CUL-2 Contact Geographically Affiliated Native American Tribes: The project proponent will obtain the latest Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) provided Native Americans Contact List (NACL), which may be obtained from the CAL FIRE website, as appropriate. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>Project notification letters were sent on 6/19/2023 to the Mariposa County NACL (published January 1, 2023). I.e., Native American Heritage Commission, attention cultural resources representative. North Fork Rancheria attention, Elaine Bethel Fink. Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation, attention Sandra Chapman. NACL notification letters and responses are within the Confidential Archaeological Survey Report.</i></p>			
<p>SPR-CUL-3 Pre-field Research: The project proponent will conduct research prior to implementing treatments as part of the cultural resource investigation. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>Pre-field research included review of the CHRIS report, NACL replies, reference materials, background research, and conversations with the CAL FIRE Archaeologist and landowners when possible. Pre-field research is within the Confidential Archaeological Survey Report.</i></p>			
<p>SPR CUL-4 Archaeological Surveys: The project proponent will coordinate with an archaeologically trained resource professional or qualified archaeologist to conduct a site-specific survey of the treatment area. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>Archaeological site-specific surveys of the treatment area have been completed. A Confidential Archaeological Survey Report was prepared by Sebastien Cordier (CAL FIRE Environmental Scientist) and reviewed by Brian Mattos (CAL FIRE Forester II) and Denise Ruzicka (CAL FIRE Associate State Archaeologist). Refer to the attached Confidential Archaeological Survey Report for survey results, the discussion on specific cultural resources, and a list of potential effects with protection measures.</i></p>			
<p>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, a historical resource, or in coordination with said tribe(s), as a tribal cultural resource. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>If cultural resources within the treatment area cannot be avoided, then effective protection measures will be developed with the culturally affiliated tribes. Protection measures may include adjusting the treatment location or activities so that damaging effects to cultural resources will not occur. All cultural resource site's protection measures and tribal contacts are within the Confidential Archaeological Survey Report.</i></p>			

<p>SPR CUL-6 Treatment of Tribal Cultural Resources: If a tribal cultural resource is identified within a treatment area, and cannot be avoided, the project proponent in consultation the culturally affiliated tribe(s), will develop effective protection measures for important tribal cultural resources located within treatment areas. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>Protection measures will be developed with the culturally affiliated tribes for important cultural resources within the treatment area. Measures may include adjusting the treatment location or activities so that damaging effects to cultural resources will not occur. All cultural resource site's protection measures and tribal contacts are within the Confidential Archaeological Survey Report.</i></p>			
<p>SPR CUL-7 Avoid Built Historical Resources: If the records search identifies built historical resources, as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines, the project proponent will avoid these resources. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>CAL FIRE archaeologist is consulted when built historical resources are identified within the project area. Avoidance measures are approved by the CAL FIRE archaeologist prior to treatments. Historical resources and their protection measures are within the Confidential Archaeological Survey Report.</i></p>			
<p>SPR CUL-8 Cultural Resource Training: The project proponent will train all crew members and contractors implementing treatment activities on the protection of sensitive archaeological, historical, or tribal cultural resources. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>Workers will be briefed on the protection measures established for this project's archaeological resources. Workers will be trained to halt work if archaeological resources are encountered on a treatment site and the treatment activities consists of physical disturbance of land surfaces (e.g., soil disturbance).</i></p>			
<p>MM CUL-2: Protect Inadvertent Discoveries of Unique Archaeological Resources or Subsurface Historical Resources If any prehistoric or historic-era subsurface archaeological features or deposits, including locally darkened soil ("midden"), that could conceal cultural deposits, are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, all ground-disturbing activity within 100 feet of the resources will be halted and a qualified professional archaeologist or CAL FIRE archeological trained Registered Professional Forester will assess the significance of the find.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>If any archaeological sites are discovered during project activities, work within 100 feet will pause immediately. The qualified archaeologist will be notified and will work with the project proponent to develop appropriate protection measures and create primary record reports before work can resume.</i></p>			

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	Does the Impact Apply to the project	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact

			analysis in PEIR	Treatments proposed		
Impact BIO-1: Substantially Affect Special-Status Plant Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications	Impact BIO-1, 3.6	LTS	- - -	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>Project activities could result in direct or indirect adverse effects to special-status plant species because suitable habitat is present. However, the potential for adverse effects from implementing project activities, their impacts, and their intensity of disturbance onto special-status plant species is addressed and consistent with those analyzed within the scope of the Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR). See applicable SPRs and MMs, with their implementation Impact BIO-1 would be less than significant with mitigation and consistent with the determination in the PEIR.</i></p>						
Impact BIO-2: Substantially Affect Special-Status Wildlife Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications			<u>SPR BIO-</u> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11 <u>SPR HYD-</u> 1, 3, 4, 5 <u>SPR HAZ-</u> 5, 6 <u>MM BIO-</u> 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2f, 2g, 2h, 3a, 3b, 3c, 4	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>Project activities could result in direct or indirect adverse effects to special-status wildlife species because suitable habitat is present. However, the potential for adverse effects from implementing project activities, their impacts, and their intensity of disturbance onto special-status wildlife species is addressed and consistent with those analyzed within the scope of the PEIR. See applicable SPRs and MMs, with their implementation Impact BIO-2 would be less than significant with mitigation and consistent with the determination in the PEIR.</i></p>						
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	LTS	<u>SPR BIO-</u> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 <u>SPR HYD-</u> 4, 5 <u>MM BIO-</u> 3a, 3b, 3c	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<p><i>Project activities could result in direct or indirect adverse effects to sensitive habitats, including designated sensitive natural communities, riparian habitats, and oak woodlands. However, the potential for adverse effects from implementing project activities, their impacts, and their intensity of disturbance onto sensitive habitats through direct loss or degradation that leads to loss of habitat function is addressed and consistent with those analyzed within the scope of the PEIR. See applicable SPRs and MMs, with their implementation Impact BIO-3 would be less than significant with mitigation and consistent with the determination in the PEIR.</i></p>						
<p>Impact BIO-4: Substantially Affect State or Federally Protected Wetlands</p>	Impact BIO-4, 3.6	LTS	<p><u>SPR BIO-1</u> <u>SPR HYD-1, 3, 4,</u> <u>MM BIO- 4</u></p>	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>No state or federally protected wetlands are in the project treatment area.</i></p>						
<p>Impact BIO-5: Interfere Substantially with Wildlife Movement Corridors or Impede Use of Nurseries</p>	Impact BIO-5, 3.6	LTS	<p><u>SPR BIO-1, 4, 5, 10, 11</u> <u>SPR HYD-1, 4</u> <u>MM BIO- 5</u></p>	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>No known wildlife movement corridors, nursery sites, or indications of nursery sites were identified in the treatment area.</i></p>						
<p>Impact BIO-6: Substantially Reduce Habitat or Abundance of Common Wildlife</p>	Impact BIO-6, 3.6	LTS	<p><u>SPR BIO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12</u></p>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>Project activities could result in direct or indirect adverse effects resulting in reduction of habitat or abundance of common wildlife because suitable habitat is present in the treatment area. However, the potential for adverse effects from implementing project activities, their impacts, and their intensity of disturbance onto common wildlife resulting in reduction of habitat or abundance is addressed and consistent with those analyzed within the scope of the PEIR. See applicable SPRs, with their implementation Impact BIO-6 would be less than significant with mitigation and consistent with the determination in the PEIR.</i></p>						
<p>Impact BIO-7: Conflict with Local Policies or Ordinances Protecting Biological Resources</p>	Impact BIO-7, 3.6	No Impact	<p><u>SPR AD- 3</u></p>	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>This project does not have any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources.</i></p>						
<p>Impact BIO-8: Conflict with the Provisions of an Adopted Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP), Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), or Other Approved Habitat Plan</p>	Impact BIO-8, 3.6	No Impact	N/A	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>This project is not within any adopted HCP, NCCP, or other approved habitat plan.</i></p>						
<p>Other Impacts to Biological Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to biological resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?</p>				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
<p>SPR BIO-1: Review and Survey Project-Specific Biological Resources.</p> <p>1. Suitable Habitat Is Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Clearly Avoided.</p> <p>2. Suitable Habitat is Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Clearly Avoided.</p> <p>This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>The California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) was queried to determine presence of any known occurrences of rare, federal, or state endangered/threatened (or candidate for listing thereof), sensitive, or other specially listed species of concern. An initial CNDDDB 15-quad search was completed in June 2023 and returned 70 species of special-status; comprised of 43 plants and 27 wildlife species. At the end of “EC-5 Biological Resources” section, this CNDDDB special-status plant and wildlife summary tables are available. The summary table contains each species, their status, habitat description, potential to be within the project area, and their avoidance strategy. Surveys on 6/8/2023, 6/9/2023, 8/22/2023, 9/26/2023, and 10/24/2023 did not detect the presence of any special-status species.</i></p> <p><i>Of the 70 species of special-status returned, 26 were determined to have no potential to be in the project area because those species life history preferences do not match the project area’s habitat, elevation range, or soil type. This includes 15 plant species (<i>Allium yosemitense</i>, <i>Boechera tularensis</i>, <i>Calyptidium pulchellum</i>, <i>Clarkia biloba</i> ssp. <i>australis</i>, <i>Clarkia lingulata</i>, <i>Cryptantha mariposae</i>, <i>Delphinium recurvatum</i>, <i>Erigeron mariposanus</i>, <i>Lomatium congdonii</i>, <i>Lupinus citrinus</i> var. <i>deflexus</i>, <i>Lupinus gracilentus</i>, <i>Lupinus spectabilis</i>, <i>Platanthera yosemitensis</i>, <i>Stuckenia filiformis</i> ssp. <i>alpina</i>, <i>Trifolium bolanderi</i>) and 11 wildlife species (<i>Ambystoma californiense</i> pop. 1, <i>Anaxyrus canorus</i>, <i>Aplodontia rufa californica</i>, <i>Desmocercus californicus dimorphus</i>, <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>, <i>Gulo gulo</i>, <i>Hydromantes brunus</i>, <i>Rana boylei</i> pop. 5, <i>Rana sierrae</i>, <i>Taxidea taxus</i>, <i>Vulpes vulpes necator</i> pop. 2).</i></p> <p><i>The 44 remaining species of special-status were determined to have potential to occur in the project area, but also determined to have no significant impact from project activities. Of the 44 species, there are 28 plants and 16 wildlife species.</i></p> <p><i>A no work timing restriction from January to July will avoid the critical reproduction timeframe for 11 species (<i>Camissonia lacustris</i>, <i>Clarkia rostrata</i>, <i>Eriophyllum congdonii</i>, <i>Erythranthe gracilipes</i>, <i>Leptosiphon serrulatus</i>, <i>Pekania pennanti</i>, <i>Pekania pennanti</i> pop. 2, <i>Plagiobothrys torreyi</i> var. <i>torreyi</i>, <i>Spea hammondii</i>, <i>Strix nebulosa</i>, <i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i>). Note: CNDDDB returned two different <i>Pekania pennanti</i> populations.</i></p> <p><i>The exception to this timing restriction is for treatments in Zone 1, where project activities will be allowed all year round. The rationale behind this is that Zone 1 has some key differences compared to the other treatment zones. First, it is within the Ponderosa Basin community which has higher human presence and development. Second it has a lower elevation range, making it less likely to find the</i></p>			

species that prefer the higher elevation ranges. Third the fire history in this area has burned most of the suitable habitat for these species, no mature stands and heavy shrubs remain.

*Treatment Zone 3 overlaps potential fisher (*Pekania pennanti*) and California Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis occidentalis*) habitat. The no work timing restriction from January to July is the main reason for no impact to this species. Additionally, the project is only targeting woody ladder fuels, trees, and shrubs less than 10-inch DBH. With the exception to retain open tree spacing by leaving some smaller trees and shrubs to promote growth and retain future tree canopy. No healthy, mature, and scenic trees will be removed except for hazard trees, such as snags, damaged, and unhealthy trees that pose a dangerous falling threat or that can generate embers during fire may be removed. Hazard trees will be checked for wildlife prior to removal. Chipping may occur and burn piles may be ignited on permissive burn days in the wetter months, usually late fall. Treatments will also retain some shrubs and woody materials for fisher habitat, such as downed logs, since those features are used as foraging habitat, provide cover, and habitat connectivity. Female fishers are secondary-cavity-obligate breeders, thereby relying on physical damage, fungal decay, or primary cavity excavators (e.g. woodpeckers) for the creation of cavities. During surveys we will flag potential nesting cavities that fit the treatment's target fuels for no treatments to retain them. We also plan to work with the local US Forest Service biologist, since most of the potential habitat is located on Sierra National Forest lands, to balance retention of shrubs and coarse woody debris with fire risk to habitats.*

*There are 6 watercourse dependent species of special-status (*Carex limosa*, *Emys marmorata*, *Mylopharodon conocephalus*, *Potamogeton epihydrus*, *Potamogeton robbinsii*, *Rhynchospora alba*) that have potential to occur in the project area. By utilizing the VTP's applicable SPRs and MMs (e.g. SPR HYD-4, SPR BIO-4, and MM BIO-3a), no significant impacts are anticipated.*

After watercourse and timing avoidance, there are 27 remaining species of special-status that have potential to be in the project area, 18 plants and 9 wildlife species.

*With 18 plant species remaining (*Allium abramsii*, *Balsamorhiza macrolepis*, *Carex tompkinsii*, *Cinna bolanderi*, *Clarkia australis*, *Collomia rawsoniana*, *Cuscuta jepsonii*, *Diplacus pulchellus*, *Entosthodon kochii*, *Eriophyllum nubigenum*, *Erythranthe filicaulis*, *Horkelia parryi*, *Hulsea brevifolia*, *Lewisia congdonii*, *Lewisia disepala*, *Lupinus citrinus* var. *citrinus*, *Mielichhoferia shevockii*, *Viola pinetorum* ssp. *grisea*). Project activities are targeting woody vegetation not herbaceous vegetation. The removal of woody debris will allow more understory vegetation to grow back, promoting new growth and habitat. Project activities will stay out of grasslands and open areas as much as feasible. Thus, no significant impacts are anticipated to any plants of special-status. Surveys prior to project activities in the spring will try to locate special-status plant populations, and if found will be protected via buffer zones or timing avoidance.*

*The 9 wildlife species are 4 bats (*Antrozous pallidus*, *Corynorhinus townsendii*, *Euderma maculatum*, and *Lasiurus frantzii*), 2 bumble bees (*Bombus crotchii* and *Bombus occidentalis*), and 3 birds (*Accipiter gentilis*, *Empidonax traillii*, and *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*).*

*Bat species may roost or forage in a broad range of habitats, including those present in the project area. Bat species forage at night, outside of the project implementation hours, and will not be directly impacted by project activities. The 4 potential bat species roost in the following location types. *Antrozous pallidus* (Pallid Bat) roosts in caves, mines, rock crevices, live trees, snags, bat houses, and human structures. *Corynorhinus townsendii* (Townsend's Big-Eared Bat) roost in caves, mines, tunnels, and human structures. *Euderma maculatum* (Spotted Bat) roost in rock crevices, caves, human structures, and cliffs. *Lasiurus frantzii* (Western Red Bat) roosts in tree foliage, mostly associated*

with large river drainages in the Sierra Nevada. Suitable bat roosting habitat may be within the project area, but project activities will not occur in caves, mines, tunnels, rock crevices, human structures, cliffs, or bat houses. Trees and snags may be treated, however no large (>10" DBH) trees will be removed and snags will be checked for wildlife prior to removal. Roosting and foraging habitats will not be reduced to a point of significantly impacting functionality. If any bat roosts are observed, project activities are to stop immediately until a no project work zone is established and flagged for avoidance. Therefore, no impacts will occur to bat roosting habitat, and any disturbance will be transitory in nature and will not be significant. No significant impact from project activities is expected to happen to any bat species.

*There are 2 bumble bee species that have potential to be in the project area: *Bombus crotchii* (Crotch Bumble Bee) and *Bombus occidentalis* (Western Bumble Bee). See MM BIO-2g's explanation on how project activities will not significantly impact any bumble bee species.*

*There are 3 bird species that have potential to be in the project area: *Accipiter gentilis* (Northern Goshawk), *Empidonax traillii* (Willow Flycatcher), and *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* (Bald Eagle). See SPR BIO-12, it's implementation will avoid adverse effects to nesting birds and protects all bird species so no significant impact will occur.*

The Sierra Nevada ecoregion species list is provided in Appendix BIO-3, Table 13a and 13b in the PEIR (Volume II). Ecoregion special-status species include plants, amphibians, birds, invertebrates, mammals, and reptiles. Due to the large number of special-status wildlife species considered in this analysis, species are grouped into life history categories (or guilds) that would respond similarly to the range of proposed treatment activities. The grouped guilds are categorized as follows: wildlife that use tree, cavity, shrub, or ground for nesting, burrowing or denning wildlife, insects and other terrestrial invertebrates, bats, ungulates, fish and aquatic invertebrates, amphibians, and reptiles. Each life history guild has a combination of SPRs and MMs to protect them from adverse impacts caused by treatment activities. Table 3.6-33 in the PEIR shows applicable SPRs, the potential impacts to each life history guild, and their associated MMs. To protect all these species, Impact BIO-1 for plants and Impact BIO-2's life history categories will be utilized with all their applicable SPRs and MMs. Impact BIO-2's life history guild will cover all the ecoregions special-status wildlife list, matching to their relevant SPRs and MMs. All special-status species from the ecoregion's list are protected and avoided from significant impacts with applicable SPRs and MMs.

For all standard project requirements and mitigation measures see SPR BIOs and MM BIOs sections. These project protection and avoidance measures will also avoid potential impacts.

- Project wide, during periods of wet weather or when soils are saturated (i.e., muddy), mechanical equipment and vehicles shall stay on pre-existing roads to avoid burrow collapse and potential harm to migrating species. Work limitations will be lifted once wet weather has ceased, and soils are no longer saturated. Once soils have dried up to the point where burrow collapse is improbable, heavy equipment may continue operations as normal.*
- Vehicles and heavy equipment will stay on pre-existing roads as much as feasible, avoid open areas (i.e., grasslands or areas with no woody fuels to treat), and areas of known rodent burrows as much as feasible.*
- Workers will avoid creating burn piles or chipping piles over burrow holes as much as feasible.*
- Workers will check the vegetation for potential wildlife (i.e. birds, bats, or bees) before treatment. If staff observe any special-status species while working, they will be directed to pause work and notify CAL FIRE resource management staff immediately. Work in that area will remain paused until proper protection measures are implemented.*

Before work can begin, a project information sheet will be provided to inform all working staff on project treatments and activities. It will explain the project’s protection and avoidance measures, restrictions, timing, boundaries, WLPZs, ELZs, and the potential special-status species to watch out for. Project information sheet will tell crews to notify resource management staff 2-3 weeks prior to starting work, so appropriate surveys and avoidance flagging can be completed.

Surveys for special-status plant and wildlife species (SPR BIO 7, 10, and 12) will be completed prior to and during project implementation. Additional survey objectives are to assess the project area for access, egress, boundaries, and other sensitive resources. Such as archaeology, watercourses, soil/geology types, erosion hazards, sensitive habitats, etc. Surveys entail driving along the main roads inside and around the project area, as well as pedestrian surveys to fill in the survey gaps and further investigate areas that model higher for sensitive resources. The goal of these surveys is to identify these sensitive resources within the project area and ensure protection measures are in place around them. If special-status species are detected before or during project-related activities, operations will pause around the find until appropriate VTP avoidance and protection measures are established. Surveys will be completed in spring during the blooming flower period. Surveys will repeat at least two weeks prior to project activities commencing or when no project work has occurred for more than two weeks.

CAL FIRE contacted CDFW, RWQCB, and USFWS to discuss biological resources on 11/28/2023. CDFW replied on 2/7/2024, RWQCB replied on 1/31/2024, and USFWS replied on 3/13/2024. Agency comments have been addressed and incorporated into this document.

After review and survey of project-specific biological resources, suitable habitat is present but adverse effects can be clearly avoided. All Impact BIOs adhere to SPR BIO-1; specific avoidances for plant and wildlife species can be found in relevant SPRs and MMs sections below.

<p>SPR BIO-2: Require Biological Resource Training for Workers. The project proponent will require crew members and contractors to receive training from a qualified RPF or biologist prior to beginning a treatment project. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
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Worker Environmental Awareness Program trainings will be given to crews prior to and during treatment activities, informing them of sensitive biological resources and proper avoidance measures in the treatment area. Crews will be informed on special-status plants and wildlife species, sensitive habitats, and common species that may be present in the treatment area. Crews will also be informed on the invasive species or plant pathogens to prevent their spread into or out of this project area.

<p>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.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
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Sensitive natural communities or sensitive habitats may be present, but adverse effects can be clearly avoided. No habitat type conversion or decrease in habitat functionality will occur.

<p>SPR BIO-4: Design Treatment to Avoid Loss or Degradation of Riparian Habitat Function. Project proponents, in consultation with a qualified RPF or qualified biologist, will design treatments in riparian habitats to retain or improve habitat functions. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
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Watercourses are present in the project area. Treatments in riparian habitats are designed to retain or improve habitat functions by implementing SPR BIO-4’s guidelines within riparian habitats. Such as retaining canopy and stream shading, targeting uncharacteristic fuel

<i>loads for removal, limiting tree removal and ground disturbances, and notifying CDFW of the project. See SPR BIO-4 in the PEIR for full description.</i>			
SPR BIO-5: Avoid Environmental Effects of Type Conversion and Maintain Habitat Function in Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub. The project proponent will design treatment activities to avoid type conversion where native coastal sage scrub and chaparral are present. These SPR requirements apply to all treatment activities and all treatment types. Additional measures will be applied to ecological restoration treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>The project aims to preserve habitat function by avoiding type conversion, ensuring that dominant native shrub species remain unaltered and not replaced by herbaceous or grassland-dominated vegetation. This is achieved by designing treatment activities that maintain a minimum percent cover of mature native shrubs within the treatment area, thereby maintaining habitat function. Modifications to habitat characteristics may be allowed as long as the overall habitat function remains intact. After treatment activities, the vegetation community will regenerate, promoting new growth and ensuring a healthy and diverse ecosystem. By focusing on maintaining the natural chaparral ecosystem and avoiding type conversion, the project proponent ensures the preservation of critical habitat for various plant and animal species that depend on this vegetation type. This approach also contributes to reducing the risk of wildfires by promoting a more resilient and sustainable landscape.</i>			
SPR BIO-6: Prevent Spread of Plant Pathogens. When working in sensitive natural communities, riparian habitats, or oak woodlands that are at risk from plant pathogens (e.g., lone chaparral, blue oak woodland), the project proponent will implement best management practices to prevent the spread of <i>Phytophthora</i> and other plant pathogens (e.g., pitch canker (<i>Fusarium</i>), goldspotted oak borer, shot hole borer, bark beetle). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>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.</i>			
SPR BIO-7: Survey for Special-Status Plants. If SPR BIO-1 determines that suitable habitat for special-status plant species is present and cannot be avoided, the project proponent will require a qualified RPF or botanist to conduct protocol-level surveys for special-status plant species with the potential to be affected by a treatment prior to initiation of the treatment. The survey will follow the methods in the current version of CDFW's "Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special-Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities." This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Suitable habitat for special-status plant species is present, surveys following 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" will be conducted prior to treatment activities. Especially during spring to survey during the flowering season. If special-status plant species listed under CESA or ESA are found, they will be protected under MM BIO-1a. If special-status species not listed under CESA or ESA are found, they will be protected under MM BIO-1b. At the end of "EC-5 Biological Resources" section there is a special-status plant summary table that contains the</i>			

<i>CNDDDB's returned plant species, status, habitat description, potential to be within the project area, and avoidance strategy. If any other special-status plant species are found during surveys, they will be protected under MM BIO-1a/1b.</i>			
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	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>No coastal zone ESHAs are in the project treatment area.</i>			
SPR BIO-9: Prevent Spread of Invasive Plants, Noxious Weeds, and Invasive Wildlife. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Post	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Personnel utilized on this project will be advised of the need to ensure equipment coming to or leaving the project area is washed and picked clean of seeds. Invasive plants disperse and cling very well onto crews' boots and pants. All personnel on site will need to pick their boots and pants to clean off any seeds attached before arriving and after leaving the project site. It is likely that personnel and equipment assigned to work on the project will be from the local area and the concern of invasive weeds entering from other areas will be low. However, because Fire Crews, Fuels Crews, associated equipment (chainsaws, hand tools, etc.) and vehicles could have been used in other portions of the state, either on fires or other fuel treatment projects, the crews will be advised to completely clean their equipment, tools, clothing, and vehicles before arriving and after leaving the project site.</i>			
SPR BIO-10: Survey for Special-Status Wildlife and Nursery Sites. If SPR BIO-1 determines that suitable habitat for special-status wildlife species or nurseries of any wildlife species is present and cannot be avoided, the project proponent will require a qualified RPF or biologist to conduct focused or protocol-level surveys for special-status wildlife species or nursery sites (e.g., bat maternity roosts, deer fawning areas, heron or egret rookeries) with potential to be directly or indirectly affected by a treatment activity. The survey area will be determined by a qualified RPF or biologist based on the species and habitats and any recommended buffer distances in agency protocols. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Suitable habitat for special-status wildlife species is present, focused or protocol-level surveys will be conducted prior to project activities. If special-status wildlife species listed under CESA or ESA are found, they will be protected under MM BIO-2a. If special-status species not listed under CESA or ESA are found, they will be protected under MM BIO-2b. At the end of "EC-5 Biological Resources" section there is a special-status wildlife summary table that contains the CNDDDB's returned wildlife species, status, habitat description, potential to be within the project area, and avoidance strategy. If any other special-status wildlife species are found during surveys, they will be protected under MM BIO-2a/2b.</i>			
SPR BIO-11. Install Wildlife-Friendly Fencing (Prescribed Herbivory). This SPR applies only to prescribed herbivory and all treatment types.	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>No prescribed herbivory is proposed for this project.</i>			
SPR BIO-12. Protect Common Nesting Birds, Including Raptors. The project proponent will schedule treatment activities to avoid the active nesting season of common native bird species, including raptors, that could be present within or adjacent to the treatment site, if feasible. Common native birds are species not otherwise treated as special-status in the CalVTP PEIR. The active nesting season or peak nesting season will be defined by the qualified RPF or biologist. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>

SPR BIO-12 will be implemented to avoid adverse effects to nesting birds. Treatment activities will be scheduled to avoid active nesting season of native bird species and raptors. Active nesting season is typically between March 15th to September 15th. If treatment activities cannot be scheduled to fully avoid the active nesting season, a survey for nesting birds will be conducted as described in SPR BIO-12. If active nests are observed, disturbance to the nest will be avoided by establishing an appropriate buffer around the nest, modifying treatments to avoid disturbance to the nest, or deferring treatment until the nest is no longer active. No healthy, mature, or scenic trees will be removed except for hazard purposes. Hazard trees such as dead, dying, or diseased that pose a threat may be removed. Snags and hazard trees will be checked for wildlife prior to removal. This protects birds from the ecoregion list and raptors.

<p>MM BIO-1a: Avoid Loss of Special-Status Plants Listed under ESA or CESA If listed plants are determined to be present through application of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-7, the project proponent will avoid and protect these species by establishing a no-disturbance buffer around the area occupied by listed plants and marking the buffer boundary with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway).</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>Special-status plant species listed under ESA or CESA were found from SPR BIO-1's review. SPR BIO-7 directs protocol-level surveys to be completed for the remaining species, since they have the potential to exist within the project. If any special-status plant species that are listed under ESA or CESA are found during surveys, an avoidance strategy will be implemented as per MM BIO-1a. See special-status plants summary tables at the end of "EC-5 Biological Resources" for reasonings and avoidance strategy.</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-1b: Avoid Loss of Special-Status Plants Not Listed Under ESA or CESA If non-listed special-status plant species (i.e., species not listed under ESA or CESA, but meeting the definition of special-status as stated in Section 3.6.1 of the Program EIR) are determined to be present through application of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-7, the project proponent will implement measures to avoid loss of individuals and maintain habitat function of occupied habitat.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>Special-status plants not listed under ESA or CESA were found during SPR BIO-1 review. SPR BIO-7 directs protocol-level surveys to be completed for those species, since they have the potential to exist within the project. If any special-status plant species that are not listed under ESA or CESA are found during the surveys, an avoidance strategy will be implemented as per MM BIO-1b. See special-status plants summary tables at the end of "EC-5 Biological Resources" for reasonings and avoidance strategy.</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-1c: Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Special-Status Plants If significant impacts on listed or non-listed special-status plants cannot feasibly be avoided as specified under the circumstances described under Mitigation Measures BIO-1a and 1b, the project proponent will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented and how unavoidable losses of special-status plants will be compensated. If the special-status plant taxa are listed under ESA or CESA, the plan will be submitted to CDFW and/or USFWS (as appropriate) for review and comment. Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the project proponent (e.g., incidental take permit for state-listed plants), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above.</p>	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>

<p><i>All listed and non-listed special-status plants can feasibly be avoided as specified under the circumstances described under MM BIO-1a and MM 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.</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-2a: Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Listed Wildlife Species and California Fully Protected Species (All Treatment Activities)</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>Special-status wildlife species listed under ESA or CESA were found under SPR BIO-1's review. SPR BIO-10 directs focused or protocol-level surveys to be completed for those species, since they have the potential to exist within the project. If any special-status wildlife listed under ESA or CESA are found during the surveys, an avoidance strategy will be implemented as per MM BIO-2a. See special-status wildlife summary tables at the end of "EC-5 Biological Resources" for reasonings and avoidance strategy.</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-2b: Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Other Special-Status Wildlife Species (All Treatment Activities) If other special-status wildlife species (i.e., species not listed under CESA or ESA or California Fully Protected, but meeting the definition of special-status as stated in Section 3.6.1 of the Program EIR) are observed during reconnaissance surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-1) or focused or protocol-level surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-10), the project proponent will avoid or minimize adverse effects to the species. The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the special-status wildlife would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some of the non-listed special-status wildlife may be killed, injured, or disturbed during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status wildlife, no compensatory mitigation will be required.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>Special-status wildlife species not listed under ESA or CESA were found during SPR BIO-1 review. SPR BIO-10 directs focused or protocol-level surveys to be completed for those species, since they have the potential to exist within the project. If any special-status wildlife species not listed under ESA or CESA are found during the surveys, an avoidance strategy will be implemented as per MM BIO-2b. See special-status wildlife summary tables at the end of "EC-5 Biological Resources" for reasonings and avoidance strategy.</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-2c: Compensate for Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Loss of Habitat Function for Special-Status Wildlife if Applicable (All Treatment Activities) If the provisions of Mitigation Measure BIO-2a, BIO-2b, BIO-2d, BIO-2e, BIO-2f, or BIO-2g cannot be implemented and the project proponent determines that additional mitigation is necessary to reduce significant impacts, the project proponent will compensate for such impacts to species or habitat by acquiring and/or protecting land that provides (or will provide in the case of restoration) habitat function for affected species that is at least equivalent to the habitat function removed or degraded as a result of the treatment. Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the project proponent (e.g., incidental take permit), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above.</p>	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>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.</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-2d: Implement Protective Measures for Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (All Treatment Activities)</p>	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>

<p><i>The Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (VELB) (Desmocerus californicus dimorphus) is in SPR BIO-1's 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.</i></p> <p>References: 1) https://ucanr.edu/sites/Elderberry/Growing/VELB/ 2) https://www.fws.gov/species/valley-elderberry-longhorn-beetle-desmocerus-californicus-dimorphus</p>			
<p>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.</p>	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
<p><i>No special-status butterflies were identified from SPR BIO-1. Thus, MM BIO-2e is not applicable to this project. If any special-status butterflies are identified from reconnaissance surveys, then MM BIO-2e will be implemented to protect the species and host plants from significant impacts.</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-2f: Avoid Habitat for Special-Status Beetles, Flies, Grasshoppers, and Snails (All Treatment Activities)</p>	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
<p><i>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 beetles, flies, grasshoppers, or snails are identified from reconnaissance surveys, then MM BIO-2f will be implemented to avoid and minimize impacts to these species.</i></p>			
<p>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.</p>	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
<p><i>Special-status bumble bees were identified during SPR BIO-1's review. The treatment's target fuels (woody ladder fuels, shrubs, and small trees) are not the preferred habitat nor used for foraging by bumble bee species. Open habitats, such as grasslands, do not have any woody fuels to treat, therefore no work will occur where bumble bees are primarily located. The removal of woody debris will allow more understory vegetation to grow back, promoting new growth and foraging habitat for bumble bees. Hazard trees such as dead, dying, or diseased that pose a threat may be removed, but will be checked for bumble bees and wildlife prior to removal. Bumble bees do not dig, bore, or excavate their nests, they find and use existing cavities. Therefore, crews will be directed to avoid creating burn or chip piles over burrow holes as much as feasible. The timing of the pile burning will not impact bumble bee species or their habitat. Treatment activities would be beneficial to bumble bees, no significant impact from project activities is expected to happen to bumble bee species.</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-2h: Avoid Potential Disease Transmission Between Domestic Livestock and Special-Status Ungulates (Prescribed Herbivory)</p>	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
<p><i>No prescribed herbivory is proposed for this project.</i></p>			

<p>MM BIO-3a: Design Treatments to Avoid Loss of Sensitive Natural Communities and Oak Woodlands. The project proponent will implement the following measures when working in treatment areas that contain sensitive natural communities identified during surveys conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-3: The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or botanist that the sensitive natural community or oak woodland would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some loss may occur during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands, no compensatory mitigation will be required.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>Sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands may be present, but adverse effects can be clearly avoided. No habitat type conversion or decrease in habitat functionality will occur. Treatments are designed to return vegetation composition and structure to their natural condition which would maintain or improve their habitat function. Project activities are targeting woody vegetation, their removal will allow more understory vegetation to grow back, promoting new growth and habitat. The habitat would benefit from the treatments in the project area even though some limbs might be cut down as well as dead, dying, diseased, or hazard trees being removed. After treatment the habitat will be better protected from wildfire events, and overall habitat function will be maintained.</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-3b: Compensate for Loss of Sensitive Natural Communities and Oak Woodlands. If significant impacts on sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands cannot feasibly be avoided or reduced as specified under Mitigation Measure BIO-3a, the project proponent will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant effects on sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented to reduce residual effects.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>No significant impacts to sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands are expected to occur.</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-3c: Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Riparian Habitat Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the project proponent (e.g., Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>There will be no loss of riparian habitats in the project area.</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-4: Avoid State and Federally Protected Wetlands</p>	<p>No</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>No state or federally protected wetlands are in the project area.</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-5: Retain Nursery Habitat and Implement Buffers to Avoid Nursery Sites</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>If any nursery sites are identified during surveys, they will receive a non-disturbance buffer while active as per this mitigation measure.</i></p>			

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

Wildlife

WILDLIFE	STATUS	Habitat		Reasoning/
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<i>SCIENTIFIC NAME</i>	COMMON NAME	F e d	S t a t e	C D F W		Potential Occurrence on Project	No Sig. Impact Reason	Avoidance Strategy
Accipiter gentilis	Northern Goshawk	N	N	S S C	Conifer forests containing large trees and open understory in the Sierra Nevada. Nest in mature and old-growth forests stands such as coniferous, deciduous, and mixed forest habitats. Use of shrubland or open areas for foraging, migrating, or overwintering.	Yes	VTP's SPRs or MMs	SPR BIO-10. SPR BIO-12. MM BIO-2b.
Ambystoma californiense pop. 1	California Tiger Salamander - Central California Dps	T H	T H	W L	Grasslands and low foothills with pools or ponds. Breeding pools are specific, they cannot be permanent and must be temporary where wet until middle of May. Water dependent for breeding pools or ponds.	No	Habitat	No foothill grassland habitat with pools or ponds in project area.
Anaxyrus canorus	Yosemite Toad	T H	N	S S C	Restricted to the vicinities of wet meadows in the central high Sierras. Quiet pools in alpine meadows provide optimal habitat, but also occurs in seasonal ponds associated with forests. Seeks cover inside abandoned rodent burrows, adjacent forests, or under rocks in streambeds. Never far from a permanent body of water. Movements to and from breeding sites may travel up to 900m (2790ft) from summer activities (i.e. breeding pools) to winter hibernacula. Eggs are deposited in shallow, quiet ponds in wet meadows, or in shallow tarns surrounded by forests.	No	Elevation	Species elevation range is 6,400 to 11,320 feet, outside of project's elevation range of 2,649 to 5,484 feet.
Antrozous pallidus	Pallid Bat	N	N	S S C	Habitats include grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and mixed conifer forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts include caves, mines, rock crevices, live trees, snags, bat houses, and human structures.	Yes	VTP's SPRs or MMs	SPR BIO-10. MM BIO-2b.
Aplodontia rufa californica	Sierra Nevada Mountain Beaver	N	N	S S C	Wetland, riparian dwelling species. In the Sierra Nevada, habitat includes wet/boggy areas near springs in canyons and on mountainsides, shrubby/mossy ravines, and seasonally wet thickets shaded by oaks and firs. In the	No	Habitat	The East Fork Chowchilla River, that intersects the project area, does not match this species

					Yosemite region, habitat includes areas along brush-covered banks of swift-flowing streams bordered by willow and creek dogwood. Rarely do they go farther than a few meters from their burrows.			preferred habitat description.	
<i>Bombus crotchii</i>	Crotch Bumble Bee	N	C	N	Habitats includes warm, dry sites, open grassland, and scrub habitats. Colonies are annual, only the queens hibernate over winter and emerge early spring. Nests often located underground in abandoned rodent nests or above ground in tufts of grass, old bird nests, rock piles, or cavities of dead trees.	Yes	VTP's SPRs or MMs	SPR BIO-10. MM BIO-2g. MM BIO-2a.	
<i>Bombus occidentalis</i>	Western Bumble Bee	N	C	N	Open grassy areas, prairie, urban parks and gardens, sagebrush steppe, mountain meadows to alpine tundra.	Yes	VTP's SPRs or MMs	SPR BIO-10. MM BIO-2g. MM BIO-2a.	
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Townsend's Big-Eared Bat	N	N	S S C	Mesic habitats, pine forests, and arid desert scrub. Preferred roosting sites in large open dwellings, such as caves, mines, tunnels, buildings, or other human made structures. Roosting sites are a limiting resource for this species, which they are extremely sensitive to disturbance. Do NOT impact any potential roosting sites.	Yes	VTP's SPRs or MMs	SPR BIO-10. MM BIO-2b.	
<i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i>	Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle	T	H	N	Lives exclusively on red or blue elderberry trees (<i>Sambucus</i> species) in the Central Valley and adjacent lower foothills.	No	Elevation	Species elevation range is 31 to 1,000 feet, outside of project's elevation range of 2,649 to 5,484 feet.	
<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	Willow Flycatcher	N	E	N	Breeds/nests in shrubby woodland edges and brushy thickets, near standing water or along streams. In winter, they use shrubby clearings, pastures, and woodland edges often near water.	Yes	VTP's SPRs or MMs	SPR BIO-10. SPR BIO-12. MM BIO-2a.	
<i>Emys marmorata</i>	Western Pond Turtle	P	T	H	N	S S C	Yes	WLPZ	Associated with permanent to nearly permanent water in a wide variety of habitat types. Such as ponds, lakes, streams, pools along intermittent streams, or irrigation ditches. Requires basking sites, and in colder areas they hibernate underwater in mud. Equipment limitation zones will be placed around watercourses and ponds. SPR BIO-10. MM BIO-2a.

Euderma maculatum	Spotted Bat	N	N	S S C	Wide variety of foraging habitats but roosting sites are a limiting resource. Preferred roosting in rock cliff crevices with water in the area. Associated with cliffs and wet, montane meadows in the Sierra Nevada. Occasionally found in caves and buildings.	Yes	VTP's SPRs or MMs	SPR BIO-10. MM BIO-2b.
Eumops perotis californicus	Western Mastiff Bat	N	N	S S C	Occurs in open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, palm oasis, chaparral, desert scrub, and urban environments. Roost in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels. Need vertical faces to drop off and take flight. Nocturnal.	No	Elevation	Species elevation range is 0 to 1,300 feet, outside of project's elevation range of 2,649 to 5,484 feet.
Gulo gulo	Wolverine	P T H	T H	F P	Red fir, mixed conifer, lodgepole, subalpine conifer, alpine dwarf-shrub, barren, wet meadows, montane chaparral, and jeffery pine. Prefer areas with low human disturbance, and large undisturbed areas. Uses caves, hallows in cliffs, logs, rock outcrops, and burrows for cover, generally in denser forest stages. Found exclusively in areas with cold climates. Frequently travel long distances, the size and shape of a home range is not affected by mountains, rivers, highways, or other major topographical features.	No	Elevation	Species elevation range is 6,400 to 10,800 feet, outside of project's elevation range of 2,649 to 5,484 feet.
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald Eagle	D L	E	F P	Bald Eagles have a wide variety of habitats but prefer nesting in the tallest tree canopy close to open water. Can be in any mature stand of conifers, deciduous, or hardwoods that are surrounded by smaller trees and nearby a food source (i.e., open water).	Yes	VTP's SPRs or MMs	SPR BIO-10. SPR BIO-12. MM BIO-2a.
Hydromantes brunus	Limestone Salamander	N	T H	F P	Mixed chaparral habitats along the Merced River and its tributaries in Mariposa County. Populations associated with limestone outcrops or rock microhabitats are preferred. Dependent on rainfall, nocturnally active during rains of fall, winter, and spring. Activity mostly subterranean during dry periods where they seek refuge in rocks.	No	Habitat	Project is not located along the Merced River or its tributaries.
Lasiurus frantzii	Western Red Bat	N	N	S S C	Roosts in tree foliage, habitats include forests and woodlands from lowlands up to mixed conifer forests in mountains. Strongly associated with riparian habitats in the Central Valley and large river drainages in the Sierra	Yes	VTP's SPRs or MMs	SPR BIO-10. MM BIO-2b.

					Nevada. In the winter they usually go to areas that rarely freeze such as coastal zones or the Central Valley.			
Mylopharodon conocephalus	Hardhead	N	N	S S C	Freshwater demersal fish in relatively undisturbed habitats of large streams with high water quality. Inhabits deep, rock and sand bottomed pools of small to large rivers.	Yes	WLPZ	Freshwater fish. Equipment limitation zones will be placed around watercourses.
Pekania pennanti	Fisher	E	T H	S S C	Mid to low elevations in Sierra's mixed conifer, ponderosa pine, red fir, and montane hardwood. Habitats with abundant physical structure, dense canopy cover, and large well-connected habitat patches. They generally avoid areas with little forest cover or significant human disturbance.	Yes	Timing	Project activities are planned to occur between July and December, which is outside of this species critical breeding period of March to June. SPR BIO-10. MM BIO-2a.
Pekania pennanti pop. 2	Fisher - Southern Sierra Nevada Esu	E	T H	S S C	Mid to low elevations in Sierra's mixed conifer, ponderosa pine, red fir, and montane hardwood. Habitats with abundant physical structure, dense canopy cover, and large well-connected habitat patches. They generally avoid areas with little forest cover or significant human disturbance.	Yes	Timing	Project activities are planned to occur between July and December, which is outside of this species critical breeding period of March to June. SPR BIO-10. MM BIO-2a.
Rana boylei pop. 5	Foothill Yellow-Legged Frog - South Sierra Dps	P E	E	N	Found near rocky streams in a variety of habitats, such as valley-foothill hardwood, conifer, riparian, ponderosa pine, mixed conifer, coastal scrub, mixed chaparral, and wet meadow types. Very water dependent, not found far from a permanent water source. Typical indicators of suitable habitat include shallow, low gradient perennial, partly shaded rivers and streams containing rocky (cobble-sized) substrate.	No	Habitat	Project's watercourse does not have suitable habitat for this species. No shallow, low gradient stream with rocky cobble sized substrate in the project area.
Rana sierrae	Sierra Nevada Yellow-Legged Frog	E	T H	W L	A high elevation Sierra Nevada Mountain frog, they inhabit lakes, ponds, meadow streams, isolated pools, and sunny riverbanks. Usually found in or within a couple of meters of water. Adults and tadpoles often spend the winter at the bottom of frozen lakes. Reproduction is aquatic; waters that do not freeze to the bottom and which do not dry up completely are required. If a body of water used for	No	Habitat	Project's watercourse is not in high elevation Sierra Nevada mountains.

					breeding dries up for just one season, 3 - 4 generations of tadpoles will be destroyed. Rarely occurs where predatory fishes have been introduced.			
Spea hammondii	Western Spadefoot	N	N	S S C	Grasslands with shallow temporary pools and open areas of sandy or gravelly soils is ideal habitat. Adults stay in underground burrows most of the year, only emerging after heavy rains to find breeding pools. The burrows are probably away from the dried breeding pool, and pools do not always occur in the same place each year so the adults may be scattered. Temporary breeding pools must last for at least 30 days otherwise larvae will not survive.	Yes	Timing	Project activities are planned to occur between July and December, which is outside of this species critical breeding period of January to May. SPR BIO-10. MM BIO-2b.
Strix nebulosa	Great Gray Owl	N	E	N	Forages in wet meadows and nests/roosts in nearby dense coniferous forest. Yearlong resident, circadian activity, considerable daytime activity.	Yes	Timing	Project activities are planned to occur between July and December, which is outside of this species critical breeding period of March to May. SPR BIO-10. SPR BIO-12. MM BIO-2a.
Strix occidentalis occidentalis	California Spotted Owl	P T H	N	S S C	Permanent resident in suitable habitats, this owl breeds and roosts in dense, old growth, multi-layered forest-woodland habitats. 80% of the population are within the mixed-conifer belt between 3,000ft. - 7,000ft. Not migratory but some individuals may move downslope in winter. Most likely requires a permanent water source nearby.	Yes	Timing	Project activities are planned to occur between July and December, which is outside of this species critical breeding period of March to June. SPR BIO-10. SPR BIO-12. MM BIO-2a.
Taxidea taxus	American Badger	N	N	S S C	Lives in open areas such as plains and prairies, farmland, wood edges, forests glades, meadows, marshes, brushy areas, hot deserts, and mountain meadows. Dig burrows in dry, sandy, friable soils.	No	Habitat	No open area habitat types in the project area.
Vulpes vulpes necator pop. 2	Sierra Nevada Red Fox - Sierra Nevada Dps	E	T H	N	Lives in a wide range of remote, high-elevation alpine and subalpine habitats. Including meadows, dense mature forest, talus, and fell fields. Habitat use varies seasonally.	No	Elevation	Species elevation range is 6,000 to 12,000 feet, outside of project's

								elevation range of 2,649 to 5,484 feet.
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Species Status Identifiers Used on the Table

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

Plants

PLANTS		STATUS			Habitat	Potential Occurrence on Project	No Sig. Impact Reason	Avoidance Strategy
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	F e d	S t a t e	CNPS Rank				
Allium abramsii	Abrams' Onion	N	N	1B.2	Upper and lower montane coniferous forests, open understory, and granitic sand soils.	Yes	VTP's SPRs or MMs	SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.
Allium yosemitense	Yosemite Onion	N	R	1B.3	Open, rocky slopes in chaparral, foothill woodland, yellow pine forest, and mixed evergreen forest.	No	Elevation	Species elevation range is 6,400 to 7,217 feet, outside of project's elevation range of 2,649 to 5,484 feet.
Balsamorhiza macrolepis	Big-Scale Balsamroot	N	N	1B.2	Habitats include chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grasslands. Sometimes serpentinite soils.	Yes	VTP's SPRs or MMs	SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.
Boechera tularensis	Tulare Rockcress	N	N	1B.3	Rocky slopes in montane, subalpine habitats.	No	Elevation	Species elevation range is 7,800 to 10,500 feet, outside of project's elevation range of 2,649 to 5,484 feet.
Calyptridium pulchellum	Mariposa Pussypaws	T	N	1B.1	Granitic soils, open, sandy or gravelly. On granite domes around ridgelines or ridgetops. Chaparral, cismontane or foothill woodlands.	No	Habitat	No open granitic soils in project area.
Camissonia lacustris	Grassland Suncup	N	N	1B.2	Grows in open valley grasslands and foothill woodlands of the Sierra Nevada. Such as grasslands, shrublands, chaparral, cismontane	Yes	Timing	Project activities are planned to occur between July and December, which is outside of this species

					woodland, foothill woodlands, and lower montane coniferous forest.			critical breeding period of April and June. SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.
<i>Carex limosa</i>	Mud Sedge	N	N	2B.2	Bogs, fens, freshwater wetlands, riparian, meadows, shores, seeps, marshes, and swamps. Red Fir Forest and Yellow Pine Forest.	Yes	WLPZ	Occurs in wetlands. Equipment limitation zones will be placed around watercourses and wetland habitats. SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.
<i>Carex tompkinsii</i>	Tompkins' Sedge	N	R	4.3	Dry, open or partly shaded, rocky canyon slopes. Chaparral, foothill woodland, red fir forest, yellow pine forest, cismontane woodland, upper and lower montane coniferous forest.	Yes	VTP's SPRs or MMs	SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1a.
<i>Cinna bolanderi</i>	Bolander's Woodreed	N	N	1B.2	Streambanks, wet meadows, and moist sites in conifer forest.	Yes	VTP's SPRs or MMs	SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.
<i>Clarkia australis</i>	Small's Southern Clarkia	N	N	1B.2	It grows in foothill woodland or yellow pine forest of the central Sierra Nevada. Low water tolerance.	Yes	VTP's SPRs or MMs	SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.
<i>Clarkia biloba ssp. australis</i>	Mariposa Clarkia	N	N	1B.2	Restricted to serpentine soils in chaparral, cismontane or foothill woodland.	No	Soils	The California U.S. Geological Survey and field surveys did not detect the presence of serpentine soils.
<i>Clarkia lingulata</i>	Merced Clarkia	N	E	1B.1	An understory species on steep north facing slopes in foothill or cismontane woodland, open chaparral, and closed-cone pine forest. Only two occurrences are known for this species, along Highway 140 in the Merced River Canyon in Mariposa County. Annual reproducing exclusively from seed and have no special dispersal features, falling close to parent plant.	No	Elevation	Species elevation range is 1,300 to 1,640 feet, outside of project's elevation range of 2,649 to 5,484 feet.
<i>Clarkia rostrata</i>	Beaked Clarkia	N	N	1B.3	Valley, grassland, foothill, cismontane, oak, or pine woodland. Prefer north slopes, sunny to half-shady situations.	Yes	Timing	Project activities are planned to occur between July and December, which is outside of this species critical breeding period of

								April and May. SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.
Collomia rawsoniana	Rawson's Flaming Trumpet	N	N	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forests, meadows, seeps, riparian forests, yellow pine forest, shaded areas near streams in woodlands, mesic, usually in non-wetlands, but occasionally in wetlands. On stabilized alluvium in riparian zones.	Yes	VTP's SPRs or MMs	SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.
Cryptantha mariposae	Mariposa Cryptantha	N	N	1B.3	Chaparral communities, shrubland, barrens to semi-barren, rocky, ridges, slopes. Strict endemic to serpentinite soils.	No	Soils	The California U.S. Geological Survey and field surveys did not detect the presence of serpentine soils.
Cuscuta jepsonii	Jepson's Dodder	N	N	1B.2	Broad-leaved upland forest, upper to lower montane coniferous forest. Host species are Ceanothus diversifolius and Ceanothus prostratus.	Yes	VTP's SPRs or MMs	SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.
Delphinium recurvatum	Recurved Larkspur	N	N	1B.2	Chenopod scrub, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Alkaline soils.	No	Elevation	Species elevation range is 9 to 2,591 feet, outside of project's elevation range of 2,649 to 5,484 feet. SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.
Diplacus pulchellus	Yellow-Lip Pansy Monkeyflower	N	N	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, yellow pine forest, wetlands, occasionally non-wetlands, riparian, meadows, vernal wet depressions or seepage areas. Soils can be clay, volcanic, or granitic.	Yes	VTP's SPRs or MMs	SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.
Entosthodon kochii	Koch's Cord Moss	N	N	1B.3	Habitat is cismontane woodland soils dominated by deciduous or evergreen species and open canopies. Riverbanks, moist, rocky forested newly exposed soils, drainages, north facing slopes. Only one site known in Mariposa County.	Yes	VTP's SPRs or MMs	SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.
Erigeron mariposanus	Mariposa Daisy	N	N	1A	Foothill and cismontane woodlands. Has only been found in a few locations in Mariposa County, however it is considered extinct by experts.	No	Elevation	Species elevation range is 1,968 to 2,624 feet, outside of project's elevation range of 2,649 to 5,484 feet. SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.

Eriophyllum congdonii	Congdon's Woolly Sunflower	N	R	1B.2	Chaparral, yellow pine forest, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grasslands, foothill and cismontane woodlands. Rocky, open, metamorphic soils.	Yes	Timing	Project activities are planned to occur between July and December, which is outside of this species critical breeding period of March and June. SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1a.
Eriophyllum nubigenum	Yosemite Woolly Sunflower	N	N	1B.3	Chaparral and montane coniferous forests, such as Lodgepole, Red Fir, and Yellow Pine with open, gravelly, granitic, or rocky areas.	Yes	VTP's SPRs or MMs	SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.
Erythranthe filicaulis	Slender-Stemmed Monkeyflower	N	N	1B.2	Occurs usually in wetlands, occasionally in non-wetlands. Mountain meadows, yellow pine forest, red fir forest, foothill woodland, wetland-riparian. Moist open areas on gentle slopes, disturbed soils, gravelly to loamy soils, generally in partial shade.	Yes	VTP's SPRs or MMs	SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.
Erythranthe gracilipes	Slender-Stalked Monkeyflower	N	N	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Decomposed granitic, often in burned or disturbed areas.	Yes	Timing	Project activities are planned to occur between July and December, which is outside of this species critical breeding period of April and June. SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.
Horkelia parryi	Parry's Horkelia	N	N	1B.2	Open chaparral, foothill and cismontane woodland habitat. Distribution range through northern and central Sierra Nevada foothills, especially lone formation.	Yes	VTP's SPRs or MMs	SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.
Hulsea brevifolia	Short-Leaved Hulsea	N	N	1B.2	Upper and lower montane coniferous forest. Granitic or volcanic, gravelly or sandy.	Yes	VTP's SPRs or MMs	SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.
Leptosiphon serrulatus	Madera Leptosiphon	N	N	1B.2	Found in woodland openings throughout the Sierra Nevada foothills. Chaparral, yellow pine forests, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forests.	Yes	Timing	Project activities are planned to occur between July and December, which is outside of this species critical breeding period of April and May. SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.

Lewisia congdonii	Congdon's Lewisia	N	R	1B.3	Chaparral, foothill woodland, conifer forest, red fir forest, and yellow pine forest. Granite, metamorphic outcrops, crevices, or rockslides.	Yes	VTP's SPRs or MMs	SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1a.
Lewisia disepala	Yosemite Lewisia	N	N	1B.2	Lower and upper montane coniferous forest such as Pinyon-Juniper woodland, Red Fir and Yellow Pine Forest. Granitic, sandy soils of exposed mountain summits, knobs, subalpine conifer forest, and alpine fell-fields.	Yes	VTP's SPRs or MMs	SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.
Lomatium congdonii	Congdon's Lomatium	N	N	1B.2	Chaparral and foothill woodlands. Strict endemic to serpentine soils.	No	Soils	The California U.S. Geological Survey and field surveys did not detect the presence of serpentine soils.
Lupinus citrinus var. citrinus	Orange Lupine	N	N	1B.2	Chaparral, foothill or cismontane woodland, open yellow pine forest, lower montane coniferous forest. Granitic soils.	Yes	VTP's SPRs or MMs	SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.
Lupinus citrinus var. deflexus	Mariposa Lupine	N	T H	1B.2	Occurs in Sierra Nevada foothills, woodland openings, and chaparral. Hillsides and ridgetops with decomposed granitic sandy soils.	No	Elevation	Species elevation range is 1,312 to 2,001 feet, outside of project's elevation range of 2,649 to 5,484 feet.
Lupinus gracilentus	Slender Lupine	N	N	1B.3	Subalpine coniferous forest, open moist sites.	No	Elevation	Species elevation range is 8,200 to 11,500 feet, outside of project's elevation range of 2,649 to 5,484 feet.
Lupinus spectabilis	Shaggyhair Lupine	N	N	1B.2	Sierra Nevada foothills, often on rocky slopes within chaparral and cismontane woodland communities. Other habitats include barrens, forest, shrubland, mixed woodland communities. Strict endemic to serpentine soils.	No	Soils	The California U.S. Geological Survey and field surveys did not detect the presence of serpentine soils.
Mielichhoferia shevockii	Shevock's Copper Moss	N	N	1B.2	Primarily cismontane woodland on metamorphic rock and mesic habitats. Also associated with forest, woodland, bare rock, talus, scree, and hardwood woodland.	Yes	VTP's SPRs or MMs	SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.
Plagiobothrys torreyi var. torreyi	Yosemite Popcornflower	N	N	1B.2	Meadows and seeps in yellow pine, red fir, lodgepole, subalpine, or lower montane coniferous forests.	Yes	Timing	Project activities are planned to occur between July and December, which

								is outside of this species critical breeding period of April and June. SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.
<i>Platanthera yosemitensis</i>	Yosemite Bog Orchid	N	N	1B.2	Grows in wet montane meadows and seeps dominated by dense, herbaceous vegetation in partial shade cast by coniferous forests.	No	Elevation	Species elevation range is 5,900 to 8,900 feet, outside of project's elevation range of 2,649 to 5,484 feet.
<i>Potamogeton epihydrus</i>	Nuttall's Ribbon-Leaved Pondweed	N	N	2B.2	Habitats include freshwater marshes, wetlands, riparian, shallow water, ponds, lakes, or streams.	Yes	WLPZ	Occurs in wetlands, shallow waters, and marshes. Equipment limitation zones will be placed around watercourses and wetland habitats. SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.
<i>Potamogeton robbinsii</i>	Robbins' Pondweed	N	N	2B.3	Freshwater marshes, lakes, wetland, swamps, riparian habitats with deep water for this aquatic plant species.	Yes	WLPZ	Occurs in freshwater marshes, lakes, wetland, swamps, riparian habitats with deep water. Equipment limitation zones will be placed around watercourses and wetland habitats. SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.
<i>Rhynchospora alba</i>	White Beaked-Rush	N	N	2B.2	Freshwater marsh, bogs, fens, wetlands, riparian, meadows and seeps.	Yes	WLPZ	Occurs in freshwater wetlands, meadows, and seeps. Equipment limitation zones will be placed around watercourses and wetland habitats. SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.
<i>Stuckenia filiformis</i> ssp. <i>alpina</i>	Northern Slender Pondweed	N	N	2B.2	Freshwater wetlands, lakes, or riparian habitats with clear shallow water and drainage channels.	No	Elevation	Species elevation range is 5,940 to 9,439 feet, outside of project's elevation range of 2,649 to 5,484 feet.

Trifolium bolanderi	Bolander's Clover	N	N	1B.2	Only known in meadows of central Sierra Nevada in lower and upper montane coniferous forest habitats. Habitat is predominantly in meadows, occurs in moist montane meadows, mesic, wetlands, seeps, red fir forests, yellow pine forests, wetland-riparian.	No	Elevation	Species elevation range is 6,500 to 8,500 feet, outside of project's elevation range of 2,649 to 5,484 feet.
Viola pinetorum ssp. grisea	Grey-Leaved Violet	N	N	1B.2	Alpine habitats, montane slopes and peaks, often in moist, eroding soil, meadows and seeps. Subalpine to upper montane coniferous forest, such as Lodgepole and Red Fir.	Yes	VTP's SPRs or MMs	SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.

Species Status Identifiers Used on the Table

DL – Delisted **E** – Endangered **CE** – Candidate Endangered **PE** – Proposed Endangered **TH** – Threatened
CTH – Candidate Threatened **PTH** – Proposed Threatened **NL** – Not Listed **R** – Rare **N** – None

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	<u>SPR GEO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,</u> <u>SPR HYD-3</u> <u>SPR AQ- 3</u> <u>SPR HYD- 4</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>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.</i>						
Impact GEO-2: Increase Risk of Landslide	Impact Geo-2, 3.7	LTS	<u>SPR GEO-3, 4, 7, 8,</u> <u>SPR AQ- 3</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<p><i>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. 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.</i></p>						
<p>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?</p>				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
<p>SPR GEO-1 Suspend Disturbance during Heavy Precipitation: The project proponent will suspend mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and herbicide treatments if the National Weather Service forecast is a "chance" (30 percent or more) of rain within the next 24 hours. This SPR applies only to mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>Mechanical treatments will be suspended when the National Weather Service forecast has a 30 percent or more chance of rain within the next 24 hours.</i></p>			
<p>SPR GEO-2 Limit High Ground Pressure Vehicles: The project proponent will limit heavy equipment that could cause soil disturbance or compaction to be driven through treatment areas when soils are wet and saturated to avoid compaction and/or damage to soil structure. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>Project activities will limit heavy equipment that could cause soil disturbance or compaction from driving through treatment areas when soils are wet and saturated to avoid compaction and/or damage to soil structure.</i></p>			
<p>SPR GEO-3 Stabilize Disturbed Soil Areas: The project proponent will stabilize soil disturbed during mechanical, prescribed herbivory treatments and prescribed burns that result in exposure of bare soil over 50 percent or more of the treatment area with mulch or equivalent immediately after treatment activities, to the maximum extent practicable, to minimize the potential for substantial sediment discharge. This SPR only applies to mechanical and prescribed herbivory treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>Project proponent will stabilize disturbed soils that result in exposure of bare soils over 50 percent or more in the treatment area with mulch or equivalent immediately after treatment activities, to the maximum extent practicable, to minimize the potential for substantial sediment discharge.</i></p>			

<p>SPR GEO-4 Erosion Monitoring: The project proponent will inspect treatment areas for the proper implementation of erosion control SPRs and mitigations prior to the rainy season. This SPR applies only to mechanical and prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>The project proponent 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.</i></p>			
<p>SPR GEO-5 Drain Stormwater via Water Breaks: The project proponent will drain compacted and/or bare linear treatment areas capable of generating storm runoff via water breaks using the spacing and erosion control guidelines contained in Sections 914.6, 934.6, and 954.6(c) of the California Forest Practice Rules. This SPR applies only to mechanical, manual, and prescribed burn treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> During-Post</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>Where project activities created compacted or bare linear treatment areas that can generate storm runoff, water breaks will be installed as soon as possible to drain them. Using the spacing and erosion control guidelines contained in Section 954.6(c) of the California Forest Practice Rules.</i></p>			
<p>SPR GEO-6 Minimize Burn Pile Size: The project proponent will not create burn piles that exceed 20 feet in length, width, or diameter, except when on landings, road surfaces, or on contour to minimize the spatial extent of soil damage. This SPR applies to mechanical, manual, and prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>The project proponent will not create burn piles that exceed 20 feet in length, width, or diameter, except when on landings, road surfaces, or on contour to minimize the spatial extent of soil damage.</i></p>			
<p>SPR GEO-7 Minimize Erosion, Slope Restrictions for Heavy Equipment and Tractor Roads. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>Heavy equipment will stay on slopes less than 50%. When slopes are greater than 50%, project proponent will evaluate treatment area for erosion hazards before heavy equipment treatments proceed. If the erosion hazard on slopes above 50% is too high or when slopes exceed 65%, heavy equipment will not be allowed. Situational awareness is advised for mechanical operators to get approval on slopes over 50%, not operate on slopes over 65%, stay on pre-existing roads as much as possible, and always operate safely.</i></p>			
<p>SPR GEO-8 Steep Slopes: The project proponent will require a Registered Professional Forester (RPF) or licensed geologist to evaluate treatment areas with slopes greater than 50 percent for unstable areas (areas with potential for landslide) and unstable soils (soil with moderate to high erosion hazard). This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and WUI fuel reduction, non-shaded fuel breaks, and ecological restoration treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>The RPF will evaluate treatment areas with slopes greater than 50% for unstable areas (areas with potential for landslide) and unstable soils (soil with moderate to high erosion hazard).</i></p>			

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	<u>SPR GHG- 1</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>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.</i>						
Impact GHG-2: Generate Greenhouse Gas Emissions through Treatment Activities	Impact GHG-2, 3.8	PSU	<u>SPR AQ- 3</u> <u>MM GHG- 2</u>	Yes	LTSM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>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.</i>						
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR GHG-1 Contribute to the AB 1504 Carbon Inventory Process: The project proponent of treatment projects subject to the AB 1504 process will provide all necessary data about the treatment that is needed by the U.S. Forest Service and FRAP to fulfill requirements of the AB 1504 carbon inventory, and to aid in the ongoing research about the long-term net change in carbon sequestration resulting from treatment activity. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>

This project is proposing pile burning, no broadcast burning. GHG emissions were calculated from the Piled Fuels Biomass and Emissions Calculator (<https://depts.washington.edu/nwfire/piles>).

Piled Fuels Biomass and Emissions Calculator Report														
Pile Group Data:														
Group No.	Group Name	No. Piles	Pile Type	Pile Shape	Pile Dimensions (ft)	Soil %	Packing Ratio	Pile Composition	Pile Quality	Consumption				
1	Round Tree VTP Project	-4000	Hand	Half sphere	H1: 6	N/A	N/A	Shrub/Hardwood	N/A	90%				
Pile Group Results:														
Pile Group No.	Pile Group Name	Species Comp.	Wtd. Wood Density	Gross Volume (cubic ft)	Adjusted* Volume (cubic ft)	Pile Biomass (tons)	Consumed Fuel (tons)	Emissions by pollutant (tons)						
								PM	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	CO	CO ₂	CH ₄	NMHC
1	Round Tree VTP Project	Shrub/HW	0.00	1,809,557.37	1,239,645.23	1,594.9638	1,435.4674	15.7184	11.1249	9.6894	54.5284	2,388.1957	4.0229	3.2485
TOTAL				1,809,557.37	1,239,645.23	1,594.9638	1,435.4674	15.7184	11.1249	9.6894	54.5284	2,388.1957	4.0229	3.2485

*Adjusted volume for hand piles is corrected to account for the difference between the gross volume of a geometric shape and the actual volume of the pile. Machine pile adjusted volume of solid wood is determined by subtracting the amount that is soil from the gross volume and applying the appropriate packing ratio.

Piled Fuels Biomass and Emissions Calculator (<https://depts.washington.edu/nwfire/piles>)
 Funded by the Joint Fire Science Program under Projects JFSR 07-2-1-57 and JFSR 10-5-02-3
 Developed by the Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team, Pacific Wildland Fire Sciences Laboratory
 USDA Forest Service-Pacific Northwest Research Station, 400 N. 34th Street, Suite 201, Seattle, WA 98103, (206) 732-7800
 Report generated date: January 17, 2024

For motorized equipment emissions, conversion factors utilized were obtained from the California Climate Action Register (CCAR) General Reporting Protocol (CCAR 2009).

Equipment Used	# of Equipment	One-Day Round Trip Miles	Fuel Type	MPG/GPD	Total Gallons	Emissions: MT of CO2/day
Pickup Trucks (MPG)	1	20	Gasoline	12	2	0.01
Chainsaws (GPD)	10	n/a	Gasoline	1.5	15	0.13
Chippers (GPD)	1	n/a	Gasoline	10	10	0.09
Crew Bus and Engines (MPG)	1	20	Diesel	8	3	0.03
Dozer (GPD)	1	n/a	Diesel	30	30	0.30
Masticator (GPD)	1	n/a	Diesel	20	20	0.20
Road Grader (MPG) *	1	20	Diesel	4	5	0.05
*Dependent on Road Miles to Grade						
Total Gas Emissions MT of CO2/day						0.23
Total Diesel Emissions MT of CO2/day						0.58
Total Gas and Diesel Emissions MT CO2/day						0.82

MM GHG-2. Implement GHG Emission Reduction Techniques During Prescribed Burns. The project proponent will document in the Burn Plan required pursuant to SPR AQ-3 which methods for reducing GHG emissions can feasibly be integrated into the treatment design.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
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This project will be pile burning only, no broadcast burning. CAL FIRE protocols and procedures will be followed.

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>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.</i>						
Other Impacts to Energy Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to energy resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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	<u>SPR HAZ- 1</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Treatment activities would require the use of various types of equipment and vehicles, which need fuels, oils, and lubricants to operate. As well as fuels and related accelerants, which are hazardous materials. Although implementation of the CalVTP would increase the pace and scale of treatments and thus increase the use of hazardous materials in the treatable landscape, with implementation of SPRs and adherence to relevant regulations, no new or more severe significant hazards would be created from the use of hazardous materials under the CalVTP. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.</i>						
Impact HAZ-2: Create a Significant Health Hazard from the Use of Herbicides	Impact HAZ-2, 3.10	LTS	<u>SPR HAZ- 5, 6, 7, 8, 9</u>	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<i>This impact does not apply because herbicides are not a proposed treatment method for this project.</i>						
Impact HAZ-3: Expose the Public or Environment to Significant Hazards from Disturbance to Known Hazardous Material Sites	Impact HAZ-3, 3.10	LTS	<u>MM HAZ- 3</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Mitigation Measure HAZ-3 is designed to identify and avoid hazardous waste sites if present in the project area, thus this impact is less than significant.</i>						
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR HAZ-1 Maintain All Equipment: The project proponent will maintain all diesel- and gasoline-powered equipment per manufacturer’s specifications, and in compliance with all state and federal emissions requirements. Maintenance records will be available for verification. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>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 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 in any watercourse areas or their WLPZs.</i>			
SPR HAZ-2 Require Spark Arrestors: This SPR applies only to manual treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>CAL FIRE policy requires that no chainsaw shall be used that is not equipped with a spark arrester. CAL FIRE chainsaw training course requires and trains employee’s in identifying and maintaining spark arrestors. Chainsaw operation without a spark arrester is prohibited and the chainsaw is out of service until a spark arrester is installed.</i>			
SPR HAZ-3 Require Fire Extinguishers: The project proponent will require tree cutting crews to carry one fire extinguisher per chainsaw. Each vehicle would be equipped with one long-handled shovel and one axe or Pulaski consistent with PRC Section 4428. This SPR applies only to manual treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>This project will have manual treatment activities; thus SPR HAZ-3 will be followed.</i>			
SPR HAZ-4 Prohibit Smoking in Vegetated Areas. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Smoking is prohibited in vegetated areas.</i>			

<p>SPR HAZ-5 Spill Prevention and Response Plan: The project proponent or licensed Pest Control Advisor (PCA) will prepare a Spill Prevention and Response Plan (SPRP) prior to beginning any herbicide treatment activities to provide protection to onsite workers, the public, and the environment from accidental leaks or spills of herbicides, adjuvants, or other potential contaminants. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	No	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>This SPR does not apply because herbicides are not a proposed treatment method for this project.</i></p>			
<p>SPR HAZ-6 Comply with Herbicide Application Regulations. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	No	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>This SPR does not apply because herbicides are not a proposed treatment method for this project.</i></p>			
<p>SPR HAZ-7 Triple Rinse Herbicide Containers. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	No	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>This SPR does not apply because herbicides are not a proposed treatment method for this project.</i></p>			
<p>SPR HAZ-8 Minimize Herbicide Drift to Public Areas. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	No	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>This SPR does not apply because herbicides are not a proposed treatment method for this project.</i></p>			
<p>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.</p>	No	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>This SPR does not apply because herbicides are not a proposed treatment method for this project.</i></p>			

<p>MM HAZ-3: Identify and Avoid Known Hazardous Waste Sites Prior to the start of vegetation treatment activities requiring soil disturbance (i.e., mechanical treatments) or prescribed burning, CAL FIRE and other project proponents will make reasonable efforts to check with the landowner or other entity with jurisdiction (e.g., California Department of Parks and Recreation) to determine if there are any sites known to have previously used, stored, or disposed of hazardous materials.</p>	Yes	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>Project proponent checked with landowners when possible and conducted a DTSC EnviroStor website search, and no known contamination sites were present in the project area. If hazardous waste is discovered, the hazardous waste areas will be marked and no prescribed burning or soil disturbing treatment activities would occur within 100 feet of its boundaries.</i></p>			

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	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact

				Treatments proposed		
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	<u>SPR HYD- 4</u> <u>SPR AQ- 3</u> <u>SPR BIO- 4, 5</u> <u>SPR GEO-4, 6</u> <u>MM BIO- 3b</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>High intensity fires can result in severe burns where soils become water repellent and increased runoff carries ash, sediment, and debris into downstream watercourses. However, the prescribed burning that would be implemented under the CalVTP would include fire behavior modeling (for broadcast burns) and burning would be conducted when fuel moisture and environmental conditions allow for effective fuel reduction while reducing the risk of high severity burns. The patchwork of the fuels remaining after prescribed burning and the existing buffer between the project site and watercourses will capture any potential sediment or runoff created. No fire ignition will occur within WLPZs. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.</i>						
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	<u>SPR HYD- 1, 4, 5</u> <u>SPR BIO- 1</u> <u>SPR GEO- 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8</u> <u>SPR HAZ- 1, 5</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>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.</i>						
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	<u>SPR HYD- 3</u>	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>This impact does not apply because prescribed herbivory is not a proposed treatment method.</i>						
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	<u>SPR HYD- 5</u> <u>SPR BIO- 4</u> <u>SPR HAZ- 5, 7</u>	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>This impact does not apply because herbicides are not a proposed treatment method.</i>						

Impact HYD-5: Substantially Alter the Existing Drainage Pattern of a Treatment Site or Area	Impact HYD-5, 3.11	LTS	<u>SPR HYD-4, 6</u> <u>SPR GEO- 5</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>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.</i>						
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR HYD-1 Comply with Water Quality Regulations: Project proponents must also conduct proposed vegetation treatments in conformance with appropriate RWQCB timber, vegetation and land disturbance related Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and/or related Conditional Waivers of Waste Discharge Requirements (Waivers), and appropriate Basin Plan Prohibitions. Where these regulatory requirements differ, the most restrictive will apply. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Central Valley Regional Water Quality (Region 5) general waste discharge requirements (GWDR) and waste discharge requirement waiver procedures will be followed. Regional Water Quality Control Board has been contacted.</i>			
SPR HYD-2 Avoid Construction of New Roads: The project proponent will not construct or reconstruct (i.e., cutting or filling involving less than 50 cubic yards/0.25 linear road miles) any new roads (including temporary roads). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Will avoid construction of any new roads.</i>			
SPR HYD-3 Water Quality Protections for Prescribed Herbivory: This SPR applies to prescribed herbivory treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>No prescribed herbivory is proposed for this project.</i>			
SPR HYD-4 Identify and Protect Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones: The project proponent will establish Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones (WLPZs) as defined in 14 CCR Section 956.5 of the California Forest Practice Rules on either side of watercourses. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>From the Forest Practice Rules, California Code Regulation 956.5 for Watercourse and Lakeshore Protection Zone (WLPZ) are used to classify the water resources and establish Equipment Limitation Zones (ELZ). WLPZ protections will be followed as per this SPR.</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The East Fork Chowchilla River intersects the project in Treatment Zone 1. It's a class I watercourse (suitable fish bearing habitat), thus it will receive a 75-150 feet ELZ buffer depending on the surrounding slopes.</i> 			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>A natural spring is in Treatment Zone 2. A former stock tank was observed here but has no current or apparent beneficial downstream uses. No bed, banks, or channels were observed, but it and its associated habitat will be treated like a class III watercourse (no aquatic life present). Class III watercourse will receive a 25 feet ELZ buffer. WLPZ protections include retaining surface cover, no driving in wet areas or WLPZs except on roads or crossings, no servicing equipment in WLPZs, keeping WLPZs free of slash, debris, or other materials, no burn piles within WLPZs, no fire ignitions, prevent or stabilize areas of exposed soils and to prevent soil loss into the watercourses. See SPR HYD-4 in the PEIR for full description.</i> 			
SPR HYD-5 Protect Non-Target Vegetation and Special-status Species from Herbicides: This SPR applies to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
<i>No herbicide treatment is proposed for this project.</i>			
SPR HYD-6 Protect Existing Drainage Systems: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During-Post	CAL FIRE
<i>Treatments and preparatory work for prescribed fire treatments could potentially alter existing drainage patterns, however, it is anticipated that drainage patterns will not be affected. If any drainage structures are damaged during operations, they shall be repaired prior to October 15th of the year the damage occurred. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.</i>			

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>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 private 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 and within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.</i>						
Impact LU-2: Induce Substantial Unplanned Population Growth	Impact LU-2, 3.12	LTS	N/A	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<p><i>Treatments will occur on a day-to-day operational period and local resources and personnel will be utilized from the local CAL FIRE Unit. Short-term increase in personnel will be experienced during the implementation of the project however every evening these resources will leave. Implementation of the proposed CalVTP would not induce substantial unplanned population increases in any one area to cause a need for new housing and other infrastructure. This impact would be less than significant, within the scope of the PEIR analysis, and site-specific analysis.</i></p>						
<p>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?</p>				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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
<p>Impact NOI-1: Result in a Substantial Short-Term Increase in Exterior Ambient Noise Levels During Treatment Implementation</p>	Impact NOI-1, 3.13	LTS	SPR NOI- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 SPR AD- 3	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>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.</i></p>						
<p>Impact NOI-2: Result in a Substantial Short-Term Increase in Truck-Generated SENL's During Treatment Activities</p>	Impact NOI-2, 3.13	LTS	SPR NOI- 1	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>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.</i></p>						

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
SPR NOI-1 Limit Heavy Equipment Use to Daytime Hours: If the project proponent is not subject to local ordinances (e.g., CAL FIRE), it will adhere to the restrictions stated above or may elect to adhere to the restrictions identified by the local ordinance encompassing the treatment area. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>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 between 9:00 am - 3:00 pm.</i>			
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	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>All equipment will be properly maintained and equipped with noise-reduction intake and exhaust mufflers and engine shrouds, in accordance with manufacturers’ recommendations.</i>			
SPR NOI-3 Engine Shroud Closure: The project proponent will require that engine shrouds be closed during equipment operation. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Engine shrouds will be closed during equipment operation.</i>			
SPR NOI-4 Locate Staging Areas Away from Noise-Sensitive Land Uses. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Staging areas will be away from noise-sensitive land uses when feasible.</i>			
SPR NOI-5 Restrict Equipment Idle Time: The project proponent will require that all motorized equipment be shut down when not in use. Idling of equipment and haul trucks will be limited to 5 minutes. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>All motorized equipment be shut down when not in use. Idling of equipment and haul trucks will be limited to 5 minutes.</i>			
SPR NOI-6 Notify Nearby Off-Site Noise-Sensitive Receptors: For treatment activities utilizing heavy equipment, the project proponent will notify noise-sensitive receptors (e.g., residential land uses, schools, hospitals, places of worship) located within 1,500 feet of the treatment activity. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>

Notices of operations shall be posted in the project area that is visible to the public, at least five days prior to the date of operations. Recommendations to assist noise-sensitive land uses in reducing interior noise levels (e.g., closing windows and doors) will be included in the notification.

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	<u>SPR REC- 1</u>	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>This project does not require a temporary closure of public recreation areas or facilities.</i>						
Other Impacts to Recreation: Would the project result in other impacts to recreation that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR REC-1 Notify Recreational Users of Temporary Closures. If temporary closure of a recreation area or facility is required, the project proponent will work with the owner/manager to post notifications of the closure approximately 2 weeks prior to the commencement of the treatment activities. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Treatment activities do not require a temporary closure of public recreation areas or facilities.</i>			

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	<u>SPR TRAN- 1</u> <u>SPR AD- 3</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Treatments may temporarily increase vehicular traffic. 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.</i>						
Impact TRAN-2: Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature or incompatible uses	Impact TRAN-2, 3.15	LTS	<u>SPR TRAN- 1</u> <u>SPR AD-3</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Treatments would not require the construction or alteration of any roadways. However, smoke generated during burning operations potentially could affect visibility along roadways for short periods of time. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.</i>						
Impact TRAN-3: Result in a net increase in VMT for the proposed CalVTP	Impact TRAN-3, 3.15	PSU	<u>MM AQ- 1</u>	Yes	PSU	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>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 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.</i>						
Other Impacts to Transportation: Would the project result in other impacts to transportation that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR TRAN-1 Implement Traffic Control during Treatments: Prior to initiating vegetation treatment activities the project proponent will work with the agency(ies) with jurisdiction over affected roadways to determine if a Traffic Management Plan (TMP) is needed. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>A TMP will be needed if traffic generated by the project would result in obstructions, hazards, or delays exceeding applicable jurisdictional standards along access routes for individual vegetation treatments. No roads will be closed due to this project. Traffic will not be increased beyond what is normal for the local area. While on dirt roads, a 15-mph speed limit is recommended to keep dust to a minimum. Pull offs are available for staging and to let traffic get through. Pile burning during open burn permit season is a normal occurrence in this area. No TMP is needed for this project.</i>			

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>During prescribed fire operations, fire equipment will come equipped with water prior to entering the project location. Burn operations are low intensity and use of water is limited to allow the burn to consume fuels. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.</i>						
Impact UTIL-2: Generate Solid Waste in Excess of State Standards or Exceed Local Infrastructure Capacity	Impact UTL-2, 3.16	PSU	<u>SPR UTIL- 1</u>	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Biomass generated by mechanical and manual treatments would be lopped, scattered, or pushed into piles for a prescribed burn. This impact was identified as potentially significant and unavoidable in the PEIR because biomass hauled offsite could exceed the capacity of existing infrastructure for handling biomass. For the proposed 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.</i>						
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	<u>SPR UTIL- 1</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Biomass generated from the proposed treatment will be treated on-site. Compliance with federal, state, and local management and reduction goals, statutes, and regulations related to solid waste was examined in the PEIR. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.</i>						
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
SPR UTIL-1: Solid Organic Waste Disposition Plan. For projects requiring the disposal of material outside of the treatment area, the project proponent will prepare an Organic Waste	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>

Disposition Plan prior to initiating treatment activities. This SPR applies only to mechanical and manual treatment activities and all treatment types.			
<i>No disposal of material outside of the treatment area needed.</i>			

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	<u>SPR HAZ-</u> 2, 3, 4	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>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.</i>						
Impact WIL-2: Expose People or Structures to Substantial Risks Related to Post-Fire Flooding or Landslides	Impact WIL-2, 3-17	LTS	<u>SPR AQ- 3</u> <u>SPR GEO-</u> 3, 4, 5, 8	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Potential for post-fire landslides was examined in the PEIR and it does not include new housing nor result in substantial unplanned population growth. Therefore, it would not place people or structures in an area with risks related to post-wildfire flooding or landslides. Low intensity prescribed fire and pile burning will reduce the potential and concern for high severity or uncontrolled fires which may expose ground surface soils to erosion potential, result in soil hydrophobicity, or increased landslide potential. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis. With the implementation of SPRs, people and structures would not be exposed to substantial risks from post-fire landslides or flooding, and the impact would be less than significant.</i>						
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

EC-17: ADMINISTRATIVE STANDARD PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
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<p>SPR AD-1 Project Proponent Coordination: For treatments coordinated with CAL FIRE, CAL FIRE would meet with the project proponent to discuss all natural and environmental resources that must be protected using SPRs and any applicable mitigation measures; identify any sensitive resources onsite; and discuss resource protection measures. For any prescribed burn treatments, CAL FIRE would also discuss the details of the burn plan in the incident action plan (IAP). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>CAL FIRE will discuss protected resources and their protection measures to implementing personnel (i.e. hand crews and operators). CAL FIRE protocols and procedures will be followed.</i></p>			
<p>SPR AD-2 Delineate Protected Resources: The project proponent will clearly define the boundaries of the treatment area and protected resources on maps for the treatment area and with highly visible flagging or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway) prior to beginning any treatment to avoid disturbing the resource. "Protected Resources" refers to environmentally sensitive places within or adjacent to the treatment areas that would be avoided or protected to the extent feasible during planned treatment activities to sustain their natural qualities and processes. This work will be performed by a qualified person, as defined for the specific resource (e.g., qualified Registered Professional Forester or biologist). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>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.</i></p>			
<p>SPR AD-3 Consistency with Local Plans, Policies, and Ordinances: The project proponent would design and implement the treatment in a manner that is consistent with applicable local plans (e.g., general plans, Community Wildfire Protection Plans, CAL FIRE Unit Fire Plans), policies, and ordinances to the extent the project is subject to them. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>CAL FIRE's mission emphasizes the management and protection of California's natural resources, reducing the risk of wildfire, and facilitate fuel reduction projects that will aid public and emergency equipment ingress and egress. Seeking to improve operational effectiveness, foster a healthy ecosystem, and improve firefighter safety.</i></p>			
<p>SPR AD-4 Public Notifications for Prescribed Burning: At least three days prior to the commencement of prescribed burning operations, the project proponent would: 1) post signs along the closest public roadway to the treatment area describing the activity and timing, and requesting persons in the area to contact a designated representative of the project proponent (contact information would be provided with the notice) if they have questions or smoke concerns; 2) publish a public interest notification in a local newspapers or other widely distributed media source describing the activity, timing, and contact information; 3) send the local county supervisor and county administrative officer (or equivalent official responsible for distribution of public information) a notification letter describing the activity, its necessity, timing, and measures being taken to protect the environment and prevent prescribed burn escape. This SPR applies only to prescribed burn treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>

<i>This project will be pile burning only, not broadcast burning. 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.</i>			
SPR AD-5 Maintain Site Cleanliness: If trash receptacles are used on-site, the project proponent will use fully covered trash receptacles with secure lids (wildlife proof) to contain all food, food scraps, food wrappers, beverages, and other worker generated miscellaneous trash. Remove all temporary non-biodegradable flagging, trash, debris, and barriers from the project site upon completion of project activities. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During-Post	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Trash receptacles will not be needed on-site. CAL FIRE staff has been trained and will be advised to remove all trash generated daily. Flagging will be removed once the project has been completed and is no longer needed to protect the resources.</i>			
SPR AD-6 Public Notifications for Treatment Projects. One to three days prior to the commencement of a treatment activity, the project proponent would post signs in a conspicuous location near the treatment area describing the activity and timing, and requesting persons in the area to contact a designated representative of the project proponent (contact information would be provided with the notice) if they have questions or concerns. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance. Prescribed burning is subject to the additional notification requirements of SPR AD-4.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Treatment activities signs will be placed within the project area one to three days prior to activities. Signs will have contact details of project proponents to address any questions or concerns.</i>			
SPR AD-7 Provide Information on Proposed, Approved, and Completed Treatment Projects. For any vegetation treatment project using the CalVTP PEIR for CEQA compliance, the project proponent will provide the information listed below to the Board or CAL FIRE during the proposed, approved, and completed stages of the project. The Board or CAL FIRE will make this information available to the public via an online database or other mechanism. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During-Post	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>This proposed VTP project was reported to the Board and will be tracked on CalMAPPER.</i>			
SPR AD-8 Request Access for Post-Treatment Assessment. For CAL FIRE projects, during contract development, CAL FIRE would include access to the treated area over a prescribed period (usually up to three years) to assess treatment effectiveness in achieving desired fuel conditions and other CalVTP objectives as well as any necessary maintenance, as a contract term for consideration by the landowner. For public landowners, access to the treated area over a prescribed period would be a requirement of the executed contract. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>CAL FIRE will have access to this land for three years after project implementation to assess treatment effectiveness.</i>			
SPR AD-9. Obtain a Coastal Development Permit for Proposed Treatment Within the Coastal Zone Where Required. When planning a treatment project within the Coastal Zone, the project proponent would contact the local Coastal Commission district office, or applicable local government to determine if the project area is within the jurisdiction of the Coastal Commission, a	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>

local government with a certified Local Coastal Program (LCP), or both. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.			
<i>No coastal zone in or nearby project.</i>			

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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Does the project have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

No additional comments.

Additional information: Check all that apply

- List of Standard Project Requirements (SPRs) and Mitigations Measures (MMs)
- Vicinity map on a USGS quad map
 - Aerial imagery of subsequent activity area
 - Subsequent activity location on Treatable Landscape & Ecoregions Map
 - Parcel map with APN's covering all ownerships within subsequent activity area
 - Soil survey map of subsequent activity area
- Smoke Management Plan/Burn Plan
 - Public Notice for Prescribed Burning
 - Model run of FOFEM, BEHAVE, or other appropriate fire behavior modeling simulation
 - Burn Unit Maps – Ortho and Topographic
- Air District Asbestos Dust Control Plan
- Incident Action Plan (IAP)
- Archaeological reviews/surveys
- Biological review/surveys
 - CNDDDB Records Search
 - Biologist Consultation/Notification
 - Water Quality consultation
 - Consult Attachment C
- Biological Compensation Plan
- Geological Review
- Spill Prevention & Response Plan
- Traffic Management Plan
- Organic Waste Disposal Plan
- Air Quality and GHG Emissions Estimates
 - Air Quality consultations
- Off-Site Noise-Sensitive Receptors Notification
- 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