



THE CALIFORNIA VEGETATION TREATMENT PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST



PROJECT INFORMATION

1. **Project Title:** *Bullion Ridge VTP*

2. **CAL FIRE Project Number** *RX-South-037-MMU*

3. **CaIVTP I.D. Number** *2021-20*

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

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

6. **Project Location:**
 - *Mariposa County*
 - *Sec. 6, 7, 8, 16, 17, 21, 22, 26, 27, 35, T4S R17E MDBM and Sec. 1, T5S R17E MDBM.*
 - *APN: 008-010-0040, 008-010-0050, 008-010-0080, 008-050-0030, 008-050-0050, 008-060-0030, 008-100-0030, 008-100-0130, 008-100-0140, 008-100-0170, 008-140-0010, 008-140-0060, 008-140-0070, 008-140-0080, 011-250-0040, 012-040-0990.*
 - *7.5 miles following Bullion Mountain ridgeline, South of Bagby until approximately 2 miles north of Mt. Bullion town.*
 - *See Vicinity Map*

7. **Total Area to be Treated (acres)** *281 acres*

8. Description of Project:

This project is located on Bullion Mountain's ridgeline near Mt. Bullion Ridge Road. This project is a 300-foot-wide shaded fuel break, approximately 7.5 miles long, covering 281 acres. Starting two miles north of the town Mt. Bullion, where Mt. Bullion Access Road and Mt. Bullion Ridge Road intersect. Then following the ridgeline northwest to the Merced River, south of Bagby, east of Bear Valley, and west of Lyons Gulch. This project is in Mariposa County, and on the Bear Valley and Hornitos USGS Quadrangle. Legal Description is Sec. 6, 7, 8, 16, 17, 21, 22, 26, 27, 35, T4S R17E and Sec. 1, T5S R17E MDB&M. Project elevation is between 849ft – 4,192ft. Predominantly oak woodland habitat with gray pines, shrubs, and understory species present. This project is part of the Unit Wide Fuel Break Master Plan. In the past, dozer lines have been completed on this project because of previous wildfires in the area. We plan to minimize new disturbances and keep within the previous dozer line footprints where possible.

Three treatment zones and three treatment methods have been identified for this project, with the goal to create and maintain a shaded fuel break. The treatment zones have been selected based off topography, vegetation density, and watercourse proximity since they differ greatly. All treatment methods are proposed to be used, if feasible, in all treatment zones.

Treatment Methods:

1. Manual or mechanical treatments will be used to clear ladder fuels such as shrubs, woody debris, and lower tree branches. This woody fuel can then be created into burn piles for winter burns, or a chipper can clear the woody debris. This will be the first step in establishing this project's effectiveness as a shaded fuel break and can take place in all three treatment zones.

2. Prescribed fire and pile burning can be used to clear the understory herbaceous vegetation. To the feasible extent, existing roads will be used as control lines to limit the amount of preparatory work required. Preparatory work includes manual and mechanical treatments and may also include construction of control lines, check lines, wet lines, or dozer lines to maintain prescribed fire within the project perimeter.
3. Herbicides may be used as an option to help maintain the fuel break by preventing new growth of woody or shrub species. Herbicide application will be selected carefully to target vegetation species only and cause minimal impact to wildlife species.

Treatment Zones:

1. Treatment Zone 1: Creating a shaded fuel break in an oak woodland setting with scattered pines and grassland understory. Majority of the slopes are less than 45%. No watercourses are nearby, and overall minimal manual or mechanical treatment will be needed in this zone.
2. Treatment Zone 2: This is the northern section of the fuel break that is closest to the Merced River. Shrubs are the dominant vegetation type, so a non-shaded fuel break will be created. Slopes are steeper in this zone, but mechanical treatments will follow SPR GEO-7 and -8. For instance, mechanical treatments will stay on slopes less than 50%. When slopes are greater than 50%, project proponent will evaluate treatment area for erosion hazards before mechanical treatments proceed. If erosion hazard on slopes above 50% is too high or when slopes exceed 65%, hand crews will be used. An ArcPro analysis shows majority of slopes are below 45%, especially along pre-existing roads. Very few locations are indicated to be above 50% and 65%. 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. Erosion control measures will be placed after treatments are completed, to ensure no erosion enters the Merced River. There is a cement parking lot between the project and the Merced River, no erosion is expected to enter the Merced River.
3. Treatment Zone 3: Creating a shaded fuel break, Zone 3 splits Zone 1 because this section of the fuel break has dense vegetation with steeper rocky slopes. Mechanical treatments will follow SPR GEO-7 and -8. For instance, mechanical treatments will stay on slopes less than 50%. When slopes are greater than 50%, project proponent will evaluate treatment area for erosion hazards before mechanical treatments proceed. If erosion hazard on slopes above 50% is too high or when slopes exceed 65%, hand crews will be used. An ArcPro analysis shows majority of slopes are below 45%, especially along pre-existing roads. Very few locations are indicated to be above 50% and 65%. 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.

9. Treatment Types

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

10. Treatment Activities

- Prescribed (Broadcast) Burning, 281 acres
- Prescribed (Pile) Burning, 281 acres
- Mechanical Treatment, 281 acres
- Manual Treatment, 281 acres
- Prescribed Herbivory, _____ acres
- Herbicide Application, 281* acres

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

*Herbicide application is optional depending on property owner's interest. While this VTP allows herbicide application for the entire project, only the property owners who provide written consent will receive the herbicide on their property.

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 (i.e., State Responsibility Area or SRA and Local Responsibility Area or LRA), the method resulted in some treatable landscape areas that are shown on maps to be 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. 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. A few spots along the fuel break are not in the CalVTP treatable landscape. *There is one BLM parcel that will be treated under a separate NEPA and not under this VTP project.*

Treatable Landscape Map



13. Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:

Project is located on Bullion Mountain's ridgeline. Starting two miles north of the town Mt. Bullion, where Mt. Bullion Access Road and Mt. Bullion Ridge Road intersect. Then following the ridgeline northwest to the Merced River, south of Bagby, east of Bear Valley, and west of Lyons Gulch. This project is in Mariposa County, and on the Bear Valley and Hornitos USGS Quadrangle. Legal Description is Sec. 6, 7, 8, 16, 17, 21, 22, 26, 27, 35, T4S R17E and Sec. 1, T5S R17E MDB&M. Project elevation is between 849ft – 4192ft.

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, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board-Fresno were consulted. San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District will be consulted, and a smoke management plan (SMP) prepared prior to burning operations that require SMP. There is one BLM parcel where we will be working under their existing NEPA in the area adjacent to this VTP project.

15. Native American Consultation.

The proposed treatment project is within the scope of the PEIR; therefore, AB 52 consultation has been completed. Pre-field research included a records check with the Central California Information Center on 2/10/2020, and a second records check on 11/09/2021. Only historical sites were returned. A query to the Native American contacts for Mariposa County was also sent on 6/09/2021, and a second letter was sent on 11/09/2021. Project notification letters were sent by US mail and emailed to those who provided email contacts. A Confidential Archaeological Survey Report was prepared by Environmental Scientist Sebastien Cordier and reviewed by Associate State Archaeologist Denise Ruzicka. Refer to the Confidential Archaeological Survey Report for the discussion on specific cultural resources and a list of potential effects and proposed protection measures.

16. Use of PSA for Treatment Maintenance:

Prior to 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.

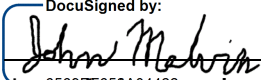
- All applicable SPRs and Mitigation Measures are feasible and will be implemented
- There is NO new information which would render mitigation measures previously considered infeasible or not considered in the CalVTP PEIR now feasible OR such mitigation measures have been adopted. [Guidelines Sec.15162(a)(3); 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:  Date: 9/22/2022

Printed Name: John Melvin, Assistant Deputy Director Title: _____

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION
CAL FIRE

Agency

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

1. A brief explanation is required for each Impact, Standard Project Requirement (SPR) and Mitigation Measure (MM) identified in the Project-Specific Analysis Checklist (PSA Checklist). The information provides clarity for review and/or provides direction to the field staff that will implement the project utilizing the checklist (persons familiar with the project and preparation of the document may be different through the life span of the document). Answers should consider whether the proposed project would result in new or more substantial environmental effects than described in the CalVTP PEIR, after incorporation of applicable SPRs and MM required by the CalVTP PEIR.
2. All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and short-term as well as long-term impacts. Refer to the applicable resource analysis section in the CalVTP PEIR for each environmental topic.
3. Once the project proponent has evaluated the environmental effect that may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is:
(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>Shaded fuel breaks occur on all portions of the project, except for the northern portion near the Merced River and Bagby. Larger trees will remain after treatment activities and SPRs would be integrated to avoid and minimize aesthetic impacts. Long-term degradation would not be substantial, and impacts would be less than significant.</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 non-shaded fuel break will occur on the northern portion of the project, near the Merced River and south of Bagby. This Treatment Zone 2's 67 acres are visible from the scenic vista along Highway 49. Highway 49 is eligible for becoming a State Scenic Highway, but currently is not officially designated. Due to the vegetation community being shrub dominant and few trees in this location, it is not possible to create a shaded fuel break. 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 the fuel break along the ridgeline and the shrub dominant vegetation community at the northern end of this project, 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"/>

Past wildfires in this area caused dozer lines to be completed within this project that are still visible today. Such as the Hunter 2000, Telegraph 2008, and Detwiler 2017. We plan to minimize new disturbances and keep within the previous dozer line footprints where possible. Thus, no new impacts to aesthetics value will occur from this project and all aesthetic impacts have been analyzed by the PEIR.

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
<p>SPR AES-1 Vegetation Thinning and Edge Feathering: This SPR only applies to mechanical and manual treatment activities within all treatment types.</p> <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> <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> <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 methods.</i></p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p>SPR AES-2 Avoid Staging within Viewsheds: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.</p> <p><i>Equipment will be staged out of sight to the extent feasible.</i></p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p>SPR AES-3 Provide Vegetation Screening: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.</p> <p><i>Resources will preserve sufficient vegetation to screen public views from the treatment area where feasible.</i></p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p>MM AES-3: Conduct Visual Reconnaissance for Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks and Relocate or Feather and Screen Publicly Visible Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks</p> <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. Treatment Zone 2 has 67 acres of non-shaded fuel break.</i></p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>

EC-2: AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES

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

	Analysis in the PEIR		analysis in PEIR	Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	
Impact AG-1: Result Directly in the Loss of Forest Land or Conversion of Forest Land to a Non-Forest Use or Involve Other Changes in the Existing Environment Which, Due to Their Location or Nature, Could Result in Conversion of Forest Land to Non-Forest Use	Impact AG-1, 3.3	LTS	N/A	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<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	SPR AD- 4 SPR AQ- 2, 6 MM AQ- 1	Yes	LTSM	<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	SPR HAZ- 1 SPR NOI- 4 SPR NOI- 5	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 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	SPR AQ-4, 5	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Treatment activities implemented under the CalVTP could involve ground disturbing activities in areas where NOA is present. However, multiple SPRs would limit exposure of people to NOA-containing fugitive dust emissions generated by treatment activities implemented under the CalVTP. Specifically, SPR AQ-4 and 5 would limit this impact to be less than significant.</i>						
Impact AQ-4: Expose People to Toxic Air Contaminants Emitted by Prescribed Burns and Related Health Risk	Impact AQ-4, 3.4	PSU	SPR AD- 4 SPR AQ-2, 6	Yes	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	SPR HAZ- 1 SPR NOI-4, 5	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	SPR AD- 4 SPR AQ-2, 6	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 County Air Pollution Control District.</i>			
SPR AQ-2 Submit Smoke Management Plan: This SPR applies only to prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>The project proponent will submit a smoke management plan for all prescribed burns to the applicable air district, in accordance with 17 CCR Section 80160. Burning will only be conducted in compliance with the burn authorization program of the applicable air district(s) having jurisdiction over the treatment area. The Mariposa County Air Pollution Control District.</i>			
SPR AQ-3 Create Burn Plan: The project proponent will create a burn plan using the CAL FIRE burn plan template for all prescribed burns. This SPR applies only to prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>The project proponent will create a burn plan using the CAL FIRE burn plan template for all prescribed burns. The burn plan will include a fire behavior model output of First Order Fire Effects Model (FOFEM) and BEHAVE or other fire behavior modeling simulation and that is performed by a qualified fire behavior technical specialist that predicts fire behavior, calculates consumption of fuels, tree mortality, predicted emissions, greenhouse gas emissions, and soil heating. The burn plan will be created with input from a qualified technician or certified State burn boss.</i>			
SPR AQ-4 Minimize Dust: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>The project proponent will implement measures to minimize dust with SPR AQ-4 (see Attachment-A List of Standard Project Requirements (SPRs) and Mitigations Measures (MMs)).</i>			
SPR AQ-5 Avoid Naturally Occurring Asbestos: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>The project proponent will avoid ground-disturbing treatment activities in areas identified as likely to contain naturally occurring asbestos (NOA) per maps and guidance published by the California Geological Survey. Ultramafic rocks were found on the project from the California Geological Survey maps. Peridotite and serpentinite rock types. However, no ground-disturbing treatment activities will take place within the ultramafic rock area. Such as, no construction, grading, quarrying, or surface mining operations. Any NOA-related guidance provided by the applicable air district will be followed.</i>			
SPR AQ-6: Prescribed Burn Safety Procedures: Prescribed burns will follow all safety procedures required of CAL FIRE crew, including the implementation of an approved Incident Action Plan (IAP).	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>CAL FIRE requires the burn boss to prepare an incident action plan which identifies burn dates; burn hours; weather limitations; specific burn prescription; communication plan; medical plan; traffic plan; and other special instructions. The Incident Action Plan will also identify personnel to coordinate with the local air district for onsite briefings, posting notifications, and weather monitoring during burning.</i>			

<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>	<p>Yes</p>	<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 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 CUL-1: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of Built Historical Resources</p>	<p>Impact CUL-1, 3.5</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p><u>SPR CUL-1, 7, 8</u></p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><i>Vegetation treatment under the CalVTP could occur on lands that contain built historical resources. Implementation of SPRs CUL-1, CUL-7, and CUL-8 would avoid any substantial adverse change to any built historical resources. This impact would be less than significant.</i></p>						
<p>Impact CUL-2: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of Unique Archaeological Resources or Subsurface Historical Resources</p>	<p>Impact CUL-2, 3.5</p>	<p>SU</p>	<p><u>SPR CUL-2, 3, 4, 5, 8</u> <u>MM CUL-2</u></p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>SU</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><i>Vegetation treatment would include mechanical treatments using heaving equipment. The potential for these treatment activities to result in inadvertent discovery of unique archaeological resources or subsurface historical resources was examined in the PEIR. Treatment activities and extent of ground disturbance of the treatment project are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR and Mitigation Measure CUL-2 would apply to this treatment.</i></p>						
<p>Impact CUL-3: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource</p>	<p>Impact CUL-3, 3.5</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p><u>SPR CUL-1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8</u></p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><i>Project treatments would include mechanical treatment, manual treatment, and prescribed burning. The potential for adverse effects to tribal cultural resources during implementation of the treatments 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. Native American contacts in Mariposa County were contacted on June 9th, 2021 and November 9th, 2021. No responses have been received from any Native American tribes regarding cultural resources.</i></p>						

Impact CUL-4: Disturb Human Remains	Impact CUL-4, 3.5	LTS	N/A	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Vegetation treatment would include mechanical treatments using heavy equipment. The potential for uncovering human remains during implementation of the treatment project is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR. Should human remains be discovered the project would comply with California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5 and 7052 and PRC Section 5097.</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
SPR CUL-1 Conduct Record Search: For treatments led by CAL FIRE, an archaeological and historical resource record search will be conducted per the "Archaeological Review Procedures for CAL FIRE Projects" (current edition dated 2010). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>An Archaeological Records Check Request was conducted on February 10th, 2020 and November 9th, 2021; sent to the Central California Information Center.</i>			
SPR CUL-2 Contact Geographically Affiliated Native American Tribes: The project proponent will obtain the latest Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) provided Native Americans Contact List, which may be obtained from the CAL FIRE website, as appropriate. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Letters identifying the location, treatment types and purpose of the project were sent Native American contacts from the "California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) Native American Contact List, revised January 1, 2021, Mariposa County (All)" list. The letters requested any information concerning the location of any cultural resources that may exist within the project area. Letters were sent on June 9th, 2021 and November 9th, 2021. No responses have been received from Native American contacts. Full archaeological survey and reporting will be completed prior to treatments.</i>			
SPR-CUL-3 Pre-field Research: The project proponent will conduct research prior to implementing treatments as part of the cultural resource investigation. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Pre-field research included review of site records from the Information Center report, reference materials, and conversations with the landowners.</i>			
SPR CUL-4 Archaeological Surveys: The project proponent will coordinate with an archaeologically trained resource professional or qualified archaeologist to conduct a site-specific survey of the treatment area. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>

<i>A Confidential Archaeological Survey Report was prepared by Sebastien Cordier and reviewed by Denise Ruzicka (CAL FIRE Associate State Archaeologist). Refer to the attached Confidential Archaeological Survey Report for the discussion on specific cultural resources and a list of potential effects and proposed protection measures.</i>			
SPR CUL-5 Treatment of Archaeological Resources: If cultural resources are identified within a treatment area, and cannot be avoided, a qualified archaeologist will notify the culturally affiliated tribe(s) based on information provided by NAHC and assess, whether an archaeological find qualifies as a unique archaeological resource, an historical resource, or in coordination with said tribe(s), as a tribal cultural resource. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>If cultural resources are identified, then measures may include adjusting the treatment location or design to entirely avoid cultural resource locations or changing treatment activities so that damaging effects to cultural resources will not occur.</i>			
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.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>If cultural resources are identified, then measures may include adjusting the treatment location or design to entirely avoid cultural resource locations or changing treatment activities so that damaging effects to cultural resources will not occur.</i>			
SPR CUL-7 Avoid Built Historical Resources: If the records search identifies built historical resources, as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines, the project proponent will avoid these resources. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>The qualified CAL FIRE archaeologist was consulted when built historical resources are identified within the project area. Treatments within 100 feet of built historical resources will occur after a qualified CAL FIRE archaeologist approves. One new built historic resource was found and recorded. Three built historical resources were previously found and records were updated.</i>			
SPR CUL-8 Cultural Resource Training: The project proponent will train all crew members and contractors implementing treatment activities on the protection of sensitive archaeological, historical, or tribal cultural resources. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Workers will be trained to halt work if archaeological resources are encountered on a treatment site and the treatment method consists of physical disturbance of land surfaces (e.g., soil disturbance).</i>			
MM CUL-2: Protect Inadvertent Discoveries of Unique Archaeological Resources or Subsurface Historical Resources If any prehistoric or historic-era subsurface archaeological features or deposits, including locally darkened soil (“midden”), that could conceal cultural deposits, are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, all ground-disturbing activity within 100 feet of the resources will be halted and a qualified professional archaeologist or CAL FIRE archeological trained Registered Professional Forester will assess the significance of the find.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>The qualified CAL FIRE archaeologist, will work with the project proponent to develop a primary records report that will comply with applicable state or local agency procedures.</i>			

EC-5: BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
<p>Impact BIO-1: Substantially Affect Special-Status Plant Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications</p>	Impact BIO-1, 3.6	PS	<p><u>SPR BIO-1, 2, 7, 9</u> <u>SPR AQ-3, 4,</u> <u>SPR GEO-1, 3, 4, 5, 7</u> <u>SPR HYD-5</u> <u>MM BIO-1a, 1b, 1c</u></p>	Yes	LTSM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>Project treatment and maintenance 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 the treatment activities, impacts, and 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). From the relevant SPRs and MMs that apply to Impact BIO-1, only SPR BIO-1, SPR BIO-2, SPR BIO-7, SPR BIO-9, SPR AQ-3, SPR AQ-4, SPR GEO-1, SPR GEO3, SPR GEO-4, SPR GEO-5, SPR GEO-7, MM BIO-1a, and MM BIO-1b are applicable to this project. See SPRs and MMs sections below for details. With their implementation, Impact BIO-1 would be less than significant with mitigation and consistent with the determination in the PEIR.</i></p>						
<p>Impact BIO-2: Substantially Affect Special-Status Wildlife Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications</p>	Impact BIO-2, 3.6	PS / SU	<p><u>SPR BIO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11</u> <u>SPR HYD-1, 3, 4, 5</u> <u>SPR HAZ-5, 6</u> <u>MM BIO-2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2f, 2g, 2h, 3a, 3b, 3c, 4</u></p>	Yes	LTSM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>Project treatment and maintenance could result in direct or indirect adverse effects to special-status wildlife species, because suitable habitat is present in the project area. However, the potential for adverse effects from the treatment activities, impacts, and intensity of disturbance onto special-status wildlife species is addressed and consistent with those analyzed within the scope of the Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR). From the relevant SPRs and MMs that apply to Impact BIO-2, only SPR BIO-1, SPR BIO-2, SPR</i></p>						

<i>HYD-1, MM BIO-2a, MM BIO-2b, and MM BIO-3a are applicable to this project. See SPRs and MMs sections below for details. With their implementation, Impact BIO-2 would be less than significant with mitigation and consistent with the determination in the PEIR.</i>						
Impact BIO-3: Substantially Affect Riparian Habitat or Other Sensitive Natural Community Through Direct Loss or Degradation that Leads to Loss of Habitat Function	Impact BIO-3, 3.6	PS	<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	LTSM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Project treatment and maintenance 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 the treatment activities, impacts, and 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 Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR). From the relevant SPRs and MMs that apply to Impact BIO-3, only SPR BIO-1, SPR BIO-2, SPR BIO-6, SPR BIO-9, and MM BIO-3a are applicable to this project. See SPRs and MMs sections below for details. With their implementation, Impact BIO-3 would be less than significant with mitigation and consistent with the determination in the PEIR.</i>						
Impact BIO-4: Substantially Affect State or Federally Protected Wetlands	Impact BIO-4, 3.6	PS	<u>SPR BIO-1</u> <u>SPR HYD-</u> 1, 3, 4, <u>MM BIO- 4</u>	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>After SPR BIO-1's review, no state or federally protected wetlands are in the project treatment area. Therefore, Impact BIO-4 is not applicable to this project.</i>						
Impact BIO-5: Interfere Substantially with Wildlife Movement Corridors or Impede Use of Nurseries	Impact BIO-5, 3.6	PS	<u>SPR BIO-</u> 1, 4, 5, 10, 11 <u>SPR HYD-</u> 1, 4 <u>MM BIO- 5</u>	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>After SPR BIO-1's review, no known wildlife movement corridors, nursery sites, or indications of nursery sites were identified in the treatment area. Therefore, Impact BIO-5 is not applicable to this project.</i>						
Impact BIO-6: Substantially Reduce Habitat or Abundance of Common Wildlife	Impact BIO-6, 3.6	LTS	<u>SPR BIO-</u> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Project treatment and maintenance 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 the treatment activities, impacts, and intensity of disturbance onto the habitat or abundance of common wildlife species is addressed and consistent with those analyzed within the scope of the Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR). From the relevant SPRs that apply to Impact BIO-6, only SPR BIO-1, SPR BIO-2, and SPR BIO-12 are applicable to this project. See SPRs sections below for details. With their implementation, Impact BIO-6 would be less than significant and consistent with the determination in the PEIR.</i>						

Impact BIO-7: Conflict with Local Policies or Ordinances Protecting Biological Resources	Impact BIO-7, 3.6	No Impact	SPR AD- 3	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>After SPR BIO-1's review, this project and treatment activities has no conflicts with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. Therefore, Impact BIO-7 is not applicable to this project.</i>						
Impact BIO-8: Conflict with the Provisions of an Adopted Natural Community Conservation Plan, Habitat Conservation Plan, or Other Approved Habitat Plan	Impact BIO-8, 3.6	No Impact	N/A	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>After SPR BIO-1's review, the project treatment site is not within any adopted HCP, NCCP, or other approved habitat plan. Therefore, Impact BIO-8 is not applicable to this project.</i>						
Other Impacts to Biological Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to biological resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
SPR BIO-1: Review and Survey Project-Specific Biological Resources.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
1. Suitable Habitat Is Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Clearly Avoided.	Yes		
2. Suitable Habitat is Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Clearly Avoided.	No		
This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.			
<i>A CNDDDB 12-quad search was completed in July 2021. 55 species of special status were returned, 32 plants and 23 wildlife. From the 55 species, 31 were ruled off the project because the species did not match the project via preferred habitat, elevation range, soil type, or other reasons. Of the 24 remaining species that have potential to be on project, there are 17 plant species and 7 wildlife species. Of the seventeen plant species, twelve are annual herbs and five perennial herbs. Of the seven wildlife species, three bats, one insect, one bird, and two amphibians.</i>			
<i>At the end of "EC-5 Biological Resources" section, 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. Additionally, see SPR BIO-7, SPR BIO-10, MM BIO-1a/1b, and MM BIO-2a/2b.</i>			
<i>The Sierra Nevada and Sierra Nevada Foothills ecoregion species list are provided in Appendix BIO-3, Table 13a, 13b, 14a, and 14b in the PEIR (Volume II). Ecoregion special-status species include plants, amphibians, birds, invertebrates, mammals, and reptiles. Due to the</i>			

<p><i>large number of special-status wildlife species considered in this analysis, species are grouped into life history categories (or guilds) that would respond similarly to the range of proposed treatment activities. The grouped guilds are categorized as follows: wildlife that use tree, cavity, shrub, or ground for nesting, burrowing or denning wildlife, insects and other terrestrial invertebrates, bats, ungulates, fish and aquatic invertebrates, amphibians, and reptiles. Each life history guild has a combination of SPRs and MMs to protect them from adverse impacts caused by treatment activities. Table 3.6-33 in the PEIR shows applicable SPRs, the potential impacts to each life history guild, and their associated MMs. To protect all these species, Impact BIO-1 for plants and Impact BIO-2's life history categories will be utilized with all their applicable SPRs and MMs. Impact BIO-2's life history guild will cover all of the ecoregions special-status wildlife list, matching to their relevant SPRs and MMs. All special-status species from the ecoregion's list are protected and avoided from significant impacts with applicable SPRs and MMs.</i></p> <p><i>Additionally, CAL FIRE consulted with CDFW, RWQCB, and USFWS to discuss biological resources. 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.</i></p>			
<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>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>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 trained on special-status plants and wildlife species, sensitive habitats, and common species that may be present in the treatment area. Crews will also be trained on the identification of invasive species or plant pathogens to prevent their spread into or out of this project area (SPR BIO-6 and BIO-9).</i></p>			
<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>	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>After SPR BIO-1 review, no sensitive natural communities or sensitive habitats were present or observed in the project treatment site. Therefore, SPR BIO-3 is not applicable to this project.</i></p>			
<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>	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>After SPR BIO-1 review, no riparian habitat exists in the project treatment area, therefore SPR BIO-4 is not applicable to the project.</i></p>			
<p>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.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>The northern portion of the project has chaparral community present. The chaparral will be removed to create an effective 300-foot-wide fuel break. Habitat function will remain in the chaparral community, and this project will help protect the community from future wildfire events.</i></p>			

<i>Previous dozer lines have gone through this section of the project from past wildfire events. Fully establishing and maintaining the 300-foot-wide fuel break will cause minimal impact and not damage the chaparral's habitat function.</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>Seventeen special-status plant species returned from SPR BIO-1 that have the potential to be on project. Protocol-level surveys will be conducted prior to treatment activities. Four special-status plant species listed under CESA or ESA, if found they will be protected under MM BIO-1a. The remaining thirteen special-status species not listed under CESA or ESA, if found will be protected under MM BIO-1b. If any other special status plant species are found, they will be protected under MM BIO-1a/1b. At the end of "EC-5 Biological Resources" section, 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.</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 exist in the project treatment area. Therefore, SPR BIO-8 is not applicable to this project.</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 clean of any seeds attached before arriving and after leaving the project site. The project area is not in a known area with invasive plants and weed. It is likely that personnel and equipment assigned to work on the project will be from the local area and the concern of invasive weeds entering from other areas will be low. However, because Fire Crews, Fuels Crews, associated equipment (chainsaws, hand tools, etc.) and vehicles could have been used in other portions of the state, either on fires or other fuel treatment</i>			

<i>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>Seven special-status wildlife species returned from SPR BIO-1 that have the potential to be on project. Protocol-level surveys will be conducted prior to treatment activities. Four special-status plant species listed under CESA or ESA, if found they will be protected under MM BIO-2a. The remaining three special-status species not listed under CESA or ESA, if found will be protected under MM BIO-2b. If any other special status wildlife species are found, they will be protected under MM BIO-2a/2b. At the end of “EC-5 Biological Resources” section, 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.</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 will be used on this project, so no fencing would be installed. Therefore, SPR BIO-11 is not applicable to 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>
<i>SPR BIO-12 will be implemented to avoid adverse effects to nesting birds. Under SPR BIO-12, treatment activities will be scheduled to avoid active nesting season of native bird species, including raptors. Active nesting season is typically between March 15th to September 15th. If treatment activities cannot be scheduled to fully avoid the active nesting season, a survey for nesting birds will be conducted as described in SPR BIO-12. If active nests are observed, disturbance to the nest will be avoided by establishing an appropriate buffer around the nest, modifying treatments to avoid disturbance to the nest, or deferring treatment until the nest is no longer active. This also protects birds from the ecoregion list and raptors.</i>			
MM BIO-1a: Avoid Loss of Special-Status Plants Listed under ESA or CESA If listed plants are determined to be present through application of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-7, the project proponent will avoid and protect these species by establishing a no-disturbance buffer around the area occupied by listed plants and marking the buffer boundary with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway).	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>

<p><i>Special-status plant species listed under ESA or CESA were found under SPR BIO-1's review. Of the 32 special-status plant species returned from the CNDDDB 12-quad search, nine are listed under ESA or CESA. Five of the nine listed plant species were ruled off the project due to the plant's biology not matching the project habitat, soil, or elevation range. The four remaining species have the potential to inhabit the project area. 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 plants or species from the ecoregion list that are listed under ESA or CESA are found during the surveys, 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 plant species not listed under ESA or CESA were found during SPR BIO-1 review. Of the 32 special-status plant species returned from the CNDDDB 12-quad search, 23 are not listed under ESA or CESA. Ten of the 23 not listed plant species were ruled off the project due to the plant's biology not matching the project habitat, soil, or elevation range. The thirteen remaining species have the potential to inhabit the project area. 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 or species from the ecoregion list that are not listed under ESA or CESA are found during the surveys, 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 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. Of the 23 special-status wildlife species returned from the CNDDDB 12-quad search, thirteen are listed under ESA or CESA. Nine of the thirteen listed wildlife species were ruled off the project due to the wildlife's biology not matching the project habitat or elevation range. The four remaining species have the potential to inhabit the project area. SPR BIO-10 directs protocol-level surveys to be completed for those species, since they have the potential to exist</i></p>			

<i>within the project. If any special-status wildlife or species from the ecoregion list that are listed under ESA or CESA are found during the surveys, avoidance strategy will be implemented as per MM BIO-2a. See special-status plants summary tables at the end of "EC-5 Biological Resources" for reasonings and avoidance strategy.</i>			
<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.</p> <p>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>
<i>Special-status wildlife species not listed under ESA or CESA were found during SPR BIO-1 review. Of the 23 special-status wildlife species returned from the CNDDDB 12-quad search, 10 are not listed under ESA or CESA. Seven of the 10 not listed wildlife species were ruled off the project due to the wildlife's biology not matching the project habitat or elevation range. The three remaining species have the potential to inhabit the project area. SPR BIO-10 directs 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 or species from the ecoregion list that are not listed under ESA or CESA are found during the surveys, avoidance strategy will be implemented as per MM BIO-2b. See special-status plants summary tables at the end of "EC-5 Biological Resources" for reasonings and avoidance strategy.</i>			
<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.</p> <p>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>
<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>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>
<i>The Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (VELB) (<i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i>) is in the CNDDDB 12-quad search results. However, the project area is outside the critical habitat range and the current documented range of the VELB. There is no riparian habitat on this project making it unlikely that their host plant, <i>Sambucus</i> species, is in the project. No host plants, <i>Sambucus</i> species, were noted during field surveys. Therefore, MM BIO-2d is not applicable to this project. If VELB exit holes are observed, then MM BIO-2d will be implemented to avoid impact.</i>			

<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	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<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, including the species on the ecoregion list, are identified from reconnaissance or protocol-level surveys, then MM BIO-2e will be implemented to protect the species and host plants from significant impacts. This treatment project is only designed to target shrubs, low tree limbs, and ladder fuels. Butterflies' typical habitat is in open fields where herbaceous flower species bloom. Treatment activities are not targeting this kind of habitat and will have a less than significant impact on any potential host plants. Prescribed burning will take place outside of the flowering season when butterflies are less active.</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-2f: Avoid Habitat for Special-Status Beetles, Flies, Grasshoppers, and Snails (All Treatment Activities)</p>	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<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 species, including the species on the ecoregion list, are identified from reconnaissance or protocol-level surveys, then MM BIO-2f will be implemented to avoid and minimize impacts to these species.</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>	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>SPR BIO-1 review returned one possible bumble bee species from the ecoregion list, the crotch bumble bee (<i>Bombus crotchii</i>). While the project is in the historic range of this species, it is outside of the current range. Thus, no special-status bumble bees are expected to be on project. Suitable habitat for bumble bee species is present on the project, in small open fields where understory herbaceous flowers bloom. This project is designed to target shrubs, low tree limbs and ladder fuels, not open fields. Therefore, treatment activities are not targeting suitable bumble bee habitat, habitat function will be maintained, and pile burning will not impact bumble bee species or habitat due to timing. Prescribed burning will happen before herbaceous understory blooming season or after they dehisced and seed out. Thus, avoiding the main flight season for any bumble bee species. With no special-status bumble bees present and suitable habitat function being maintained. The suitable habitat will benefit from treatment activities because clearing understory overgrowth allows new herbaceous flowers potential to grow, increasing suitable habitat area. MM BIO-2g is not applicable to this project, because the only exception to this mitigation approach is that this treatment benefits special-status bumble bees even though some non-listed special-status bumble bees may be taken during treatment in the occupied habitat. All treatment activities will be improving and protecting suitable habitat, therefore benefiting all bumble bees.</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-2h: Avoid Potential Disease Transmission Between Domestic Livestock and Special-Status Ungulates (Prescribed Herbivory)</p>	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>No prescribed herbivory is planned for this project; therefore, MM BIO-2h does not apply to 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>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>No sensitive natural communities are present, but there are oak woodlands in the project. Treatment design will return vegetation composition and structure to their natural condition to maintain or improve habitat function of the oak woodland. The oak woodland habitat would benefit from the treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some limbs might be cut down during treatment activities. As well as dead, dying, diseased, or hazard trees being removed. After treatment, this oak woodland habitat will be better protected from catastrophic 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>	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>Sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands will be avoided or reduced from MM BIO-3a; therefore, MM BIO-3b does not apply to this project.</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>	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>No riparian habitats are in the project area; therefore, MM BIO-3c does not apply to this project.</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-4: Avoid State and Federally Protected Wetlands</p>	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>No wetland habitats are in the project area; therefore, MM BIO-4 does not apply to this project.</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-5: Retain Nursery Habitat and Implement Buffers to Avoid Nursery Sites</p>	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>No nursery sites are in the project area; therefore, MM BIO-5 does not apply to this project.</i></p>			

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

WILDLIFE		STATUS			Habitat	Potential Occurrence on Project	Reason	Avoidance Strategy
<i>SCIENTIFIC NAME</i>	COMMON NAME	Fed	State	CDFW				
Ambystoma californiense	California Tiger Salamander	TH	TH	WL	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.	No	Habitat	No habitat.
Antrozous pallidus	Pallid Bat	N	N	SSC	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	Yes	SPR BIO-10 and MM BIO-2b. Can be used as foraging habitat, but roosting sites will be protected from project activities. Live trees will not be removed, only limbed. Snags will be checked before removal.
Athene cunicularia	Burrowing Owl	N	N	SSC	Habitats include open, dry, grasslands, prairies, plains, deserts, agriculture land, and shrub stages of pinyon juniper and ponderosa pine. Also include urban vacant lots, airports, golf courses, and fairgrounds. Yearlong resident. Uses rodent or other burrows for roosting and nesting.	No	Habitat	No habitat.
Bombus crotchii	Crotch Bumble Bee	N	CE	N	Habitats includes warm, dry sites, open grassland, and scrub habitats. Colonies are annual, only the queens hibernate over winter and emerge early spring to search for nesting site. 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	Yes	SPR BIO-10 and MM BIO-2a. This project is in the historic range, not the current range for this species. Thus, no impact expected. ¹

1) California Department of Fish and Wildlife. (2019). Report to the fish and game commission evaluation of the petition from the xerces society, defenders of wildlife, and the center for food safety to list four species of bumble bees as endangered under the California endangered species act. State of California. https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=166804&inline .								
Branchinecta conservatio	Conservancy Fairy Shrimp	E	N	N	Large, cool water, vernal pools with moderately turbid water. They can be present from November to April. Egg cysts may remain in soil year-round or for several years.	No	Habitat	No vernal pools.
Branchinecta lynchi	Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp	TH	N	N	Vernal pools, seasonal wetlands, and stagnant ditches (temporary pools). Cysts are extremely hardy, withstanding freezing and drying during summer and winter months. Typically hatch with the first rains of the year.	No	Habitat	No vernal pools.
Corynorhinus townsendii	Townsend's Big-Eared Bat	N	N	SSC	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	Yes	SPR BIO-10 and MM BIO-2b. Can be used as foraging habitat, but roosting sites will not be disturbed from project activities.
Desmocerus californicus dimorphus	Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle	TH	N	N	Nearly always found on or close to its host plant, red or blue elderberry tree (Sambucus species), along rivers and streams.	No	Other	The critical habitat range for this species has decreased. It is not found outside of the Central Valley. ^{2 & 3}
2) https://ucanr.edu/sites/Elderberry/Growing/VELB/								
3) https://www.fws.gov/sacramento/es_species/Accounts/Invertebrates/valley_elderberry_longhorn_beetle/								
Emys marmorata	Western Pond Turtle	N	N	SSC	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.	No	Habitat	No habitat.
Euderma maculatum	Spotted Bat	N	N	SSC	Wide variety of foraging habitats but roosting sites are a limiting resource.	Yes	Yes	SPR BIO-10 and MM BIO-2b. Can be used as

					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.			foraging habitat, but roosting sites will not be disturbed from project activities.
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	DL	E	FP	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	Yes	SPR BIO-10, SPR BIO-12, and MM BIO-2a.
<i>Hydromantes brunus</i>	Limestone Salamander	N	TH	FP	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.	Yes	Yes	SPR BIO-10 and MM BIO-2a. Seasonal avoidance on the north end of the project near the Merced River. Project activities will only occur during the dry season.
<i>Lampetra hubbsi</i>	Kern Brook Lamprey	N	N	SSC	Principal habitats are silty backwaters of large rivers in the foothill regions. Common substrates occupied are sand, gravel, and rubble. Temperatures rarely exceed 24 degrees C is suggestive of a cool-water requirement. Has been found in the lower reaches of the Merced River, Kaweah River, Kings River, and San Joaquin River.	No	Habitat	Project will not take place in class 1 watercourses.
<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>	Western Red Bat	N	N	SSC	Often on riparian trees for roosting and foraging, associated with mature stands of cottonwood, sycamore, and willows adjacent to streams. Found in the foliage of trees and shrubs, most commonly 1.5 to 12 m above the ground.	No	Habitat	No habitat.
<i>Lavinia symmetricus ssp. 1</i>	San Joaquin Roach	N	N	SSC	Stream habitats, little information available.	No	Habitat	Project will not take place in class 1 watercourses.

Lepidurus packardi	Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp	E	N	N	Vernal pools, clay flats, alkaline pools, ephemeral stock tanks, and roadside ditches and ruts. Habitats include small, clear, well vegetated vernal pools to exceedingly turbid, alkali scald pools or large winter lakes.	No	Habitat	No vernal pools.
Mylopharodon conocephalus	Hardhead	N	N	SSC	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.	No	Habitat	Project will not take place in class 1 watercourses.
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 11	Steelhead - Central Valley Dps	TH	N	N	Freshwater fish, riffles, pools, big to medium rivers, creeks, low to high gradients.	No	Habitat	Project will not take place in class 1 watercourses.
Rana boylei	Foothill Yellow-Legged Frog	N	E	SSC	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.	No	Habitat	No habitat.
Rana sierrae	Sierra Nevada Yellow-Legged Frog	E	TH	WL	Inhabits lakes, ponds, meadow streams, isolated pools, and sunny riverbanks in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Usually active after snow melts.	No	Habitat	No habitat.
Spea hammondii	Western Spadefoot	N	N	SSC	Primarily in grasslands with shallow temporary pools. Adults usually remain in underground burrows most of the year. Surface activity is nocturnal during rains or high humidity.	No	Habitat	No habitat.
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.	No	Habitat	No habitat.
Vireo bellii pusillus	Least Bell's Vireo	E	E	N	Occurs near foothill streams of the Sierra Nevada. They prefer dense shrubs and trees along rivers and streams. In arid regions, lowland riparian areas, mesquite, willow-cottonwood forest, streamside thickets,	No	Habitat	No habitat.

					scrub oak, moist woodland, bottomlands, woodland edge, scattered cover, and hedgerows in cultivated areas. Open woodland brush in winter.			
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Species Status Identifiers Used on the Table

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

Plants

PLANTS		STATUS			Habitat	Potential Occurrence on Project	Reason	Avoidance Strategy
<i>SCIENTIFIC NAME</i>	COMMON NAME	Fed	State	CNPS				
Allium tuolumnense	Rawhide Hill Onion	N	N	1B.2	Cismontane foothill woodland. Serpentine soils, bulbiferous roots. If there is no ground disturbance, then no impact is expected.	Yes	Yes	SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.
Balsamorhiza macrolepis	Big-Scale Balsamroot	N	N	1B.2	Habitats include chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley, and foothill grasslands. Sometimes serpentinite soils.	Yes	Yes	SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.
Calycadenia hooveri	Hoover's Calycadenia	N	N	1B.3	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, rocky, exposed places, oak savanna.	No	Elevation	The project is above the preferred elevation range of 205 to 776 ft.
Calyptridium pulchellum	Mariposa Pussypaws	TH	N	1B.1	Granitic soils, open, sandy, or gravelly. On granite domes around ridgelines or ridgetops. Chaparral, cismontane or foothill woodlands. Flowers may not appear if there is a lack of rain.	Yes	Yes	SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1a.
Castilleja campestris var. succulenta	Succulent Owl's-Clover	TH	E	1B.2	Moist places, small, seasonal pools. Usually in wetlands, occasionally in non-wetlands, valley grassland, foothill woodland, freshwater wetlands, wetland riparian, and vernal pools often acidic.	No	Habitat	No habitat.
Clarkia australis	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	Yes	SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.

Clarkia biloba ssp. australis	Mariposa Clarkia	N	N	1B.2	Serpentine soils, chaparral, cismontane or foothill woodland.	Yes	Yes	SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.
Clarkia lingulata	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.	Yes	Yes	SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1a.
Clarkia rostrata	Beaked Clarkia	N	N	1B.3	Valley, grassland, foothill, cismontane, oak, or pine woodland. Prefer north slopes, sunny to half-shady situations.	Yes	Yes	SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.
Cryptantha mariposae	Mariposa Cryptantha	N	N	1B.3	Chaparral communities, shrubland, barrens to semi-barren. Serpentine, rocky, ridges, slopes. Ultramafic affinity of 6, strict endemic.	Yes	Yes	SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.
Cryptantha spithamaea	Red Hills Cryptantha	N	N	1B.3	Chaparral, foothill, or cismontane woodland. Sites can be open, semi-barren, creek/stream beds. Serpentine gravelly slopes.	Yes	Yes	SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.
Diplacus pulchellus	Yellow-Lip Pansy Monkeyflower	N	N	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest. Wetlands, occasionally non-wetlands, wetland-riparian, meadows, yellow pine forest. Vernal wet depressions or seepage areas. Soils can be clay, volcanic, or granitic.	No	Habitat	No habitat.
Downingia pusilla	Dwarf Downingia	N	N	2B.2	Vernal pools, foothill woodland, valley grassland, freshwater wetlands, wetland-riparian, roadside ditches.	No	Habitat	No vernal pools.
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,	No	Habitat	No habitat.

					drainages, north facing slopes. Only one site known in Mariposa County.			
<i>Erigeron mariposanus</i>	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.	Yes	Yes	SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.
<i>Eriophyllum congdonii</i>	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	Yes	SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1a.
<i>Eryngium spinosepalum</i>	Spiny-Sepaled Button-Celery	N	N	1B.2	Wet habitats such as vernal pools, valley grasslands, freshwater wetlands, wetland riparian, roadside ditches, depressions or swales in annual grassland and oak woodlands. Usually in wetlands, occasionally in non-wetlands.	No	Habitat	No habitat.
<i>Erythranthe filicaulis</i>	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.	No	Habitat	No habitat.
<i>Erythranthe gracilipes</i>	Slender-Stalked Monkeyflower	N	N	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Decomposed granitic, often in burned or disturbed areas.	Yes	Yes	SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.
<i>Horkelia parryi</i>	Parry's Horkelia	N	N	1B.2	Open chaparral, foothill, and cismontane woodland habitat. Distribution range through northern and central Sierra Nevada foothills, esp lone formation.	Yes	Yes	SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.
<i>Leptosiphon serrulatus</i>	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	Yes	SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.

Lomatium congdonii	Congdon's Lomatium	N	N	1B.2	Chaparral and foothill woodlands. Serpentine: strictly endemic, 95% of all occurrences on ultramafic.	Yes	Yes	SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.
Lupinus citrinus var. deflexus	Mariposa Lupine	N	TH	1B.2	Occurs in Sierra Nevada foothills, woodland openings, and chaparral. Hillsides and ridgetops with decomposed granitic sandy soils.	Yes	Yes	SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1a.
Lupinus spectabilis	Shaggyhair Lupine	N	N	1B.2	Sierra Nevada foothills, often on rocky slopes within chaparral and cismontane woodland communities. Strict endemic to serpentine. Other habitats include barrens, forest, shrubland, mixed woodland communities.	Yes	Yes	SPR BIO-7. MM BIO-1b.
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.	No	Soils	No mesic soils.
Navarretia myersii ssp. myersii	Pincushion Navarretia	N	N	1B.1	Vernal pools, valley grassland, freshwater wetlands, wetland-riparian habitats.	No	Elevation	The project is above the preferred elevation range of 275 to 371 ft.
Navarretia nigelliformis ssp. radians	Shining Navarretia	N	N	1B.2	Vernal pools, valley grassland, foothill or cismontane woodland, freshwater wetlands, and wetland-riparian. Occurs usually in wetlands, occasionally in non-wetlands. Clay depressions.	No	Habitat	No habitat.
Neostapfia colusana	Colusa Grass	TH	E	1B.1	Vernal pools, valley grassland, freshwater wetlands, and wetland-riparian.	No	Elevation	The project is above the preferred elevation range of 12 to 369 ft.
Orcuttia inaequalis	San Joaquin Valley Orcutt Grass	TH	E	1B.1	Vernal pools, valley grassland, freshwater wetlands, and wetland riparian.	No	Habitat	No habitat.
Potamogeton zosteriformis	Eel-Grass Pondweed	N	N	2B.2	Freshwater-marsh, freshwater wetlands, wetland-riparian.	No	Habitat	No habitat.
Pseudobahia bahiifolia	Hartweg's Golden Sunburst	E	E	1B.1	Valley grassland, foothill woodland, and open woodland. Clay soil, often acidic.	No	Elevation	50 to 656 feet.

Tuctoria greenei	Greene's Tuctoria	E	R	1B.1	Vernal pools, valley grassland, freshwater wetlands, and wetland-riparian.	No	Habitat	No habitat.
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Species Status Identifiers Used on the Table

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

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

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact GEO-1: Result in Substantial Erosion or Loss of Topsoil	Impact Geo-1, 3.7	LTS	SPR GEO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, SPR HYD-3 SPR AQ- 3 SPR HYD- 4	Yes	LTS	<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	SPR GEO-3, 4, 7, 8, SPR AQ- 3	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<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>						
Other Impacts to Geology, Soils, Paleontology, And Mineral Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to geology, soils, paleontology, and mineral resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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	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>With mechanical and herbicide treatment being implemented on this project, activities will suspend if the National Weather Service forecast is a “chance” (30 percent or more) of rain within the next 24 hours.</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>With mechanical treatment being implemented on this project, activities will limit heavy equipment that could cause soil disturbance or compaction to be driving through treatment areas when soils are wet and saturated to avoid compaction and/or damage to soil structure.</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>With mechanical treatment being implemented on this project, project proponent will stabilize disturbed soils that result in exposure of bare soils over 50 percent or more in the treatment area with mulch or equivalent immediately after treatment activities, to the maximum extent practicable, to minimize the potential for substantial sediment discharge.</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>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<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. The rainy period for this project area is November 1 through April 1.</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>If control lines are constructed by hand or mechanical means for prescribed burning operations, water bars will be immediately installed if the control lines will not be used by vehicles and equipment. If control lines need to be utilized by vehicles or equipment during the prescribed fire period, then water bars will be installed between October 15th to November 15th and April 1st to May 1st if the National Weather Service forecast is a chance (30% or more of rain) within the next 24-hour period. Water bars shall be installed diagonally as a trench at least 6-inches into a firm ground base with a minimum of a 6-inch berm on the downhill side so that water can be intercepted and directed away from the exposed control line surface. The exit area for the water must be free of blockages allowing for free flow of water. Water bars shall be installed mid slope of control lines on slopes greater than 50% at 75 feet, 26-50% at 100 feet, 11-25% at 150 feet, and 10% or less at 200 feet.</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. No piles will occur within WLPZs.</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 Project Proponent will have a Registered Professional Forester evaluate treatment areas with slopes greater than 50% for unstable areas (areas with potential for landslide) and unstable soils (soil with moderate to high erosion hazard).</i></p>			

EC-7: GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

	Identify location of impact	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the	Does the Impact Apply to the project		No New Impact
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	Analysis in the PEIR		Impact analysis in PEIR	Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	
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>
<i>It is estimated the project shall produce 2,545.44 tons of CO2 from smoke or decay emissions and 7.27 tons of CO2 from motorized exhaust. A total of 2,552.71 tons of CO2 is estimated for this project. Years required for complete sequestration is 0.62. GHG emissions calculations were based on estimates of total fossil fuel consumption by motorized equipment required for facilitation of this project. Estimates were based on high end usage projections. Conversion factors utilized were obtained from the California Climate Action Register (CCAR) General Reporting Protocol (CCAR 2009). While the FOFEM emissions calculations estimate the emissions for burning fuel types. Thus, the total CO2e produced under the scope of this project this will result in net release of (GHG + FOFEM = Total) US Tons of CO2e.</i>			

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	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>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.</i>			

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 would include mechanical treatment, manual treatment, and prescribed burning; these treatment activities would require the use of fuels and related accelerants, which are hazardous materials. CAL FIRE has an extensive maintenance program assuring equipment</i>						

<i>used for CAL FIRE projects are in good working order, free of leaks. Fueling of equipment will occur primarily at local CAL FIRE stations. If fueling is needed on larger equipment or firing devices, they will be filled on level ground. 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-</u> 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>The SPRs and regulatory requirements provide a foundation for assuring effective, yet relatively safe, use of herbicides when treatment is determined to be needed. Therefore, the impact associated with use of herbicides under the CalVTP would be less than significant.</i>						
Impact HAZ-3: Expose the Public or Environment to Significant Hazards from Disturbance to Known Hazardous Material Sites	Impact HAZ-3, 3.10	PS	<u>MM HAZ-</u> 3	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>This impact does not apply to the treatment project or because there are no known hazardous material sites in the project area.</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 near any watercourses or protection zones to watercourses.</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>With manual treatment activities involving chainsaws on this project, fire extinguishers are required as per SPR HAZ-3.</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>			
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.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>The licensed Pest Control Advisor will prepare a Spill Prevention and Response Plan prior to herbicide treatment activities. Including maps of staging, storage, loading, and mixing areas for herbicides. A list of items required for an onsite spill kit that will be maintained throughout the project activity. Lastly, procedures for proper storage, use, and disposal of all herbicides or other chemicals used.</i>			
SPR HAZ-6 Comply with Herbicide Application Regulations. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>The project proponent will coordinate pesticide use with the applicable County Agricultural Commissioner(s), and all required licenses and permits will be obtained prior to herbicide application.</i>			
SPR HAZ-7 Triple Rinse Herbicide Containers. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During-Post	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Triple rinse all herbicide and chemical containers at an approved site and dispose in a batch tank. Puncture used containers on the top and bottom to render them unusable before proper recycling or dumping. Cleaning will not allow any contaminated water to enter any body of water. Disposal of all herbicides will follow label requirements and waste disposal regulations.</i>			
SPR HAZ-8 Minimize Herbicide Drift to Public Areas. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>To minimize herbicide drift to public areas, application will stop when weather parameters exceed label specifications or when wind exceeds 7mph. Spray nozzles will produce the largest appropriate droplet size, have low pressures, and be kept within 24 inches of vegetation. Property owners will be recontacted when herbicide application process is ready to proceed. Property owners will be able to opt in or out of herbicide application on their property. Written consent will be obtained by property owners who want to opt in for herbicide treatment. For property owners who choose to opt out of herbicide application, there will be 50 feet minimum no spray buffer zone around their property.</i>			
SPR HAZ-9 Notification of Herbicide Use in the Vicinity of Public Areas. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>

Herbicide applications occurring within or adjacent to public areas within 500 feet, the project proponent will post signs at each end of herbicide treatment areas and any intersecting trails notifying the public of the use of herbicides.

<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	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>Project proponent contacted landowner and conducted a DTSC EnviroStor website search, and no known contamination sites were present on the project site.</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 Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
<p>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</p>	Impact HYD-1, 3.11	LTS	<p><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></p>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>This project is proposing to treat fuels through prescribed burning and pile burning. Prescribed burning under the CalVTP reduce the risk of high severity burns, thus avoiding soil damage that could cause runoff into watercourses. There are no watercourses within the project area, however the Merced River is adjacent on the north tip. 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. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.</i></p>						
<p>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</p>	Impact HYD-2, 3.11	LTS	<p><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></p>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<p><i>There are no watercourses within the project area, however the Merced River is adjacent on the north tip. 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></p>						
<p>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</p>	<p>Impact HYD-3, 3.11</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p>SPR HYD- 3</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><i>This impact does not apply because prescribed herbivory is not proposed as a treatment activity on the project site.</i></p>						
<p>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</p>	<p>Impact HYD-4, 3.11</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p>SPR HYD- 5 SPR BIO- 4 SPR HAZ- 5, 7</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><i>CalVTP would use herbicides in accordance with the manufacturer’s label directions and implement all relevant SPRs, which would reduce the potential for contamination of surface or groundwater resources. Therefore, risk of substantial degradation to surface or groundwater quality from herbicide application would be avoided and minimized. This impact would be less than significant and within the scope of the PEIR.</i></p>						
<p>Impact HYD-5: Substantially Alter the Existing Drainage Pattern of a Treatment Site or Area</p>	<p>Impact HYD-5, 3.11</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p>SPR HYD- 4, 6 SPR GEO- 5</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><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></p>						
<p>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?</p>				<p>No</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p> </p>						

	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 consulted and had no concerns with project as designed.</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>CAL FIRE will avoid construction of new roads, including temporary roads. No new road will be constructed or reconstructed.</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 planned for this project; therefore SPR HYD-3 is not applicable.</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 916 .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>There are no watercourses within the project area, except the Merced River being adjacent on the north tip. Between the project area and the Merced River is an established road to the Bagby Campground. Project activities will not cross the road towards the Merced River. No WLPZ zones intersect the project area.</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.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>With herbicide as a planned treatment, the project will protect non-target vegetation and special-status species from herbicides. Such as locating proper mixing sites, following herbicide labels, no herbicide application in WLPZs or around listed species, only applying herbicides with correct weather parameters, etc.</i>			
SPR HYD-6 Protect Existing Drainage Systems: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During-Post	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<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</i>			

15th of the year the damage occurred. No new trails or roads will be constructed. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.

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

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact LU-1: Cause a Significant Environmental Impact Due to a Conflict with a Land Use Plan, Policy, or Regulation	Impact LU-1, 3.12	LTS	<u>SPR AD-3, 9</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><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.</i></p>						
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>						
Other Impacts related to Land Use and Planning, Population and Housing: Would the project result in other impacts related to land use and planning, and population and housing that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<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
Impact NOI-1: Result in a Substantial Short-Term Increase in Exterior Ambient Noise Levels During Treatment Implementation	Impact NOI-1, 3.13	LTS	<u>SPR NOI- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6</u> <u>SPR AD- 3</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<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>						
Impact NOI-2: Result in a Substantial Short-Term Increase in Truck-Generated SENL's During Treatment Activities	Impact NOI-2, 3.13	LTS	<u>SPR NOI- 1</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<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>						
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>Per SPR NOI-1 noise-generating vegetation treatment activities will be limited: Monday – Saturday between 7:00 am to 6:00 pm. Sunday and federal holidays 9:00 am to 6:00 pm. Most activity is anticipated to occur Monday - Friday 9:00 am - 3:00 pm.</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>As per SPR NOI-2, all equipment will be properly maintained and equipped with noise-reduction intake and exhaust mufflers and engine shrouds, in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations.</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>As per SPR NOI-3, the project proponent will require that engine shrouds 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>As per SPR NOI-4, staging areas will be away from noise-sensitive land uses.</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>As per SPR NOI-5, all motorized equipment be shut down when not in use. Idling of equipment and haul trucks will be limited to 5 minutes.</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>
<i>Project location is not near noise-sensitive receptors such as schools, places of worship or hospitals but is adjacent to (within 1,500 feet of) residential land uses. A neighborhood notification of Operations shall be posted on the ownership visible to the public by the RPF or supervised designee, at least five (5) days prior to the date of commencement of operations. There is no public access to this project, gates are locked by private landowners.</i>			

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>The proposed treatment project would occur on a ridgeline and not within a public recreation area. No recreational users or recreation areas would be affected by the treatment. This impact does not apply.</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>No recreational users or recreation areas would be affected by the treatment. This impact does not apply.</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 will temporarily increase vehicular traffic along Mt Bullion Ridge Road, also known as Drunken Gulch Road. 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>Traffic will not be increased beyond what is normal for the local area. With good visibility and dirt roads, 15 mph speed limit is recommended to keep dust to a minimum. Pull offs are available to let traffic get through. During prescribed burning operations, signs will be placed along the roadway to advise of smoke conditions.</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>Vegetation treatments would include prescribed burning and pile burning. During prescribed fire operations, fire equipment will come equipped with water prior to entering the project location. Burn operations are low intensity and use of water is limited to allow the burn to consume fuels. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.</i>						
Impact UTIL-2: Generate Solid Waste in Excess of State Standards or Exceed Local Infrastructure Capacity	Impact UTL-2, 3.16	SU	<u>SPR UTIL- 1</u>	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Vegetation treatments would generate biomass within the project location. Biomass generated by mechanical and manual treatments would be lopped and scattered to allow for the prescribed fire burned in piles. This impact was identified as potentially significant and unavoidable in the PEIR because biomass hauled offsite could exceed the capacity of existing infrastructure for handling biomass. For the proposed 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>Vegetation treatments would generate biomass within the project location. Biomass generated from the proposed treatment will be treated on-site. Compliance with federal, state, and local management and reduction goals, statutes, and regulations related to solid waste was examined in the PEIR. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.</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 Disposition Plan prior to initiating treatment activities. This SPR applies only to mechanical and manual treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>No disposal of material outside of the treatment area needed. Therefore, SPR UTIL-1 is not applicable.</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-2, 3, 4</u>	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-3, 4, 5, 8</u>	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
<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>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>CAL FIRE will meet with the project proponent to discuss protected resources and their protection measures. Prior to prescribed burning, CAL FIRE will also discuss the burn plan and IAP.</i>			
<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>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<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>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>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Unit Fire Plan objective: Facilitate fuel reduction projects that will widen and open up roads that affect ingress and egress for both the public and emergency equipment.</i>			
<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)</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>

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.			
<i>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 public land for three years after project implementation to assess treatment effectiveness.</i>			

<p>SPR AD-9. Obtain a Coastal Development Permit for Proposed Treatment Within the Coastal Zone Where Required. When planning a treatment project within the Coastal Zone, the project proponent would contact the local Coastal Commission district office, or applicable local government to determine if the project area is within the jurisdiction of the Coastal Commission, a local government with a certified Local Coastal Program (LCP), or both. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>No coastal zone in or nearby project. Thus, SPR AD-9 is not applicable.</i></p>			

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:

- 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