# THE CALIFORNIA VEGETATION TREATMENT PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

## PROJECT INFORMATION

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | **Project Title:** | *Salmon Falls 2023 CALVTP* |
| 2. | **CAL FIRE Project Number** | *Rx-North-054-AEU* |
| 3. | **CalVTP I.D. Number** | |
| 4. | **Project Proponent Name and Address:** | *Patrick McDaniel*<br>*CAL FIRE Amador El Dorado Unit*<br>*2840 Mt. Danaher Road*<br>*Camino, CA 95709*<br>Patrick.McDaniel@fire.ca.gov |
| 5. | **Contact Person Information and Phone Number:** | *Patrick McDaniel (530) 647-5288* |
| 6. | **Project Location:** | • *El Dorado County*<br>• *Portions of Section 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, & 27, & 34 MDMB & T11N, R8E*<br>• *The project area is in the Northwestern part of El Dorado County extending from the North side of the South Fork of the American River where is enters Folsom Lake, north to the North Fork of the American River where it enters Folsom Lake. The closest cross street in the VTP is Rattlesnake Bar Road at Russell Hollow. 38°47'02.9"N 121°02'50.4"W* |
| 7. | **Total Area to be Treated (acres)** | *3,933+/- Acres total; 3000 +/- Acres net* |

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

***The project is in an area with active fire history. In recent years, the Salmon Fire (May 2021) burned within its southeastern boundary above the south fork of the American River where it enters Folsom Lake. The Equestrian fire (June 2021) burned in the area one month later. The vegetation community present at the project area is classified as Perennial and Annual Upland Grasslands. Prior to modern settlement much of the area was dominated by annual bunch grasses, now the area is dominated by non-native grass species, with remnant patches of native bunchgrasses and sedge species still present.***

***The woodlands within the project area are primarily dominated by hardwoods with an understory of shrub vegetation grasses, forbs, Coyote brush, and Chamise. The hardwood species most prevalent is Interior live oak (Quercus wislizenzii). There is a small component of blue oak (Quercus douglasii), Black Oak (Quercus kelloggii) and various conifer species scattered throughout the wooded portions of the project area, including patches of Grey Pine (Pinus Sabiniana).***

***The vegetation community near riparian zones is characterized by common foothill riparian vegetation. Along the banks and on the floodplain of the South Fork American River,***

***dominant species include willow (Salix spp.), white alder (Alnus rhombifolia), Oregon ash (Fraxinus latifolia) and patches of Sierra sweetbay (Myrica hartwegii).***

***This CalVTP project will implement the wildland-urban interface (WUI) fuel reduction, fuel break, and ecological restoration treatment types. The treatment activities used to implement the three treatment types include prescribed burning, manual treatments, and mechanical treatments. These treatment activities will achieve the following project objectives:***

***Project Objectives:***

1. **Reduce fire hazard.**
2. **Create and maintain Defensible Fuel Zone Profiles (Shaded Fuel Breaks) as a part of the Community Fuel Break System which is designed to protect the community and the watershed values of the area from uncontrolled wildfire.**
3. **Reduce the likelihood of road ignitions by thinning dense fuels along county roads**
4. **Reduce the incidence and severity of grass, brush and forest fires in proximity to homes on the perimeter of the project that are currently at risk from WUI wildfires.**
5. **Provide a defensible location for firefighting operations and evacuations.**
6. **Introduce periodic disturbances to increase habitat heterogeneity and help the ecosystem cycle nutrients.**
7. **Reduce weed cover and treat noxious weeds to promote native upland grasslands in El Dorado County.**
8. **Enhance wildlife habitat.**

**The prescribed burning, manual, and mechanical treatment activities will be utilized individually or in combination to implement the ecological restoration treatment type by helping to restore ecosystem processes, condition, and resiliency by moderating uncharacteristic wildland fuel conditions to reflect the historic vegetative composition, structure, and habitat values, as well as restoring a more natural fire regime to the landscape. Following treatment, the project area will resemble an open and park like condition of larger diameter trees with enough of the understory vegetation removed to prevent vertical fire spread in the event of wildland fire while simultaneously increasing habitat heterogeneity by retaining a diverse mosaic of habitat features across the landscape.**

**Within the WUI treatment type, prescribed burning, manual, and mechanical treatment activities will be utilized to strategically remove vegetation and prevent or slow the spread of non-wind driven wildfire between structures and wildlands. Within the fuel break treatment type, prescribed burning, manual, and mechanical treatment activities will be utilized to strategically remove vegetation (including ongoing maintenance) in order to support fire suppression efforts by providing responders with a staging area, or to passively interrupt the path of or slow a fire. In these areas, larger diameter trees will be retained while enough of the understory vegetation will be removed to prevent vertical fire spread in the event of wildland fire.**

***The project lies on the east side of the central valley along a low-lying ridgeline between 540 feet to 1,478 feet elevation. Watercourses are present within the project area; however, they originate along the ridgeline dividing the project area. The watercourses within the project area are perennial and intermittent Class II creeks (supporting aquatic life), ephemeral Class III creeks (not supporting aquatic life), as well as multiple Class II stock ponds and springs.***

***The watercourses flow northwest to the North Fork of American River where it enters Folsom Lake and Southeast to the South Fork of the American River where it enters Folsom Lake. Fuel reduction treatments along the watercourse will be limited to the reduction of ladder fuels (tress less than 10 inches' diameter) and will be done by hand. Mechanical operations, pile burning, and broadcast burning will be excluded from the Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones per SPR HYD-4.***

***The CalVTP EIR identifies several ecoregions which projects are to be considered during the preparation of a project. This project lies within the "Sierra Nevada Foothills Ecoregion". California Wildlife Habitat Relationship Types include "Blue Oak Woodland" and "Blue Oak-Foothill Pine". Trees species include blue oak (quercus douglasii), valley oak (quercus lobata) and canyon live oak (quercus chrysolepis), Grey pine (pinus sabiniana) and various brush, grass and shrub species; manzanita (arctostaphylos spp.), buck brush (ceanothus cuneatus), Himalayan Berry (Rubus armeniacus) and poison oak (Rhus diversiloba).***

***Treatment Unit #1 (986.49 acres)***

**This Unit is not accessed by any public roads, but through interior ranch roads coming off Russell Road and Salmon Falls Road. The aspect is generally south.**

**Unit 1 will implement the ecological restoration and fuel break treatment types. The treatment activities used to implement the three treatment types include prescribed burning, manual treatments, and mechanical treatments.**

**Broadcast burning operations will commence at the soonest possible opportunity in the spring months of May and June. The most effective burn period will be immediately after grass has cured dry in the late spring. At this point the noxious weeds that are a target of this proposed project will be the most susceptible to control by fire. Project operations will not be implemented after Medusa Head and Star Thistle has gone to seed, around the end of June. The daily optimum ignition time will be from approximately 1000 hrs. to a time when air quality or fuel consumption are adversely affected by dropping temperatures. Ignition time and burn duration time will be determined on the day of burning operations. Burning operations will be coordinated by the CAL FIRE Battalion Chief who is the Incident Commander of burn operations. The burning operations will be timed in a manner that coincides with the optimal period for treatment of the target weed species.**

**Manual treatment methods will include using hand tools and hand-operated power tools to cut, clear, or prune herbaceous or woody material. Trees less than 10" DBH will be cut and trees will be pruned to 8 feet above the ground level and the majority of brush will be cut. This material will be piled and burned during the cutting process.**

**Mechanical treatments will include creating fuel breaks using heavy equipment to remove Coyote brush and Chamise shrubs. During these treatments,**
**CAL FIRE heavy equipment operators may be trained in proper techniques related to mechanical removal of vegetation.**

***Treatment Unit #2 (423.74 acres)***

**This Unit is accessed off Russell Hollow Road. The aspect is generally West and Northwest.**

**Unit 2 will implement the ecological restoration and WUI treatment types. The treatment activities used to implement the treatment types include prescribed burning, manual treatments, and mechanical treatments.**

**Broadcast burning operations will commence at the soonest possible opportunity in the spring months of May and June. The most effective burn period will be immediately after grass has cured dry in the late spring. At this point the noxious weeds that are a target of this proposed project will be the most susceptible to control by fire. Project operations will not be implemented after Medusa Head and Star Thistle has gone to seed, around the end of June. Burning operations will be coordinated by the CAL FIRE Battalion Chief who is the Incident Commander of burn operations. The burning operations will be timed in a manner that coincides with the optimal period for treatment of the target weed species. The daily optimum ignition time will be from approximately 1000 hrs. to a time when air quality or fuel consumption are adversely affected by dropping temperatures. Ignition time and burn duration time will be determined on the day of burning operations.**

**Prescribed burning will include burning of piles of vegetative material generated by manual and mechanical treatments.**

**Manual treatment methods will include using hand tools and hand-operated power tools to cut, clear, or prune herbaceous or woody material. Trees less than 10" DBH will be cut and trees will be pruned to 8 feet above the ground level and the majority of brush will be cut. This material will be piled and burned during the cutting process.**

**Mechanical treatments will include creating fuel breaks using heavy equipment to remove Coyote brush and Chamise shrubs. During these treatments, CAL FIRE heavy equipment operators may be trained in proper techniques related to mechanical removal of vegetation.**

***Treatment Unit #3 (656.04 acres)***

**This Unit is accessed off Goose Flat Road and Rattlesnake Bar Road. Russell Hollow Road runs through it and provides access. The aspect is generally North and East.**

**Unit 3 will implement the ecological restoration, WUI, and fuel break treatment types. The treatment activities used to implement the treatment types include prescribed burning, manual treatments, and mechanical treatments.**

**Prescribed burning will include burning of piles of vegetative material generated by manual and mechanical treatments.**

**Manual treatments methods will include using hand tools and hand-operated power tools to cut, clear, or prune herbaceous or woody material. Trees less than 10" will be cut and trees will be pruned to 8 feet above the ground level and the majority of brush will be cut.**

**Mechanical treatments will include creating fuel breaks using heavy equipment to remove Coyote brush and Chamise shrubs. During these treatments, CAL FIRE heavy equipment operators may be trained in proper techniques related to mechanical removal of vegetation.**

***Treatment Unit #4 (528.73 acres)***

**This Unit is accessed by Rattlesnake Bar Road and Russell Hollow Road. The aspect is generally West and Northwest.**

**Unit 4 will implement the Ecological Restoration, and WUI treatment types. The treatment activities used to implement the treatment types include prescribed burning and manual treatments.**

**Broadcast burning operations will commence at the soonest possible opportunity in the spring months of May and June. The most effective burn period will be immediately after grass has cured dry in the late spring. At this point the noxious weeds that are a target of this proposed project will be the most susceptible to control by fire. Project operations will not be implemented after Medusa Head and Star Thistle has gone to seed, around the end of June. The daily optimum ignition time will be from approximately 1000 hrs. to a time when air quality or fuel consumption are adversely affected by dropping temperatures. Ignition time and burn duration time will be determined on the day of burning operations.**

**Prescribed burning will also include burning of piles of vegetative material generated by manual treatments.**

**Manual Treatment methods will include manual treatment using hand tools and hand-operated power tools to cut, clear, or prune herbaceous or woody material. Trees less than 10" will be cut and trees will be pruned to 8 feet above the ground level and the majority of brush will be cut.**

***Treatment Unit #5 (328.97 acres)***

**This Unit has Rattlesnake Bar Road, Naturewood Road, and Russell Hollow Road running through it. The aspect is generally South and West.**

**Unit 5 will implement the ecological restoration, WUI, and fuel break treatment types. The treatment activities used to implement the treatment types include prescribed burning, manual treatments, and mechanical treatments.**

**Prescribed burning will include burning of piles of vegetative material generated by manual and mechanical treatments.**

**Manual treatment methods will include using hand tools and hand-operated power tools to cut, clear, or prune herbaceous or woody material. Trees less than 10" will be cut and trees will be pruned to 8 feet above the ground level and the majority of brush will be cut.**

**Mechanical treatments will include creating fuel breaks using heavy equipment to remove Coyote brush and Chamise shrubs. During these treatments,**
**CAL FIRE heavy equipment operators may be trained in proper techniques related to mechanical removal of vegetation.**

***Treatment Unit #6 (489.03 acres)***

**This Unit is accessed from Vista Del Lago Road and interior ranch roads accessed from Russell Hollow Road or Salmon Falls Road.**

**Unit 6 will implement the ecological restoration, WUI, and fuel break treatment types. The treatment activities used to implement the treatment types include prescribed burning and manual treatments.**

**Broadcast burning operations will commence at the soonest possible opportunity in the spring months of May and June. The most effective burn period will be immediately after grass has cured dry in the late spring. At this point the noxious weeds that are a target of this proposed project will be the most susceptible to control by fire. Project operations will not be implemented after Medusa Head and Star Thistle has gone to seed, around the end of June. The daily optimum ignition time will be from approximately 1000 hrs. to a time when air quality or fuel consumption are adversely affected by dropping temperatures. Ignition time and burn duration time will be determined on the day of burning operations.**

**Prescribed burning will also include burning of piles of vegetative material generated by manual and treatments.**

**Manual treatment methods will include using hand tools and hand-operated power tools to cut, clear, or prune herbaceous or woody material. Trees less than 10" will be cut and trees will be pruned to 8 feet above the ground level and most of the brush will be cut.**

***Treatment Unit #7 (520.12 acres)***

**This Unit is accessed off Salmon Falls Road.**

**Unit 7 will implement the Ecological Restoration and Fuel Break treatment types. *The treatment activities used to implement the three treatment types include prescribed burning, manual treatments, and mechanical treatments*.**

**Broadcast burning operations will commence a the soonest possible opportunity in the spring months of May and June. The most effective burn period will be immediately after grass has cured dry in the late spring. At this point the noxious weeds that are a target of this proposed**

**project will be the most susceptible to control by fire. Project operations will not be implemented after Medusa Head and Star Thistle has gone to seed, around the end of June. The daily optimum ignition time will be from approximately 1000 hrs. to a time when air quality or fuel consumption are adversely affected by dropping temperatures. Ignition time and burn duration time will be determined on the day of burning operations. Burning operations will be coordinated by the CAL FIRE Battalion Chief who is the Incident Commander of burn operations. The burning operations will be timed in a manner that coincides with the optimal period for treatment of the target weed species.**

**Prescribed burning will also include burning of piles of vegetative material generated by manual and mechanical treatments.**

**Manual treatment methods will include using hand tools and hand-operated power tools to cut, clear, or prune herbaceous or woody material. Trees less than 10" will be cut and trees will be pruned to 8 feet above the ground level and most of the brush will be cut. This material will be piled and burned during the cutting process.**

**Mechanical treatments will include creating fuel breaks using heavy equipment to remove Coyote brush and Chamise shrubs. During these treatments, CAL FIRE heavy equipment operators may be trained in proper techniques related to mechanical removal of vegetation.**

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

   ☒ Wildland-Urban Interface Fuel Reduction

   ☒ Fuel Break

   ☒ Ecological Restoration

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

   ☒ Prescribed (Broadcast) Burning, 2788 acres

   ☒ Prescribed (Pile) Burning, 2523 acres

   ☒ Mechanical Treatment, 3444 acres

   ☒ Manual Treatment, 3933 acres

   ☐ Prescribed Herbivory, _____ acres

   ☐ Herbicide Application, _____ acres

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

   ☒ Grass Fuel Type

   ☒ Shrub Fuel Type

   ☒ Tree Fuel Type

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

   ☒ The treatment site is entirely within the CalVTP treatable landscape

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

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

***The project is in the Sierra Nevada foothills of El Dorado County on a portion of the ridgeline that divides the north and south forks of the American River where they enter Folsom lake. Slopes within the project area range from nearly flat to moderately steep (30% to 50%) within the inner gorges of Big Ravine, Indian Springs Creek, Skunk Canyon, and Hancock Creek. Elevation ranges from 580 to 1400. The aspect of the project is variable, but the dominant aspect is south to southwest. Surrounding land uses are Folsom Lake State Recreation Area, Agricultural uses include vineyards, and cattle grazing, and large private estates overlooking Folsom Lake.***

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

***El Dorado Air Quality Management District will issue burn permits.***

15. **Native American Consultation**. Pursuant to PRC Sections 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, and 21082.3, lead agencies undertaking CEQA review must, upon written request of a California Native American tribe, begin consultation before the release of an environmental impact report, negative declaration, or mitigated negative declaration. For treatment projects that require additional CEQA review and documentation, have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1? If so, is there a plan for consultation that includes, for example, the determination of significance of impacts to tribal cultural resources, procedures regarding confidentiality, etc.?
*Note: For treatment projects that are within the scope of this PEIR, AB 52 consultation has been completed. The Board of Forestry and Fire Protection and CAL FIRE completed consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 in preparation of the PEIR.*

***CAL FIRE Associate State Archaeologist, Brian Denham was consulted during the planning phase of the proposed project. A records search, tribal notification, survey and survey report were conducted for phase 1 of the VTP area. One prehistoric feature was encountered; refer to the attached Archaeological Survey Report for more information. If previously undocumented cultural resources are encountered during the project activities (including but not limited to dark soil containing shell fragments, bone, flaked stone, ground stone, or deposits of historic trash), work within the immediate vicinity of the find will stop until a CAL FIRE cultural resource specialist has evaluated the find and implemented appropriate mitigation measures. Furthermore, should project activities expose human bone/remains, operations will cease, and the El Dorado County Coroner's Office and a CAL FIRE archaeologist must be contacted within 24 hours of discovery. All work will remain halted until clearance is granted.***

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

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

***Prior to retreating any area within the project boundary, the project proponent will verify that site conditions described in the PSA are still relevant. CAL FIRE's contract with the landowner is for 10 years. After 10 years, the landowner can enter into a new agreement***

***with CAL FIRE, and a new PSA will be developed. If a new contract is not initiated, it is at the discretion of the landowner to maintain the project area if desired***.

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

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

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

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

Explanation:

## DETERMINATION (To be completed by the project proponent)

**On the basis of this initial evaluation**:

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

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

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

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

Signature: DocuSigned by: John Melvin 6569EF653A04422... Date: 6/16/2023

Printed Name: John Melvin Title: Assistant Deputy Director

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 | SPR AES- 2<br>SPR AQ- 2, 3<br>SPR REC-1 | No | LTS | ☒ |
| *The project site is private property near Salmon Falls Road and Rattlesnake Bar Road in unincorporated Eldorado County. The project site is visible from portions of several county roads. Vegetation treatment would include manual treatments, prescribed burning (broadcast burning and pile burning) and mechanical treatment. Potential short-term impacts to visual character during burning (broadcast burning and pile burning) and mechanical treatments in the project are within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR.* | | | | | | |
| **Impact AES-2**: Result in Long-Term, Substantial Degradation of a Scenic Vista or Visual Character or Quality of Public Views, or Damage to Scenic Resources in a State Scenic Highway from WUI Fuel Reduction, Ecological Restoration, or Shaded Fuel Break Treatment Types | Impact AES-2, 3.2 | LTS | SPR AES- 1<br>SPR AES- 3<br>SPR AD- 4<br>SPR REC- 1 | Yes | LTS | ☒ |
| *The project site is private property near Salmon Falls Road and Rattlesnake Bar Road in unincorporated El Dorado County. The project area is visible from portions of several county roads. Potential for this treatment type to result in long-term degradation of the visual character of an area was examined in the PEIR.* | | | | | | |
| **Impact AES-3**: Result in Long-Term Substantial Degradation of a Scenic Vista or Visual Character or Quality of Public Views, or Damage to Scenic Resources in a State Scenic Highway from the Non-Shaded Fuel Break Treatment Type | Impact AES-3, 3.2 | SU | MM AES- 3 | No | N/A | ☒ |
| *Non-Shaded Fuel Break Treatments are not visible from any highways and are thus will not 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.* | | | | | | |
| **Other Impacts to Aesthetics:** Would the project result in other impacts to aesthetics that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR? | | | | No | N/A | ☒ |
| *The project is not expected to result in other impacts to aesthetics that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR.* | | | | | | |

| | Applicable | Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation | Verifying/ Monitoring Entity |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SPR AES-1 Vegetation Thinning and Edge Feathering:** This SPR only applies to mechanical and manual treatment activities within all treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE Prior-During | CAL FIRE |
| *PRIOR – Pre-field work to determine treatment boundaries will take into consideration topographical features with the intent to create irregular vegetation densities.*<br><br>*DURING – Resources performing the treatment work will stay within the established boundaries.* | | | |
| **SPR AES-2 Avoid Staging within Viewsheds:** This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE Prior-During | CAL FIRE |
| *Portions of the project area are visible from public roadways, trails, and recreational areas. Staging will occur outside of nearby trail, recreational areas roadway viewsheds when feasible.* | | | |
| **SPR AES-3 Provide Vegetation Screening:** This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE During | CAL FIRE |
| *Portions of the project area are visible from public roadways, trails, and recreational areas. Suitable screening vegetation will be left intact where it currently occurs.* | | | |
| **MM AES-3: Conduct Visual Reconnaissance for Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks and Relocate or Feather and Screen Publicly Visible Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks** | Yes | CAL FIRE During | CAL FIRE |
| *Visual Reconnaissance and / or Relocation and / or Feathering and Screening of Publicly Visible Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks will be conducted.* | | | |

# EC-2: AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES

| | PEIR specific | | | Project specific | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR | Identify impact Significance in the PEIR | SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR | Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed | Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project | No New Impact |
| **Impact AG-1:** Result Directly in the Loss of Forest Land or Conversion of Forest Land to a Non-Forest Use or Involve Other Changes in the | Impact AG-1, 3.3 | LTS | N/A | No | N/A | ☒ |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Existing Environment Which, Due to Their Location or Nature, Could Result in Conversion of Forest Land to Non-Forest Use | | | | | | |
| *The project does not propose to remove trees from the overstory and mid-level canopy. Managing vegetation fuels in the understory will not affect the forest stand conditions directly or indirectly in a way that could result in conversion to a non-forest use. Vegetation management has the potential to improve the forest stand conditions by removing competitive vegetation and scarifying the forest floor conditions allowing for natural seeding of tree species.* | | | | | | |
| **Other Impacts to Agriculture and Forest Resources:** Would the project result in other impacts to agriculture and forest resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR? | | | | No | N/A | ☒ |
| | | | | | | |

# EC-3: AIR QUALITY

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

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Impact AQ-3**: Expose People to Fugitive Dust Emissions Containing Naturally Occurring Asbestos and Related Health Risk | Impact AQ-3, 3.4 | LTS | SPR AQ-4, 5 | Yes | LTS | ☒ |
| *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 AQ-5 would limit this impact to be less than significant.* | | | | | | |
| **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 | ☒ |
| *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.* | | | | | | |
| **Impact AQ-5**: Expose People to Objectionable Odors from Diesel Exhaust | Impact AQ-5, 3.4 | LTS | SPR HAZ- 1 SPR NOI-4, 5 | No | N/A | ☒ |
| *Due to the distance between the project area and sensitive receptors, use of vehicles and mechanical equipment during treatments will not expose people to objectionable odors from diesel exhaust.* | | | | | | |
| **Impact AQ-6**: Expose People to Objectionable Odors from Smoke During Prescribed Burning | Impact AQ-6, 3.4 | PSU | SPR AD- 4 SPR AQ-2, 6 | Yes | PSU | ☒ |
| *Prescribed burning during treatments could expose people to objectionable odors. The duration and parameters of the prescribed burn are within the scope of the activities addressed in the PEIR; therefore, the resultant potential for exposure to objectionable odors from smoke is also within the scope of impacts covered in the PEIR. All feasible measures to prevent and minimize smoke odors as well as exposure to smoke odors are included in SPRs. No additional mitigation measures are feasible, and this impact would remain potentially significant and unavoidable, as explained in the PEIR.* | | | | | | |
| **Other Impacts to Air Quality**: Would the project result in other impacts to air quality that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR? | | | | No | N/A | ☒ |
| | | | | | | |

| | Applicable | Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation | Verifying/ Monitoring Entity |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SPR AQ-1 Comply with Air Quality Regulations:** This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE Prior-During | CAL FIRE |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *CAL FIRE policy requires all vegetation management program treatments utilizing prescribed fire to comply with Air Quality Regulations for their air district. A Smoke Management Plan will be submitted, and permit will be acquired from the El Dorado Air Quality Management District prior to burning activities.* | | | |
| **SPR AQ-2 Submit Smoke Management Plan:** This SPR applies only to prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE Prior | CAL FIRE |
| *CAL FIRE policy requires all vegetation management program treatments utilizing prescribed fire to comply with Air Quality Regulations for their air district. A Smoke Management Plan will be submitted, and permit will be acquired from the El Dorado Air Quality Management District prior to burning activities.* | | | |
| **SPR AQ-3 Create Burn Plan:** The project proponent will create a burn plan using the CAL FIRE burn plan template for all prescribed burns. This SPR applies only to prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types**.** | Yes | CAL FIRE Prior | CAL FIRE |
| *A burn plan has been prepared and included.* | | | |
| **SPR AQ-4 Minimize Dust:** This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE During | CAL FIRE |
| *All listed measures within SPR AQ-4 will be implemented to minimize dust during treatments (see Attachment-A List of Standard Project Requirements (SPRs) and Mitigations Measures (MMs)).* | | | |
| **SPR AQ-5 Avoid Naturally Occurring Asbestos:** This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE During | CAL FIRE |
| *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 in a limited part of the project area using the California Geological Survey maps. Specifically, serpentine rock types were found. However, no ground-disturbing treatment activities will take place within the ultramafic rock area. Such as, no construction, grading, quarrying, or surface mining operations.* | | | |
| **SPR AQ-6: Prescribed Burn Safety Procedures:** Prescribed burns will follow all safety procedures required of CAL FIRE crew, including the implementation of an approved Incident Action Plan (IAP). | Yes | CAL FIRE Prior-During | CAL FIRE |
| *This project has been planned and will be managed by CAL FIRE. CAL FIRE will be conducting all burning and will follow all policy and safety procedures required for conducting burning by CAL FIRE. An IAP will be created for broadcast burning. There has been a burn plan created which identifies the specific burn prescription; weather limitations and monitoring; posting notifications; and other special instructions. Prior to ignition, crews will be given an onsite briefing which will include a safety briefing, specific burn instructions, weather limitations, communication plan, medical plan, and other special instructions.* | | | |
| **MM AQ-1: Implement On-Road Vehicle and Off-Road Equipment Exhaust Emission Reduction Techniques**<br>Where feasible, project proponents will implement emission reduction techniques to reduce exhaust emissions from off-road equipment. | Yes | CAL FIRE Prior-During | CAL FIRE |
| *The components of mitigation measure AQ-1 that have been determined by CAL FIRE to be feasible and would be implemented to reduce emissions include use of gasoline-powered equipment and encouraging carpooling to the project site. Equipment meeting Tier 4 emission* | | | |

*standards, Best Available Control Technology for emission reductions of NOX and PM on equipment and the use of renewable fuel would be implemented to the extent feasible.*

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

| | PEIR specific | | | Project specific | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR | Identify impact Significance in the PEIR | SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR | Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed | Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project | No New Impact |
| **Impact CUL-1**: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of Built Historical Resources | Impact CUL-1, 3.5 | LTS | SPR CUL-1, 7, 8 | Yes | LTS | ☒ |
| *19 Built historic resources have been located in the project area. The sites will be avoided from project activities; specific avoidance measures for the sites will be listed in a confidential Archeological Survey Report. Additionally, vegetation treatment could 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-1 would apply to this treatment.* | | | | | | |
| **Impact CUL-2**: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of Unique Archaeological Resources or Subsurface Historical Resources | Impact CUL-2, 3.5 | SU | SPR CUL-2, 3, 4, 5, 8 MM CUL- 2 | Yes | LTSM | ☒ |
| *One known cultural resource has been located just outside the project area. The site will be avoided from project activities; specific avoidance measures for the site will be listed in a confidential Archeological Survey Report. Additionally, vegetation treatment could 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.* | | | | | | |
| **Impact CUL-3**: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource | Impact CUL-3, 3.5 | LTS | SPR CUL-1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8 | Yes | LTS | ☒ |
| *Project treatments would include manual treatment, prescribed burning, and mechanical treatment. The potential for adverse effects to tribal cultural resources during implementation of the treatments is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the treatment activities and extent of ground disturbance are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Native American contacts in El Dorado County were contacted on February 25 & March 4, 2021. A response was received from one tribe and a phone call was had between CAL FIRE archeologist Brian Denham and tribal representative.* | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Impact CUL-4**: Disturb Human Remains | Impact CUL-4, 3.5 | LTS | N/A | Yes | LTS | ☒ |
| *Vegetation treatment could include mechanical treatments using heavy equipment. The potential for uncovering human remains during implementation of the treatment project is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR. Should human remains be discovered the project would comply with California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5 and 7052 and PRC Section 5097.* | | | | | | |
| **Other Impacts to Archeological, Historical, and Tribal Cultural Resources**: Would the project result in other impacts to archeological, historical, or tribal cultural resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR? | | | | No | N/A | ☒ |
| | | | | | | |

| | Applicable | Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation | Verifying/ Monitoring Entity |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SPR CUL-1 Conduct Record Search:** For treatments led by CAL FIRE, an archaeological and historical resource record search will be conducted per the "Archaeological Review Procedures for CAL FIRE Projects" (current edition dated 2020). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE Prior | CAL FIRE |
| *An Archaeological Records Check Request for a CAL FIRE Project was completed by Patrick McDaniel and sent to the North Central Information Center on April 1, 2021. Records Search results were received from the information center.* | | | |
| **SPR CUL-2 Contact Geographically Affiliated Native American Tribes:** The project proponent will obtain the latest Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) provided Native Americans Contact List, which may be obtained from the CAL FIRE website, as appropriate. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE Prior | CAL FIRE |
| *Letters identifying the location, treatment types, purpose and proposed projection measures of a known site for the project were sent to the Native American contacts from the "California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) Native American Contact list, revised January 1, 2021, "El Dorado County" list. The letters requested any information concerning the location of any cultural resources that may exist within the project area.*<br><br>*One response was received from a tribe and a call was made with tribal representatives. Partial archaeological survey and reporting has been completed for the project. A phased survey approach will be used prior to treating currently unsurveyed areas.* | | | |
| **SPR-CUL-3 Pre-field Research:** The project proponent will conduct research prior to implementing treatments as part of the cultural resource investigation. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types | Yes | CAL FIRE Prior | CAL FIRE |
| *Pre-field research included review of site records from the Information Center report, reference materials and conversations with the landowners.* | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SPR CUL-4 Archaeological Surveys:** The project proponent will coordinate with an archaeologically trained resource professional or qualified archaeologist to conduct a site-specific survey of the treatment area. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE Prior | CAL FIRE |
| *A Confidential Archaeological Survey Report was prepared by Patrick McDaniel and reviewed by Brian Denham (CAL FIRE Northern Region Associate State Archaeologist). Refer to the attached Confidential Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) for the discussion on specific cultural resources and a list of potential effects and proposed protection measures.* | | | |
| **SPR CUL-5 Treatment of Archaeological Resources:** If cultural resources are identified within a treatment area, and cannot be avoided, a qualified archaeologist will notify the culturally affiliated tribe(s) based on information provided by NAHC and assess, whether an archaeological find qualifies as a unique archaeological resource, an historical resource, or in coordination with said tribe(s), as a tribal cultural resource. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE During | CAL FIRE |
| | | | |
| **SPR CUL-6 Treatment of Tribal Cultural Resources:** If a tribal cultural resource is identified within a treatment area, and cannot be avoided, the project proponent in consultation the culturally affiliated tribe(s), will develop effective protection measures for important tribal cultural resources located within treatment areas. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE During | CAL FIRE |
| | | | |
| **SPR CUL-7 Avoid Built Historical Resources:** If the records search identifies built historical resources, as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines, the project proponent will avoid these resources. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types. | No | CAL FIRE N/A | CAL FIRE |
| | | | |
| **SPR CUL-8 Cultural Resource Training:** The project proponent will train all crew members and contractors implementing treatment activities on the protection of sensitive archaeological, historical, or tribal cultural resources. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE Prior-During | CAL FIRE |
| | | | |
| **MM CUL-2: Protect Inadvertent Discoveries of Unique Archaeological Resources or Subsurface Historical Resources**<br>If any prehistoric or historic-era subsurface archaeological features or deposits, including locally darkened soil ("midden"), that could conceal cultural deposits, are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, all ground-disturbing activity within 100 feet of the resources will be halted and a qualified professional archaeologist or CAL FIRE archeological trained Registered Professional Forester will assess the significance of the find. | Yes | CAL FIRE During | CAL FIRE |
| | | | |

# EC-5: BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

| | PEIR specific | | | Project specific | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR | Identify impact Significance in the PEIR | SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR | Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed | Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project | No New Impact |
| **Impact BIO-1:** Substantially Affect Special-Status Plant Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications | Impact BIO-1, 3.6 | PS | SPR BIO-1, 2, 7, 9 SPR AQ-3, 4, SPR GEO-1, 3, 4, 5, 7 SPR HYD-5 MM BIO-1a, 1b, 1c | Yes | LTSM | ☒ |
| *Project treatments (prescribed burning, manual treatment, mechanical treatment) could result in direct or indirect adverse effects to special-status plant species because suitable habitat for some species is present. The potential for adverse effects to special-status plants is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR, because with the implementation of the SPR's and MM's, impacts will be mitigated to a less than significant level.*<br><br>*There are no known special-status plant species in the project area, however habitat for these species is present and if species are found Mitigation Measures BIO-1a and BIO-1b, for prescribed burning, manual treatment, and mechanical treatment will be implemented. For prescribed burning, residual effects of the treatment on non-listed special-status species would not be significant under CEQA with implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1b and relevant SPRs, because implementation of the treatment would maintain habitat function of the special-status plant habitat and because the loss of a few individuals would not substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of the species. In addition, the species in this area are adapted to fire. However, if a large population of a non-listed special-status plant species is identified, the plants will be avoided during prescribed burning by establishing a no-disturbance buffer of 50 feet (Mitigation Measure BIO-1b) in order for residual impacts to remain less than significant under CEQA, consistent with the determination in the PEIR.* | | | | | | |
| **Impact BIO-2**: Substantially Affect Special-Status Wildlife Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications | Impact BIO-2, 3.6 | PS / SU | SPR BIO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11 SPR HYD-1, 3, 4, 5 SPR HAZ-5, 6 MM BIO-2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2f, | Yes | LTSM | ☒ |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 2g, 2h, 3a, 3b, 3c, 4 | | | |
| *Project treatment (prescribed burning, manual treatment, mechanical treatment) could result in direct or indirect adverse effects to special-status wildlife species, because suitable habitat for some species is present in the project area. The potential for adverse effects to special-status wildlife is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR, because the treatment activities and intensity of disturbance as a result of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. With implementation of relevant SPR's and MM's including Mitigation Measure BIO-2b, the residual effects of the treatments would be less than significant under CEQA because implementation of the treatment will maintain habitat function of the non-listed special-status wildlife species' habitat. Any unintentional disturbance or loss of non-listed special-status species would not substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of the species. This is consistent with the determination in the PEIR.* | | | | | | |
| **Impact BIO-3**: Substantially Affect Riparian Habitat or Other Sensitive Natural Community Through Direct Loss or Degradation that Leads to Loss of Habitat Function | Impact BIO-3, 3.6 | PS | SPR BIO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9<br>SPR HYD-4, 5<br>MM BIO-3a, 3b, 3c | Yes | LTS | ☒ |
| *Project treatments (prescribed burning, manual treatment, mechanical treatment,) could result in direct or indirect adverse effects to sensitive natural communities such as oak woodlands. The potential for adverse effects to sensitive habitats is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the treatment activities and intensity of disturbance as a result of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.*<br><br>*Oak woodlands occur throughout the project area and will be subject to understory broadcast burning and understory mechanical and manual pretreatment. No large diameter (>10" DBH) oak trees will be removed as part of this project, unless it is determined by qualified personnel that it is necessary for woodland health. No reduction of extent of oak woodland or loss of large oak trees from broadcast burning is expected to occur. Accumulations of heavy fuel will be removed beneath oak trees as appropriate to prevent fire and heat damage to overstory trees. Snags will be retained unless they pose a hazard to personnel. There is no recorded fire history in this area, and the oak woodland which occurs here is well outside of its historical fire regime (Medium, 30 – 100 years). The project is intended to reintroduce fire at a low intensity to minimize damage to overstory oaks and to restore the fire regime to a state that is closer to its historical range. No significant impacts are expected to oak woodlands as a result of the project.*<br><br>*The project area contains several small Class II and III watercourses, including stock ponds and springs. These areas contain minimal riparian vegetation, and no direct loss or degradation that leads to loss of riparian habitat function will occur with the proposed project activities for the following reasons:*<br>• *The use of low and moderate intensity broadcast burning is consistent with the natural fire regime, which generally varied from low to moderate intensity, depending on the fuel type.*<br>• *No treatment other than low to moderate intensity broadcast burning and potential limited pretreatment of fuels by hand to help facilitate burning that may occur within the WLPZs (see SPR HYD-4). Heavy equipment will also be excluded from the WLPZ, except at designated crossings.* | | | | | | |

<table>
<tr><td colspan="7">

- *Though chaining may occur just outside the WLPZ, the amount and potential for soil disturbance is much less than that of tractor use (high blading, for example). Chaining tends to roll over top of vegetation, uprooting a small percentage, but generally crushing shrubs, causing them to flatten or break. When using a ball attached to the chain, the path of travel from the ball can cause soil disturbance for short stretches when the ball drags rather than rolls. Any such soil disturbances that occur in the WLPZs are anticipated to be minimal, and unintentional soil deposition into the channel will be removed and stabilized prior to rain events.*

*Additionally, CDFW and Central Valley RWQCB were consulted regarding the project and neither had any comments related to riparian habitats or sensitive natural communities (refer to attached correspondence). However, the following will be incorporated when appropriate and feasible:*

- *Dozers shall be operated such that the dozer blade or rake does not dig into the soil profile. Where cleat tracks leave visible impressions on the soil, track indentations shall be perpendicular to the slope direction.*
- *Fire control lines shall be limited in width to 12 feet.*
- *Prevention and cleanup of heavy equipment fuel and lubricant spills shall be prioritized.*
- *Pile burn locations shall not be directly under oak trees or in within 50 feet of a watercourse.*
- *Pile burn locations shall be rotated.*
</td></tr>
<tr><td>**Impact BIO-4**: Substantially Affect State or Federally Protected Wetlands</td><td>Impact BIO-4, 3.6</td><td>PS</td><td>SPR BIO-1 SPR HYD-1, 3, 4, MM BIO- 4</td><td>No</td><td>N/A</td><td>☒</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="7">*There are no State or Federally Protected Wetlands as defined in the PEIR in the project area. Wetland areas downslope and downstream of the project will not be impacted by project activities through implementation of SPR HYD-4 and project design features such as low to moderate intensity burning, sufficient buffers between the project area and wetlands, and post-burn residual vegetation and erosion control methods on containment lines.*</td></tr>
<tr><td>**Impact BIO-5**: Interfere Substantially with Wildlife Movement Corridors or Impede Use of Nurseries</td><td>Impact BIO-5, 3.6</td><td>PS</td><td>SPR BIO-1, 4, 5, 10, 11 SPR HYD-1, 4 MM BIO- 5</td><td>Yes</td><td>LTS</td><td>☒</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="7">*Project treatment (prescribed burning, manual treatment, mechanical treatment) could result in direct or indirect adverse effects to wildlife movement corridors and nurseries because suitable habitat is present in the project area. The potential for treatment activities to result in adverse effects to wildlife movement corridors and nurseries was examined in the PEIR.*

*No known wildlife nursery sites or indications of nursery sites, such as deer fawning habitat or potential rookery trees with whitewash, were identified. With the implementation of SPR's and MM's, treatment activities would not substantially interfere with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors.*</td></tr>
<tr><td>**Impact BIO-6**: Substantially Reduce Habitat or Abundance of Common Wildlife</td><td>Impact BIO-6, 3.6</td><td>LTS</td><td>SPR BIO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12</td><td>No</td><td>N/A</td><td>☒</td></tr>
</table>

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Project treatment (prescribed burning, mechanical treatment, manual treatment) could result in direct or indirect adverse effects resulting in reduction of habitat or abundance of common wildlife, including nesting birds, because suitable habitat is present in the project area. The potential for adverse effects to common wildlife, including nesting birds, is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the treatment activities and extent of expected disturbance as a result of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. In addition, if operations occur during the nesting season – between February 1 and August 31 - nesting bird surveys per SPR BIO-12 will be conducted where feasible. Moreover, because treatments would be implemented within relatively small proportions of the extensive ranges of common species, and suitable habitat would remain available to these species across the broader landscape surrounding treatment areas, the magnitude of potential losses is not expected to substantially reduce the overall abundance of any common wildlife species.* | | | | | | |
| **Impact BIO-7**: Conflict with Local Policies or Ordinances Protecting Biological Resources | Impact BIO-7, 3.6 | Np Impact | SPR AD- 3 | No | N/A | ☒ |
| *The potential for treatment activities to result in conflict with local policies or ordinances was examined in the PEIR. Vegetation treatment projects implemented under the CalVTP that are subject to local policies or ordinances would be required to comply with any applicable county, city, or other local policies, ordinances, and permitting procedures related to protection of biological resources, per SPR AD-3. Consistent with the determination in the PEIR, the proposed project would result in no impact.* | | | | | | |
| **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 | ☒ |
| *Implementation of the proposed vegetation treatment and treatment maintenance would not result in conflict with adopted Habitat Conservation Plans (HCP) or Natural Community Conservation Plans (NCCP), because the treatment site is not within the plan area of any adopted HCP or NCCP.* | | | | | | |
| **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 | ☒ |
| *The project is not anticipated to result in other impacts to biological resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR.* | | | | | | |

| | Applicable | Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation | Verifying/ Monitoring Entity |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SPR BIO-1: Review and Survey Project-Specific Biological Resources.** | Yes | CAL FIRE Prior | CAL FIRE |
| 1. **Suitable Habitat Is Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Clearly Avoided.** | Yes | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2. **Suitable Habitat is Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Clearly Avoided**.<br><br>This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types. | No | | |
| *The project area is entirely within the Pilot Hill 7.5' USGS quadrangle and a CNDDB 9-quad search was conducted on November 9th, 2022. A U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service IPaC query was conducted on November 10th, 2022. Review of Appendix BIO-3, Tables 14a and 14b, in the PEIR (Volume II) for special-status plants and wildlife that could occur in the Sierra Nevada Foothills ecoregion was also completed. A full list of species with the potential to occur in the project area are included in the table at the end of EC-5. Additionally, CAL FIRE consulted with CDFW's Kelsey Vella on April 9th, 2021, and recommendations have been incorporated into the project design.*<br><br>*Based on these queries and local knowledge of the area, biological scoping was conducted for species with habitat potential in the project area. Although the biological scoping indicates numerous special-status species have habitat potential in the project area and special-status species have been detected, analysis of project impacts concluded that no species would be adversely affected with implementation of the following SPR's and MM's. The tables attached at the end of EC-5 summarize the scoping and subsequent impact analysis for each species with the potential to occur in the project area.* | | | |
| **SPR BIO-2: Require Biological Resource Training for Workers.** The project proponent will require crew members and contractors to receive training from a qualified RPF or biologist prior to beginning a treatment project. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE<br>Prior-During | CAL FIRE |
| *Biological resource training will be conducted for workers prior to and during project implementation as necessary.* | | | |
| **SPR BIO-3: Survey Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats.** If SPR BIO-1 determines that sensitive natural communities or sensitive habitats may be present and adverse effects cannot be avoided. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types. | No | CAL FIRE<br>N/A | CAL FIRE |
| *SPR BIO-1 found that suitable habitat is present but can clearly be avoided through project design.* | | | |
| **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. | Yes | CAL FIRE<br>Prior-During | CAL FIRE |
| | | | |
| **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.<br>Additional measures will be applied to ecological restoration treatment types | Yes | CAL FIRE<br>During | CAL FIRE |
| *The project area contains scattered patches of mixed chaparral, primarily dominated by chamise and manzanita. The treatment proposed would include brush clearing using either dozers or (less likely) chaining. Dozers would create piles which would then be burned, while chaining tends to roll over the top of vegetation, uprooting a small percentage, but generally crushing shrubs, causing them to flatten or* | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *break. Once the shrubs are treated, the area will be broadcast burned. It is expected that habitat function will be retained and treatment activities will not result in habitat type conversion. While some mortality of chaparral species is expected, significant regeneration from root stock and the seed bank is expected to occur immediately following treatments helping to improve habitat heterogeneity. T*<br><br>Additionally, within the Ecological Restoration treatment type, treatments will not be implemented in vegetation types that are within their natural fire return interval, unless it is determined that the habitat function of chaparral would be improved by treatments. A minimum of 35 percent relative cover of existing shrubs will be retained in patches distributed in a mosaic pattern within the treated area or the shrub canopy. | | | |
| **SPR BIO-6: Prevent Spread of Plant Pathogens.** When working in sensitive natural communities, riparian habitats, or oak woodlands that are at risk from plant pathogens (e.g., Ione chaparral, blue oak woodland), the project proponent will implement best management practices to prevent the spread of *Phytopthora* and other plant pathogens (e.g., pitch canker (*Fusarium*), goldspotted oak borer, shot hole borer, bark beetle). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE<br>Prior-During | CAL FIRE |
| *Personnel utilized on this project will be advised of the requirement that equipment coming to or leaving the project area will need to be washed in accordance with SPR-AQ 6. 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 and 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 on the project site.* | | | |
| **SPR BIO-7: Survey for Special-Status Plants.** If SPR BIO-1 determines that suitable habitat for special-status plant species is present and cannot be avoided, the project proponent will require a qualified RPF or botanist to conduct protocol-level surveys for special-status plant species with the potential to be affected by a treatment prior to initiation of the treatment. The survey will follow the methods in the current version of CDFW's "Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities." This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE<br>Prior | CAL FIRE |
| *Seventeen special-status plant species returned from SPR BIO-1 that have the potential to be impacted by project activities. Protocol-level surveys of suitable habitat will be conducted prior to treatment activities. Five special-status plant species are listed under CESA or ESA and if found, will be protected under MM BIO-1a. The remaining twelve special-status plant 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 or BIO-1b. The special-status plant species table for this project is found at the end of EC-5. The summary table contains each species, their status, habitat description, potential to be affected by project activities, and avoidance strategy.* | | | |
| **SPR BIO-8: Identify and Minimize Impacts in Coastal Zone ESHAs.** This SPR applies to all treatment activities and only the ecosystem restoration treatment type. | No | CAL FIRE<br>N/A | CAL FIRE |
| *This project is outside of the Coastal Zone.* | | | |
| **SPR BIO-9: Prevent Spread of Invasive Plants, Noxious Weeds, and Invasive Wildlife.** This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE<br>Prior-During | CAL FIRE |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Personnel utilized on this project will be advised of the need to be sure equipment coming to or leaving the project area will need to be 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 invasive weeds entering from other areas will be low. However, because fire crews, fuels crews and 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 on the project site.* | | | |
| **SPR BIO-10: Survey for Special-Status Wildlife and Nursery Sites.** If SPR BIO-1 determines that suitable habitat for special-status wildlife species or nurseries of any wildlife species is present and cannot be avoided, the project proponent will require a qualified RPF or biologist to conduct focused or protocol-level surveys for special-status wildlife species or nursery sites (e.g., bat maternity roosts, deer fawning areas, heron or egret rookeries) with potential to be directly or indirectly affected by a treatment activity. The survey area will be determined by a qualified RPF or biologist based on the species and habitats and any recommended buffer distances in agency protocols. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE<br>Prior | CAL FIRE |
| *Fourteen special-status wildlife species returned from SPR BIO-1 that have the potential to be targeted by project treatments. For two of these species, the valley elderberry longhorn beetle and the monarch butterfly, presence will be assumed and impacts to the species will be avoided through implementation of MM BIO-2d and MM BIO-2e. Protocol-level surveys of suitable habitat for the remaining species will be conducted prior to treatment activities. If any of the remaining six listed special-status wildlife species are found, they will be protected under MM BIO-2a. If any of the remaining six non-listed special-status wildlife species are found, they will be protected under MM BIO-2b. If any additional special-status wildlife species are found, they will be protected under MM BIO-2a or BIO-2b. The special-status wildlife species table for this project is found at the end of EC-5. The summary table contains each species, their status, habitat description, potential to be targeted by project treatments, and avoidance strategies.* | | | |
| **SPR BIO-11. Install Wildlife-Friendly Fencing (Prescribed Herbivory).** This SPR applies only to prescribed herbivory and all treatment types. | No | CAL FIRE<br>N/A | CAL FIRE |
| *Prescribed herbivory is not part of the treatment project.* | | | |
| **SPR BIO-12. Protect Common Nesting Birds, Including Raptors.** The project proponent will schedule treatment activities to avoid the active nesting season of common native bird species, including raptors, that could be present within or adjacent to the treatment site, if feasible. Common native birds are species not otherwise treated as special status in the CalVTP PEIR. The active nesting season or peak nesting season will be defined by the qualified RPF or biologist. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE<br>Prior-During | CAL FIRE |
| *SPR BIO-12 will be implemented to avoid adverse effects to nesting birds. Active nesting season is typically between February 1 and August 31. 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.* | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **MM BIO-1a: Avoid Loss of Special-Status Plants Listed under ESA or CESA**<br>If listed plants are determined to be present through application of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-7, the project proponent will avoid and protect these species by establishing a no-disturbance buffer around the area occupied by listed plants and marking the buffer boundary with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway). | Yes | CAL FIRE<br>Prior-During | CAL FIRE |
| *Special-status plant species listed under ESA or CESA were found under SPR BIO-1's review. Of the twenty-three special-status plant species returned from SPR BIO-1's review, five are listed under ESA or CESA and have the potential to be impacted by project activities. SPR BIO-7 directs protocol-level surveys to be completed for those species, since they have the potential to be impacted by project activities. If any special-status plants or species from the ecoregion list that are listed under ESA or CESA are found during surveys, avoidance strategies will be implemented per MM BIO-1a. See special-status plants summary table at the end of EC-5 for species list, habitat requirements, potential to be impacted by project activities, and avoidance strategies.* | | | |
| **MM BIO-1b: Avoid Loss of Special-Status Plants Not Listed Under ESA or CESA**<br>If non-listed special-status plant species (i.e., species not listed under ESA or CESA, but meeting the definition of special-status as stated in Section 3.6.1 of the Program EIR) are determined to be present through application of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-7, the project proponent will implement measures to avoid loss of individuals and maintain habitat function of occupied habitat. | Yes | CAL FIRE<br>Prior-During | CAL FIRE |
| *Special-status plant species not listed under ESA or CESA were found under SPR BIO-1's review. Of the twenty-three special-status plant species returned from SPR BIO-1's review, twelve are not listed under ESA or CESA and have the potential to be impacted by project activities. SPR BIO-7 directs protocol-level surveys to be completed for those species, since they have the potential to be impacted by project activities. If any special-status plants or species from the ecoregion list that are not listed under ESA or CESA are found during surveys, avoidance strategies will be implemented per MM BIO-1b. See special-status plants summary table at the end of EC-5 for species list, habitat requirements, potential to be impacted by project activities, and avoidance strategies.* | | | |
| **MM BIO-1c: Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Special-Status Plants**<br>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.<br>Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the project proponent (e.g., incidental take permit for state-listed plants), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above. | No | CAL FIRE<br>N/A | CAL FIRE |
| *CAL FIRE will avoid significant impacts to special-status plants, and thus compensatory mitigation will not be required.* | | | |
| **MM BIO-2a: Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Listed Wildlife Species and California Fully Protected Species (All Treatment Activities)** | Yes | CAL FIRE<br>Prior-During | CAL FIRE |
| *Special-status wildlife species listed under ESA or CESA, or as California Fully Protected Species, were found under SPR BIO-1's review. Of the forty-one special-status wildlife species returned from the SPR BIO-1 review, sixteen are listed under ESA, CESA, or as California* | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Fully Protected Species. Nine of the sixteen wildlife species were ruled out due to species biology not matching the affected project habitat or range. The seven remaining species have the potential to inhabit the project area. Impacts to one species, the valley elderberry longhorn beetle, will be avoided by assuming presence and implementing MM BIO-2d. SPR BIO-10 directs protocol-level surveys to be completed for the remaining six species, since they have the potential to be affected by the project. If any special-status wildlife or species from the ecoregion list that are listed under ESA, CESA, or as California Fully Protected Species are found during surveys, avoidance strategies will be implemented per MM BIO-2a. See special-status wildlife summary table at the end of EC-5 for reasoning and avoidance strategies.* | | | |
| **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.<br>The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the special-status wildlife would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some of the non-listed special-status wildlife may be killed, injured, or disturbed during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status wildlife, no compensatory mitigation will be required. | Yes | CAL FIRE<br>Prior-During | CAL FIRE |
| *Special-status wildlife species not listed under ESA or CESA, or as California Fully Protected Species, were found under SPR BIO-1's review. Of the forty-one special-status wildlife species returned from the SPR BIO-1 review, twenty-five are not listed under ESA, CESA, or as California Fully Protected Species. Eighteen of the twenty-five wildlife species were ruled out due to species biology not matching the affected project habitat or range. The seven remaining species have the potential to inhabit the project area. One species, the monarch butterfly, was detected during preliminary surveys and will be avoided by implementing MM BIO-2e. SPR BIO-10 directs protocol-level surveys to be completed for the remaining six species, since they have the potential to be affected by the project. If any special-status wildlife or species from the ecoregion list that are not listed under ESA, CESA, or as California Fully Protected Species are found during surveys, avoidance strategies will be implemented per MM BIO-2b. See special-status wildlife summary table at the end of EC-5 for reasoning and avoidance strategies.* | | | |
| **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.<br>Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the project proponent (e.g., incidental take permit), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above. | No | CAL FIRE<br>N/A | CAL FIRE |
| *Per MM BIO-2c, this mitigation is not needed since the provisions of MM BIO-2a, BIO-2b, BIO-2d, BIO-2e, and BIO-2g can be implemented (BIO-2f is not applicable since the species referenced in this MM does not have potential to occur in the project area).* | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **MM BIO-2d: Implement Protective Measures for Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (All Treatment Activities)** | Yes | CAL FIRE Prior-During | CAL FIRE |
| *As discussed under MM BIO-2a, presence will be assumed and elderberry shrubs will be flagged for avoidance from project activities to protect the valley elderberry longhorn beetle from significant impacts.* | | | |
| **MM BIO-2e: Design Treatment to Retain Special-Status Butterfly Host Plants (All Treatment Activities)** The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the special-status butterfly would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some may be killed, injured or disturbed during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status butterflies, no compensatory mitigation will be required. | Yes | CAL FIRE Prior-During | CAL FIRE |
| *One special-status butterfly species was identified during SPR BIO-1 and was also detected during preliminary surveys - the monarch butterfly. MM BIO-2e will be implemented as described in Attachment A to protect the species and host plants from significant impacts.* | | | |
| **MM BIO-2f: Avoid Habitat for Special-Status Beetles, Flies, Grasshoppers, and Snails (All Treatment Activities)** | No | CAL FIRE N/A | CAL FIRE |
| *No special-status beetles, flies, grasshoppers or snails have potential to occur in the project area.* | | | |
| **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. | Yes | CAL FIRE Prior-During | CAL FIRE |
| *SPR BIO-1 review returned one possible bumble bee species from the CNDDB 9-quad search, the western bumble bee (Bombus occidentalis). This species was not detected during botanical surveys in the project area; however, suitable habitat does occur. SPR BIO-10 directs protocol-level surveys to be completed for this species, since it has the potential to be affected by the project. If surveys do not occur prior to operations or if any special-status bumble bees are found during surveys, the species shall be avoided per MM BIO-2g as described in Attachment A. Broadcast burns may occur outside of the blooming period.* | | | |
| **MM BIO-2h: Avoid Potential Disease Transmission Between Domestic Livestock and Special-Status Ungulates (Prescribed Herbivory)** | No | CAL FIRE N/A | CAL FIRE |
| *Prescribed herbivory is not proposed for this project.* | | | |
| **MM BIO-3a: Design Treatments to Avoid Loss of Sensitive Natural Communities and Oak Woodlands** The project proponent will implement the following measures when working in treatment areas that contain sensitive natural communities identified during surveys conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-3: | Yes | CAL FIRE Prior-During | CAL FIRE |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or botanist that the sensitive natural community or oak woodland would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some loss may occur during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands, no compensatory mitigation will be required. | | | |
| *As discussed in Impact BIO-3, Oak woodlands occur in the project area and will be subject to understory broadcast burning and understory mechanical and manual pretreatment. No large diameter (>10" DHB) oak trees will be removed as part of this project, unless it is determined by qualified personnel that it is necessary for woodland health. No reduction of extent of oak woodland or loss of large oak trees from broadcast burning is expected to occur. There is no recorded fire history in this area, and the oak woodland which occurs here is well outside of its historical fire regime (Medium, 30 – 100 years). Accumulations of heavy fuel will be removed beneath oak trees as appropriate to prevent fire and heat damage to overstory trees. Snags will be retained unless they pose a hazard to personnel. The project is intended to reintroduce fire at a low intensity to minimize damage to overstory oaks and to restore the fire regime to a state that is closer to its historical range.* | | | |
| **MM BIO-3b: Compensate for Loss of Sensitive Natural Communities and Oak Woodlands.** If significant impacts on sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands cannot feasibly be avoided or reduced as specified under Mitigation Measure BIO-3a, the project proponent will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant effects on sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented to reduce residual effects. | No | CAL FIRE<br>N/A | CAL FIRE |
| *As discussed above in Impact BIO-3, impacts to oak woodland are considered less than significant and the project intends to restore the historic fire regime to improve the habitat functionality of the oak woodlands present; thus, no compensatory mitigation will be required.* | | | |
| **MM BIO-3c: Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Riparian Habitat**<br>Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the project proponent (e.g., Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above. | No | CAL FIRE<br>N/A | CAL FIRE |
| *Project implementation will not result in loss of riparian habitat. MM BIO-3c indicates this Mitigation Measure should be implemented if impacts to riparian habitat remain significant after implementation of SPR BIO-4, which they do not.* | | | |
| **MM BIO-4: Avoid State and Federally Protected Wetlands** | No | CAL FIRE<br>N/A | CAL FIRE |
| *No wetlands occur in the project area.* | | | |
| **MM BIO-5: Retain Nursery Habitat and Implement Buffers to Avoid Nursery Sites** | No | CAL FIRE<br>N/A | CAL FIRE |
| *No nursery habitat is known to occur in the project area.* | | | |

**SPECIES STATUS SUMMARY TABLE**
**Special-status Species Found in the CNDDB, USFWS IPaC, and Sierra Nevada Foothills Ecoregion Query**

| WILDLIFE | STATUS | | | HABITAT AND MITIGATION MEASURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **COMMON NAME**<br>**SCIENTIFIC NAME** | **FED** | **STATE** | | |
| American badger<br>*Taxidea taxus* | N | N | SSC | Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Needs sufficient food, friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Digs burrows.<br><br>The nearest detection is approximately 5 miles away on the southwest side of Folsom Lake. Preliminary surveys did not detect any badgers or badger burrows, and burrowing rodent holes were minimal. While prey including fossorial rodents, reptiles, insects and birds exist within the project area, preferred open habitat is rare and will not be targeted by project treatments. Furthermore, badger populations are widely distributed in the West and indirect or direct effects on a single individual would not result in significant adverse effects on the population. |
| American peregrine falcon<br>*Falco peregrinus anatum* | DL | DL | FP | Near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water; on cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds, or human-made structures. Nest consists of a scrape, depression or ledge in an open site.<br><br>There are no cliffs or human-made structures within the project area that would provide suitable nesting habitat for this species; therefore, no impacts are anticipated. |
| American white pelican<br>*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos* | N | N | SSC | Nests on large lakes, providing safe roosting and breeding places in the form of well-sequestered islets. Nests colonially.<br><br>There is no nesting habitat within the immediate vicinity of the project area, therefore no impacts are anticipated. |
| Bald eagle<br>*Haliaeetus leucocephalus* | DL | E | FP | Preferred habitat includes ocean shores, lake margins and rivers for both nesting and wintering. Most nests are found within one mile of large bodies of water. Nesting usually occurs in large, old growth, or dominant live trees with open branches, especially ponderosa pine. Roosts communally in winter.<br><br>The nearest detection is approximately 0.8 miles away, along Folsom Lake. Nesting habitat with large trees capable of supporting an eagle nest do not occur within the project area, which is predominantly oak woodland, grassland and chaparral. Since no nesting habitat exists within the project area and large trees will not be targeted during project activities, no impacts are anticipated. |
| Bank swallow<br>*Riparia riparia* | N | T | N | Nests in vertical banks or cliffs with fine-textured or sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, and the ocean. Nests colonially and digs hole to nest in.<br><br>Vertical cliffs capable of supporting a bank swallow colony do not occur within the immediate vicinity of the project area. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities. |
| Burrowing owl | N | N | SSC | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Athene cunicularia* | Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.<br><br>The grassland found within the project area is composed of approximately 2-foot-tall grasses. Therefore, despite the fact that burrows and prey are present, there is currently no known suitable breeding habitat within the project area. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities. | | | |
| California black rail<br>*Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus* | N | T | FP | |
| | Inhabits freshwater marshes, wet meadows and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays. Needs water depths of about 1 inch that do not fluctuate during the year and dense vegetation for nesting habitat.<br><br>Water bodies within the project area are limited to ponds much deeper than 1-inch, shallow creeks and springs with minimal vegetation; therefore, no suitable habitat occurs within the project area. No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities. | | | |
| California red-legged frog<br>*Rana draytonii* | T | N | SSC | |
| | Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to estivation habitat.<br><br>The nearest detection is approximately 1.5 miles away, on the edge of Folsom Lake. Marginal habitat exists within the project area in the form of a few stock ponds containing scant vegetation. Visual encounter surveys will be performed prior to operations with the potential to impact suitable habitat. If the species is detected, no operations shall occur within 300 feet of suitable aquatic habitat during the wet season (October 15 to April 15) or within 30 feet of suitable habitat during the dry season without a biological monitor. Permanent sources of deep water will not be targeted by treatments any time of year. No impacts to this species are anticipated. | | | |
| Coast horned lizard<br>*Phrynosoma blainvillii* | N | N | SSC | |
| | Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Requires loose, fine soil for burrowing, open areas for thermoregulation, shrub cover for refugia, and an abundant supply of ants and other insects for food.<br><br>The nearest detection is approximately 4 miles south of the project area. Loose, fine soil for burrowing is rare within the project area and will not be targeted by treatments. No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities. | | | |
| Delta smelt<br>*Hypomesus transpacificus* | T | N | N | |
| | Only occurs in the San Francisco Estuary (1). Life cycle follows the four seasons – spring spawning in fresh water, summer migration/rearing in low salinity zone, fall maturation in the low salinity zone, and winter upstream migration shortly before spawning (1). Most spawning happens in tidally influenced backwater sloughs and channel edgewaters (1).<br><br>Project area is outside the range of this species; no impacts anticipated from project activities. | | | |
| Double-crested cormorant<br>*Nannopterum auritum* | N | N | WL | |
| | Colonial nester on coastal cliffs, offshore islands, and along lake margins in the interior of the state. Nests along coast on sequestered islets, usually on ground with sloping surface, or in tall trees along lake margins.<br><br>There is no nesting habitat within the immediate vicinity of the project area, therefore no impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities. | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fisher<br>*Pekania pennanti* | N | N | SSC | |
| | Intermediate to large-tree stages of coniferous forests and deciduous-riparian areas with high percent canopy closure. Uses cavities, snags, logs and rocky areas for cover and denning. Needs large areas of mature, dense forest.<br><br>Project area is outside the range of this species. In addition, the project area is composed of oak woodland, chaparral, and grassland, with relatively low percent canopy closure. There is no suitable habitat within the project area; therefore, no impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities. | | | |
| Foothill yellow-legged frog – north Sierra DPS<br>*Rana boylii* | N | T | N | |
| | Partly shaded shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying and at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis. Closely associated with streams and is rarely observed far from water's edge.<br><br>The nearest detection is approximately 4 miles away in a tributary to Folsom Lake. Suitable habitat in the form of shallow, rocky creeks that contain water for longer than 15 weeks are found within the project area. Visual encounter surveys shall be performed prior to operations with the potential to impact suitable habitat. If the species is detected, no operations shall occur within 100 feet of suitable habitat during the wet season (first ¼ inch of rain between October 15 and April 15) or within 30 feet of suitable habitat during the dry season (between April 15 and October 15) without biological monitoring. No impacts to this species are anticipated. | | | |
| Foothill yellow-legged frog – south Sierra DPS<br>*Rana boylii* | PE | E | N | |
| | Partly shaded shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying and at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis. Closely associated with streams and is rarely observed far from water's edge.<br><br>The nearest detection is approximately 4 miles away in a tributary to Folsom Lake. Suitable habitat in the form of shallow, rocky creeks that contain water for longer than 15 weeks are found within the project area. Visual encounter surveys shall be performed prior to operations with the potential to impact suitable habitat. If the species is detected, no operations shall occur within 100 feet of suitable habitat during the wet season (first ¼ inch of rain between October 15 and April 15) or within 30 feet of suitable habitat during the dry season (between April 15 and October 15) without biological monitoring. No impacts to this species are anticipated. | | | |
| Golden eagle<br>*Aquila chrysaetos* | N | N | FP | |
| | Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of the range; also, large trees in open areas. Eats mostly lagomorphs and rodents; also takes other mammals, birds, reptiles, and some carrion (2).<br><br>A pair has repeatedly nested approximately 7 miles away, in oak woodland habitat. In 2015, they nested in a gray pine. If operations will occur during the bird nesting season (typically February 1 to August 31), a nesting bird survey shall be completed no more than 15 days prior to implementation. If a nest is found, the nest tree shall be protected and an appropriate buffer shall be flagged around the nest site so crews avoid implementing project-related activity near the nest until the chicks have fledged. | | | |
| Grasshopper sparrow<br>*Ammodramus savannarum* | N | N | SSC | |
| | Dense grasslands on rolling hills, lowland plains, in valleys and on hillsides on lower mountain slopes. Favors native grasslands with a mix of grasses, forbs and scattered shrubs. Loosely colonial when nesting. Ground nester that forages primarily on the ground or from low vegetation (2). | | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| | The nearest detection is approximately 12 miles away. The project area contains predominantly non-native grasses, however, since there are grasslands there is suitable habitat. If operations will occur during the bird nesting season (typically February 1 to August 31), a nesting bird survey shall be completed no more than 15 days prior to implementation. If a nest is found, an appropriate buffer shall be flagged around the nest site so crews avoid implementing project-related activity near the nest until the chicks have fledged. |
| Loggerhead shrike<br>*Lanius ludovicianus* | N N SSC<br>Broken woodlands, savannah, pinyon-juniper, Joshua tree, and riparian woodlands, desert oasis, scrub and washes. Prefers open country for hunting, with perches for scanning, and fairly dense shrubs and brush for nesting. Preys on insects, birds, lizards and small mammals, skewering kills on thorns or barbed wire, or wedging them into tight places for easy eating (2).<br><br>In 2022, this species was detected approximately 1.5 miles from the project area. If operations will occur during the bird nesting season (typically February 1 to August 31), a nesting bird survey shall be completed no more than 15 days prior to implementation. If a nest is found, the nest structure shall be protected, and an appropriate buffer shall be flagged around the nest site, so crews avoid implementing project-related activity near the nest until the chicks have fledged. |
| Long-eared owl<br>*Asio otus* | N N SSC<br>Riparian bottomlands grown to tall willows and cottonwoods; also belts of live oak paralleling stream courses. Require adjacent open land, productive of mice and the presence of old nests of crows, hawks, or magpies for breeding.<br><br>Preliminary surveys were conducted and no long-eared owls or their nests were observed. If operations will occur during the bird nesting season (typically February 1 to August 31), a nesting bird survey shall be completed no more than 15 days prior to implementation. If a nest is found, the nest tree shall be protected, and an appropriate buffer shall be flagged around the nest site so crews avoid implementing project-related activity near the nest until the chicks have fledged. |
| Monarch butterfly<br>*Danaus plexippus* | C N N<br>Overwinters along the coast from Mendocino County, California, all the way down to Baja California, Mexico (3). The early breeding zone is where they are likely to breed and/or lay their eggs on milkweed after departing their overwintering groves in mid-winter to early spring each year (3).<br><br>The project area is within the early breeding zone, which has been identified by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) as a priority for protection (3). Lone individuals were observed on milkweed species within the project boundary in 2022, specifically on purple milkweed (*Asclepias cordifolia*). Only a handful of milkweed plants were found during botanical surveys of Unit 1. MM BIO-2e will be implemented to avoid potential impacts to this species. |
| Pallid bat<br>*Antrozous pallidus* | N N SSC<br>Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures and include caves, mines, rock crevices, trees (e.g., bole cavities of oaks, exfoliating ponderosa pine and valley oak bark, deciduous trees in riparian areas), bat houses and human structures (4). Roosts generally have unobstructed entrances/exits and are high above the ground, warm, and inaccessible to terrestrial predators (4). Very sensitive to disturbance of roost sites. Eats antlions, beetles, centipedes, cicadas, katydids, moths, praying mantis, scorpions, solpugids, termites, and rarely take geckos, lizards, skinks, small rodents, and plant material (4). |

| | |
|---|---|
| | The closest detection is approximately 6 miles away and from 1941. Suitable habitat in the form of trees and human structures does occur within the project area. Human structures will be avoided during operations. The prescription does include cutting trees less than 10 inches DBH and pruning trees up to 8 feet. However, ponderosa pine and valley oak trees large enough to have exfoliating bark will likely be greater than 10 inches DBH and this species roosts high above the ground, avoiding impacts to this species from both these treatments. Finally, snags will be retained unless they pose a hazard to personnel during operations. No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities. |
| Purple martin<br>*Progne subis* | N N SSC<br>Inhabits woodlands, low elevation coniferous forest of Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, and Monterey pine. Nests in old woodpecker cavities mostly, but also in human-made structures. Nest often located in tall, isolated tree or snag.<br><br>Nearest detection is less than 2 miles away and the project area contains suitable habitat in the form of snags and woodpecker cavities. If operations will occur during the bird nesting season (typically February 1 to August 31), a nesting bird survey shall be completed no more than 15 days prior to implementation. If a nest is found, the nest tree shall be protected, and an appropriate buffer shall be flagged around the nest site so crews avoid implementing project-related activity near the nest until the chicks have fledged. |
| Ringtail<br>*Bassariscus astutus* | N N FP<br>Suitable habitat consists of a mixture of forest and shrubland in close association with rocky areas or riparian habitats. Hollow trees, logs, snags, cavities in talus and other rocky areas, and other recesses (including dense shrubs) are used for cover. This nocturnal predator is mainly carnivorous, eating mainly rodents (woodrats and mice) and rabbits (5). Also takes substantial amounts of birds and eggs, reptiles, invertebrates, fruits, nuts, and some carrion (5). Nests in rock recesses, hollow trees, logs, snags, abandoned burrows, or woodrat nests. Usually found within 0.6 miles of a permanent water source (5).<br><br>Suitable habitat exists in the project area within 0.6 miles of permanent water sources in the form of snags. Snags will be retained unless they pose a hazard to personnel during operations. No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities. |
| Sierra Nevada mountain beaver<br>*Aplodontia rufa californica* | N N SSC<br>Dense growth of small deciduous trees and shrubs, wet soil, and abundance of forbs in the Sierra Nevada and east slope. Needs dense understory for food and cover. Burrows into soft soil. Needs abundant supply of water.<br><br>Aquatic habitat within the project area, including stock ponds, small creeks and springs, does not have the dense riparian habitat required. Since there is no suitable habitat within the project area, no impacts are anticipated. |
| Spotted bat<br>*Euderma maculatum* | N N SSC<br>Occupies a wide variety of habitats from arid deserts and grasslands through mixed conifer forests. Feeds over water and along washes. Capable of long distance and rapid flight, thus foraging ranges can be large (4). Feeds almost entirely on moths. Roost sites are cracks, crevices, and caves, usually high in fractured rock cliffs (4).<br><br>No suitable roosting habitat within the project area, therefore no impacts are anticipated. |
| Steelhead – Central Valley DPS<br>*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 11* | TH N N<br>This species requires cool, swift, shallow water and clean loose gravel for spawning, and suitably large pools in which to spend the summer. |

| | |
|---|---|
| | The project area is within the historical, but now anthropogenically blocked watershed for this species. There are no fish-supporting streams within the project boundary, therefore no impacts are anticipated. |
| Swainson's hawk<br>*Buteo swainsoni* | N T N<br>Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, or alfalfa or grain fields supporting rodent populations.<br><br>Nearest detection is approximately 6 miles away and suitable habitat is found within the project area. If operations will occur during the bird nesting season (typically February 1 to August 31), a nesting bird survey shall be completed no more than 15 days prior to implementation. If a nest is found, the nest tree shall be protected, and an appropriate buffer shall be flagged around the nest site so crews avoid implementing project-related activity near the nest until the chicks have fledged. |
| Townsend's big-eared bat<br>*Corynorhinus townsendii* | N N SSC<br>Throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites. Requires caves, mines, tunnels, buildings, or other human-made structures for roosting. Roosts in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings. Roosting sites limited. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance.<br><br>Potential roosting habitat in the form of an old barn exists within the project area. All structures will be avoided during operations; therefore, no impacts are anticipated. |
| Tricolored blackbird<br>*Agelaius tricolor* | N T SSC<br>Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley and vicinity. Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few kilometers of the colony. Breeds near fresh water, preferably in emergent wetland with tall, dense cattails or tules, but also in thickets of willow, blackberry, wild rose, or tall herbs. Will also nest in agricultural fields.<br><br>Riparian areas within the project are sparse and do not contain enough blackberry or willow to support a colony. Since there is no suitable breeding habitat within the project area, no impacts are anticipated. |
| Valley elderberry longhorn beetle<br>*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus* | T N N<br>Occurs only in the Central Valley of California, in association with blue elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*). Prefers to lay eggs in elderberries 2-8 inches in diameter; some preference shown for "stressed" elderberries.<br><br>The nearest detection is 0.8 miles away and blue elderberry – while sparse – occurs within the project area. Presence will be assumed and MM BIO-2d will be implemented to avoid potential impacts to this species. |
| Vernal pool fairy shrimp<br>*Branchinecta lynchi* | T N N<br>Endemic to the grasslands of the Central Valley, Central Coast mountains, and South Coast mountains, in astatic rain-filled pools. Inhabit small, clear-water sandstone-depression pools and grassed swale, earth slump, or basalt-flow depression pools.<br><br>No vernal pools are found within the project area; therefore, no suitable habitat is present for this species. No impacts are anticipated. |
| Vernal pool tadpole shrimp<br>*Lepidurus packardi* | E N N<br>Inhabits vernal pools and swales in the Sacramento Valley containing clear to highly turbid water. Pools commonly found in grass-bottomed swales of unplowed grasslands. Some pools are mud-bottomed and highly turbid. |

| | |
|---|---|
| | No vernal pools are found within the project area; therefore, no suitable habitat is present for this species. No impacts are anticipated. |
| Western bumble bee<br>*Bombus occidentalis* | N \| CE \| N<br>Nests, forages, and overwinters in meadows and grasslands with abundant floral resources. A generalist forager, the annual cycle for the western bumble bee includes an overwintering and nesting/flight period. Nest sites are primarily underground in cavities (e.g., squirrel burrows), but have also been observed above ground in logs. Little is known about overwintering/hibernating sites, but they have been observed in shallow mounds of earth.<br><br>The project area contains suitable habitat and there is a historic detection approximately 1 mile away. If surveys cannot be done or if this species is detected, MM BIO-2g will be implemented to avoid potential impacts to this species. Broadcast burning may occur outside of the blooming period. |
| Western mastiff bat<br>*Eumops perotis californicus* | N \| N \| SSC<br>Many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees and tunnels. With their large size roosts are generally high above the ground, usually allowing a clear vertical drop of approximately 10 feet below the entrance for flight.<br><br>Potential roosting habitat in the form of taller oaks with cavities occurs within the project area. The prescription does include cutting trees less than 10 inches DBH and pruning trees up to 8 feet. However, trees less than 10 inches DBH are not likely to have developed a cavity large enough to support this species at the height required and pruning activities will also be below the height required for this species, avoiding impacts to this species from both treatments. There are no impacts anticipated to this species from project activities. |
| Western pond turtle<br>*Emys marmorata* | N \| N \| SSC<br>A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 feet elevation. Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 kilometers from water for egg-laying.<br><br>The project area contains multiple stock ponds and creeks. While the creeks are too shallow to support the species, the ponds – despite their scant vegetation, lack of basking substrate and frequently used by cattle – could potentially provide marginal habitat. While potentially suitable habitat exists within the project area, it is of marginal quality, rare, and will not be targeted by project treatments. Furthermore, pond turtle populations are widely distributed in the West and indirect or direct effects on a single individual would not result in significant adverse effects on the population. |
| Western red bat<br>*Lasiurus blossevillii* | N \| N \| SSC<br>Roosts primarily in trees 2-40 feet above ground, from sea level up through mixed conifer forests. Prefers habitat edges adjacent to streams or open fields, in orchards, and sometimes in urban areas (4). Roost sites are generally hidden from view from all directions except below; lack obstruction beneath, allowing the bat to drop downward for flight (4). However, has been observed roosting in leaf litter (4). Although generally solitary, red bats appear to migrate in groups and forage in close association with one another in summer (4).<br><br>The project area contains suitable habitat in the form of edges where narrow riparian zones and open oak woodland meet. Minimal pretreatment of fuels will occur within the WLPZ per SPR HYD-4, and all treatment will be done by hand. No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities. |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Western spadefoot<br>*Spea hammondii* | N | N | SSC | |
| | Occurs primarily in grassland habitats but can also be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg-laying.<br><br>No vernal pools are found within the project area; therefore, no suitable habitat is present for this species. No anticipated impact. | | | |
| White-tailed kite<br>*Elanus leucurus* | N | N | FP | |
| | Rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. Open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.<br><br>Suitable habitat occurs within the project area. If operations will occur during the bird nesting season (typically February 1 to August 31), a nesting bird survey shall be completed no more than 15 days prior to implementation. If a nest is found, the nest tree shall be protected, and an appropriate buffer shall be flagged around the nest site so crews avoid implementing project-related activity near the nest until the chicks have fledged. | | | |
| Yellow-breasted chat<br>*Icteria virens* | N | N | SSC | |
| | Summer resident; inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in low, dense riparian, consisting of willow, blackberry, wild grape; forages and nests within 10 feet of ground.<br><br>No willow thickets occur within the project area; however, suitable habitat does occur in some of the riparian areas. If operations will occur during the bird nesting season (typically February 1 to August 31), a nesting bird survey shall be completed no more than 15 days prior to implementation. If a nest is found, the nest structure shall be protected, and an appropriate buffer shall be flagged around the nest site so crews avoid implementing project-related activity near the nest until the chicks have fledged. | | | |
| Yellow warbler<br>*Setophaga petechia* | N | N | SSC | |
| | Riparian plant associations in close proximity to water. Also nests in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests in Cascades and Sierra Nevada. Frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants including cottonwoods, sycamores, ash, and alders.<br><br>Suitable habitat occurs within the project area, in the form of riparian areas. If operations will occur during the bird nesting season (typically February 1 to August 31), a nesting bird survey shall be completed no more than 15 days prior to implementation. If a nest is found, the nest structure shall be protected and an appropriate buffer shall be flagged around the nest site so crews avoid implementing project-related activity near the nest until the chicks have fledged. | | | |

(1) California Department of Fish & Wildlife (CDFW), https://wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Fishes/Delta-Smelt
(2) Cornell Lab of Ornithology, https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/
(3) USFWS, https://xerces.org/publications/planning-management/western-monarch-butterfly-conservation-recommendations
(4) Western Bat Working Group, http://wbwg.org/western-bat-species/
(5) CDFW, https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=2581&inline=1

**Species Status Identifiers Used in the Tables**

**DL**– Delisted **E** – Endangered **PE** – Proposed Endangered **CE** – Candidate Endangered **T**– Threatened
**N** – None **R** – Rare **FP** – Fully Protected **SSC** – CDFW Species of Special Concern

| PLANTS | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **COMMON NAME**<br>**SCIENTIFIC NAME** | **STATUS** | | | **HABITAT AND MITIGATION MEASURES** |
| | **FED** | **STATE** | **CRPR** | |
| Big-scale balsamroot<br>*Balsamorhiza macrolepis* | N | N | 1B.2 | Found on open grassy or rocky slopes and in valleys. Associated with foothill woodland and valley grassland communities. Strong indicator of serpentinite soils.<br><br>Suitable habitat occurs within the project area. Botanical surveys of suitable habitat shall be conducted during the blooming period (March to June) prior to operations with the potential to impact this species. Per MM BIO-1b, if the species is found, it shall be flagged and avoided by manual, mechanical and ground disturbing activities. |
| Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop<br>*Gratiola heterosepala* | N | E | 1B.2 | Found in lake margins, vernal pools and edges. Associated with freshwater wetlands and wetland-riparian communities.<br><br>No lakes or vernal pools are found in the project area. No impacts to this species are anticipated as a result of project activities. |
| Chaparral sedge<br>*Carex xerophila* | N | N | 1B.2 | Found in dry gabbro or serpentine soils in open forest, scrub, thicket edges, chaparral, often with *Hesperocyparis macnabiana*.<br><br>Serpentine soils occur within the project area. Botanical surveys of suitable habitat shall be conducted during the blooming period (March to June) prior to operations with the potential to impact this species. Per MM BIO-1b, if the species is found, it shall be flagged and avoided by manual, mechanical and ground disturbing activities. |
| Dissected-leaved toothwort<br>*Cardamine pachystigma var. dissectifolia* | N | N | 1B.2 | Strict endemic of serpentine soils. Associated with chaparral communities.<br><br>Serpentine soils occur within the project area. Botanical surveys of suitable habitat shall be conducted during the blooming period (February to May) prior to operations with the potential to impact this species. Per MM BIO-1b, if the species is found, it shall be flagged and avoided by manual, mechanical and ground disturbing activities. |
| Dwarf downingia<br>*Downingia pusilla* | N | N | 2B.2 | Found in vernal pools and roadside ditches. Associated with freshwater wetland, foothill woodland, valley grassland and wetland-riparian communities.<br><br>Suitable habitat in the form of roadside ditches occurs within the project area. Botanical surveys of suitable habitat shall be conducted during the blooming period (March to May) prior to operations with the potential to impact this species. Per MM BIO-1b, if the species is found, it shall be flagged and avoided by manual, mechanical and ground disturbing activities. |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| El Dorado bedstraw<br>*Galium californicum ssp. sierrae* | E | R | 1B.2 | Found in open pine forest, oak forest, and chaparral.<br><br>Suitable habitat occurs in the project area. Botanical surveys of suitable habitat shall be conducted during the blooming period (May to June) prior to operations with the potential to impact this species. Per MM BIO-1a, if the species is found, it shall be flagged and avoided by manual, mechanical and ground disturbing activities. |
| El Dorado County mule ears<br>*Wyethia reticulata* | N | N | 1B.2 | Found on wooded slopes and in chaparral.<br><br>Suitable habitat occurs in the project area. Botanical surveys of suitable habitat shall be conducted during the blooming period (April to August) prior to operations with the potential to impact this species. Per MM BIO-1b, if the species is found, it shall be flagged and avoided by manual, mechanical and ground disturbing activities. |
| Hartweg's golden sunburst<br>*Pseudobahia bahiifolia* | E | E | 1B.1 | Found in grassland or open woodland, in clay soil.<br><br>Suitable habitat occurs in the project area. Botanical surveys of suitable habitat shall be conducted during the blooming period (March to April) prior to operations with the potential to impact this species. Per MM BIO-1a, if the species is found, it shall be flagged and avoided by manual, mechanical and ground disturbing activities. |
| Hoover's calycadenia<br>*Calycadenia hooveri* | N | N | 1B.3 | Found in rocky, exposed places, grassland or oak savannah.<br><br>Suitable habitat occurs in the project area. Botanical surveys of suitable habitat shall be conducted during the blooming period (July to September) prior to operations with the potential to impact this species. Per MM BIO-1b, if the species is found, it shall be flagged and avoided by manual, mechanical and ground disturbing activities. |
| Jepson's onion<br>*Allium jepsonii* | N | N | 1B.2 | Found in open serpentine or volcanic slopes and flats. Broad endemic of serpentine soils. Associated with yellow pine forest and foothill woodland communities.<br><br>Serpentine soils are found in the project area. Botanical surveys of suitable habitat shall be conducted during the blooming period (April to August) prior to operations with the potential to impact this species. Per MM BIO-1b, if the species is found, it shall be flagged and avoided by manual, mechanical and ground disturbing activities. |
| Layne's ragwort<br>*Packera layneae* | T | R | 1B.2 | Found in openings and disturbed areas. Broad endemic of serpentine soils. Associated with foothill woodland and chaparral communities.<br><br>Suitable habitat occurs in the project area. Botanical surveys of suitable habitat shall be conducted during the blooming period (April to August) prior to operations with the potential to impact this species. Per MM BIO-1a, if the species is found, it shall be flagged and avoided by manual, mechanical and ground disturbing activities. |
| Mariposa clarkia<br>*Clarkia biloba ssp. australis* | N | N | 1B.2 | Found in chaparral and woodland.<br><br>Suitable habitat occurs in the project area. Botanical surveys of suitable habitat shall be conducted during the blooming period (May to July) prior to operations with the potential |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | to impact this species. Per MM BIO-1b, if the species is found, it shall be flagged and avoided by manual, mechanical and ground disturbing activities. |
| Oval-leaved viburnum<br>*Viburnum ellipticum* | N | N | 2B.3 | Found in chaparral, yellow-pine forest, generally north-facing slopes.<br><br>Suitable habitat occurs in the project area. Botanical surveys of suitable habitat shall be conducted during the blooming period (May to June) prior to operations with the potential to impact this species. Per MM BIO-1b, if the species is found, it shall be flagged and avoided by manual, mechanical and ground disturbing activities. |
| Parry's horkelia<br>*Horkelia parryi* | N | N | 1B.2 | Found in open chaparral, associated with foothill woodland and chaparral communities.<br><br>Suitable habitat potentially occurs in the project area. Botanical surveys of suitable habitat shall be conducted during the blooming period (April to September) prior to operations with the potential to impact this species. Per MM BIO-1b, if the species is found, it shall be flagged and avoided by manual, mechanical and ground disturbing activities. |
| Pincushion navarretia<br>*Navarretia myersii ssp. myersii* | N | N | 1B.1 | Found in vernal pools. Associated with freshwater wetlands, valley grassland and wetland-riparian communities.<br><br>No vernal pools within project area. No impacts anticipated. |
| Pine Hill ceanothus<br>*Ceanothus roderickii* | E | R | 1B.1 | Found in rocky, gabbro-derived substrates. Associated with chaparral and foothill woodland communities.<br><br>Suitable habitat may occur within the project area. Botanical surveys of suitable habitat shall be conducted during the blooming period (April to June) prior to operations with the potential to impact this species. Per MM BIO-1a, if the species is found, it shall be flagged and avoided by manual, mechanical and ground disturbing activities. |
| Pine Hill flannelbush<br>*Fremontodendron decumbens* | E | R | 1B.2 | Found in gabbro outcrops in chaparral or foothill woodland communities.<br><br>Only found within 1 mile of Pine Hill; project area is outside the range of this species. No impacts to this species anticipated to occur from project activities. |
| Prairie wedge grass<br>*Sphenopholis obtusata* | N | N | 2B.2 | Found in wet meadows, streambanks and ponds in foothill woodland and wetland-riparian communities.<br><br>Suitable habitat occurs within the project area but will be avoided by project activities. No impacts to this species are anticipated to occur. |
| Red Hills soaproot<br>*Chlorogalum grandiflorum* | N | N | 1B.2 | Serpentine outcrops, open shrubby or wooded hills. Associated with yellow pine forest, foothill woodland and chaparral communities.<br><br>Suitable habitat occurs within the project area. Botanical surveys of suitable habitat shall be conducted during the blooming period (May to June) prior to operations with the potential to impact this species. Per MM BIO-1b, if the species is found, it shall be flagged and avoided by manual, mechanical and ground disturbing activities. |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sacramento Orcutt grass<br>*Orcuttia viscida* | E | E | 1B.1 | Found in vernal pools. Associated with freshwater wetlands, valley grassland and wetland-riparian communities.<br><br>No vernal pools within project area. No impacts to this species anticipated as a result of project activities. |
| Sanford's arrowhead<br>*Sagittaria sanfordii* | N | N | 1B.2 | Found in freshwater marshes, ponds and ditches. Associated with freshwater wetland and wetland-riparian communities.<br><br>Suitable habitat occurs within the project area but will be avoided by project activities. No impacts to this species are anticipated to occur. |
| Stanislaus monkeyflower<br>*Erythranthe marmorata* | N | N | 1B.1 | Found in seeps and streambanks, associated with yellow pine forest communities.<br><br>Potential suitable habitat occurs within the project area. Botanical surveys of suitable habitat shall be conducted during the blooming period (March to May) prior to operations with the potential to impact this species. Per MM BIO-1b, if the species is found, it shall be flagged and avoided by manual, mechanical and ground disturbing activities. |
| Stebbins' morning-glory<br>*Calystegia stebbinsii* | E | E | 1B.1 | Found in openings in foothill woodland and chaparral communities.<br><br>Suitable habitat occurs within the project area. Botanical surveys of suitable habitat shall be conducted during the blooming period (April to July) prior to operations with the potential to impact this species. Per MM BIO-1a, if the species is found, it shall be flagged and avoided by manual, mechanical and ground disturbing activities. |

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

| | PEIR specific | | | Project specific | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR | Identify impact Significance in the PEIR | SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR | Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed | Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project | No New Impact |
| **Impact GEO-1:** Result in Substantial Erosion or Loss of Topsoil | Impact Geo-1, 3.7 | LTS | SPR GEO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, SPR HYD-3 SPR AQ- 3 SPR HYD- 4 | Yes | LTS | ☒ |
| *Project treatment would include manual treatment, prescribed burning (pile burning and broadcast burning), and mechanical treatment, which would result in vegetation removal and limited soil disturbance. Potential impacts related to soil erosion will be mitigated to a less than significant level with the implementation of the applicable SPRs.* | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Impact GEO-2**: Increase Risk of Landslide | Impact Geo-2, 3.7 | LTS | SPR GEO-3, 4, 7, 8, SPR AQ- 3 | Yes | LTS | ☒ |
| *A soil survey was prepared for the project site (Attachment D). No tractor operations will take place on slopes over 35% except for possible fire control line construction. All control lines will be water barred immediately upon completion of burning activities. Known unstable areas will be avoided from project activities. Potential impacts related to landslides will be mitigated to a less than significant level with the implementation of the applicable SPRs. Additionally, California Regional Water Quality Control Board was consulted regarding the project (refer to attached correspondence) and had no recommendations.*<br>• *Dozers shall be operated such that the dozer blade or rake does not dig into the soil profile. Where cleat tracks leave visible impressions on the soil, track indentations shall be perpendicular to the slope direction.*<br>• *Construction or reconstruction of fire control lines shall be limited to topographic ridge divide locations.*<br>• *Fire control lines (fuel breaks) shall be limited in width to 12 feet.*<br>• *Prevention and cleanup of heavy equipment fuel and lubricant spills shall be prioritized.*<br>• *Pile burn locations shall be rotated* | | | | | | |
| **Other Impacts to Geology, Soils, Paleontology, And Mineral Resources**: Would the project result in other impacts to geology, soils, paleontology, and mineral resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR? | | | | No | N/A | ☒ |
| | | | | | | |

| | Applicable | Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation | Verifying/ Monitoring Entity |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SPR GEO-1 Suspend Disturbance during Heavy Precipitation:** The project proponent will suspend mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and herbicide treatments if the National Weather Service forecast is a "chance" (30 percent or more) of rain within the next 24 hours. This SPR applies only to mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE During | CAL FIRE |
| *Mechanical operations will be suspended during saturated soil conditions or when there is a chance (30% or more) of rain within the next 24 hours.* | | | |
| **SPR GEO-2 Limit High Ground Pressure Vehicles:** The project proponent will limit heavy equipment that could cause soil disturbance or compaction to be driven through treatment areas when soils are wet and saturated to avoid compaction and/or damage to soil structure. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE During | CAL FIRE |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *High ground pressure vehicle that could cause soil disturbance or compaction when soils are saturated will be limited to extent feasible during project treatments.* | | | |
| **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. | No | CAL FIRE<br>N/A | CAL FIRE |
| *while over 50% of vegetation may be removed during prescribed burning, burning will be timed so that regrowth will initiate quickly following the burn and it is not expected that mulching to be necessary to gain ground cover prior to the winter period. Areas of bare soil will be present on some slopes over 50% following prescribed burning in grass and shrub dominated vegetation. Slopes will revegetate quickly postburn; either through germination of grasses following the onset of fall rains or the sprouting of shrubs from root collars within days to weeks following the burn. No tractors will operate on slopes over 35% except for possible control line construction. All control lines will be water barred immediately upon completion of burning activities. Any inadvertent soil deposition into channels from chaining activities will be removed and stabilized. The mulching of areas is not necessary and is not practical. Regional WQCB was consulted regarding the project (refer to attached correspondence) and had several recommendations; some of which were already included in the project design, or have since been incorporated when appropriate and feasible, and are as follows:*<br><br>• *Dozers shall be operated such that the dozer blade or rake does not dig into the soil profile. Where cleat tracks leave visible impressions on the soil, track indentations shall be perpendicular to the slope direction.*<br>• *Construction or reconstruction of fire control lines shall be limited to topographic ridge divide locations.*<br>• *Fire control lines (fuel breaks) shall be limited in width to 12 feet.*<br>• *Prevention and cleanup of heavy equipment fuel and lubricant spills shall be prioritized.*<br>• *Pile burn locations shall be rotated.* | | | |
| **SPR GEO-4 Erosion Monitoring:** The project proponent will inspect treatment areas for the proper implementation of erosion control SPRs and mitigations prior to the rainy season. This SPR applies only to mechanical and prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE<br>During-Post | CAL FIRE |
| *The rainy period for this project area is November 1 through April 1. After the first storm event, where 2 inches of rain or more fall within a 24-hour period, the project area will be inspected to determine if water breaks functioned properly. Areas where erosion could result in substantial discharge will be immediately corrected and stabilized.* | | | |
| **SPR GEO-5 Drain Stormwater via Water Breaks:** The project proponent will drain compacted and/or bare linear treatment areas capable of generating storm runoff via water breaks using the spacing and erosion control guidelines contained in Sections 914.6, 934.6, and 954.6(c) of the California Forest Practice Rules. This SPR applies only to mechanical, manual, and prescribed burn treatment activities and all treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE<br>During-Post | CAL FIRE |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *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.* | | | |
| **SPR GEO-6 Minimize Burn Pile Size:** The project proponent will not create burn piles that exceed 20 feet in length, width, or diameter, except when on landings, road surfaces, or on contour to minimize the spatial extent of soil damage. This SPR applies to mechanical, manual, and prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE During | CAL FIRE |
| *Burn piles will not be created in excess of 20 feet in diameter.* | | | |
| **SPR GEO-7 Minimize Erosion, Slope Restrictions for Heavy Equipment and Tractor Roads.** This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE During | CAL FIRE |
| *No tractor operations will take place on slopes over 35% with the exception of possible control line construction. All control lines will be water barred immediately upon completion of burning activities. Central ValleyR WQCB was consulted regarding the project (refer to attached correspondence) and had several recommendations; some of which were already included in the project design, or have since been incorporated when appropriate and feasible, and are as follows:*<br>• *Dozers shall be operated such that the dozer blade or rake does not dig into the soil profile. Where cleat tracks leave visible impressions on the soil, track indentations shall be perpendicular to the slope direction.*<br>• *Construction or reconstruction of fire control lines shall be limited to topographic ridge divide locations.*<br>• *Fire control lines (fuel breaks) shall be limited in width to 12 feet.*<br>• *Prevention and cleanup of heavy equipment fuel and lubricant spills shall be prioritized.*<br>• *Pile burn locations shall be rotated.* | | | |
| **SPR GEO-8 Steep Slopes:** The project proponent will require a Registered Professional Forester (RPF) or licensed geologist to evaluate treatment areas with slopes greater than 50 percent for unstable areas (areas with potential for landslide) and unstable soils (soil with moderate to high erosion hazard). This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and WUI fuel reduction, non-shaded fuel breaks, and ecological restoration treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE Prior | CAL FIRE |
| *Consistent with SPR GEO-7, no tractor operations will take place on slopes over 65% with the exception of possible control line construction. All control lines will be water barred immediately upon completion of burning activities. Additionally, the portions of steep slopes will be left untreated to aid in slope stability. Central Valley RWQCB was consulted regarding the project (refer to attached correspondence) and had several recommendations; some of which were already included in the project design, or have since been incorporated when appropriate and feasible, and are as follows:*<br>• *Dozers shall be operated such that the dozer blade or rake does not dig into the soil profile. Where cleat tracks leave visible impressions on the soil, track indentations shall be perpendicular to the slope direction.*<br>• *Construction or reconstruction of fire control lines shall be limited to topographic ridge divide locations.*<br>• *Fire control lines (fuel breaks) shall be limited in width to 12 feet.*<br>• *Prevention and cleanup of heavy equipment fuel and lubricant spills shall be prioritized.* | | | |

| |
|---|
| *Pile burn locations shall be rotated* |

# EC-7: GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

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

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SPR GHG-1 Contribute to the AB 1504 Carbon Inventory Process:** The project proponent of treatment projects subject to the AB 1504 process will provide all necessary data about the treatment that is needed by the U.S. Forest Service and FRAP to fulfill requirements of the AB 1504 carbon inventory, and to aid in the ongoing research about the long-term net change in carbon sequestration resulting from treatment activity. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE Prior | CAL FIRE |
| ***It is estimated an average 30 acre plot will produce 1008 metric tons of CO2 from burning vegetation and .62 ton of CO2 from motorized exhaust for a total of 1009 metric tons of CO2, see attached calculations and GHG write up.*** | | | |
| **MM GHG-2. Implement GHG Emission Reduction Techniques During Prescribed Burns.** The project proponent will document in the Burn Plan required pursuant to SPR AQ-3 which methods for reducing GHG emissions can feasibly be integrated into the treatment design. | Yes | CAL FIRE Prior-During | CAL FIRE |
| *The following methods have been integrated into the treatment design:*<br>• *Reduce the total area burned by isolating and leaving large fuels (e.g., large logs, snags) unburned.*<br>• *Burn when fuels have a higher fuel moisture content.*<br>• *Schedule burns before new fuels appear.* | | | |

# EC-8: Energy

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

# EC-9: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

| | PEIR specific | | | Project specific | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR | Identify impact Significance in the PEIR | SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR | Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed | Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project | No New Impact |
| **Impact HAZ-1**: Create a Significant Health Hazard from the Use of Hazardous Materials | Impact HAZ-1, 3.10 | LTS | SPR HAZ- 1 | Yes | LTS | ☒ |
| *Treatment would include manual treatment, prescribed burning, and mechanical treatment; these treatment activities would require the use of fuels and related accelerants, which are hazardous materials. CAL FIRE has an extensive maintenance program assuring equipment used for CAL FIRE projects are in good working order, free of leaks. Fueling of equipment will occur primarily at local CAL FIRE stations. If fueling is needed on larger equipment or firing devises they will be filled on level ground away from any drainages that could lead to watercourses. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.* | | | | | | |
| **Impact HAZ-2:** Create a Significant Health Hazard from the Use of Herbicides | Impact HAZ-2, 3.10 | LTS | SPR HAZ- 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 | No | N/A | ☒ |
| *This project will not be applying herbicides.* | | | | | | |
| **Impact HAZ-3**: Expose the Public or Environment to Significant Hazards from Disturbance to Known Hazardous Material Sites | Impact HAZ-3, 3.10 | PS | MM HAZ- 3 | No | N/A | ☒ |
| *There are no hazardous material sites within the project area.* | | | | | | |
| **Other Impacts to Hazardous Materials, Public Health and Safety**: Would the project result in other impacts to hazardous materials, public health and safety that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR? | | | | No | N/A | ☒ |
| | | | | | | |

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SPR HAZ-1 Maintain All Equipment:** The project proponent will maintain all diesel- and gasoline-powered equipment per manufacturer's specifications, and in compliance with all state and federal emissions requirements. Maintenance records will be available for verification. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE During | CAL FIRE |
| *Drip torch fuel mixtures (diesel/gasoline) used for implementation of prescribed fire will be pre-mixed off site, typically at the local CAL FIRE Fire Station and brought to the site. Drip torches will be inspected for leaks and put out of service or repaired as needed. Filling of drip torches will occur on level ground away from any drainages that could lead to watercourses.* | | | |
| **SPR HAZ-2 Require Spark Arrestors**: This SPR applies only to manual treatment activities and all treatment types | Yes | CAL FIRE Prior-During | CAL FIRE |
| *CAL FIRE chainsaw training course requires and trains employees that chainsaw operations without a spark arrestor is prohibited and the chainsaw is out of service until a spark arrestor is installed.* | | | |
| **SPR HAZ-3 Require Fire Extinguishers:** The project proponent will require tree cutting crews to carry one fire extinguisher per chainsaw. Each vehicle would be equipped with one long-handled shovel and one axe or Pulaski consistent with PRC Section 4428. This SPR applies only to manual treatment activities and all treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE Prior-During | CAL FIRE |
| | | | |
| **SPR HAZ-4 Prohibit Smoking in Vegetated Areas.** This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE Prior-During | CAL FIRE |
| | | | |
| **SPR HAZ-5 Spill Prevention and Response Plan:** The project proponent or licensed Pest Control Advisor (PCA) will prepare a Spill Prevention and Response Plan (SPRP) prior to beginning any herbicide treatment activities to provide protection to onsite workers, the public, and the environment from accidental leaks or spills of herbicides, adjuvants, or other potential contaminants. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types. | No | CAL FIRE N/A | CAL FIRE |
| *No herbicide treatment activities are proposed for this project.* | | | |
| **SPR HAZ-6 Comply with Herbicide Application Regulations.** This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types. | No | CAL FIRE N/A | CAL FIRE |
| *No herbicide treatment activities are proposed for this project.* | | | |
| **SPR HAZ-7 Triple Rinse Herbicide Containers.** This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types. | No | CAL FIRE N/A | CAL FIRE |
| *No herbicide treatment activities are proposed for this project.* | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SPR HAZ-8 Minimize Herbicide Drift to Public Areas.**<br>This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types. | No | CAL FIRE<br>N/A | CAL FIRE |
| *No herbicide treatment activities are proposed for this project.* | | | |
| **SPR HAZ-9 Notification of Herbicide Use in the Vicinity of Public Areas.** This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types. | No | CAL FIRE<br>N/A | CAL FIRE |
| *No herbicide treatment activities are proposed for this project.* | | | |
| **MM HAZ-3: Identify and Avoid Known Hazardous Waste Sites**<br>Prior to the start of vegetation treatment activities requiring soil disturbance (i.e., mechanical treatments) or prescribed burning, CAL FIRE and other project proponents will make reasonable efforts to check with the landowner or other entity with jurisdiction (e.g., California Department of Parks and Recreation) to determine if there are any sites known to have previously used, stored, or disposed of hazardous materials. | Yes | CAL FIRE<br>Prior | CAL FIRE |
| *The landowners are not aware of any sites known to have previously used, stored, or disposed of hazardous activities.* | | | |

# EC-10: HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

| | PEIR specific | | | Project specific | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR | Identify impact Significance in the PEIR | SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR | Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed | Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project | No New Impact |
| **Impact HYD-1**: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through the Implementation of Prescribed Burning | Impact HYD-1, 3.11 | LTS | SPR HYD- 4<br>SPR AQ- 3<br>SPR BIO- 4, 5<br>SPR GEO-4, 6<br>MM BIO- 3b | Yes | LTS | ☒ |
| *The watercourses present within the project area are Class II's and III's which serve as tributaries to Class I watercourses outside of the project area. As discussed in Impact HYD-1, project design has minimized the risk of substantial degradation to surface or groundwater quality from treatment activities Class II and III watercourses are present within the project area, however, prescribed burning will result in a patchwork of low and moderate intensity during broadcast burns, which would preserve vegetated islands to capture runoff and sediment. Pile burning will not take place adjacent to watercourses (at least 50 ft. away) and will be distributed across the landscape to provide suitable buffer vegetation between piles and watercourses. Discharges of waste to waters of the state that may violate the applicable Basin Plan are not anticipated. Any tractor piles that are created will be positioned at least 50 feet from watercourses and tractor use while making the piles and possible dozer line construction will not occur within Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones (WLPZ's) per SPR HYD-4.* | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Impact HYD-2**: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through the Implementation of Manual or Mechanical Treatment Activities | Impact HYD-2, 3.11 | LTS | SPR HYD-1, 4, 5<br>SPR BIO- 1<br>SPR GEO-1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8<br>SPR HAZ-1, 5 | Yes | LTS | ☒ |
| *The watercourses present within the project area are Class II's and III's which serve as tributaries to Class I watercourses outside of the project area. As discussed in Impact HYD-1, project design has minimized the risk of substantial degradation to surface or groundwater quality from treatment activities. Minimal manual work will occur with this project and is limited to potential hand line construction or hand clearing around trees that could include creating piles. Any tractor piles that are created will be positioned at least 50 feet from watercourses and tractor use while making the piles and possible dozer line construction will not occur within Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones (WLPZ's) per SPR HYD-4.*<br><br>*In the upper reaches of a few of the Class II and III watercourses, brush clearing may occur. WLPZ's will be established around all Class II and III watercourses per SPR HYD-4. No tractor use will take place within WLPZ's, except at designated crossings. No chaining will occur within the WLPZ per SPR HYD-4. The following will be incorporated when appropriate and feasible:*<br>• *Dozers shall be operated such that the dozer blade or rake does not dig into the soil profile. Where cleat tracks leave visible impressions on the soil, track indentations shall be perpendicular to the slope direction.*<br>• *Construction or reconstruction of fire control lines shall be limited to topographic ridge divide locations.*<br>• *Fire control lines shall be limited in width to 12 feet.*<br>• *Prevention and cleanup of heavy equipment fuel and lubricant spills shall be prioritized.*<br>• *Pile burn locations shall be rotated.*<br>• *The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board was consulted regarding the project (refer to attached correspondence) and had no recommendations* | | | | | | |
| **Impact HYD-3**: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through Prescribed Herbivory | Impact HYD-3, 3.11 | LTS | SPR HYD- 3 | No | N/A | ☒ |
| *This impact does not apply because prescribed herbivory would not be used as a treatment activity on the project site.* | | | | | | |
| **Impact HYD-4**: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through the Ground Application of Herbicides | Impact HYD-4, 3.11 | LTS | SPR HYD- 5<br>SPR BIO- 4<br>SPR HAZ-5, 7 | No | LTS | ☒ |
| *This impact does not apply because herbicides would not be used as a treatment activity on the project site.* | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Impact HYD-5**: Substantially Alter the Existing Drainage Pattern of a Treatment Site or Area | Impact HYD-5, 3.11 | LTS | SPR HYD-4, 6 SPR GEO- 5 | Yes | LTS | ☒ |
| *Treatments (manual, broadcast burning, mechanical) could potentially alter existing drainage patterns by removing some vegetation however, it is anticipated that drainage patterns will be improved on existing trails and roads. No new roads will be constructed, and any constructed dozer line will be water barred to prevent concentration of overland flow. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.* | | | | | | |
| **Other Impacts to Hydrology and Water Quality**: Would the project result in other impacts to hydrology and water quality that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR? | | | | No | N/A | ☒ |
| | | | | | | |

| | Applicable | Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation | Verifying/ Monitoring Entity |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SPR HYD-1 Comply with Water Quality Regulations:** Project proponents must also conduct proposed vegetation treatments in conformance with appropriate RWQCB timber, vegetation and land disturbance related Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and/or related Conditional Waivers of Waste Discharge Requirements (Waivers), and appropriate Basin Plan Prohibitions. Where these regulatory requirements differ, the most restrictive will apply. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE Prior-During | CAL FIRE |
| *Fuel reduction treatments will be carried out in a manner that is consistent with RWQCB general waste discharge or waiver of waste discharge requirements.* | | | |
| **SPR HYD-2 Avoid Construction of New Roads:** The project proponent will not construct or reconstruct (i.e., cutting or filling involving less than 50 cubic yards/0.25 linear road miles) any new roads (including temporary roads). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE During-Post | CAL FIRE |
| *No new roads will be constructed or reconstructed.* | | | |
| **SPR HYD-3 Water Quality Protections for Prescribed Herbivory:** This SPR applies to prescribed herbivory treatment activities and all treatment types. | No | CAL FIRE N/A | CAL FIRE |
| *No prescribed herbivory is proposed for this project.* | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **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 | CAL FIRE Prior-During | CAL FIRE |
| *No class I watercourses occur within the project area. Several small Class II and III watercourses, including springs and multiple stock ponds containing aquatic life, are found within the project area. The following WLPZ's will be established:*<br><br>*Water Class / Slope Class (%) — Class II Width (feet) — Class III Width (feet)*<br>*<30 — 50 — 25*<br>*30 - 50 — 75 — 50*<br>*>50 — 100 — 50*<br><br>*WLPZ's shall be clearly identified by an RPF or supervised designee with flagging or other suitable means prior to the start of operations. No tractor use will take place within these WLPZ's except at designated crossing sites. Implementation of SPR BIO-4 will avoid loss or degradation of riparian habitat function.* | | | |
| **SPR HYD-5 Protect Non-Target Vegetation and Special-status Species from Herbicides:** This SPR applies to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types. | No | CAL FIRE N/A | CAL FIRE |
| *No herbicide treatment activities are proposed for this project.* | | | |
| **SPR HYD-6 Protect Existing Drainage Systems:** This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE Prior-During | CAL FIRE |
| *Damage to drainage infrastructure along roads will be avoided, and any accidental damage will be repaired and restored to preexisting condition. Treatments will occur on private property and the landowner has no intent to sell or split the property. The landowner objectives are to increase forest resiliency to fire, protect the property, improve range, conditions.* | | | |

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

| | PEIR specific | | | Project specific | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR | Identify impact Significance in the PEIR | SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR | Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed | Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project | No New Impact |
| **Impact LU-1**: Cause a Significant Environmental Impact Due to a Conflict with a Land Use Plan, Policy, or Regulation | Impact LU-1, 3.12 | LTS | SPR AD-3, 9 | No | N/A | ☒ |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Treatments will occur on private property and the landowners have no intent to sell or split the property. The landowners' objectives are to increase resiliency to fire, protect the property, improve range forage, and improve wildlife values in the area. Local county land use planning and regulation will be adhered to; treatment activities are consistent local policies and regulations. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.* | | | | | | |
| **Impact LU-2**: Induce Substantial Unplanned Population Growth | Impact LU-2, 3.12 | LTS | N/A | No | N/A | ☒ |
| *Treatments occur on a day-to-day operational period and local resources and personnel will be utilized from the local contractors and the local CAL FIRE Unit, Amador ElDorado. Short term increase in personnel will be experienced during the implementation of the project, however every evening these resources will leave. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR and site-specific analysis.* | | | | | | |
| **Other Impacts related to Land Use and Planning, Population and Housing:** Would the project result in other impacts related to land use and planning, and population and housing that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR? | | | | No | N/A | ☒ |
| | | | | | | |

# EC-12: NOISE

| | PEIR specific | | | Project specific | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR | Identify impact Significance in the PEIR | SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR | Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed | Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project | No New Impact |
| **Impact NOI-1:** Result in a Substantial Short-Term Increase in Exterior Ambient Noise Levels During Treatment Implementation | Impact NOI-1, 3.13 | LTS | SPR NOI- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6<br>SPR AD- 3 | Yes | LTS | ☒ |
| *Treatments would require heavy noise generating equipment. Treatment activities may be heard by sensitive receptors faintly from a distance but would occur during daytime hours, which avoid the potential to cause sleep disturbance to residents during the more noise sensitive evening and nighttime hours. The potential for a substantial short-term increase in ambient noise levels was examined in the PEIR. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.* | | | | | | |
| **Impact NOI-2**: Result in a Substantial Short-Term Increase in Truck-Generated SENL's During Treatment Activities | Impact NOI-2, 3.13 | LTS | SPR NOI- 1 | Yes | LTS | ☒ |
| *Treatments would involve large trucks hauling crews and heavy equipment to the project site. These haul truck trips would pass by residential receptors and the event of each truck passing by could increase the single event noise level (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. The location of the project is in a rural area that with predominantly agricultural and ranching land uses. Project activities will be no different than the noise associated with normal activities within the surrounding area. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.* | | | | | | |
| **Other Impacts Related to Noise**: Would the project result in other impacts related to noise that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR? | | | | No | N/A | ☒ |
| | | | | | | |

| | Applicable | Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation | Verifying/ Monitoring Entity |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SPR NOI-1 Limit Heavy Equipment Use to Daytime Hours:** If the project proponent is not subject to local ordinances (e.g., CAL FIRE), it will adhere to the restrictions stated above or may elect to adhere to the restrictions identified by the local ordinance encompassing the treatment area. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE During | CAL FIRE |
| *Per NOI-1 noise generating vegetation treatment activities will be limited:*<br>- *Monday-Saturday between 7:00 am to 6:00 pm*<br>- *Sunday and federal holidays 9:00 am to 6:00 pm* | | | |
| **SPR NOI-2 Equipment Maintenance:** All diesel- and gasoline-powered treatment equipment will be properly maintained and equipped with noise-reduction intake and exhaust mufflers and engine shrouds, in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations. This SPR applies to all activities and all treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE During | CAL FIRE |
| | | | |
| **SPR NOI-3 Engine Shroud Closure:** The project proponent will require that engine shrouds be closed during equipment operation. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE During | CAL FIRE |
| | | | |
| **SPR NOI-4 Locate Staging Areas Away from Noise-Sensitive Land Uses.** This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE During | CAL FIRE |
| | | | |
| **SPR NOI-5 Restrict Equipment Idle Time:** The project proponent will require that all motorized equipment be shut down when not in use. Idling of equipment and haul trucks will be limited to 5 minutes. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE During | CAL FIRE |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SPR NOI-6 Notify Nearby Off-Site Noise-Sensitive Receptors:** For treatment activities utilizing heavy equipment, the project proponent will notify noise-sensitive receptors (e.g., residential land uses, schools, hospitals, places of worship) located within 1,500 feet of the treatment activity. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE<br>N/A | CAL FIRE |
| *Residential noise sensitive receptors within 1500 feet of the project will be notified prior to project initiation. The location of the project is in a rural area with predominantly agricultural and ranching land uses. Project activities will be no different than the noise associated with normal activities within the surrounding areas.* | | | |

# EC-13: RECREATION

| | PEIR specific | | | Project specific | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR | Identify impact Significance in the PEIR | SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR | Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed | Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project | No New Impact |
| **Impact REC-1**: Directly or Indirectly Disrupt Recreational Activities within Designated Recreation Areas | Impact REC-1, 3.14 | LTS | SPR REC- 1 | Yes | LTS | ☒ |
| *The majority of proposed treatment project would occur within private property and not within a public recreation area. One of the landowners, The American River Conservancy does allow limited controlled public access for hikers and mountain bikers. Access to conservancy land by the public for recreation may be closed or limited while treatment activities are occurring.* | | | | | | |
| **Other Impacts to Recreation**: Would the project result in other impacts to recreation that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR? | | | | Yes | LTS | ☒ |
| *Portions of the VTP project are on properties that are adjacent to the Folsom Lake State Recreation Area (SRA). The Darington Trail follows the edge of Folsom Lake within the SRA, and treatment activities on the adjacent hillsides will be visible to trail users and boats on the lake.* | | | | | | |

| | 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. | Yes | CAL FIRE<br>Prior-During | CAL FIRE |

# EC-14: TRANSPORTATION

| | PEIR specific | | | Project specific | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR | Identify impact Significance in the PEIR | SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR | Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed | Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project | No New Impact |
| **Impact TRAN-1**: Result in temporary traffic operations impacts by conflicting with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing roadway facilities or prolonged road closures | Impact TRAN-1, 3.15 | LTS | SPR TRAN- 1 SPR AD- 3 | No | N/A | ☒ |
| *The proposed project occurs entirely within private property and on private roads, therefore it would not result in a temporary impact to traffic operations.* | | | | | | |
| **Impact TRAN-2:** Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature or incompatible uses | Impact TRAN-2, 3.15 | LTS | SPR TRAN- 1 SPR AD-3 | No | N/A | ☒ |
| *Treatments would not require the construction or alteration of any roadways. Due to the topography and distance of public roads from the project area, any smoke occurring along roadways would not amount to anything more than drift smoke and would not affect visibility.* | | | | | | |
| **Impact TRAN-3**: Result in a net increase in VMT for the proposed CalVTP | Impact TRAN-3, 3.15 | PSU | MM AQ- 1 | Yes | PSU | ☒ |
| *Treatments could temporarily increase vehicle miles traveled (VMT) for a short period as equipment enters the project location. The project is in an area utilized for agriculture, and ranching, VMT will not be significantly greater than what the area experiences from this type of use. The amount of traffic increase will not be above what already occurs in the area. The impact was identified as potentially significant and unavoidable in the PEIR because implementation of the CalVTP could result in a net increase in VMT. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.* | | | | | | |
| **Other Impacts to Transportation**: Would the project result in other impacts to transportation that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR? | | | | No | N/A | ☒ |

| | Applicable | Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation | Verifying/ Monitoring Entity |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SPR TRAN-1 Implement Traffic Control during Treatments:** Prior to initiating vegetation treatment activities the project proponent will work with the agency(ies) with jurisdiction over affected roadways to determine if a Traffic Management Plan (TMP) is needed. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types. | No | CAL FIRE N/A | CAL FIRE |
| *No traffic control will be required; the project does not occur immediately adjacent to public roads. Due to topography and the distance of public roads from the project area, any smoke occurring along roadways would not amount to anything more than drift soke and would not affect visibility. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.* | | | |

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

| | PEIR specific | | | Project specific | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR | Identify impact Significance in the PEIR | SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR | Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed | Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project | No New Impact |
| **Impact UTIL-1**: Result in Physical Impacts Associated with Provision of Sufficient Water Supplies, Including Related Infrastructure Needs | Impact UTL-1, 3.16 | LTS | N/A | Yes | LTS | ☒ |
| *Vegetation treatments would include prescribed burning, which would require an off-site water supply. During prescribed fire operations, equipment will come equipped with water prior to entering the project location, burn operations are low intensity and use of water is limited to control any control line escapes. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.* | | | | | | |
| **Impact UTIL-2**: Generate Solid Waste in Excess of State Standards or Exceed Local Infrastructure Capacity | Impact UTL-2, 3.16 | SU | SPR UTIL- 1 | No | N/A | ☒ |
| *Any biomass (treated vegetation) generated from the proposed treatment will be burned and/or left on site. This impact does not apply.* | | | | | | |
| **Impact UTIL-3**: Comply with Federal, State, and Local Management and Reduction Goals, Statutes, and Regulations Related to Solid Waste | Impact UTL-3, 3.16 | LTS | SPR UTIL- 1 | No | N/A | ☒ |
| | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Other Impacts to Public Services, Utilities, and Service Systems**: Would the project result in other impacts to public services, utilities, and service systems that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR? | | | | No | N/A | ☒ |
| | | | | | | |

| | Applicable | Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation | Verifying/ Monitoring Entity |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SPR UTIL-1: Solid Organic Waste Disposition Plan.** For projects requiring the disposal of material outside of the treatment area, the project proponent will prepare an Organic Waste Disposition Plan prior to initiating treatment activities. This SPR applies only to mechanical and manual treatment activities and all treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE N/A | CAL FIRE |
| *No material will be disposed of off site.* | | | |

# EC-16: WILDFIRE

| | PEIR specific | | | Project specific | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR | Identify impact Significance in the PEIR | SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR | Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed | Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project | No New Impact |
| **Impact WIL-1**: Substantially Exacerbate Fire Risk and Expose People to Uncontrolled Spread of a Wildfire | Impact WIL-1, 3-17 | LTS | SPR HAZ-2, 3, 4 | Yes | LTS | ☒ |
| *Increase in exposure to wildfire during implementation of the treatment project was examined in the PEIR. Increased wildfire risk associated with prescribed burning and use of heavy equipment in vegetated areas are within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.* | | | | | | |
| **Impact WIL-2**: Expose People or Structures to Substantial Risks Related to Post-Fire Flooding or Landslides | Impact WIL-2, 3-17 | LTS | SPR AQ- 3 SPR GEO-3, 4, 5, 8 | Yes | **LTS** | ☒ |
| *Potential for post fire landslides was examined in the PEIR. Prescribed burning will be designed and implemented to be of low to moderate intensity. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.* | | | | | | |
| **Other Impacts related to Wildfire**: Would the project result in other impacts related to wildfire that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR? | | | | No | N/A | ☒ |

# EC-17: ADMINISTRATIVE STANDARD PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| describing the activity, timing, and contact information; 3) send the local county supervisor and county administrative officer (or equivalent official responsible for distribution of public information) a notification letter describing the activity, its necessity, timing, and measures being taken to protect the environment and prevent prescribed burn escape. This SPR applies only to prescribed burn treatment activities and all treatment types. | | | |
| | | | |
| **SPR AD-5 Maintain Site Cleanliness:** If trash receptacles are used on-site, the project proponent will use fully covered trash receptacles with secure lids (wildlife proof) to contain all food, food scraps, food wrappers, beverages, and other worker generated miscellaneous trash. Remove all temporary non-biodegradable flagging, trash, debris, and barriers from the project site upon completion of project activities. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE Prior-During | CAL FIRE |
| | | | |
| **SPR AD-6 Public Notifications for Treatment Projects.** One to three days prior to the commencement of a treatment activity, the project proponent would post signs in a conspicuous location near the treatment area describing the activity and timing, and requesting persons in the area to contact a designated representative of the project proponent (contact information would be provided with the notice) if they have questions or concerns. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance. Prescribed burning is subject to the additional notification requirements of SPR AD-4. | Yes | CAL FIRE Prior-During | CAL FIRE |
| | | | |
| **SPR AD-7 Provide Information on Proposed, Approved, and Completed Treatment Projects**. For any vegetation treatment project using the CalVTP PEIR for CEQA compliance, the project proponent will provide the information listed below to the Board or CAL FIRE during the proposed, approved, and completed stages of the project. The Board or CAL FIRE will make this information available to the public via an online database or other mechanism. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE Prior-During | CAL FIRE |
| | | | |
| **SPR AD-8 Request Access for Post-Treatment Assessment.** For CAL FIRE projects, during contract development, CAL FIRE would include access to the treated area over a prescribed period (usually up to three years) to assess treatment effectiveness in achieving desired fuel conditions and other CalVTP objectives as well as any necessary maintenance, as a contract term for consideration by the landowner. For public landowners, access to the treated area over a prescribed period would be a requirement of the executed contract. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types. | Yes | CAL FIRE Prior-During | CAL FIRE |
| | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **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. | Yes | CAL FIRE<br>Prior-During | CAL FIRE |
| | | | |

# EC-18: MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

## Discussion

***No additional comments.***