THE CALIFORNIA VEGETATION TREATMENT PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

PROJECT INFORMATION

1.	**Project Title:**	*Estrada Ranch VTP (Rx-North-053-CZU)*
2.	**CAL FIRE Project Number**	*Rx-North-053-CZU*
3.	**CalVTP I.D. Number**	*2020-16*
4.	**Project Proponent Name and Address:**	*CAL FIRE San Mateo Santa Cruz Unit* *6059 Highway 9* *Felton, CA 95018*
5.	**Contact Person Information and Phone Number:**	*CZU VMP Coordinator Andrew Hubbs –* Andrew.Hubbs@fire.ca.gov *(831)335-6794*
6.	**Project Location:**	• *Santa Cruz County* • *The project is located approximately five miles northeast of the town of Watsonville. Unsurveyed Rancho Salsipuedes, T10-11S, R2W, MDBM. Mt. Madonna Quad.* • *APN 106-441-01 & 106-431-01* • *See vicinity map*
7.	**Total Area to be Treated (acres)**	169

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 comprised of three main vegetation types which each represent roughly 1/3 of the area: grass (mostly annual), shrub (mostly coyote brush with poison oak and sticky money flower) and oak woodland/shrub mix. In the grass component, no treatment other than fire is proposed. Grasses will be burned after curing, but before green-up; generally, between June and October. In the brush component, mechanical pretreatment will occur over portions of accessible areas to crush vegetation prior to burning using dozer high-blading and chaining. Crushed and live brush will be burned, possibly nearly year-round depending on weather/fuel conditions. In the tree dominated areas, understory burning will occur during the dry time of year, generally in the summer and fall months. A small component of tractor or hand pile burning is planned as well, especially where heavier accumulations of brush dominated fuels occur near trees. In these locations, a tractor with a brush rake or hand crews maybe utilized to remove fuels adjacent to trees and pile them in locations that will not damage trees when burned. Fire control lines may be constructed with handcrews and dozers in each of the fuel types, but existing roads will be utilized as much as possible.

The intent of this project is to reduce fuel loading to lessen the intensity of future wildfire in the area, promote the growth and reestablishment of grasses and forbs to improve wildlife habitat and range improvement for cattle grazing, and provide a training opportunity for CAL FIRE personnel.

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, 169 acres

    ☒ Prescribed (Pile) Burning, 10 acres

    ☒ Mechanical Treatment, 38 acres

    ☒ Manual Treatment, 10 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 located at the southern extent of the Santa Cruz Mountains with elevation ranging from approximately 600 – 1,400 feet. The north end of the project follows the lower portion of a ridge extending from Hazel Dell Valley to the summit of the Santa Cruz Mountains. The aspect varies but is predominately south. Slopes are overall gentle, especially on the broad ridgetops, but increase to over 80% on the steepest pitches.

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

    No other public agencies approval is required for this project. During the development of the project The California Department of Fish and Wildlife was consulted and provided input. The Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board was invited to visit and discuss the project area; no reply was received. Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District will be consulted and a smoke management plan prepared prior to burning operations.

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, Ben Harris was consulted during the planning phase of the proposed project. A records search, tribal notification, survey and survey report were conducted for 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 Santa Cruz 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: Matthew Reischman Date: 4/6/2021

Printed Name: Matthew Reischman 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 evaluated to be less than or equal to the impact 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 SPR AQ- 2, 3 SPR REC-1	Yes	LTS	☒
The project site is private property near Hazel Dell Road in unincorporated south Santa Cruz County. The project area is visible from portions of eligible State Scenic Highway 152 and 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 implementation of the treatments in the project are within the scope of the 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 SPR AES- 3 SPR AD- 4 SPR REC- 1	Yes	LTS	☒
The project site is private property near Hazel Dell Road in unincorporated south Santa Cruz County. The project area is visible from portions of eligible State Scenic Highway 152 and 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	☒
No Non-Shaded Fuel Break Treatment Types are proposed for this project.						
Other Impacts to Aesthetics: Would the project result in other impacts to aesthetics that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR AES-1 Vegetation Thinning and Edge Feathering: This SPR only applies to mechanical and manual treatment activities within all treatment types.	Yes	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. *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 During	CAL FIRE
The project area is located on private property and is not adjacent to public parks, trails and recreational areas. Portions of the project area are visible from public roadways. Staging will occur outside of nearby 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
The project area is located on private property and is not adjacent to public parks, trails and recreational areas. Portions of the project area are visible from public roadways. 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	No	N/A	N/A
The project is not proposing to create Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks.			

EC-2: AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact AG-1: Result Directly in the Loss of Forest Land or Conversion of Forest Land to a Non-Forest Use or Involve Other Changes in the Existing Environment Which, Due to Their Location or Nature, Could Result in Conversion of Forest Land to Non-Forest Use	Impact AG-1, 3.3	LTS	N/A	No	N/A	☒
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 SPR AQ- 2- 6 MM AQ- 1	Yes	LTSM	☒
Use of vehicles, mechanical equipment, and prescribed burning during treatments would result in emissions of criteria pollutants that could exceed CAAQS or NAAQS thresholds. Emissions of criteria air pollutants related to the proposed treatment are within the scope of the impacts addressed in the PEIR because the proposed activities, as well as the associated equipment and duration of use, are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The components of mitigation measure AQ-1 that have been determined by 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 NO_X 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 SPR NOI- 4, 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	No	N/A	☒
This impact does not apply to the treatment project, because no naturally occurring asbestos is mapped in the treatment area						

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, 4, 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, 4, 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	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 Monterey Bay Air Resources 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 Monterey Bay Air Resources 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.	No	N/A	N/A
There no naturally occurring asbestos mapped in the treatment area.			
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 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 NO_X 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	No	N/A	☒
No built historic resources have been located in the project area.						
Impact CUL-2: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of Unique Archaeological Resources or Subsurface Historical Resources	Impact CUL-2, 3.5	PS	SPR CUL-2, 3, 4, 5, 8 MM CUL- 2	Yes	LTSM	☒
One cultural resource is located in the project area. This site will be avoided from project activities; specific avoidance measures for this site are 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 Santa Cruz County were contacted on June 1 and 8, 2020. A response was received from one tribe and a site visit was made with tribal representatives to view the project area, a cultural resource site and the avoidance measures proposed for the site.						
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 2010). 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 Andrew Hubbs and sent to the Northwest Information Center on April 23, 2020. 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 where sent to the Native American contacts from the "California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) Native American Contact list, revised January 1, 2020, Santa Cruz County" list. The letters requested any information concerning the location of any cultural resources that may exist within the project area. *One response was received from a tribe and a site visit was made with tribal representatives. Full archaeological survey and reporting has been completed for the project.*			
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 Andrew Hubbs and reviewed by Benjamin Harris (CAL FIRE Northern Region Associate State Archaeologist). Refer to the attached Confidential Archaeological Survey Report for the discussion on specific cultural resources and a list of potential effects and proposed protection measures.			

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	N/A	N/A
No built historic resources were identified in the project area from the records search and no built historic resources were located during the survey.			
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 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 the treatment activities and intensity of disturbance as a result of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. *There are no known species-status plant species in the project area, however habitat is present and if species are found Mitigation Measure BIO-1b, for prescribed burning, manual treatment, and mechanical treatment will be implemented. For prescribed burning, residual effects of the treatment 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. However, if a large population of a special-status plant species is identified, the plants may need to 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, 2g, 2h, 3a, 3b, 3c, 4	Yes	LTSM	☒
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 Mitigation Measure BIO-2a and 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 special-status wildlife species' habitat. Any unintentional disturbance or loss of 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 SPR HYD-4, 5 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.

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. 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. 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.

The upper reaches of several small ephemeral (Class III) watercourses occur in the project area that flow water for short periods during and immediately following significant rain. No riparian vegetation is located along these watercourses; no perennial watercourses/riparian vegetation occurs in the project area. Though no attributes associated with riparian habitat are apparent with these small watercourses, if any were to be classified as riparian habitat or a sensitive natural community, no loss or degradation or loss of habitat function will occur with the proposed project activities for the following reasons:

- *The use of low intensity broadcast burning where Class III watercourses are present is consistent with the natural fire regime, which generally varied from low to moderate intensity, depending on the fuel type.*
- *No treatment other than low intensity broadcast burning and potential limited pretreatment of fuels (brush crushing through chaining) to help facilitate burning will occur within 50 feet of Class III (ELZs), including no use of tractors, except at established existing road crossings.*
- *Though limited chaining may occur within 50 feet of Class III watercourses, 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 ELZs (uprooted vegetation or ball dragging) 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 Coast WQCB were consulted regarding the project (refer to attached correspondence). CDFW had no concerns with the project and WQ 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:

- *Dozer-work shall be limited to slopes less than ~30% in steepness (35% in actuality). 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.*
- *Construction or reconstruction of fire control lines shall be limited to topographic ridge divide locations.*
- *Fire control lines (fuel breaks) 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 be rotated*

Impact BIO-4: Substantially Affect State or Federally Protected Wetlands	Impact BIO-4, 3.6	PS	SPR BIO-1 SPR HYD-1, 3, 4, MM BIO- 4	No	N/A	☒
There are no State or Federally Protected Wetlands as defined in the EIR 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, post-burn residual vegetation and erosion control methods on containment lines.						
Impact BIO-5: Interfere Substantially with Wildlife Movement Corridors or Impede Use of Nurseries	Impact BIO-5, 3.6	PS	SPR BIO-1, 4, 5, 10, 11 SPR HYD-1, 4 MM BIO- 5	Yes	LTS	☒
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. The potential for adverse effects to wildlife movement corridors and nurseries 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.*						

Impact BIO-6: Substantially Reduce Habitat or Abundance of Common Wildlife	Impact BIO-6, 3.6	LTS	SPR BIO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12	Yes	LTS	☒
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. Nesting bird surveys per SPR BIO-12 will be conducted between March 1st to August 31st where feasible, if operations are proposed during that time period.						
Impact BIO-7: Conflict with Local Policies or Ordinances Protecting Biological Resources	Impact BIO-7, 3.6	No Impact	SPR AD- 3	No	N/A	☒
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	☒

	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**. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	No		
A CNDDB 9 quad search was conducted on June 2nd 2020, the project area is within the 7.5' USGS Mt. Madonna quadrangle map (Unsurveyed Rancho Salsipuedes, T10-11S, R2W, MDBM). Review of Appendix BIO-3, Table 1a and Table 1b, in the PEIR (Volume II) for special-status plants and wildlife that could occur in the Central California Coast ecoregion was reviewed. Complete lists of species with potential to occur in the treatment site are included. Additionally, CAL FIRE consulted with CDFW staff on July 2nd 2020 and recommendation are incorporated into the project design (see Section 1, Wildlife/Fisheries Habitat and Sensitivity to Project Activities). *Based on this query 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 are present, analysis of project impacts concluded no species would be adversely affected. The tables attached at the end of EC-5 summarize the scoping and subsequent impact analysis for each species from the 9-quad query.*			
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 Prior-During	CAL FIRE
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	N/A	N/A
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.	No	N/A	N/A
No Class I or Class II watercourses occur in the project area. Class III watercourses do occur sporadically, which flow temporarily following significant rain events and do not support riparian vegetation or aquatic organisms. SPR-BIO-4 is not applicable because riparian vegetation is not present, trees are not proposed to be felled near or into streams, shading has no effect due to short periods of flow immediately following significant rain, little if any ground disturbance will occur, no herbicide application will take place, and CDFW has no concerns with the project as proposed. WQ had several recommendations (refer to attached correspondence); some of which were already included in the project design, or have since been incorporated when appropriate and feasible, and are as follows: • *Dozer-work shall be limited to slopes less than ~30% in steepness (35% in actuality). 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.* • *Construction or reconstruction of fire control lines shall be limited to topographic ridge divide locations.* • *Fire control lines (fuel breaks) 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 be rotated*			
SPR BIO-5: Avoid Environmental Effects of Type Conversion and Maintain Habitat Function in Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub. The project proponent will design treatment activities to avoid type conversion where native coastal sage scrub and chaparral are present. These SPR requirements apply to all treatment activities and all treatment types. Additional measures will be applied to ecological restoration treatment types	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
The project area contains areas of coastal scrub, primarily dominated by coyote brush. Aerial photographs from 1935 indicate significant conversion of grassland to coyote brush due to the absence of periodic fire. The treatment proposed would include broadcast burning of coyote brush dominated coastal scrub areas. Some areas of coastal scrub will be pre-treated by crushing. A brush rake may be utilized in limited areas of coastal scrub to reduce heavy fuel loads near trees. While some mortality of coastal scrub species is expected, unfortunately significant regeneration from root stock and the seed bank is also expected to occur immediately following broadcast burning. Therefore, the project will not result in widespread type conversion from coastal scrub to non-native annual grassland, but at the very least it is hoped the continued conversion of grassland to coyote brush into adjacent grasslands will be slowed or stopped as a result of the project.			
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 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. Sudden Oak Death (Phytophthora ramorum) is known to occur in the area, however, none has been seen in the project site. 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 others 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 Prior	CAL FIRE

On May 23rd 2020, CAL FIRE Forester Andrew Hubbs and Environmental Scientist Matthew Mosher conducted a site visit to assess habitat for potential species identified during project scoping. Based on this site visit Matthew prepared a Habitat Analysis/Biological Scoping Table (End of EC-5). A number of special-status plant species were identified during project scoping. All but four of these species were determined to lack suitable habitat after reviewing their specific habitat requirements. The following four Rare Plant Rank List 1 species may have suitable habitat in the project area but, if present, will not be significantly impacted or will be avoided entirely:

- *Arctostapylos andersonii (Anderson's manzanita) – No Arctosaphylos species presence was observed in the project area, and none are expected to occur. If any individuals are observed, they will be flagged for avoidance during fire line construction.*
- *Malacothamnus arcuatus* (arcuate bush-mallow) – *Genus is considered a fire follower which is in decline due to fire suppression and is expected to benefit from project activities if it occurs. Currently accepted taxonomy considers this species to be a synonym of the common Malacothamnus fasciculatus (Baldwin et al 2012), therefore impacts would not be considered significant.*
- *Monolopia gracilens (woodland woollythreads) – Occurs in Serpentinitic areas in grasslands or openings in chaparral or oak woodlands. Unlikely to occur in the project area due to lack of serpentine soils and dense stands of brush and tree canopy, however limited areas of microhabitat may occur. While broadcast burning will benefit this species through reduction in encroaching woody vegetation, nutrient cycling, and increased sunlight, control line construction could potentially impact this species. A qualified RPF or botanist will determine if potential habitat occurs in areas where control line is proposed. If any potential habitat is present, pre-construction surveys will be conducted, and any individuals found will be avoided.*
- *Penstemon rattanii var. kleei* (Santa Cruz Mountains beardtongue – *Openings in conifer forest or oak woodland, in recently burned or disturbed chaparral, or along roadcuts. This is a disturbance dependent species which is outcompeted in late-seral forest and chaparral. It has been observed to reappear following mechanical fuel treatments in the project region (ESF 2020, M. Mosher personal observation). While broadcast burning will benefit this species through reduction in encroaching woody vegetation, nutrient cycling, and increased sunlight, control line construction could potentially impact this species. A qualified RPF or botanist will determine if potential habitat occurs in areas where control line is proposed. If any potential habitat is present, pre-construction surveys will be conducted, and any individuals found will be avoided.*

SPR BIO-8: Identify and Minimize Impacts in Coastal Zone ESHAs. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and only the ecosystem restoration treatment type.	No	N/A	N/A
The project area 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 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 others 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 Prior	N/A
On May 23rd 2020, CAL FIRE Forester Andrew Hubbs and Environmental Scientist Matthew Mosher conducted a site visit to assess habitat for potential species identified during project scoping. Based on this site visit Matthew prepared a Habitat Analysis/Biological Scoping Table (End of EC-5). A number of special-status animal species were identified during project scoping. All but four of these species were determined to lack suitable habitat after reviewing their specific habitat requirements or were determined to not be significantly impacted by project activities. The following four special-status animal species may have suitable habitat in the project area but, if present, will be surveyed for and avoided entirely: • *Accipiter cooperii (Cooper's hawk) – Medium sized raptor that nests and forages in a wide variety of forested areas. Trees will be visually inspected for stick nests in and immediately adjacent to work areas during nesting season where feasible and no significant impacts to foraging areas will occur.* • *Ammodramus savannarum (grasshopper sparrow) – 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. Trees will be visually inspected for nests in and immediately adjacent to work areas during nesting season (March 15 – August 31) where feasible and no significant impacts to foraging areas will occur.* • *Aquila chrysaetos (golden eagle) – Occurs in a variety of habitats, nesting on cliff-walled canyons and large trees in open areas. The project will not remove any trees larger than 10" DBH and large trees near the project area will be inspected for nests during nesting season (February 1 – August 1) where feasible. No impacts to nesting habitat will occur, and no significant impacts to foraging areas will occur.* • *Neotoma fuscipes annectens (San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat) – Forest habitats of moderate canopy & moderate to dense understory. Based on CNDDB data, San Francisco dusky-footed woodrats do not occur in the southern Santa Cruz Mountains. However, if nests do occur, none will be intentionally damaged or destroyed by project activities; fire control lines will be modified to avoid nests and associated screen vegetation however, nests in interior burn areas cannot be avoided by fire, if present.*			
SPR BIO-11. Install Wildlife-Friendly Fencing (Prescribed Herbivory). This SPR applies only to prescribed herbivory and all treatment types.	No	N/A	N/A

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 Prior-During	CAL FIRE
If operations are proposed between March 1 (February 1 for the golden eagle) and August 31: • *An RPF or qualified biologist will conduct a cursory/visual search of the project area for nesting birds prior to operations where feasible.* • *If an active nest is identified activates within 100 feet of the nest will stop and CDFW contacted to develop an avoidance strategy.* • *See entire SPR for complete avoidance strategies identified in EIR (Establish Buffer, Modify Treatment, Defer Treatment, Monitor Active Raptor Nest During Treatment, Retention of Raptor Nest Trees).* *Mitigation Measure MM BIO-2b of the EIR includes the same protection measures necessary for the protection of nesting birds.* *No impacts are anticipated.*			
MM BIO-1a: Avoid Loss of Special-Status Plants Listed under ESA or CESA If listed plants are determined to be present through application of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-7, the project proponent will avoid and protect these species by establishing a no-disturbance buffer around the area occupied by listed plants and marking the buffer boundary with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway).	No	N/A	N/A
No listed plant species were determined to have the potential to occur in the project area (End of EC-5).			
MM BIO-1b: Avoid Loss of Special-Status Plants Not Listed Under ESA or CESA If non-listed special-status plant species (i.e., species not listed under ESA or CESA, but meeting the definition of special-status as stated in Section 3.6.1 of the Program EIR) are determined to be present through application of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-7, the project proponent will implement measures to avoid loss of individuals and maintain habitat function of occupied habitat.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
Control line construction will avoid populations of special-status plant species. Broadcast burning is expected to improve habitat for all four-species identified as potentially occurring in the project area.			

MM BIO-1c: Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Special-Status Plants If significant impacts on listed or non-listed special-status plants cannot feasibly be avoided as specified under the circumstances described under Mitigation Measures BIO-1a and 1b, the project proponent will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented and how unavoidable losses of special-status plants will be compensated. If the special-status plant taxa are listed under ESA or CESA, the plan will be submitted to CDFW and/or USFWS (as appropriate) for review and comment. Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the project proponent (e.g., incidental take permit for state-listed plants), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above.	No	N/A	N/A
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 Prior-During	CAL FIRE
The only listed/fully protected species with potential to occur in the project area is golden eagle. As discussed under SPR BIO 10, this species will be surveyed for and avoided.			
MM BIO-2b: Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Other Special-Status Wildlife Species (All Treatment Activities) If other special-status wildlife species (i.e., species not listed under CESA or ESA or California Fully Protected, but meeting the definition of special status as stated in Section 3.6.1 of the Program EIR) are observed during reconnaissance surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-1) or focused or protocol-level surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-10), the project proponent will avoid or minimize adverse effects to the species. The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the special-status wildlife would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some of the non-listed special-status wildlife may be killed, injured, or disturbed during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status wildlife, no compensatory mitigation will be required.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
As discussed under SPR BIO-10, all special-status wildlife species with the potential to be impacted by project activities will be surveyed for and avoided, with the possible exception of San Francisco dusky-footed woodrats (if present). Stick houses will be avoided by fire control lines, however any located within interior portions of burn units cannot be protected from fire. Mortality or injury of this species may occur, but per MM BIO-2b, burning will not occur in known woodrat locations during peak breeding season in mid-spring and habitat function will not be impacted by this project.			

MM BIO-2c: Compensate for Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Loss of Habitat Function for Special-Status Wildlife if Applicable (All Treatment Activities) If the provisions of Mitigation Measure BIO-2a, BIO-2b, BIO-2d, BIO-2e, BIO-2f, or BIO-2g cannot be implemented and the project proponent determines that additional mitigation is necessary to reduce significant impacts, the project proponent will compensate for such impacts to species or habitat by acquiring and/or protecting land that provides (or will provide in the case of restoration) habitat function for affected species that is at least equivalent to the habitat function removed or degraded as a result of the treatment. Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the project proponent (e.g., incidental take permit), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above.	No	N/A	N/A
Per MM BIO-2c, this mitigation is not needed since the provisions of MM BIO-2a, BIO-2b, and BIO-2g can be implemented (BIO-2d, BIO-2e, BIO-2f are not applicable since the species referenced in these MMs do not have potential to occur in the project area).			
MM BIO-2d: Implement Protective Measures for Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (All Treatment Activities)	No	N/A	N/A
The project area is not within the range of the Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle.			
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.	No	N/A	N/A
No special-status butterflies have potential to occur in the project area.			
MM BIO-2f: Avoid Habitat for Special-Status Beetles, Flies, Grasshoppers, and Snails (All Treatment Activities)	No	N/A	N/A
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 During-Post	CAL FIRE

Appendix BIO-3 indicates that Western Bumble Bee habitat may exist in the ecoregion, however the closest CNDDB record for western bumble bee (Bombus occidentalis) is over 5 miles from the project area, and the closest record for crotch bumble bee (Bombus crotchii) is over 8 miles from the project area. Additionally, the project area is dominated by grasslands containing predominately non-native annual grasses with few floral resources and coastal scrub dominated by coyote brush with few floral resources. Therefore, it is unlikely that either bumble bee species occurs in the project area expect sporadically, and never in large numbers. In the unlikely event the bee is utilizing portions of the project area, no significant impacts are anticipated because treatment areas will be divided into several units that will receive treatment in separate years. Additionally, reintroduction of fire to the landscape has the potential to stimulate latent seeds in the soil and produce a flush of native floral resources following project implementation, both in the non-native annual grass and in areas currently dominated by coyote brush. Thus, the project is expected to be beneficial to special-status bumble bees.			
MM BIO-2h: Avoid Potential Disease Transmission Between Domestic Livestock and Special-Status Ungulates (Prescribed Herbivory)	No	N/A	N/A
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: 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.	Yes	Prior-During	CAL FIRE
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. No reduction of extent of oak woodland or loss of large oak trees from broadcast burning is expected to occur, as the large oak trees present in the project area are exceptionally fire resistant. 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.			
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	N/A	N/A
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 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	N/A	N/A
Project implementation will not result in loss of riparian habitat as only small Class III watercourses are present that flow for short periods following significant rain. Any classification of rip arian habitat in the project area would be due to interpretation of definition and not in terms of habitat function as no riparian vegetation is present, no hydrophytic plants and hydric soils are present, no near surface ground water is present and no surface flow occurs for durations long enough to support any organisms associated with riparian habitat. Furthermore, 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	N/A	N/A
No wetlands occur in the project area.			
MM BIO-5: Retain Nursery Habitat and Implement Buffers to Avoid Nursery Sites	No	N/A	N/A
No nursery habitat is known to occur in the project area.			

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

Habitat Analysis / Biological Scoping Table: Estrada Ranch VTP

Scientific Name	N/A Common Name	Federal Listing	State Listing	Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Potential	Rational / Impact Potential
Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's hawk	None	None	N/A	Yes	Medium sized raptor that nests and forages in a wide variety of forested areas. Trees will be visually inspected for stick nests in and immediately adjacent to work areas during nesting season and no significant impacts to foraging areas will occur.
Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	None	Threatened	N/A	No	Not known from project vicinity. Requires open water with protected nesting substrate, which is not present in the project area.
Ambystoma californiense	California tiger salamander	Threatened	Threatened	N/A	No	Breeds in ephemeral pools and spends most of the year underground in small mammal borrows. No records exist in the Santa Cruz Mountains, and no suitable breeding pools are present in the project area.
Ambystoma macrodactylum croceum	Santa Cruz long-toed salamander	Endangered	Endangered	N/A	No	Occurs in wet meadows near sea level in a few restricted locales in Santa Cruz and Monterey County. Project area is well above sea level.

Scientific Name	N/A Common Name	Federal Listing	State Listing	Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Potential	Rational / Impact Potential
Ammodramus savannarum	grasshopper sparrow	None	None	N/A	Yes	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. Trees will be visually inspected for nests in and immediately adjacent to work areas during nesting season and no significant impacts to foraging areas will occur.
Aneides niger	Santa Cruz black salamander	None	None	N/A	No	Occurs in mixed deciduous woodland, coniferous forests, coastal grasslands. Found under rocks near streams, in talus, under damp logs, and other objects. Species may occur near the project area in the vicinity of Hazel Dell Creek; however, no work will occur within 200 feet of the creek.
Anniella pulchra	northern California legless lizard	None	None	N/A	No	Occurs in chaparral, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Not known to occur in the Santa Cruz Mountains. No impacts are anticipated.
Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	None	None	N/A	Yes	Pallid bats may forage in a broad range of habitats, including those present in the project area. Suitable roosting habitat, in the form of tree cavities, caves, or buildings, may exist within the study area. However, no large (>10" DBH) trees will be removed. Therefore, no impacts will occur to pallid bat roosting habitat, and any disturbance will be transitory in nature and will not be significant.
Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	None	None	N/A	Yes	Occurs in a variety of habitats, nesting on cliff-walled canyons and large trees in open areas. The project will not remove any trees larger than 10" DBH and large trees near the project area will be inspected for nests during nesting season. No impacts to nesting habitat will occur, and no significant impacts to foraging areas will occur.
Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	None	None	N/A	No	Occurs in open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Breeding populations have been considered extirpated from Santa Cruz County for decades (DeSante and Ruhlen 1995). No CNDDB records occur within 5 miles of the project vicinity.
Bombus crotchii	Crotch bumble bee	None	Candidate Endangered	N/A	Yes	Food plant genera include Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum. In the project region, these species are generally restricted to grassland habitat. Temporary impacts to foraging resources may occur immediately following the broadcast burn, however many of the species in this genus respond positively to fire and are expected to increase in abundance following project implementation. No impacts are anticipated.

Scientific Name	N/A Common Name	Federal Listing	State Listing	Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Potential	Rational / Impact Potential
Bombus occidentalis	western bumble bee	None	Candidate Endangered	N/A	Yes	Western bumble bee nests, forages, and overwinters in meadows and grasslands with abundant floral resources. Temporary impacts to foraging resources may occur immediately following the broadcast burn, however native floral resources generally respond positively to fire and are expected to increase in abundance following project implementation. No impacts are anticipated.
Buteo swainsoni	Swainson's hawk	None	Threatened	N/A	No	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. Not known to nest in the Santa Cruz Mountains, may occur sporadically as forager (CDFW 2016). No impacts are anticipated.
Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus	western snowy plover	Threatened	None	N/A	No	Occurs in sandy beaches, salt pond levees, and shores of large lakes, which are absent from the project area.
Corynorhinus townsendii	Townsend's big-eared bat	None	None	N/A	Yes	This bat may forage in the project area. Nesting and roosting habitat include caves, empty structures or large basal hollows which may exist in the project area. However, no large (>10" DBH) trees will be removed, and no structures or caves will be impacted. Impacts are not considered significant.
Cypseloides niger	black swift	None	None	N/A	No	Breeds in small colonies on cliffs behind or adjacent to waterfalls in deep canyons and sea-bluffs above the surf. No breeding habitat in project area, could occur sporadically as forager. No impacts expected.
Dicamptodon ensatus	California giant salamander	None	None	N/A	No	Occurs in wet coastal forests in or near clear, cold permanent and semi-permanent streams and seepages. Found under rocks near streams, in talus, under damp logs, and other objects. Species may occur near the project area in the vicinity of Hazel Dell Creek; however, no work will occur within 200 feet of the creek.
Elanus leucurus	white-tailed kite	None	None	N/A	No	Occurs in 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. No habitat present in project area.
Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	None	None	N/A	No	An aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation. Utilizes upland areas for nesting. Only one very small (3' x 10') pond was observed in the project area which is not large enough to support this species and no year-round creeks are present in the project area. No impacts are expected.

Scientific Name	N/A Common Name	Federal Listing	State Listing	Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Potential	Rational / Impact Potential
Eucyclogobius newberryi	tidewater goby	Endangered	None	N/A	No	Brackish water habitats along the California coast from Agua Hedionda Lagoon, San Diego County to the mouth of the Smith River. No brackish water habitats occur in the project area.
Euphilotes enoptes smithi	Smith's blue butterfly	Endangered	None	N/A	No	Most commonly associated with coastal dunes and coastal sage scrub plant communities in Monterey and Santa Cruz counties. No coastal dune or coastal sage scrub habitat occurs in the project area.
Euphydryas editha bayensis	Bay checkerspot butterfly	Threatened	None	N/A	No	Restricted to native grasslands on outcrops of serpentine soil in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay. Habitat does not occur in the project area.
Icteria virens	yellow-breasted chat	None	None	N/A	No	Summer resident; inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses. Habitat does not occur in the project area.
Lanius ludovicianus	loggerhead shrike	None	None	N/A	No	Broken woodlands, savannah, pinyon-juniper, Joshua tree, and riparian woodlands, desert oases, scrub and washes. Prefers open country for hunting, with perches for scanning, and fairly dense shrubs and brush for nesting. No habitat occurs in the project area.
Lavinia symmetricus subditus	Monterey roach	None	None	N/A	No	Tributaries to Monterey Bay, specifically the Salinas, Pajaro, & San Lorenzo drainages. Not considered extant in the Salsipuedes Creek watershed (UC Davis 2020).
Neotoma fuscipes annectens	San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat	None	None	N/A	Maybe	Forest habitats of moderate canopy & moderate to dense understory. Based on CNDDB data, San Francisco dusky-footed woodrats do not occur in the southern Santa Cruz Mountains. However, if stick houses are observed, none will be intentionally damaged or destroyed by project activities; fire control lines will be modified to avoid houses and associated screen vegetation and prescribed burns will not occur during peak breeding season in mid spring in known rat nest locations.
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 9	steelhead - south-central California coast DPS	Threatened	None	N/A	Yes	Occurs in cool streams with suitable spawning habitat and no dispersal barriers such as dams. Hazel Dell Creek occurs outside of, but near the project. No work within the stream channel or attendant riparian zone will occur. Ground disturbance will be minimal and will not contribute additional sedimentation to stream. Vegetation buffer will be left intact between the creek and the work areas. No impacts are expected.
Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	None	None	N/A	No	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Requires open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects. No records of this species in the Santa Cruz Mountains.

Scientific Name	N/A Common Name	Federal Listing	State Listing	Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Potential	Rational / Impact Potential
Rana boylii	foothill yellow-legged frog	None	Endangered	N/A	No	Occurs in partly shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. While historically occurring within this watershed, FYLF has not been observed since 1928 and is considered likely extirpated from the watershed (CBD 2016). Additionally, the closest historic FYLF record is over two miles from the project area. Therefore, FYLF is considered absent and no impacts are anticipated.
Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	Threatened	None	N/A	No	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. The closest CNDDB records for this species is 3 miles from the project area. The small (3' x 10') pond is likely too small and shallow to support breeding CRLF. The pond was surveyed during an April 23, 2020 site visit, and no CRLF, tadpoles, or egg masses were observed. The creeks on the property are densely shaded redwood forest subject to flashy winter and spring flows, which would not support breeding CRLF. The closest possibly suitable habitat is Simas Lake, located 3,000 feet from the project area. This large pond and wetland complex may support CRLF, however likely supports competing fish species and bullfrogs. Simas Lake occurs on private property and could not be investigated closely. Given the distance to known CRLF occurrences (3 miles), the distance to the closest possibly suitable habitat (3,000 feet), and the lack of any suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project area, CRLF are considered absent and no impacts will occur.
Riparia riparia	bank swallow	None	Threatened	N/A	No	Requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine-textured/sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, ocean to dig nesting hole. Suitable nesting habitat not present in project area.
Taxidea taxus	American badger	None	None	N/A	No	Suitable habitat is characterized by herbaceous, shrub and open stages of most habitats with dry, friable soils. American badger is only known from one occurrence in south Santa Cruz County, from a 1909 collection located approximately 6 miles west of the project area (#320). Given the lack of records within the project vicinity, and the age (110 years) of the closest record, this species is not expected to occur in the project area.
Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	Endangered	Endangered	N/A	No	Nests in riparian woodlands dominated by willow and Fremont's cottonwood. Suitable willow woodlands are typically dense with well-defined vegetative strata or layers. Not known to currently occur in Santa Cruz County.

Scientific Name	N/A Common Name	Federal Listing	State Listing	Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Potential	Rational / Impact Potential
Vulpes macrotis mutica	San Joaquin kit fox	Endangered	Threatened	N/A	No	Annual grasslands or grassy open stages with scattered shrubby vegetation. Need loose-textured sandy soils for burrowing, and suitable prey base. Project site is well outside of range of this species.
Arctostaphylos andersonii	Anderson's manzanita	None	None	1B.2	Maybe	No Arctosaphylos species present was observed in the project area, and none are not expected to occur. If any individuals are observed, they will be flagged for avoidance during fire line construction.
Arctostaphylos hookeri ssp. hookeri	Hooker's manzanita	None	None	1B.2	No	Hooker's manzanita is restricted to low-lying areas near the coast in southern Santa Cruz and Northern Monterey counties. No potential to occur in the project area.
Arctostaphylos pajaroensis	Pajaro manzanita	None	None	1B.1	No	Pajaro manzanita is restricted to low-lying areas near the coast in southern Santa Cruz and Northern Monterey counties. No potential to occur in the project area.
Balsamorhiza macrolepis	big-scale balsamroot	None	None	1B.2	No	Occurs in chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, and cismontane woodland. Sometimes on serpentine soils. This species is not known to occur in the Santa Cruz Mountains.
Calyptridium parryi var. hesseae	Santa Cruz Mountains pussypaws	None	None	1B.1	No	Occurs in chaparral and cismontane woodland. This species often occurs in disturbed areas or in poor soil where there is little competition. Currently, the project area does not support habitat for this species. However, the disturbance associated with the project may create suitable habitat if this species exists in the seedbank.
Castilleja affinis var. neglecta	Tiburon paintbrush	Endangered	Threatened	1B.2	No	Occurs in serpentine grasslands. No habitat occurs in the project area.
Castilleja rubicundula var. rubicundula	pink creamsacs	None	None	1B.2	No	Occurs in openings in chaparral or on grassland, restricted to serpentine soils. No serpentine soils occur in the project area.
Ceanothus ferrisiae	Coyote ceanothus	Endangered	None	1B.1	No	Occurs in chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, and costal scrub habitats on serpentine soils in the Mount Hamilton Range.
Centromadia parryi ssp. congdonii	Congdon's tarplant	None	None	1B.1	No	Occurs along margins on vernally moist alkaline grassland. No habitat present in the project area.
Chlorogalum pomeridianum var. minus	dwarf soaproot	None	None	1B.2	No	Occurs in openings in chaparral on serpentine soils. No habitat occurs in the project area.
Chorizanthe pungens var. pungens	Monterey spineflower	Threatened	None	1B.2	No	Occurs in sandy soils (marine sand deposits) in coastal dunes or more inland within chaparral or other habitats. No habitat present in the project area.

Scientific Name	N/A Common Name	Federal Listing	State Listing	Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Potential	Rational / Impact Potential
Chorizanthe robusta var. robusta	robust spineflower	Endangered	None	1B.1	No	Occurs in cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, chaparral on marine sand deposits or sandstone outcrops. This species is restricted to coastal or near coastal habitat. Project site is too far from coastal influence to support this species.
Cirsium fontinale var. campylon	Mt. Hamilton thistle	None	None	1B.2	No	Occurs in open habitats in seasonal and perennial drainages, restricted to serpentine soils. No serpentine soils occur in the project area.
Collinsia multicolor	San Francisco collinsia	None	None	1B.2	No	Shaded herb-rich understory of coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia* var. *agrifolia*) woodland or mixed forest in sheltered, generally mesic, canyon bottom setting (ESF 2020). No habitat occurs in the project area.
Dudleya abramsii ssp. setchellii	Santa Clara Valley dudleya	Endangered	None	1B.1	No	Occurs on rocky serpentine outcrops. No habitat present in the project area.
Eryngium aristulatum var. hooveri	Hoover's button-celery	None	None	1B.1	No	Occurs in vernal pools. Not known to occur in the Santa Cruz Mountains. No habitat present in project area.
Erysimum ammophilum	sand-loving wallflower	None	None	1B.2	No	Occurs on sandy openings in chaparral (maritime), coastal dunes, coastal scrub. No habitat present in project area.
Fritillaria liliacea	fragrant fritillary	None	None	1B.2	No	Occurs in Adobe or clay-rich soils in coastal prairie or native bunchgrass grasslands, frequently on serpentine-derived soils. Not known to occur in the Santa Cruz Mountains. No habitat present in the project area.
Gilia tenuiflora ssp. arenaria	Monterey gilia	Endangered	Threatened	1B.2	No	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and riparian woodland on serpentine soil in mesic sittings. No habitat occurs in the project area.
Hoita strobilina	Loma Prieta hoita	None	None	1B.1	No	Restricted to serpentine soils, which do not occur in the project area.
Holocarpha macradenia	Santa Cruz tarplant	Threatened	Endangered	1B.1	No	Occurs in coastal prairie on marine terraces. No coastal prairie habitat occurs in the project area.
Horkelia cuneata var. sericea	Kellogg's horkelia	None	None	1B.1	No	Restricted to openings in old dunes and coastal sandhills, which do not occur in the project area.
Legenere limosa	legenere	None	None	1B.1	No	Occurs in vernal pools. No habitat present in project area.
Lessingia micradenia var. glabrata	smooth lessingia	None	None	1B.2	No	Restricted to serpentine soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. No habitat present in the study area.
Malacothamnus arcuatus	arcuate bush-mallow	None	None	1B.2	Yes	Genus is considered a fire follower which is in decline due to fire suppression and is expected to benefit from project activities if it occurs. Currently accepted taxonomy considers this species to be a synonym of the common Malacothamnus fasciculatus (Baldwin et al 2012), therefore impacts would not be considered significant.

Scientific Name	N/A Common Name	Federal Listing	State Listing	Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Potential	Rational / Impact Potential
Malacothamnus hallii	Hall's bush-mallow	None	None	1B.2	No	Not known to occur in the Santa Cruz Mountains.
Monolopia gracilens	woodland woollythreads	None	None	1B.2	Yes	Occurs in Serpentinitic areas in grasslands or openings in chaparral or oak woodlands. Unlikely to occur in grasslands in the project area due to lack of serpentine soils and elsewhere due dense stands of brush and tree canopy, however limited areas of microhabitat may occur. While broadcast burning will benefit this species through reduction in encroaching woody vegetation, nutrient cycling, and increased sunlight, control line construction could potentially impact this species. A qualified RPF or botanist will determine if potential habitat occurs in areas where control line is proposed. If any potential habitat is present, pre-construction surveys will be conducted, and any individuals found will be avoided.
Pedicularis dudleyi	Dudley's lousewort	None	Rare	1B.2	No	Species inhabits shaded areas in redwood forests and is associated with areas of bare mineral soil such as road cuts. Historically, this species was likely associated with low intensity fires which provided bare mineral soil underneath dense redwood canopy. Due to the history of fire exclusion in this area, and absence of bare mineral soil, this species lacks suitable habitat in the project area.
Penstemon rattanii var. kleei	Santa Cruz Mountains beardtongue	None	None	1B.2	Yes	Openings in conifer forest or oak woodland, in recently burned or disturbed chaparral, or along roadcuts. This is a disturbance dependent species which is outcompeted in late-seral forest and chaparral. It has been observed to reappear following mechanical fuel treatments in the project region (ESF 2020, M. Mosher personal observation). While broadcast burning will benefit this species through reduction in encroaching woody vegetation, nutrient cycling, and increased sunlight, control line construction could potentially impact this species. A qualified RPF or botanist will determine if potential habitat occurs in areas where control line is proposed. If any potential habitat is present, pre-construction surveys will be conducted, and any individuals found will be avoided.
Plagiobothrys chorisianus var. chorisianus	Choris' popcornflower	None	None	1B.2	No	Occurs in Vernally wet swales, vernal pools, and saturated soils of herbaceous-plant dominated cliffs and marsh edges along the coast; set in coastal prairie and openings and meadows in oak woodland or mixed-evergreen forest. No habitat present in project area.
Plagiobothrys diffusus	San Francisco popcornflower	None	Endangered	1B.1	No	Sparsely vegetated, mesic sites in coastal prairie or serpentine bunchgrass grasslands. No habitat present in project area.

Scientific Name	N/A Common Name	Federal Listing	State Listing	Rare Plant Rank	Habitat Potential	Rational / Impact Potential
Puccinellia simplex	California alkali grass	None	None	1B.2	No	Occurs within meadows and seeps, chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. In alkaline, vernally mesic areas in sinks, flats, and lake margins.
Sanicula saxatilis	rock sanicle	None	Rare	1B.2	No	Occurs in Bedrock outcrops and talus slopes in chaparral or oak woodland habitat. No habitat occurs in the project area.
Streptanthus albidus ssp. albidus	Metcalf Canyon jewelflower	Endangered	None	1B.1	No	Occurs in relatively open areas in dry grassy meadows on serpentine soils. No habitat occurs in project area.
Streptanthus albidus ssp. peramoenus	most beautiful jewelflower	None	None	1B.2	No	Occurs on serpentine outcrops, on ridges and slopes. No habitat occurs in the project area.
Streptanthus callistus	Mt. Hamilton jewelflower	None	None	1B.3	No	Occurs in chaparral and cismontane woodland in the Mt. Hamilton Range.
Trifolium buckwestiorum	Santa Cruz clover	None	None	1B.1	No	Occurs in vernally moist swales, saturated, clay-rich upland soils in coastal prairie, vernally moist dune hollows, and edges of humic-soil meadow openings in forest. Grasslands and openings in the project area are heavily grazed and dominated by non-native annual grasses. No habitat occurs.
Trifolium hydrophilum	saline clover	None	None	1B.2	No	Occurs in salt marshes, open areas in alkaline soils, and alkaline grassland. No salt marshes or alkaline soils occur in the project area.

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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 soil disturbance. Potential impacts related to soil erosion during implementation of the treatment project are within the scope of the of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the extent of vegetation removal and intensity of prescribed burning proposed are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.						
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% with the exception of 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 during implementation of the treatment project are within the scope of the of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the extent of vegetation removal, intensity of prescribed burning, and avoidance of steep slopes are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. *Additionally, Central Coast 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:* • *Dozer-work shall be limited to slopes less than ~30% in steepness (35% in actuality). 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.* • *Construction or reconstruction of fire control lines shall be limited to topographic ridge divide locations.* • *Fire control lines (fuel breaks) 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 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
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
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	N/A	N/A
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% with the exception of 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. Central Coast 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: • *Dozer-work shall be limited to slopes less than ~30% in steepness (35% in actuality). 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.* • *Construction or reconstruction of fire control lines shall be limited to topographic ridge divide locations.*			

• *Fire control lines (fuel breaks) 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 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 During-Post	CAL FIRE
Water bars will be installed on control lines immediately following burning activities.			
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 During-Post	CAL FIRE
Water breaks shall be installed diagonally as a trench at least 6-inches in to a firm ground base with a minimum of a 6-inch berm on the downhill side so that water can be intercepted and directed away from the exposed control line surface. The exit area for the water must be free of blockages allowing for free flow of water. Water breaks shall be installed mid slope of control lines on slopes greater than 50% at 75 feet, 26-50% at 100 feet, 11-25% at 150 feet, and 10% or less at 200 feet.			
SPR GEO-6 Minimize Burn Pile Size: The 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
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 Coast 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: • *Dozer-work shall be limited to slopes less than ~30% in steepness (35% in actuality). 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.* • *Construction or reconstruction of fire control lines shall be limited to topographic ridge divide locations.* • *Fire control lines (fuel breaks) 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 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 35% 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 Coast 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: • *Dozer-work shall be limited to slopes less than ~30% in steepness (35% in actuality). 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.* • *Construction or reconstruction of fire control lines shall be limited to topographic ridge divide locations.* • *Fire control lines (fuel breaks) 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 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 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 the project will produce 895 metric tons of CO_2 from burning vegetation and 1 ton of CO_2 from motorized exhaust for a total of 896 metric tons of CO_2, 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: • *reduce the total area burned by isolating and leaving large fuels (e.g., large logs, snags) unburned;* • *burn when fuels have a higher fuel moisture content;* • *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 arrester 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 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	N/A	N/A
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	N/A	N/A
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	N/A	N/A
No herbicide treatment activities are proposed for this project.			
SPR HAZ-8 Minimize Herbicide Drift to Public Areas. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	N/A	N/A
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	N/A	N/A
No herbicide treatment activities are proposed for this project.			
MM HAZ-3: Identify and Avoid Known Hazardous Waste Sites Prior to the start of vegetation treatment activities requiring soil disturbance (i.e., mechanical treatments) or prescribed burning, CAL FIRE and other project proponents will make reasonable efforts to check with the landowner or other entity with jurisdiction (e.g., California Department of Parks and Recreation) to determine if there are any sites known to have previously used, stored, or disposed of hazardous materials.	Yes	Prior	CAL FIRE
The landowner is not aware of any sites known to have previously used, stored, or disposed of hazards 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 SPR AQ- 3 SPR BIO- 4, 5 SPR GEO-4, 6 MM BIO- 3b	Yes	LTS	☒
The only watercourses present within the project area are ephemeral Class III watercourses which serve as tributaries to Class I watercourses that are outside of the project area. Forested areas would burn in a patchwork of low and moderate intensity which would preserve vegetated islands to capture runoff and sediment. Some areas of oak woodland and shrubland occur within and adjacent to the Class III watercourses, however prescribed fire in these areas would be consistent with the natural fire return interval. 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. Therefore, this impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						
Impact HYD-2: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through the Implementation of Manual or Mechanical Treatment Activities	Impact HYD-2, 3.11	LTS	SPR HYD- 1, 4, 5 SPR BIO- 1 SPR GEO- 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 SPR HAZ- 1, 5	Yes	LTS	☒
The only watercourses present within the project area are ephemeral Class III watercourses which serve as tributaries to Class I watercourses that are outside of the project area. As discussed in HYD-1, project design has minimized the risk of substantial degradation to surface or groundwater quality treatment activities. Minimal manual work will occur with this project; limited to possible hand clearing around trees that could include creating hand piles as well as handline construction. All manual work will occur 50 ft. or more from watercourses. Any tractor piles that are created will be positioned at least 50 ft. from watercourses and tractor use while making the piles and possible dozer line construction will not occur within ELZs per SPR HYD-4. *In the upper reaches of a few of the Class III watercourses, brush crushing (chaining) may occur. ELZs will be established around all Class III watercourses per SPR HYD-4. Any crushing that occurs in ELZs will be the ball and chain only, with tractors kept outside ELZs or on existing roads over channels at established crossings. No tractor use will take place within ELZs except at established road crossings. Though limited chaining may occur within ELZs, 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 ELZs (uprooted vegetation or ball dragging) are anticipated to be minimal, and unintentional soil deposition into the channel will be removed and stabilized prior to rain events.* *All of the ELZs where chaining may occur are in brush dominated areas above forested areas with distances of 1,000 ft. or more before reaching a higher order watercourse. Ample in-stream wood is present in the channels through these stretches that is anticipated to capture, store and meter the majority of potential sediment delivery resulting from chaining or other activities associated with the project.*						

Central Coast 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: • *Dozer-work shall be limited to slopes less than ~30% in steepness (35% in actuality). 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.* • *Construction or reconstruction of fire control lines shall be limited to topographic ridge divide locations.* • *Fire control lines (fuel breaks) 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 be rotated* *No significant sediment delivery is expected and this impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.*						
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 SPR BIO- 4 SPR HAZ- 5, 7	No	N/A	☒
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 dozerline 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
Central Coast Regional Water Quality (Region 3) general waste discharge requirements (GWDR) and waste discharge requirement waiver procedures will be followed if required.			
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	CAL FIRE
No new road 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	N/A	N/A
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	Prior-During	CAL FIRE
No Class I or Class II watercourses occur within the project area. Several small Class III watercourses occur in the project area which do not support riparian vegetation or aquatic organisms. ELZs as defined by 14 CCR Section 916.5 will be established around these watercourses. No tractor use will take place within ELZs except at established road crossings. Limited chaining may occur in ELZs as described in Impact HYD-2.			
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	N/A	N/A
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 pre-existing 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 landowner has no intent to sell or split the property. The landowner objectives are increase the forest 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 polices 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 will 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, San Mateo Santa Cruz. 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 analysis 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 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 levels (SENL). Haul trips associated with the treatment would occur during daytime hours, which avoid the potential to cause sleep disturbance to residents during the more noise-sensitive evening and nighttime hours. The location of the project is in a rural area with predominately agricultural, ranching, and timber harvest 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 SPR NOI-1 noise-generating vegetation treatment activities will be limited: - *Monday – Saturday between 7:00 am to 6:00 pm* - *Sunday and federal holidays 9:00 am to 6:00 pm*			
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 N/A	CAL FIRE
Residential noise-sensitive receptors within 1,500 feet of the project will be notified prior to project initiation. The location of the project is in a rural area with predominately agricultural, ranching, and timber harvest land uses. Project activities will be no different than the noise associated with normal activities within the surrounding area.			

EC-13: RECREATION

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact REC-1: Directly or Indirectly Disrupt Recreational Activities within Designated Recreation Areas	Impact REC-1, 3.14	LTS	SPR REC- 1	No	N/A	☒
The proposed treatment project would occur within private property and not within a public recreation area. No recreational users or recreation areas would be affected by the treatment. This impact does not apply.						

Other Impacts to Recreation: Would the project result in other impacts to recreation that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR REC-1 Notify Recreational Users of Temporary Closures. If temporary closure of a recreation area or facility is required, the project proponent will work with the owner/manager to post notifications of the closure approximately 2 weeks prior to the commencement of the treatment activities. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	No	N/A	N/A
The proposed treatment project would occur within private property and not within a public recreation area. No recreational users or recreation areas would be affected by the treatment.			

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. Do 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, ranching, and timber production, 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. This impact was identified as potentially significant and unavoidable in the PEIR because implementation of the CalVTP could result in a net increase in VMT. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						
Other Impacts to Transportation: Would the project result in other impacts to transportation that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR TRAN-1 Implement Traffic Control during Treatments: Prior to initiating vegetation treatment activities the 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	N/A	CAL FIRE
No traffic control will be required; the project does not occur immediately adjacent to public roads. Do 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 smoke 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 fire equipment will come equipped with water prior to entering the project location, burn operations are low intensity and use of water is limited to 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	☒
Vegetation treatments would generate biomass within the project location. Any biomass generated by manual and mechanical treatments would be burned and/or left onsite. This impact was identified as potentially significant and unavoidable in the PEIR because biomass hauled offsite could exceed the capacity of existing infrastructure for handling biomass. For the proposed treatment project, no biomass would be hauled off-site; therefore, there is no potential to exceed the capacity of existing infrastructure. The impact 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	☒
Any biomass (treated vegetation) generated from the proposed treatment will be burned and/or left on-site. This impact does not apply.						
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.	No	N/A	N/A
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.	No	N/A	N/A
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 describing the activity, timing, and contact information; 3) send the local county supervisor and county administrative officer (or equivalent official responsible for distribution of public information) a notification letter describing the activity, its necessity, timing, and measures being taken to protect the environment and prevent prescribed burn escape. This SPR applies only to prescribed burn treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
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
Trash receptacles will not be needed on-site. CAL FIRE staff be advised to remove all trash generated daily. Non-biodegradable flagging will be removed once the project has been completed and is no longer needed to protect the resources.			
SPR AD-6 Public Notifications for Treatment Projects. One to three days prior to the commencement of a treatment activity, the 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-Post	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	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.	No	N/A	N/A
The project area is not within the Coastal Zone.			

EC-18: MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

Discussion

No additional comments.

Additional information:

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

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

- ☒ Aerial imagery/Parcel map of subsequent activity area **(see maps)**
- ☐ Subsequent activity location on Treatable Landscape & Ecoregions Map
- ☒ Parcel map with APN's covering all ownerships within subsequent activity area
- ☒ Soil survey map of subsequent activity area – **See Attachment D – Soil Report**

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

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

☐ Air District Asbestos Dust Control Plan (SPR AQ-5)

☐ Incident Action Plan (IAP) (SPR AQ-6) – **Will be prepared prior to burning**

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

☒ Biological review/surveys (EC-5)

- ☒ CNDDB Records Search - **See Attachment C**
- ☒ Biologist Consultation/Notification- **See Attachment C**
- ☐ Water Quality consultation – **No response to October 12, 2020 email**
- ☒ Special Status Species Table (CalVTP Appendix BIO-3) – **See Attachment C**

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

☐ Geological Review (MM GHG-2)

☐ Spill Prevention & Response Plan (SPR HAZ-5)

☐ Traffic Management Plan (SPR TRAN-1)

☐ Organic waste Disposal Plan (SPR UTIL-1)

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

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

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

☐ Other _____

DELIVERABLES POST APPROVAL

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