THE CALIFORNIA VEGETATION TREATMENT PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

PROJECT INFORMATION

1.	**Project Title:**	Shaver Ranch 2020
2.	**CAL FIRE Project Number**	RX-South-040-FKU
3.	**CalVTP I.D. Number**	2020-8
4.	**Project Proponent Name and Address:**	Jerrold Sharp 210 South Academy Ave. Sanger, CA 93657
5.	**Contact Person Information and Phone Number:**	Jerrold Sharp, 559-207-4398, Jerrold.sharp@fire.ca.gov Nicolas Meyer, 559-907-9229, Nicolas.meyer@fire.ca.gov
6.	**Project Location:**	Sections 9, 10, 15, 16; Township 10 South, Range 24 East; Mount Diablo Base and Meridian; Shaver Lake USGS 7.5' Quadrangle, Fresno County, CA. The property is along State Route 168 approximately 2 miles past Cressman's Store at the intersection of State Route 168 and Jose Creek. The coordinates for the access point are 37˚04'07", -1198˚21'09".
7.	**Total Area to be Treated (acres)**	398

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 area is situated at the headwaters of Jose Creek and includes all slope positions. Elevation within the project area ranges from 4,840 feet to 5,520 feet. Slopes are 30% on average and range from 0% to 55%. The aspect is mainly west-facing, but portions of the project area include south and north aspects.

The property was heavily impacted by the Creek fire in September of 2020, resulting in approximately 90% overstory and understory mortality. A large proportion of the understory was completely consumed. Removal of merchantable dead timber has commenced as of November 2020. The residual stand consists of unmerchantable trees, mostly in the >10" diameter classes. Overstory hardwoods (mostly California black oak) and unmerchantable conifers comprise residual trees larger than 10". The landowner, the landowner's consulting RPF, and representatives from CAL FIRE shall meet prior to operations and as necessary to ensure that treatments are consistent with the landowner's objectives. No treatment shall

occur in areas that have been planted by the landowner. The following schedule of treatments is proposed:

The initial treatment likely to occur between project acceptance and year 3 will target residual dead vegetation in the form of trees, understory vegetation, and other fuels that were not consumed by the fire.

Manual treatments may be used to:

- Fall dead trees
- Cut dead vegetation and create burn piles
- Lop and scatter to prepare for mastication or broadcast burning, where applicable.

Mechanical treatments may be used to:

- Masticate residual fuels
- Construct burn piles using excavators, bulldozers, skid steers, or other appropriate heavy equipment

Subsequent treatments likely to occur between years 3 and 8 will include treating unwanted brush species that will naturally regenerate in the post-fire conditions of the project area. The purpose of this treatment is to prevent conversion from forest to brush field, prevent the fire hazard posed by the same, and reduce competition with timber and native hardwood regeneration. This may be accomplished through the following treatment activities:

- Broadcast burning may be used to remove brush species in areas where the risk of mortality or damage to desired regeneration can be mitigated or falls within acceptable limits. Pile burning may be used to dispose of piled material.
- Manual treatment may be used to remove brush, particularly in areas where prescribed fire or mechanical treatments may cause damage to species that are targeted for retention. Material may be piled for burning or lopped and scattered where appropriate.
- Mechanical treatment may be used to remove brush by piling for burning, masticating, or crushing in preparation for broadcast burning. Heavy equipment will be used in areas where the risk of mortality or damage to species targeted for retention is mitigated or limited. Heavy equipment may also be used to construct control lines for broadcast burning. Machines that may be used include bulldozers, excavators, skid steers, and masticators.

Treatments likely to occur between year 8 and the end of the project will include manipulation of stand density, structure, and composition. Treatments will take place in areas where the next cohort has regenerated naturally. Treatments designed to alter stand density and composition shall be completed under the supervision of the RPF, and consistent with a written prescription developed by the RPF and the landowner's consulting RPF. Manual treatments may be used to remove sub-merchantable established conifer trees in order to influence the density and composition of the cohort. Trees that have been removed will be piled for burning.

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, 320 acres

    ☒ Prescribed (Pile) Burning, 125 acres

    ☒ Mechanical Treatment, 100 acres

    ☒ Manual Treatment, 398 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 area is situated in Eastern Fresno County on the west side of the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range near the community of Pine Ridge. The plant community can be characterized by mixed conifer forest with dominant tree species consisting of white fir, Ponderosa pine, Jeffery pine and incense-cedar. Dominant under story species consist of manzanita, buckbrush, and bear clover.

    The surrounding use is Wildland Urban Intermix.

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

    No other public agencies approval is required for this project. However, during the development of this project, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Regional Water Quality Control Board, and the United States Forest Service were consulted for input on project implementations and protection measures. Their input has been incorporated into project design.

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

Pre-field research included a records check with the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center on February 18, 2019. Native American contact letters were mailed to each tribe listed in the Native American Contact List dated January 1, 2019. A full archaeological survey report has been prepared by CAL FIRE Forester I Jerrold Sharp and reviewed by Associate State Archaeologist Denise Ruzicka. 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.

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 are for 10 years. After 10 years, the landowner can enter into a new agreement with CAL FIRE, and a new PSA will be developed. If a new contract is not initiated, it is at the discretion of the landowner to maintain the project area if desired.

17. **Standard Project Requirements and Mitigation Measures.** [*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: 7/26/2021

Printed Name: Matthew Reischman Title: Deputy Director

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION
CAL FIRE

Agency

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

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

   If the impact is equal to or less than the impact identified in the PEIR, the PEIR can be utilized without a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration or EIR. If there are one or more entries where the impact is evaluated to be greater than the impact in the PEIR, additional documentation is required.
4. Where a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration is required, the environmental review would be guided by the directions for use of the PEIR with later activities in Section 15168. Where an EIR is required, the environmental review would be guided by Sections 15162 and 15163. When preparing any environmental document, the environmental analysis may incorporate by reference the analysis from the CalVTP PEIR and focus the environmental analysis solely on issues that were not addressed in the CalVTP PEIR.
5. Project proponents should incorporate into the PSA checklist references to information sources for potential impacts. Include a list of references cited in the PSA and make copies of such references available to the public upon request.
6. Standard Project Requirements (SPR) and Mitigations Measures (MM).

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

EC-1: AESTHETICS AND VISUAL RESOURCES

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact AES-1: Result in Short-Term, Substantial Degradation of a Scenic Vista or Visual Character or Quality of Public Views, or Damage to Scenic Resources in a State Scenic Highway from Treatment Activities	Impact AES-1, 3.2	LTS	SPR AES- 2 SPR AQ- 2, 3 SPR REC-1	Yes	LTS	☒
The project area is entirely on private property and does not have any public viewpoints, except what is visible from State Route 168 as it passes through the property. Though State Route 168 is eligible for inclusion in the State Scenic Highway system, project activities will have no impact on the scenic resources of the area as seen from the highway. Vegetation treatment would include mechanical treatments, manual treatments, and prescribed burning. Potential short term impacts to visual character during project implementation are within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR.						
Impact AES-2: Result in Long-Term, Substantial Degradation of a Scenic Vista or Visual Character or Quality of Public Views, or Damage to Scenic Resources in a State Scenic Highway from WUI Fuel Reduction, Ecological Restoration, or Shaded Fuel Break Treatment Types	Impact AES-2, 3.2	LTS	SPR AES- 1 SPR AES- 3 SPR AD- 4 SPR REC- 1	Yes	LTS	☒
The project area is entirely on private property and does not have any public viewpoints except what lies within direct proximity to State Route 168. Though State Route 168 is eligible for inclusion in the State Scenic Highway system, project activities will have no impact on the scenic resources of the area as seen from the highway. The scenic resources visible to the public within the project area were heavily impacted by the Creek Fire in 2020. Project implementation will accelerate the recovery of the visual character within the project area, as well as prevent long-term degradation of scenic resources through prevention of type conversion from forest to brush. Potential long term impacts to visual character during project implementation are within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR.						
Impact AES-3: Result in Long-Term Substantial Degradation of a Scenic Vista or Visual Character or Quality of Public Views, or Damage to Scenic Resources in a State Scenic Highway from the Non-Shaded Fuel Break Treatment Type	Impact AES-3, 3.2	SU	MM AES- 3	No	N/A	☒
Non-Shaded fuel breaks are not proposed for this project.						
Other Impacts to Aesthetics: Would the project result in other impacts to aesthetics that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR AES-1 Vegetation Thinning and Edge Feathering: This SPR only applies to mechanical and manual treatment activities within all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
The proposed project will result in a natural, park-like appearance throughout the project area.			
SPR AES-2 Avoid Staging within Viewsheds: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
Equipment will be staged out of sight of State Route 168 to the extent feasible.			
SPR AES-3 Provide Vegetation Screening: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
MM AES-3: Conduct Visual Reconnaissance for Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks and Relocate or Feather and Screen Publicly Visible Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
The project is not proposing to create Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks.			

EC-2: AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact AG-1: Result Directly in the Loss of Forest Land or Conversion of Forest Land to a Non-Forest Use or Involve Other Changes in the Existing Environment Which, Due to Their Location or Nature, Could Result in Conversion of Forest Land to Non-Forest Use	Impact AG-1, 3.3	LTS	N/A	Yes	LTS	☒
The project does not propose to remove overstory trees, except for those trees deemed dead or dying by the RPF. Managing understory fuels will not affect stand conditions in a way that could result in conversion to a non-forest use. The Creek Fire in 2020 heavily impacted						

this area, resulting in approximately 90% overstory and understory mortality. Project implementation will accelerate the recovery of the project area, as well as prevent of type conversion from forest to brush. Vegetation management will improve overall forest health by removing competitive vegetation and creating suitable conditions for natural seeding of tree species, as well as reducing the likelihood of recurrence of a severe or stand-replacing fire. This impact was analyzed in the PEIR and the proposed project is consistent with the analysis in the PEIR.						
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 that will be implemented to reduce emissions, include use of gasoline-powered equipment, encouraging carpooling to the project site, and using Best Available Control Technology in the form of catalytic converters for emission reductions of NO_X and PM on equipment. Equipment meeting Tier 4 emission standards and the use of renewable fuel will 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 SPR NOI- 5	Yes	LTS	☒
Use of vehicles and mechanical equipment during initial and maintenance treatments could expose people to diesel particulate matter emissions. Diesel particulate matter emissions from the proposed treatment project are within the scope of the of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the duration and exposure parameters of the proposed project are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.						
Impact AQ-3: Expose People to Fugitive Dust Emissions Containing Naturally Occurring Asbestos and Related Health Risk	Impact AQ-3, 3.4	LTS	SPR AQ- 4, 5	No	N/A	☒

No naturally occurring asbestos is known to exist within the project 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, 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 will remain potentially significant and unavoidable, as explained in the PEIR.						
Impact AQ-5: Expose People to Objectionable Odors from Diesel Exhaust	Impact AQ-5, 3.4	LTS	SPR HAZ- 1 SPR NOI- 4, 5	Yes	LTS	☒
Use of vehicles and mechanical equipment during treatments could expose people to objectionable odors from diesel exhaust. Objectionable odors from diesel exhaust during the proposed treatment project are within the scope of the impacts covered in the PEIR because the proposed activities, as well as the associated equipment and duration of use, are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.						
Impact AQ-6: Expose People to Objectionable Odors from Smoke During Prescribed Burning	Impact AQ-6, 3.4	PSU	SPR AD- 4 SPR AQ- 2, 6	Yes	PSU	☒
Prescribed burning during treatments could expose people to objectionable odors from smoke. 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 During	CAL FIRE
CAL FIRE policy requires all vegetation management program treatments utilizing prescribed fire to comply with Air Quality Regulations for their air district. A Smoke Management Plan will be submitted to the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD) prior to the start of burning operations. Burning will take place only on SJVAPCD permissive burn days.			

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 that a Smoke Management Plan is prepared for every prescribed fire project. A Smoke Management Plan will be submitted to the SJVAPCD prior to the start of burning operations.			
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 in Section I of the VTP.			
SPR AQ-4 Minimize Dust: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
SPR AQ-5 Avoid Naturally Occurring Asbestos: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
No naturally occurring asbestos exists within the project 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 During	CAL FIRE
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 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, encouraging carpooling to the project site, and using Best Available Control Technology for emission reductions of NO_X and PM on equipment. Equipment meeting Tier 4 emission standards and the use of renewable fuel would be implemented to the extent feasible.			

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

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact CUL-1: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of Built Historical Resources	Impact CUL-1, 3.5	LTS	SPR CUL-1, 7, 8	Yes	LTS	☒
The records check per SPR CUL-1 revealed the presence of a built historical resource. The resource and protection measures are described in detail in the attached Confidential Archaeological Report. The potential for the proposed treatments to affect built historical resources is consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.						
Impact CUL-2: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of Unique Archaeological Resources or Subsurface Historical Resources	Impact CUL-2, 3.5	SU	SPR CUL-2, 3, 4, 5, 8 MM CUL- 2	Yes	PS	☒
Proposed activities that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of archaeological resources include mechanical treatments using heavy equipment and prescribed fire. The potential for these treatment activities to result in disturbance 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. Mitigation Measure CUL-2 applies 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 mechanical treatment, manual treatment, and prescribed burning. The treatment activities and extent of ground disturbance are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Native American contacts in Fresno County were contacted on January 25, 2019. A second notification was sent on May 27th, 2020. See the attached Confidential Archaeological Survey Report for more information.						
Impact CUL-4: Disturb Human Remains	Impact CUL-4, 3.5	LTS	N/A	Yes	LTS	☒
Vegetation treatment would include mechanical treatments using heavy equipment. The potential for uncovering human remains during implementation of the treatment project is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR. Should human remains be discovered the project would comply with California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5 and 7052 and PRC Section 5097.						
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 was conducted on February 18th, 2019 with the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center. Results are included in the attached Archaeological Survey Report.			
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 and purpose of the project were sent Native American contacts from the "California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) Native American Contact list, revised January 1, 2019, Fresno County – All" on January 25, 2019. The letters requested any information concerning the location of any cultural resources that may exist within the project area. A second letter was sent on May 27th, 2020, as notification that Native American cultural resources have been found within the project area. One response was received. More information can be found in the attached Confidential Archaeological Survey Report.			
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
An archaeological survey report has been prepared for this project. An archaeological records check was conducted on February 18th, 2019. Pre-field research was conducted on April 20, 2020, prior to the archaeological surveys. A recent previous archaeological survey was consulted as part of the research. Associate State Archaeologist Denise Ruzicka reviewed and signed the archaeological survey report. No significant impacts to cultural resources are anticipated as a result of project activities. See the Confidential Archaeological Report for additional information.			
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 total of 26 hours were spent on archaeological surveys conducted over the course of five days between April 28th and May 14th, 2020. Results of the survey are confidential and included in the confidential Archaeological Survey Report.			

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 Prior-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 Prior-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.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
SPR CUL-8 Cultural Resource Training: The project proponent will train all crew members and contractors implementing treatment activities on the protection of sensitive archaeological, historical, or tribal cultural resources. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
MM CUL-2: Protect Inadvertent Discoveries of Unique Archaeological Resources or Subsurface Historical Resources 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	☒
The property was heavily impacted by the Creek fire in September of 2020, resulting in approximately 90% overstory and understory mortality. A large proportion of the understory was completely consumed. Project treatments (prescribed burning, pile burning, mechanical treatment, manual treatment) could result in direct or indirect adverse effects to special-status plant species throughout the life of the project as the potential for suitable habitat for some species is likely to rebound overtime in the project area. 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. Per Mitigation Measure BIO-1b, a no-disturbance buffer of at least 50 feet will be established around the area occupied by the species for pile burning, mechanical treatment, and manual treatment. 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) for residual impacts to remain less than significant under CEQA, consistent with the determination in the PEIR.						
Impact BIO-2: Substantially Affect Special-Status Wildlife Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications	Impact BIO-2, 3.6	PS / SU	SPR BIO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11 SPR HYD-1, 3, 4, 5 SPR HAZ-5, 6 MM BIO-2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2f,	Yes	LTSM	☒

			2g, 2h, 3a, 3b, 3c, 4			
The property was heavily impacted by the Creek fire in September of 2020, resulting in approximately 90% overstory and understory mortality. A large proportion of the understory was completely consumed. Project treatment (prescribed burning, pile burning, mechanical treatment, manual treatment) could result in direct or indirect adverse effects to special-status wildlife species throughout the life of the project as the potential for suitable habitat for some species is likely to rebound overtime 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 Measures, 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.						
Impact BIO-3: Substantially Affect Riparian Habitat or Other Sensitive Natural Community Through Direct Loss or Degradation that Leads to Loss of Habitat Function	Impact BIO-3, 3.6	PS	SPR BIO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 SPR HYD-4, 5 MM BIO-3a, 3b, 3c	Yes	LTSM	☒
Project treatments (prescribed burning, pile burning, mechanical treatment, manual treatment) could result in direct or indirect adverse effects to sensitive habitats. 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. Treatment activities are proposed near riparian habitat. Hand removal of trees smaller than 6” dbh, dead or dying trees of any size, and understory shrubs within riparian habitat in established WLPZs would occur. Because these habitats will not be avoided, SPR BIO-4 would apply. Adverse effects to these habitats are not expected to occur, SPR BIO-3 would not apply. Treatment within this area is limited to hand pile and burning. Treatments within the WLPZ will be limited to manual treatments and backing fire. Dead and down debris will be removed from the zone where feasible and piled and burned outside of the WLPZ. With implementation of Mitigation Measures, habitat function within these sensitive habitats would be maintained, and as a result, the residual effects of the treatments would be less than significant under CEQA. This is consistent with the determination in the PEIR.						
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	Yes	LTSM	☒
Implementation of the proposed vegetation treatment (prescribed [broadcast] burning, pile burning, mechanical treatment, manual treatment) and could result in direct or indirect adverse effects to state or federally protected wetlands. The potential for adverse effects to state or federally protected wetlands 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.						
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-	Yes	LTSM	☒

			1, 4 MM BIO- 5			
Project treatment (prescribed burning, pile burning, mechanical treatment, manual treatment) could result in direct or indirect adverse effects to wildlife movement corridors and nurseries as the potential for suitable habitat is likely to rebound overtime. The potential for treatment activities to result in adverse effects to wildlife movement corridors and nurseries was examined in the PEIR. The project treatment site does not contain any portion of a modeled essential connectivity area or natural landscape block (CDFW 2020). Additionally, no known wildlife nursery sites or indications of nursery sites, such as deer fawning habitat or potential rookery trees with whitewash, were identified. In the event that these areas are discovered, they will be flagged and avoided during prescribed burning, pile burning, manual treatment, and mechanical treatment activities. 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, pile 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, as suitable habitat is likely to rebound overtime 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 will be conducted between March 1st to August 31st, if operations are proposed.						
Impact BIO-7: Conflict with Local Policies or Ordinances Protecting Biological Resources	Impact BIO-7, 3.6	Np Impact	SPR AD- 3	No	N/A	☒
Implementation of the proposed vegetation treatment and treatment maintenance would not result in conflict with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, because the treatment site does not contain any such policies or ordinances.						
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**.	No		
This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.			

A CNDDB 9 quad search and a USFWS IPaC query were conducted on January 7th 2020. The project area is within the western portion of the 7.5' USGS Shaver Lake quadrangle map (Township 9S Range 24E Sections 35 and 36, and Township 10S Range 24E Sections 1, 11, 12, 14, 15). Review of Appendix BIO-3, Table 13a and Table 13b in the PEIR (Volume II) for special-status plants and wildlife that could occur in the Sierra Nevada ecoregion was also conducted. CDFW was consulted in an effort to help reduce the Sierra Nevada ecoregion species list down to only those species with the potential to occur within the project area. CDFW provided a refined Sierra Nevada ecoregion list of plants based on elevation range and habitat type. This list was further filtered to reflect species with a historic range in Fresno county. Both CDFW and USFS were also solicited to provide any recommendation for project implementation.

Based on implementation of SPR BIO-1, including review of occurrence data, Sierra Nevada ecoregion species list, species ranges, habitat requirements for each species, habitat present within the treatment site, and consultation with CDFW, twenty-six special-status plants and nineteen special-status wildlife species have the potential occur within the treatment site.

At the end of EC-5 below are two Species Status Summary Tables based from the CNDDB 9 quad search and tables for the Sierra Nevada ecoregion. The table is comprised of the scientific name, common name, status, and habitat description and protection measures for the species with the potential to have habitat within the project area. The first list is nineteen animals obtained from the query, the second list is twenty-six plants.

Prior to the Creek Incident in September of 2020 which heavily impacted the project area with nearly 90% mortality throughout, field surveys were conducted to ground truth the results of pre-field research into the potential for rare, threatened, endangered, or species of special concern to have habitat and/or to have the potential to be present within and adjacent to the project area in its undisturbed state. Observations were also made to determine the potential for the presence of plant and animal species not revealed during pre-field research during these surveys. It was determined that most of the special status species identified and surveyed for either would not occur in the project area or would not be affected by the activities.

Surveys have since been conducted in the wake of the Creek fire to ground truth the results of the attached burn severity map depicting the decimation of habitat. The results of the burn severity were confirmed during field surveys. All potential habitat for special-status species has been consumed by wildfire. Although the potential habitat has been removed, CAL FIRE understands that over the life of the project the potential for suitable habitat the rebound exists, and therefore the potential of special-status species to be present within the project area exists. Thus, the protection measures for the nineteen special-status animal species and the twenty-six special-status plant species which had been determine to have potential of occurring within the project area prior to the Creek Incident will be included in the project design

throughout the life of the project. Surveys will be conduct every year prior to treatment activities for evidence of occupation by any of the special-status species in the summary table below as well as any additional species which may become listed in the future.

The remaining species generated from the CNDDB search, IPaC query, and the Sierra Nevada Ecoregion tables which are not included in the two Special Status Summary Tables below were excluded based on the following factors:

- results from field surveys
- the absence of suitable habitat in the project area.
- their known range is far outside of the project area.

Complete lists of species generated from the CNDDB search as well as the Sierra Nevada Ecoregion tables are attached.

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 During	CAL FIRE
Worker environmental awareness trainings will be given to new crews on site prior to the start of operations.			
SPR BIO-3: Survey Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats. If SPR BIO-1 determines that sensitive natural communities or sensitive habitats may be present and adverse effects cannot be avoided. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
SPR BIO-4: Design Treatment to Avoid Loss or Degradation of Riparian Habitat Function. Project proponents, in consultation with a qualified RPF or qualified biologist, will design treatments in riparian habitats to retain or improve habitat functions. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
Vegetation treatment will be implemented in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 of the California Forest Practice Rules and SPR HYD-4. Additional limitations include: • Staging areas will be located outside of the WLPZ where feasible. • Constructed control lines shall avoid stream channel, wetland, or riparian habitats. Handlines, up to 4 feet in width, may be constructed along property lines into the WLPZ. This will be determined by the IC prior to ignition. No ignition is permitted in the WLPZ. Treatments within the WLPZ will be limited to manual treatments and backing fire. Treatment efforts will focus on removal of fuels from around residual trees, the reduction of vertical and horizontal fuel continuity, and reduction or dispersal of uncharacteristically high accumulations of fuel. Dead and down debris will be removed from the zone where feasible and piled and burned outside of the WLPZ. Understory vegetation that does not contribute to the vertical or horizontal continuity of fuels or uncharacteristically high fuel loading shall be left intact to the extent feasible. Removal of overstory trees will be limited to dead or dying trees and will be conducted in accordance with			

the provisions of Article 6 of the Forest Practice Rules. Overstory trees within the WLPZ to be removed will be marked by an RPF or supervised designee prior to the start of operations.			
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	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
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 *Phytophthora* 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 need to be sure equipment coming to or leaving the project area will need to be washed. 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
Per SPR BIO-7, protocol-level surveys for special-status plants will not be required if the target special-status plant species are herbaceous annuals, stump sprouting species, or geophyte species, and the treatment may be carried out during the dormant season for that species or when the species has completed its annual lifecycle provided the treatment will not alter habitat in a way that would make it unsuitable for the special-status plants to reestablish following treatment, or destroy seeds, stumps, or roots, rhizomes, bulbs and other underground parts of special-status plants. Seven of the twenty-six special-status plant species that may occur are herbaceous annual species (Slender stalked monkey flower, Mono hot springs evening-primrose, Tulare cryptantha, Pale-yellow layia, Flat-leaved bladderwort, Madera leptosiphon, and Orange lupine). Impacts to the herbaceous annual species as a result of prescribed burning, pile burning, and manual treatment would be avoided by implementing treatment activities during the dormant season (fall, winter, or early spring). Ground disturbing activities conducted during the dormant season of these herbaceous annual species could result in destruction of seeds, roots, or other underground parts of these special-status plant species. Protocol-level surveys to identify the seven herbaceous annual species would be necessary in areas where ground disturbance would occur prior to masticating, grubbing, raking, or other ground-disturbing mechanical treatment activities. As described above, treatment activities that do not require ground disturbance could proceed during the dormant season for these seven herbaceous annual species without surveys.			

Nineteen of the twenty-six special-status plant species that may occur are not are herbaceous annual species. Nine species are perennial herbs (Congdon's lewisia, Lemmon's milk-vetch, Tulare rockcress, Keil's daisy, Howell's tauschia, Abram's onion, Yosemite ivesia, Yosemite lewisia, and Grey leaved violet); one is a tree (Piute cypress); three are ferns (Upswept moonwort, Mingan moonwort, and Western goblin); one is a perennial rhizomatous herb (Rawson's flaming trumpet); and four are perennial grasses (Bolander's woodreed, Mud sedge, Tompkin's sedge, and American manna grass); and one is a moss (Tundra thread moss). These species could not be avoided in the same manner as herbaceous annual species, and protocol-level surveys under SPR BIO-7 to identify them will be necessary prior to implementing treatment activities. If special-status plants are identified during protocol-level surveys, Mitigation Measure BIO-1b will be implemented to avoid loss of these plants.			
SPR BIO-8: Identify and Minimize Impacts in Coastal Zone ESHAs. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and only the ecosystem restoration treatment type.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
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. The project area is not in a known area with invasive plants and weed. 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-During	CAL FIRE
See the species summary below for species specific protection measures.			
SPR BIO-11. Install Wildlife-Friendly Fencing (Prescribed Herbivory). This SPR applies only to prescribed herbivory and all treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE

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
The following measures will be taken if treatment activities are proposed between March 1, and August 31: • An Environmental Scientist and/or a qualified RPF will perform a cursory/visual search of the project area for nesting birds prior to operations. • If an active nest is identified activities within 100 feet of the nest will stop and CDFW will be contacted to develop an avoidance strategy. • See entire SPR for complete avoidance strategies identified in PEIR (Establish Buffer, Modify Treatment, Defer Treatment, Monitor Active Raptor Nest During Treatment, Retention of Raptor Nest Trees). Mitigation Measure MM BIO-2b of the PEIR 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	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
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
26 potential sensitive plant species have the possibility of occurring within the action area, see discussion at the end of the BIO section for list of plants. None of these plants have been identified in the project area currently. Habitat features exist within riparian zones. The protection provided by the PEIR and the WLPZ will provide adequate protection for these species. No impacts are anticipated. The following measures will be taken: • A Fall/Late Fall burn is recommended in areas where these plants may occur to minimize impacts based on annual plant senescence. No burning or pile burning is proposed in riparian habitats. • If burn piles are utilized these piles will not be created within riparian or stream channel habitats. If piling and burning is used in other areas of the project the area will be traversed by an Environmental Scientist and/or a RPF with a list of the potential plants with associated pictures. • Existing jeep/quad trails and dozer lines will be utilized as control lines. If it is determined new control lines are needed, they will be constructed outside of the emerging season and the area will be traversed by an Environmental Scientist and/or RPF with a list of the potential plants with associated pictures.			

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	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
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 During	CAL FIRE
If listed wildlife species and/or California fully protected species 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 by consulting with CDFW and/or USFWS.			
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
If any special status wildlife species are detected within the project area during the life of the project and cannot clearly be avoided by project activities, consultation with CDFW and/or USFWS will occur in order to determine appropriate avoidance measures.			

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	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
MM BIO-2d: Implement Protective Measures for Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (All Treatment Activities)	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
The action area of the project is located well above the known range of this species to occur. No elderberry trees/shrubs have been identified during the review or survey of the area, however, personnel will be trained to look for elderberry.			
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	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
MM BIO-2f: Avoid Habitat for Special-Status Beetles, Flies, Grasshoppers, and Snails (All Treatment Activities)	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
MM BIO-2g: Design Treatment to Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Special-Status Bumble Bees (All Treatment Activities) The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the special-status bumble bee would benefit from treatment in the occupied (or assumed to be occupied) habitat area even though some of the non-listed special-status bumble bees may be killed, injured, or disturbed during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status bumble bees, no compensatory mitigation will be required.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
MM BIO-2h: Avoid Potential Disease Transmission Between Domestic Livestock and Special-Status Ungulates (Prescribed Herbivory)	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE

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.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
MM BIO-3b: Compensate for Loss of Sensitive Natural Communities and Oak Woodlands. If significant impacts on sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands cannot feasibly be avoided or reduced as specified under Mitigation Measure BIO-3a, the project proponent will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant effects on sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented to reduce residual effects.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
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	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
MM BIO-4: Avoid State and Federally Protected Wetlands	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
Jose Creek can be clearly avoided during treatment activities within the WLPZ buffers prescribed for this project.			
MM BIO-5: Retain Nursery Habitat and Implement Buffers to Avoid Nursery Sites	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE

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

WILDLIFE	STATUS			HABITAT
COMMON NAME ***SCIENTIFIC NAME***	**FED**	**STATE**		
Northern goshawk *Accipiter gentilis*	N	N	SSC	Within, and in vicinity of, coniferous forest. Uses old nests, and maintains alternate sites. Usually nests on north slopes, near water. Red fir, lodgepole pine, Jeffrey pine, and aspens are typical nest trees. • Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: o No occurrences of this species have been documented in proximity of the action area. The closest CNDDB occurrence of this species is roughly 14 miles north of the action area in the general vicinity of Shaver Lake. o Species was not detected during surveys conducted prior to the Creek Incident. o If implementing prescribed burning during this species nesting season (March 15 – August 15), surveys for active nests shall be conducted not more than 10 days prior to ignitions. o If active nests are detected, a no ignitions buffer of ¼ mile shall be established around the nest. o Active nests will be assigned a 5 acre no disturbance buffer o If this species is encountered during prescribed fire activities, all work shall stop until the unit Environmental Scientist and/or a qualified RPF can confirm the species identification. If the identification is confirmed, agency consultation will occur. o No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities
Pallid bat *Antrozous pallidus*	N	N	WL	Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites. - Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: o The closest known occurrence of this species is approximately 8 miles north of the action area in the general vicinity of north shore Shaver Lake. o The preferred habitat is absent from the action area. o The species is not known to occur within the project area. o Surveys found no evidence of bat presence or sign (guano) o Project activities shall not occur near mines or caves.

	o Roosting tree surveys will be conducted prior to treatment activities. These visual surveys will focus on the presence/absence of white wash on large trees within the action area. If white wash is discovered, the tree will be monitored to determine which species is occupying the tree and proper avoidance measures will be established. o If a population is discovered, a 100' no disturbance buffer shall be assigned o No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities.			
Golden eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*	N	N	WL	
	Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert. - Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: o The closest known CNDDB occurrence of this species is roughly 10 miles West of the action area near the general vicinity of Millerton lake. o Species was not detected during surveys conducted prior to the Creek Incident. o If project implementation shall occur during the bird nesting season (February – mid September) surveys will be conducted to ensure that no adverse impacts occur to the species. o If this species is encountered during prescribed fire activities, all work shall stop until the unit Environmental Scientist and/or a qualified RPF can confirm the species identification. If the identification is confirmed, agency consultation will occur. o No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities			
Obscure bumble bee *Bombus caliginosus*	N	N	SSC	
	Coastal areas from Santa Barbara county to north to Washington state. Food plant genera include Baccharis, Cirsium, Lupinus, Lotus, Grindelia and Phacelia. - Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: o No suitable habitat for this special-status bumble bees (natural grasslands or scrub habitats) is present within the action area. There are annual and ruderal grassland habitats within the wet meadows in the project area however, these areas are dominated by sedges and grasses and don't have enough floristic resources to support the species. Furthermore, the amount of canopy cover present throughout the forested portions of the project area also do not provide sufficient floristic resources for these species; the predominance of dense canopy cover reduces floral abundance. In addition, the closest CNDDB occurrence of this special statue bumble-bee is 10 miles away from the project area in the general vicinity of Shaver Lake, CA. o Treatment activities are likely to restore the natural plant community and enhance floristic resources which would benefit the species. o No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities			

Crotch bumble bee *Bombus crotchii*	N	CE	-	Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum. - Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: o No suitable habitat for this special-status bumble bees (natural grasslands or scrub habitats) is present within the action area. There are annual and ruderal grassland habitats within the wet meadows in the project area however, these areas are dominated by sedges and grasses and don't have enough floristic resources to support the species. Furthermore, the amount of canopy cover present throughout the forested portions of the project area also do not provide sufficient floristic resources for these species; the predominance of dense canopy cover reduces floral abundance. In addition, the closest CNDDB occurrence of this special statue bumble-bee is 7 miles away from the project area in the general vicinity of Auberry, CA. o Treatment activities are likely to restore the natural plant community and enhance floristic resources which would benefit the species. o No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities
Ringtail *Bassariscus astutus*	-	-	FP	The Ringtail occurs in a variety of habitats: semi-arid oak forests, Pinyon Pine, juniper woodland, montane conifer forests, chaparral, desert, dry tropical habitats, and rocky or cliff areas. Ringtails are nocturnal and carnivorous, feeding primarily on rodents, insects birds, and fruit. - Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: o Marginally suitable habitat for ringtail exists within the project area. o No reports of Ringtail have been documented within the project boundary and surveys did not detect the presence of the species. o Protection measures utilized for Fisher will apply to this species as they inhabit the same areas and have utilize the same niche. o If the species is detected during prescribed fire operations, all work will halt until the Unit Environmental Scientist and/or a qualified RPF can confirm the Identification. If the identification is correct CDFW will be consulted in order to determine appropriate protection measures. o No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities

Valley elderberry longhorn beetle *Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*	TH	N	SSC	
	Occurs only in the Central Valley of California, in association with blue elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*). Prefers to lay eggs in elderberries 2-8 inches in diameter; some preference shown for "stressed" elderberries. - Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: o The action area of the project is located well above the known range of this species to occur. o No elderberry trees/shrubs have been identified during the review or survey of the area, however, personnel will be trained to look for elderberry. o WLPZs prescribed in the PEIR and provided for this project will provide adequate protection for this species. o No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities			
Willow flycatcher *Empidonax traillii*	N	E	-	
	Inhabits extensive thickets of low, dense willows on edge of wet meadows, ponds, or backwaters; 2000-8000 ft elevation. Requires dense willow thickets for nesting/roosting. Low, exposed branches are used for singing posts/hunting perches. - Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: o Required habitat is absent from the action area. The action area doesn't contain dense willow thickets. o The species was not detected during nesting bird surveys conducted prior to the Creek Incident. o WLPZs prescribed in the PEIR and provided for this project will provide adequate protection for this species. o If project implementation shall occur during the bird nesting season (February – mid September) surveys will be conducted to ensure that no adverse impacts occur to the species. o If nesting individuals are discovered, a no ignitions buffer of ¼ mile shall be established adjacent to the riparian habitat or the habitat the birds are occupying from May 1 – August 15, or until a qualified biologist has determined the young have fledged and are no longer reliant on parental care for survival. o No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities			
Western pond turtle *Emys marmorata*	N	N	SSC	
	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation. - Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary:			

	o Species was not detected during surveys conducted prior to the Creek Incident. o WLPZs prescribed in the PEIR and provided for this project will provide adequate protection for this species. o No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities			
Western mastiff bat *Eumops perotis californicus*	N	N	SSC	
	Many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer & deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees and tunnels. - Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: o Suitable habitat is present within the action area however, the closest CNDDB occurrence to the action area is 6 miles to the west along the San Joaquin river. o The species is not known to occur within the project area. o Surveys found no evidence of bat presence or sign (guano) o Project activities shall not occur near mines or caves. o Roosting tree surveys will be conducted prior to treatment activities. These visual surveys will focus on the presence/absence of white wash on large trees within the action area. If white wash is discovered, the tree will be monitored to determine which species is occupying the tree and proper avoidance measures will be established. o If a population is discovered, a 100' no disturbance buffer shall be assigned o No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities.			
Peregrine falcon *Falco peregrinus*	N	N	FP	
	Uncommon in open areas, especially near water. Nests on cliff ledges, or bridges and buildings in cities. Suitable habitat is absent from the action area. - Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: o Species was not detected during surveys conducted prior to the Creek Incident. o There have been no CNDDB occurrences within the project area. o If project implementation shall occur during the bird nesting season (February – mid September) surveys will be conducted to ensure that no adverse impacts occur to the species. o If this species is encountered during prescribed fire activities, all work shall stop until the unit Environmental Scientist and/or a qualified RPF can confirm the species identification. If the identification is confirmed, agency consultation will occur. o No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities			

Bald eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	DL	E	-	
	Ocean shore, lake margins, and rivers for both nesting and wintering. Most nests within 1 mile of water. Nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live tree with open branches, especially ponderosa pine. Roosts communally in winter. - Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: o Suitable habitat is absent from the action area. o Species was not detected during surveys conducted prior to the Creek Incident. o The closest known occurrence is roughly 5 miles to the north east along the southern shore of Shaver Lake. o If project implementation shall occur during the bird nesting season (February – mid September) surveys will be conducted to ensure that no adverse impacts occur to the species. o If breeding bald eagles are detected within the project activity area, a 1,320-foot no ignition buffer shall be established and smoke avoidance measures shall be enacted. Ignition patterns, wind patterns and topography will be considered by the project leader and a qualified biologist to determine the best avoidance practices. o No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities			
Fisher – West Coast DPS *Pekania pennanti*	E	TH	SSC	
	Found in intermediate to large-tree stages of coniferous forests and deciduous-riparian areas with a high percent canopy closure. Denning occurs within cavities of larger older snags and logs in large areas of mature dense forests. - Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: o Project treatments shall be conducted to retain sufficient overstory and habitat elements to sustain or encourage occupancy by fishers. o The closest known occurrence of this species to the action area is roughly 3 miles to the east near the community of Pine Ridge. o Neither the species, or sign of the species were detected during surveys conducted prior to the Creek Incident. o No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities o If suitable habitat develops over the life of the project, further protection measures shall be proposed.			

Black-backed woodpecker *Picoides arcticus*	N	N	WL	
	Coniferous forests in the Sierra Nevada and Cascades to the Siskiyou Mountains. Recently burned coniferous forest, areas with dense standing dead trees, and less commonly in unburned forests. - The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: o The closest known occurrence of this species is roughly 20 miles to the northeast of the action area near Huntington Lake, CA. o The species was not detected during nesting bird surveys conducted prior to the Creek Incident. o If project implementation shall occur during the bird nesting season (February – mid September) surveys will be conducted to ensure that no adverse impacts occur to the species. o No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities			
Foothill yellow-legged frog *Rana boylii*	N	CTH	-	
	Partly-shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying. Needs at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis. - Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: o The only potential habitat could occur within Jose Creek; however, the project will not be operating within any classified watercourses associated WLPZs along Jose Creek will provide additional protection. o Species was not detected during surveys conducted prior to the Creek Incident. o No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities			
Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog *Rana sierrae*	E	TH	SSC	
	Always encountered within a few feet of water. Tadpoles may require 2 - 4 years to complete their aquatic development. - Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: o The only potential habitat could occur within Jose Creek; however, the project will not be operating within any classified watercourses. Associated WLPZs along Jose Creek will provide additional protection. o Species was not detected during surveys conducted prior to the Creek Incident. o If this species is encountered during prescribed fire activities, all work shall stop until the unit Environmental Scientist and/or a qualified RPF can confirm the species identification. If the identification is confirmed, agency consultation will occur. o No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities			

Great gray owl *Strix nebulosa*	N	E	-	
	Resident of mixed conifer or red fir forest habitat, in or on edge of meadows. Requires large diameter snags in a forest with high canopy closure, which provide a cool sub-canopy microclimate. - Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: o There are no meadows within a ¼ mile of the action area greater than 10 acres in size. Protocol surveys for the species are not triggered. o The closest CNDDB occurrence of this species is roughly 4 miles north east of the action area near the shore of Shaver Lake o Neither the species or sign of the species was detected during nesting bird surveys conducted prior to the Creek Incident. o No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities			
California Spotted Owl *Strix occidentalis occidentalis*	N	N	SSC	
	This DFW SSC is found throughout the western states and throughout the entirety of California. Most populations strongly associate with old-growth conifer or oak forests also occurs in heavily logged secondary pine-oak forest, warmer and drier conditions and even bare rocky canyons. The species associates with old trees and old-growth forest for nesting and roosting. Nests are generally in trees within closed-canopy forest, (usually in cavities or on stick platforms constructed originally by raptors, wood rats or squirrels), in caves, or on cliff-ledges in steep-walled canyons. It feeds principally on nocturnal mammals. - Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: o If project implementation is scheduled to occur during the California spotted owl nesting season between March 1 and June 30 surveys for active nests shall be conducted by a qualified wildlife biologist not more than 10 days prior to the start of project activities. o If California Spotted Owl active nest(s) are detected, a no ignition buffer shall be established and smoke avoidance measures shall be enacted. A buffer of ¼ mile shall be delineated around the nest(s) in a way that would minimize any impact on the occupied nest. o No sign of the species was detected during nesting bird surveys conducted prior to the Creek Incident. o No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities			
Sierra Nevada red fox *Vulpes Vulpes necator*	CTH	TH	-	
	This state Threatened species has a distribution approaching global. The range of the Sierra Nevada red fox is limited to the conifer forests and rugged alpine landscape of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges between 4,000 feet and 12,000 feet. Preferred habitat for the Sierra Nevada red fox appears to be red fir and lodge pole pine forests in the subalpine zone and alpine fell-fields of the Sierra Nevada. Open areas are used for hunting, forested habitats for cover and reproduction. Edges are utilized extensively for tracking and stalking prey.There has been a known occurrence of this species from 1965 within the action area. The detection however was at an elevation too low to be a native Sierra			

	Nevada red fox. Per CNDDB, in 2013 only 2 populations of Sierra Nevada red fox are known to exist, near Lassen Peak & near Sonora Pass. - Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: o The CNDDB occurrence of Sierra Nevada red fox within the action area was likely misidentified per the CNDDB occurrence description. o This species is not known to occur in the project area. o The project area does not contain the species preferred habitat of red fir/lodge pole pine forest type. o If a population is discovered, avoidance measures will be enacted in consultation with the appropriate agencies. o No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities

Species Status Identifiers Used on the Table

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

PLANTS	STATUS		HABITAT	
COMMON NAME ***SCIENTIFIC NAME***	**FED**	**STATE**	**CNPS LIST**	
Abrams' onion *Allium abramsii*	N	N	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. On sandy soils, derived from disintegrated granite. 975-3050 m. - Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: o Species was not detected during botanical surveys prior to the Creek Incident. o If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. o No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Lemmon's milk-vetch Astragalus lemmonii	N	N	1B.2	Great Basin scrub, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps. Lakeshores, meadows and seeps. 1005-2865 m. - Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: o Species was not detected during botanical surveys prior to the Creek Incident. o If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. o No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Tulare rockcress Boechera tularensis	N	N	1B.3	Subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Rocky slopes. 1825-3355 m. - Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: o Species was not detected during botanical surveys prior to the Creek Incident. o If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. o No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities

Upswept moonwort *Botrychium ascendens*	N	N	2B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. Grassy fields, coniferous woods near springs and creeks. 1115-3265 m. - Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: o Species was not detected during botanical surveys prior to the Creek Incident. o If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. o No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Mingan moonwort *Botrychium minganense*	N	N	2B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, bogs and fens, meadows and seeps. Creekbanks in mixed conifer forest. 1190-3295 m. - Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: o Species was not detected during botanical surveys prior to the Creek Incident. o If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. o No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Western goblin *Botrychium montanum*	N	N	2B.1	Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. Creekbanks in old-growth forest. 1430-2430 m. - Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: o Species was not detected during botanical surveys prior to the Creek Incident. o If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. o No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Mono Hot Springs evening-primrose *Camissonia sierrae* ssp. *alticola*	N	N	1B.2	Upper montane coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest. In sand or gravel over granite in mixed conifer forest; with Gayophytum, Collinsia, etc. 1035-2410 m. - Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project

				area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: o Species was not detected during botanical surveys prior to the Creek Incident. o If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. o No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Mud sedge *Carex limosa*	N	N	2B.2	Bogs and fens, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, upper montane coniferous forest. In floating bogs and soggy meadows and edges of lakes. 1370-2790 m. - Suitable habitat is within the action area however, WLPZs prescribed in the PEIR and provided for this project will provide adequate protection for this species. - Species was not detected during botanical surveys. - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Tompkins' sedge Carex tompkinsii	N	N	4.3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Often on granitic substrate; sometimes also on soils from metamorphic rock. 420-1830 m. - Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: o Species was not detected during botanical surveys prior to the Creek Incident. o If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. o No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Bolander's woodreed *Cinna bolanderi*	N	N	1B.2	Meadows and seeps, upper montane coniferous forest. Streamsides and other mesic areas. 1215-2290 m. - Suitable habitat is within the action area however, WLPZs prescribed in the PEIR and provided for this project will provide adequate protection for this species. - Species was not detected during botanical surveys. - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities

Rawson's flaming trumpet *Collomia rawsoniana*	N	N	1B.2	Riparian forest, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. On stabilized alluvium in riparian zones. 780-2075 m. - Suitable habitat is within the action area however, WLPZs prescribed in the PEIR and provided for this project will provide adequate protection for this species. - Species was not detected during botanical surveys. - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Tulare cryptantha *Cryptantha incana*	N	N	1B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest. Gravelly or rocky sites. 1460-2850 m. - Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: o Species was not detected during botanical surveys prior to the Creek Incident. o If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. o No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Keil's daisy *Erigeron inornatus* var. *keilii*	N	N	1B.3	Meadows and seeps, lower montane coniferous forest. Dry slopes, meadows, in coniferous forest. 700-1830 m. - Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: o Species was not detected during botanical surveys prior to the Creek Incident. o If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. o No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Slender-stalked monkeyflower *Erythranthe gracilipes*	N	N	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Disturbed places such as burns and RR grades; also on thin granitic soil in cracks in large granite rocks. 520-1280 m. - Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life

				of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: o Species was not detected during botanical surveys prior to the Creek Incident. o If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. o No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
American manna grass *Glyceria grandis*	N	N	2B.3	Bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps. Wet meadows, ditches, streams, and ponds, in valleys and lower elevations in the mountains. 60-2045 m. - Suitable habitat is within the action area however, WLPZs prescribed in the PEIR and provided for this project will provide adequate protection for this species. - Species was not detected during botanical surveys. - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Piute cypress *Hesperocyparis nevadensis*	N	N	1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, pinyon and juniper woodland. On dry slopes; known from granodiorite, gabbro and limestone. 715-1585 m. - Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: o Species was not detected during botanical surveys prior to the Creek Incident. o If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. o No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Yosemite ivesia *Ivesia unguiculate*	N	N	4.2	Meadows and seeps, subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Moist open slopes and meadows. 1500-2925 m. - Suitable habitat is within the action area however, WLPZs prescribed in the PEIR and provided for this project will provide adequate protection for this species. - Species was not detected during botanical surveys. - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Pale-yellow layia *Layia heterotricha*	N	N	1B.1	Cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Alkaline or clay soils; open areas. 90-1800 m.

				- Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: o Alkaline and clay soils are absent form the project area. o Species was not detected during botanical surveys prior to the Creek Incident. o If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. o No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Madera leptosiphon *Leptosiphon serrulatus*	N	N	1B.2	Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Dry slopes; often on decomposed granite in woodland. 80-1645 m. - Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: o Species was not detected during botanical surveys prior to the Creek Incident. o If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. o No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Congdon's lewisia Lewisia congonii	N	N	1B.3	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, lower montane coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, upper montane coniferous forest. North exposures; in crevices on slopes among rocks. Granitic or metamorphic substrates. 605-2075 m. - Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: o Species was not detected during botanical surveys prior to the Creek Incident. o If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. o No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Yosemite lewisia *Lewisia disepala*	N	N	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland, upper montane coniferous forest. Fine gravel on rock outcrops, ridges, or domes. Granitic soils. 1035-2640 m. - Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project

				area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: o Species was not detected during botanical surveys prior to the Creek Incident. o If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. o No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Orange lupine *Lupinus citrinus var. citrinus*	N	N	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. - Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: o Species was not detected during botanical surveys prior to the Creek Incident. o If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. o No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Tundra thread moss *Pohlia tundrae*	N	N	2B.3	Alpine boulder and rock field. Moss growing on gravelly, damp soil. 2200-3665 m. - Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: o The project is well below the known range of the species. o Species was not detected during botanical surveys prior to the Creek Incident. o If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. o No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Howell's tauschia *Tauschia howellii*	N	N	1B.3	Subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Hot dry ridge summits and slopes in decomposed granite gravel and red sand. 1720-2440 m. - Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: o Species was not detected during botanical surveys prior to the Creek Incident.

				o If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. o No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Flat-leaved bladderwort *Utricularia intermedia*	N	N	2B.2	Occurs in wetlands and is associated with wetland-riparian communities - Suitable habitat is within the action area however, WLPZs prescribed in the PEIR and provided for this project will provide adequate protection for this species. - Surveys were negative for the presence of the species - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Grey-leaved violet *Viola pinetorum ssp. Grisea*	N	N	1B.2	Subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. Dry mountain peaks and slopes. 1580-3700 m. - Suitable habitat is within the action area however, WLPZs prescribed in the PEIR and provided for this project will provide adequate protection for this species. - Species was not detected during botanical surveys. - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities

CNPS Identifiers Used on the Table

- 1A - Plants presumed extinct in California and rare/extinct elsewhere.
- 1B.1 - Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; seriously threatened in California
- 1B.2 – Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; fairly threatened in California
- 1B.3 – Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; not very threatened in California
- 2A – Plants presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere
- 2B.1 – Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere; seriously threatened in California
- 2B.2 – Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere; fairly threatened in California
- 2B.3 – Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere; not very threatened in California

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	☒
The Creek fire has left bare soil exposed over the majority of the project area. It is expected that new vegetation growth will stabilize exposed soils within the first couple of seasons. Project treatment would include mechanical treatment, manual treatment, and prescribed burning, 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 use of type of equipment, 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	☒
The proposed treatment includes mechanical treatment and prescribed fire. Impacts of these treatments on the risk of landslide have been evaluated and are within the scope of the PEIR.						
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
No mechanical treatments shall be conducted on saturated soils. "Saturated soil conditions" means that soil and/or surface material pore spaces are filled with water to such an extent that runoff is likely to occur. Indicators of saturated soil conditions may include, but are not limited to: (1) areas of ponded water, (2) pumping of fines from the soil or road surfacing material during project activities, (3) loss of bearing strength resulting in the deflection of soil or road surfaces under a load, such as the creation of wheel ruts, (4) spinning or churning of wheels or tracks that produces a wet slurry, or (5) inadequate traction without blading wet soil or surfacing materials.			
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.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
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
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
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 Prior-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
Heavy equipment use shall be restricted on steep slopes pursuant to the following:			

(1) Heavy equipment shall be prohibited on slopes steeper than 65%, slopes steeper than 50% where the erosion hazard rating is high or extreme, and slopes steeper than 50% which lead without flattening to sufficiently dissipate water flow and trap sediment before it reaches a watercourse or lake. (2) On slopes between 50% and 65% where the erosion hazard rating is moderate, heavy equipment shall be limited to existing tractor roads that do not require reconstruction, or new tractor roads that have been flagged by an RPF or supervised designee prior to use.			
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-During	CAL FIRE
Slopes over 50% were evaluated by the RPF during project layout. No unstable areas were identified. Soils on slopes over 50% were evaluated using the California Forest Practice Rules Erosion Hazard Rating (EHR). The EHR for slopes over 50% within the project area is high. Heavy equipment shall not be allowed to operate on slopes over 50% within the project area.			

EC-7: GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact GHG-1: Conflict with applicable plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs	Impact GHG-1, 3.8	LTS	SPR GHG- 1	Yes	LTS	☒
Use of vehicles and mechanical equipment and prescribed burning during treatments would result in GHG emissions. Consistency of treatments under the CalVTP with applicable plans, policies, and regulations aimed at reducing GHG emissions was examined in the PEIR. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						
Impact GHG-2: Generate Greenhouse Gas Emissions through Treatment Activities	Impact GHG-2, 3.8	PSU	SPR AQ- 3 MM GHG- 2	Yes	LTSM	☒
Use of vehicles and mechanical equipment and prescribed burning during initial and maintenance treatments would result in GHG emissions. The potential for treatments under the CalVTP to generate GHG emissions was examined in the PEIR. 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 During	CAL FIRE
See attached GHG accounting worksheets.			
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

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	☒
Proposed treatments include mechanical treatment, manual treatment, and prescribed burning; these treatment activities would require the use of fuels and related accelerants, which are hazardous materials. CAL FIRE has an extensive maintenance program that ensures equipment used for CAL FIRE projects is well maintained and free of leaks. Fueling of equipment will occur primarily at local CAL FIRE stations. Refueling will occur on level ground away from Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones. 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	☒
No herbicide use is proposed.						
Impact HAZ-3: Expose the Public or Environment to Significant Hazards from Disturbance to Known Hazardous Material Sites	Impact HAZ-3, 3.10	PS	MM HAZ- 3	No	N/A	☒
This impact does not apply to the treatment project or because there are no known hazardous material sites in the project area.						
Other Impacts to Hazardous Materials, Public Health and Safety: Would the project result in other impacts to hazardous materials, public health and safety that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR HAZ-1 Maintain All Equipment: The 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 Prior-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 not occur near any watercourses or protection zones to watercourses.			
SPR HAZ-2 Require Spark Arrestors: This SPR applies only to manual treatment activities and all treatment types	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
CAL FIRE policy requires that no chainsaw shall be used that is not equipped with a spark arrester.			
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 During	CAL FIRE
Smoking shall be confined to cleared landings and areas of bare soil at least three feet in diameter. Burning material shall be extinguished in such areas of bare soil before discarding.			
SPR HAZ-5 Spill Prevention and Response Plan: The project proponent or licensed Pest Control Advisor (PCA) will prepare a Spill Prevention and Response Plan (SPRP) prior to beginning any herbicide treatment activities to provide protection to onsite workers, the public, and the environment from accidental leaks or spills of herbicides, adjuvants, or other potential contaminants. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	N/A
SPR HAZ-6 Comply with Herbicide Application Regulations. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	N/A
SPR HAZ-7 Triple Rinse Herbicide Containers. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	N/A
SPR HAZ-8 Minimize Herbicide Drift to Public Areas. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	N/A
SPR HAZ-9 Notification of Herbicide Use in the Vicinity of Public Areas. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	N/A

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	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE

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	☒
Manual treatment and prescribed fire are proposed within the Watercourse and Lake Protection Zone (WLPZ). Low intensity fire will be allowed to back into the WLPZ. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						
Impact HYD-2: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through the Implementation of Manual or Mechanical Treatment Activities	Impact HYD-2, 3.11	LTS	SPR HYD- 1, 4, 5 SPR BIO- 1 SPR GEO- 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 SPR HAZ- 1, 5	Yes	LTS	☒
Equipment will be excluded from Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones. Equipment will operate within Equipment Exclusion Zones only on skid trails that have been flagged and inspected by the RPF prior to use, and pre-designated equipment crossings that are dry at the time of use. The 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	☒
No prescribed herbivory is proposed.						
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	☒
No herbicide application is proposed.						
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	☒
Adherence to the measures of SPR HYD-4 will prevent alterations to existing drainage patterns. 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
Per consultation with the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, the project is not required to be enrolled under the timber general order.			

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 road construction or reconstruction is proposed.			
SPR HYD-3 Water Quality Protections for Prescribed Herbivory: This SPR applies to prescribed herbivory treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	N/A
SPR HYD-4 Identify and Protect Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones: The project proponent will establish Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones (WLPZs) as defined in 14 CCR Section 916 .5 of the California Forest Practice Rules on either side of watercourses. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
There are no Class I waters within the project area. There are three Class II watercourses within the project area. There are also three wet meadows within the project area. They shall receive a WLPZ buffer of 50 feet where side slopes average less than 30%, 75 feet where side slopes average between 30% and 50%, and 100 feet where side slopes average greater than 50%. WLPZ buffers for wet meadows shall be measured from the watercourse transition line. The watercourse transition line for wet meadows shall be determined by the change in vegetation type from wetland species to upland vegetation. There are several isolated springs that shall be afforded protections on a site-specific basis. At a minimum, protection shall include an ELZ immediately surrounding the spring. Springs that are hydrologically connected shall receive the protections described for Class II watercourses above. There are few Class III watercourses within the project area. An Equipment Limitation Zone (ELZ) shall be established. Equipment use within the ELZ shall be limited to the following conditions: • Skid trails within the ELZ shall be inspected and flagged by the RPF prior to use. Areas of exposed soil shall be treated to the extent necessary to prevent the discharge of soil into the watercourse in amounts deleterious to the quality and beneficial uses of water. • Equipment crossings shall be limited to crossings that are dry at the time of use. Crossings will be inspected and flagged by the RPF prior to use. Existing crossings will be utilized wherever feasible. Approaches to crossings will be hydrologically disconnected and bare soil treated before October 15th of the year of use. If an equipment crossing is identified for use within the project area, notification will be made to the Department of Fish and Wildlife pursuant to Fish and Game Code §1602. There is one unclassified watercourse that resembles a Class III, but is not capable of transporting sediment to a higher order watercourse. This unclassified watercourse shall be afforded protections as though it were a true Class III.			
SPR HYD-5 Protect Non-Target Vegetation and Special-status Species from Herbicides: This SPR applies to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	N/A

SPR HYD-6 Protect Existing Drainage Systems: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
Any drainage structures damaged during operations shall be repaired prior to October 15th of the year the damage occurred.			

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

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact LU-1: Cause a Significant Environmental Impact Due to a Conflict with a Land Use Plan, Policy, or Regulation	Impact LU-1, 3.12	LTS	SPR AD-3, 9	Yes	LTS	☒
120 acres of the property are designated Resource Conservation District. Per the Zoning Ordinance of the County of Fresno §813.1, relevant compatible uses under this zoning include “management for watershed, fish, and wildlife habitat” and “growing and harvesting of timber and forest products.” Project activities are expected to have impacts similar to the above compatible uses and are not prohibited by this zoning. The remaining 278 aces are designated Timberland Preserve Zone District. Per the Zoning Ordinance of the County of Fresno §814.1, relevant compatible uses under this zoning include “growing and harvesting of timber and forest products,” “management for watershed, fish and wildlife habitat or hunting and fishing,” and “uses and facilities appurtenant to timber growing and harvesting including but not limited to roads, log landings and log storage areas, but not including processing facilities.” Project activities are expected to have impacts similar to the above compatible uses and are not prohibited by this zoning.						
Impact LU-2: Induce Substantial Unplanned Population Growth	Impact LU-2, 3.12	LTS	N/A	No	N/A	☒
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	☒
The project area is located in a rural area with few noise-sensitive receptors nearby. 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	☒
This impact is consistent with the PEIR analysis. Project activities are within the scope of the PEIR.						
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 the Fresno County Code of Ordinances, 8.40.060: "The following activities shall be exempted from the provisions in this chapter… C. Noise sources associated with construction, provided such activities do not take place before six a.m. or after nine p.m. on any day except Saturday or Sunday, or before seven a.m. or after five p.m. on Saturday or Sunday."			
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 Prior-During	CAL FIRE

Appropriate maintenance will occur off-site prior to activities. If maintenance is required during activities, the work will be done at a CALFIRE facility prior to the start of work that day.			
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 Prior	CAL FIRE
Project location is not near noise-sensitive receptors such as schools, places of worship or hospitals but is adjacent to (within 1,500 feet) of residential land uses. Project activities will be no different than the noise associated with timberland management activities, which occur regularly in the 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 project occurs entirely on private property that is not open to the public. No recreational users or recreation areas would be affected by the treatment. This impact does not apply.						

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

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR REC-1 Notify Recreational Users of Temporary Closures. If temporary closure of a recreation area or facility is required, the 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	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE

EC-14: TRANSPORTATION

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact TRAN-1: Result in temporary traffic operations impacts by conflicting with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing roadway facilities or prolonged road closures	Impact TRAN-1, 3.15	LTS	SPR TRAN- 1 SPR AD- 3	Yes	LTS	☒
Treatments will temporarily increase vehicular traffic along State Route 168. The potential for a temporary increase in traffic to conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing roadway facilities or prolonged road closures was examined in the PEIR. The proposed treatment project would be short-term, and temporary increases in traffic related to treatments are within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						
Impact TRAN-2: Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature or incompatible uses	Impact TRAN-2, 3.15	LTS	SPR TRAN- 1 SPR AD-3	Yes	LTS	☒
Treatments would not require the construction or alteration of any roadways. However, smoke generated during burning operations could potentially affect visibility along road ways for short periods of time. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						

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

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR TRAN-1 Implement Traffic Control during Treatments: Prior to initiating vegetation treatment activities the project proponent will work with the agency(ies) with jurisdiction over affected roadways to determine if a Traffic Management Plan (TMP) is needed. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
Traffic will not be increased beyond what is normal for the local area. Signs will be placed on roads to advise motorists of slow vehicles entering and exiting the roadway. Signs will be placed along the road way to advise of smoke conditions during prescribed fire activities.			

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

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact UTIL-1: Result in Physical Impacts Associated with Provision of Sufficient Water Supplies, Including Related Infrastructure Needs	Impact UTL-1, 3.16	LTS	N/A	Yes	LTS	☒

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

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

EC-16: WILDFIRE

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

EC-17: ADMINISTRATIVE STANDARD PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

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

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 During	CAL FIRE

SPR AD-6 Public Notifications for Treatment Projects. One to three days prior to the commencement of a treatment activity, the project proponent would post signs in a conspicuous location near the treatment area describing the activity and timing, and requesting persons in the area to contact a designated representative of the project proponent (contact information would be provided with the notice) if they have questions or concerns. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance. Prescribed burning is subject to the additional notification requirements of SPR AD-4.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
SPR AD-7 Provide Information on Proposed, Approved, and Completed Treatment Projects. For any vegetation treatment project using the CalVTP PEIR for CEQA compliance, the project proponent will provide the information listed below to the Board or CAL FIRE during the proposed, approved, and completed stages of the project. The Board or CAL FIRE will make this information available to the public via an online database or other mechanism. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During-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	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE

EC-18: MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

Discussion

No additional comments.

Additional information:

- ☒ List of Standard Project Requirements (SPRs) and Mitigations Measures (MMs).
- ☒ Vicinity map on a USGS quad map (SPR AD-2)
  - ☒ Aerial imagery of subsequent activity area (see vicinity and location maps)
  - ☒ Subsequent activity location on Treatable Landscape & Ecoregions Map
  - ☒ Parcel map with APN's covering all ownerships within subsequent activity area
  - ☒ Soil survey map of subsequent activity area
- ☒ Smoke Management Plan/Burn Plan (SPR AQ-2 & 3)
  - ☐ Public Notice for Prescribed Burning
  - ☒ Model run of FOFEM, BEHAVE, or other appropriate fire behavior modeling simulation
  - ☒ Burn Unit Map
- ☐ Air District Asbestos Dust Control Plan (SPR AQ-5) – **Not Applicable**
- ☐ Incident Action Plan (IAP) (SPR AQ-6)
- ☒ Archaeological reviews/surveys (Confidential addendum) (EC-4)
- ☒ Biological review/surveys (EC-5)
  - ☒ CNDDB Records Search
  - ☒ Biologist Consultation/Notification
  - ☒ Water Quality consultation
  - ☒ Consult Attachment C (and Cal VTP Appendix BIO-3)
- ☐ Biological Compensation Plan (MM BIO-1c, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2f, 3b, 3c,)
- ☐ Geological Review (MM GHG-2) – N/A
- ☐ 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
- ☐ 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