ASCENT ENVIRONMENTAL

Yuba Foothills Healthy Forest Project

Project-Specific Analysis and Addendum to the PEIR

Prepared for:

YUBA WATER AGENCY

Yuba County Water Agency

October 2020

Yuba Foothills Healthy Forest Project

Project-Specific Analysis and Addendum to the PEIR

Prepared for:

Yuba County Water Agency
1220 F Street
Marysville, CA

Contact:

JoAnna Lessard
Project Manager

Prepared by:

Ascent Environmental
455 Capitol Mall, Suite 300
Sacramento, CA 95814

Contact:

Heather Blair
Project Manager

October 2020

2020080.01

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Attachments

Figures

Tables

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CalVTP	California Vegetation Treatment Program
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
dbh	diameter at breast height
DPR	California Department of Pesticide Regulation
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FRAP	Fire and Resource Assessment Program, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
FRAQMD	Feather River Air Quality Management District
GHG	greenhouse gases
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NCIC	North Central Information Center
NOA	naturally-occurring asbestos
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PEIR	Program Environmental Impact Report
PSA	Project-Specific Analysis
SENL	single event noise levels
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
VMT	vehicle miles travelled
WLPZ	Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones
WUI	Wildland-Urban Interface
YWA	Yuba County Water Agency

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW AND DOCUMENT PURPOSE

In February 2020, the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) awarded Yuba County Water Agency (YWA) a Forest Health Grant for the Yuba Foothills Heathy Forest Project, which would entail conducting forest management actions within an approximately 6,787-acre area (grant area) to reduce wildfire risk and achieve other forest health benefits. CAL FIRE and YWA approved a grant agreement for the project on May 1, 2020.

CEQA Lead Agency and Proposed Project

Serving as the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), YWA would administer the grant and allocate funds to several landowners within the grant area (referred to as project partners) to implement vegetation treatments and related work. Project partners under the grant are YWA, CHY, Boy Scouts, Doner, Ingersoll, Sillers, Soper, Stocker, and U.S. Forest Service (for Plumas National Forest). Vegetation treatments comprise both treatments conducted accessory to commercial projects (2,732 acres) and treatments associated solely with non-commercial wildfire risk reduction and forest health improvement (4,055 acres). Treatments accessory to commercial projects are subject to the Forest Practice Act; compliance with this law and associated Forest Practice Rules is achieved through the preparation of timber harvest plans, non-industrial timber management plans, or Forest Practice Rule exemptions. These environmental documents are existing or in preparation by project partners for commercial projects, including the accessory treatments; they are prepared in accordance CAL FIRE's certified regulatory program, which is a functional equivalent to CEQA compliance.

Before proceeding with or authorizing project treatments not associated with commercial projects and funded by the grant (covering approximately 4,055 acres), YWA must comply with CEQA. YWA has evaluated these treatments for CEQA compliance as later activities covered by the 2019 CAL FIRE Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) for the California Vegetation Treatment Program (CalVTP), using its Project-Specific Analysis (PSA) checklist. The PEIR is available for public review at https://bof.fire.ca.gov/projects-and-programs/calvtp/peir-certification/. Because these proposed treatments are consistent with the treatment types and treatment activities in the CalVTP (as demonstrated in Section 2, "Treatment Description"), they are referred to herein as CalVTP treatments or the proposed project. Vegetation treatments occurring as part of a commercial project (i.e., the work on 2,732 acres) are outside of the scope of the CalVTP and this PSA/Addendum, and instead are covered by other, CEQA functional-equivalent, environmental documents. Additionally, these commercial project-associated treatments would be implemented independently of CalVTP treatments; in other words, their implementation has independent utility and they do not rely on the CalVTP treatments to be implemented and vice versa. Therefore, commercial project-associated treatments funded by the grant are not part of the proposed project for purposes of this PSA/Addendum and are not addressed in this analysis.

Vegetation treatments associated with commercial timber harvesting on federal and non-federal lands, such as those funded by the grant, could contribute to cumulative impacts relevant to the proposed project. These treatments are incorporated into the related projects addressed in the cumulative effects analysis of the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Chapter 4, "Cumulative Effects Analysis" in Volume 2 of the CalVTP PEIR), so they are within the scope of the PEIR and need not be discussed further in this PSA.

Purpose of the PSA/Addendum

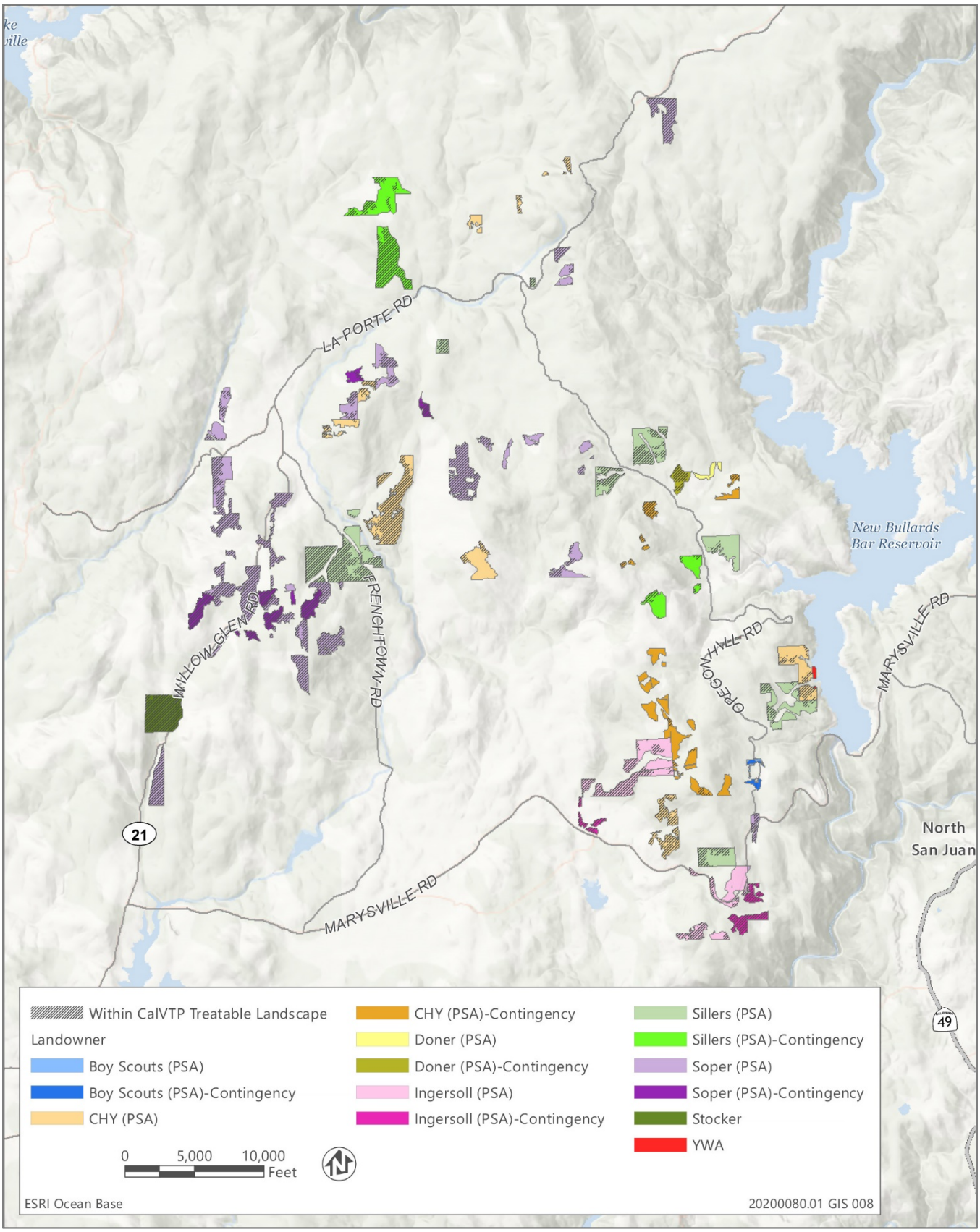
This document serves as a PSA to evaluate if the proposed CalVTP treatments are within the scope of the CalVTP PEIR. As described above, the treatment types and treatment activities are consistent with the CalVTP. Among the other criteria for determining whether a treatment project is within the scope of the CalVTP PEIR is whether it is within the CalVTP treatable landscape (i.e., the geographic extent of analysis covered in the PEIR). If a proposed

vegetation treatment project is covered by the evaluation of environmental effects in the PEIR, it may be approved using a finding that the project is within the scope of the PEIR for its CEQA compliance, consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15168(c)(2).

Portions of the project treatment areas extend outside of the treatable landscape described in the CalVTP PEIR. In total, these areas encompass approximately 1,512 acres; however, they are dispersed in small sections of treatment areas (refer to Figure 1-1). The scattered array of acres outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape is due to the method by which the CalVTP treatable landscape was digitally developed and the resultant degree of mapping resolution. Using desktop applications to apply buffers around geographic and topographic features and demarcate jurisdictional boundaries (i.e., State Responsibility Area or SRA and Local Responsibility Area or LRA), the method resulted in some treatable landscape areas that are shown on maps to be disjoined and scattered and some that are inheld LRA areas surrounded by SRA. If the areas of the proposed project outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape have essentially the same, or at least substantially similar, landscape conditions as the adjacent areas within the treatable landscape, the environmental analysis in the PEIR would be applicable.

An Addendum to an EIR would be appropriate where a previously certified EIR has been prepared and some changes or revisions to the project are proposed, or the circumstances surrounding the project have changed, but none of the changes or revisions would result in new or substantially more severe significant environmental impacts, consistent with CEQA Section 21166 and CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162, 15163, 15164, and 15168. In this case, there are no changed circumstances, but the proposed revision or change in the project, compared to the PEIR, is the inclusion of areas outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape. The PSA checklist (refer to Section 4, "Project-Specific Analysis") includes the criteria to support an Addendum to the CalVTP Program EIR for the inclusion of proposed treatment areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape. The checklist evaluates each resource in terms of whether the later treatment project, including the "changed condition" of additional geographic area, would result in significant impacts that would be substantially more severe than those covered in the Program EIR and/or would result in any new impacts that were not covered in the Program EIR.

This document serves as both a PSA and an Addendum to the CalVTP PEIR for YWA review and analysis under CEQA with regard to the proposed YWA CalVTP treatments within and outside the treatable landscape covered by the PEIR. It will provide environmental information to YWA in its consideration of approval of subgrant funding allocations for treatments proposed to be implemented using the CAL FIRE grant and for a small portion of the project work to be performed by YWA on its own property. The project-specific mitigation monitoring and reporting program, which identifies the CalVTP standard project requirements (SPRs) and mitigation measures applicable to the proposed project is presented in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Yuba Foothills Healthy Forest Project, attached as Attachment A. The SPRs identified in the MMRP have been incorporated into the proposed vegetation treatments as a standard part of treatment design and implementation.



Sources: adapted by Ascent Environmental in 2020

Figure 1-1 CalVTP Treatment Areas

This page intentionally left blank.

2 TREATMENT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project consists of non-commercial wildfire risk reduction and forest health improvement vegetation treatments undertaken by multiple landowners, as described in Section 1.1, "Project Overview," and referred to as project partners. The project partners would receive funding allocations approved by YWA from the CAL FIRE grant awarded to YWA. The funding allocations would support implementation of proposed vegetation treatments consistent with the California Vegetation Treatment Program (CalVTP). CalVTP treatments are proposed within a 4,055-acre area, which comprises 3,095 acres identified for the proposed treatments, as well as 960 acres of contingency areas. Contingency areas are where treatments could be implemented if the entire planned 3,095 acres are not able to be treated because of operational considerations, economic infeasibility, or avoidance of sensitive resources, including: buffers for cultural sites, presence of sensitive species or habitat, excessive slopes, and road limitations. These contingency areas have been defined to provide sufficient treatment areas to make full use of grant funding for maximizing achievement of wildfire risk reduction goals. This section describes treatments on proposed and contingency areas collectively, which are referred to as the proposed "project area" unless a distinction is necessary.

Treatment types that would be implemented in the proposed project area are wildland-urban interface (WUI) fuel reduction, fuel breaks, and ecological restoration. Proposed treatment activities include manual and mechanical treatments, prescribed burning, and herbicide application. Treatment types (within the project areas and contingency areas) are shown in Figure 2-1. Table 2-1 provides a summary of treatments by project partner.

2.1 PROPOSED TREATMENTS

The proposed project comprises three treatment types: WUI fuel reduction, fuel breaks, and ecological restoration. The vegetation treatment activities proposed to implement each of these treatment types are prescribed burning, manual treatment, mechanical treatment, and targeted ground application of herbicides. The treatment types and treatment activities are described below.

Treatment Types

Proposed treatment types consist of WUI fuel reduction, fuel breaks, and ecological restoration. Each treatment type is described in more detail below.

WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE FUEL REDUCTION

Located in Wildland-Urban-Interface- (WUI) designated areas, the focus of these fuel reduction treatments would be to strategically reduce vegetation density and remove fuel to directly protect communities and assets at risk from potential damage from wildfires originating in the adjacent wildlands, as well as to protect the wildlands from fires starting in or near development. WUI fuel reduction treatments also serve as emergency access points and staging areas for firefighters and equipment and reduce flammable vegetation along emergency evacuation routes for the community. WUI treatments are proposed on the CHY, Boy Scouts, Ingersoll, Sillers, Soper, and Stocker properties.

FUEL BREAKS

In strategic locations, fuel breaks create zones of vegetation removal, often in a linear layout, that reduce wildfire risk and support fire suppression by providing responders with a staging area or access to a remote landscape for fire control actions. Only shaded fuel breaks would be implemented within the treatment areas. In forested areas, the tree canopy would be thinned to reduce the potential for a crown fire to move through the canopy; however, larger trees would remain. The shade of the retained canopy also helps reduce the potential for rapid re-growth of shrubs and sprouting hardwoods and can reduce rill and gully erosion.

Fuel breaks would be established along strategic topographic locations and adjacent to roads but could also occur next to areas naturally low in fuel (e.g., rocky outcrops) or high moisture vegetation (e.g., drainages). Fuel break treatments are proposed on the CHY, Ingersoll, and Soper properties.

ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION

Ecological restoration treatments would be implemented outside of the WUI treatment areas and shaded fuel break treatment areas. Treatments would seek to return the landscape closer to native conditions where natural fire processes can be reestablished and habitat quality can be improved, including controlling and eliminating non-native, invasive plants and excess fire fuel buildup from fire exclusion practices. Ecological restoration treatments are proposed on the Yuba Water Agency, CHY, Doner, Ingersoll, and Sillers properties. Specific restoration objectives include: reduce extremely dense cover of invasive species that have adapted to readily occupy sites following wildfire; reforest burned areas with conifer species; and promote forest health by reducing the percent cover of understory brush, hardwoods, and suppressed conifers, raising the average (i.e., quadratic mean) diameter of stands by removing smaller trees and brush, increasing the average height to the bottom of live crowns, and increasing the spacing between canopy trees.

Treatment Activities

The proposed vegetation treatment activities are prescribed burning, mechanical treatment, manual treatment, and targeted ground application of herbicides. Each of these treatment activities is described in more detail below and consistent with the treatment activities described in CalVTP.

PRESCRIBED BURNING

Prescribed burning consists of two general types, broadcast burning (underburning) or pile burning. Underburning uses low intensity surface fires that would be broadcast in specific areas to control vegetation, reduce fuel loads, and enhance the growth or vigor of the residual trees. Underburning has been prescribed for units that are located within a WUI to reduce surface and ladder fuels.

Project partners would implement an understory burn using patterned lighting techniques and timing the fires during periods of high humidity and high fuel moisture content to partially remove understory and groundcover vegetation. The goal is to conduct a low intensity burn that only burns targeted ground and litter fuels. Up to 70 percent of the existing groundcover and understory vegetation would be partially retained in a mosaic pattern.

Prescribed burning would require the construction of control lines using manual or mechanical treatments. Dense patched of shrubs or mature shrubs may be trimmed or removed manually by hand crews or by mechanical equipment in advance of burning, or vegetation may be pretreated with herbicides to kill the aboveground portions and cause them to dry, so that they would be better consumed by prescribed burning. Prescribed burning would require between 10 and 20 crew members, and equipment would include water trucks and excavators or dozers to clear control lines.

Pile burning consists of igniting biomass piles constructed either manually by hand-cut and hand-pile or mechanically with a dozer or excavator. Typically, dozers are equipped with a brush rake to reduce soil displacement and create "clean" piles. Pile burning can take place in an understory or in areas with little to no live overstory, including areas that have experienced previous wildfire.

Most pile burns are designed to reforest areas that were previously burned in wildfires. These units would be planted following site preparation and burning. Prescribed burning would also be used to thin out very dense hardwood and brush vegetation that, because of steep and rocky slopes, cannot be treated by mechanical methods.

Prescribed burning is proposed within the Ingersoll (108 acres), Soper (71 acres), and Stocker (20 acres) properties.

MECHANICAL VEGETATION TREATMENT

Mechanical treatments may include mowing, masticating, piling, and ripping. These treatments would require between two and 10 crew members and may use skid steers, excavators, dozers, and masticators.

Mechanical treatment activities include three categories of mastication: extreme, heavy, and light. Extreme mastication typically includes dense hardwoods and/or conifers that are large in height and diameter (i.e., up to 10 inches diameter at breast height [dbh]). Heavy mastication includes treating brush, small hardwoods (i.e., up to 6 inches dbh), and small saplings that are overstocked and need thinning. Light mastication typically occurs in areas previously treated, and the vegetation being removed includes small diameter trees, grass, or brush.

To maintain habitat function for special-status wildlife, the following features would be retained within all treatment areas:

- Hardwoods (e.g., black oak [*Quercus kelloggii*], tanoak [*Notholithocarpus densiflorus*], madrone [*Arbutus menziesii*], big-leaf maple [*Acer macrophyllum*], blue oak [*Quercus douglasii*]) greater than 12 inches DBH, with basal hollows, or with other complex structural features;
- Conifers greater than 12 inches dbh;
- Snags greater than 12 inches dbh; and
- Downed woody debris such that the forest floor is not completely bare.

In addition, tractor piling would use track dozers with brush rakes to pile residual surface fuels, brush, understory hardwoods, and suppressed conifers as appropriate. This work would help prepare areas for subsequent burning of the piles and planting of 1-year old conifer seedlings. Project partners may choose to rip the planting sites if the soil has been significantly compacted.

Mechanical vegetation treatments are proposed on Yuba Water Agency (6 acres), CHY (439 acres), Boy Scouts (21 acres), Doner (37 acres), Ingersoll (422 acres), Sillers (298 acres), and Soper (362 acres) properties.

MANUAL VEGETATION TREATMENT

Manual treatment would be implemented using hand tools and hand-operated power tools to cut, clear, or prune herbaceous and woody species. Activities would include:

- thinning trees with chainsaws, loppers, or pruners;
- cutting undesired competing brush species above ground level to favor desirable species and spacing;
- pulling, grubbing, or digging out root systems of undesired plants to prevent sprouting and regrowth;
- planting desirable species by hand (hand planting); and
- placing mulch around desired vegetation to limit competitive growth.

Manual treatments would be implemented using a 10-person hand crew and chainsaws. Hand-cutting and piling as well as selective thinning are the two specific treatments that are being proposed. The same features would be retained to maintain habitat function for special-status wildlife as described above for mechanical treatments.

A hand-held, drip torch would likely be used for igniting burn piles. Pile burning is discussed above.

Manual vegetation treatments are proposed on parcels owned by CHY (200 acres), Ingersoll (24 acres), Sillers (38 acres), Soper (8 acres), and Stocker (20 acres).

HERBICIDE

Herbicide application would comply with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency label directions, as well as California Environmental Protection Agency and California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) label standards. Only ground-level application would occur. Several herbicide application methods are available for use by on-the-ground personnel, including as paint-on stems, backpack hand-applicator, or hack and squirt. It is anticipated that a foliar

application approximately 6 to 12 months following vegetation cutting would be the most common treatment. Herbicide treatments would typically use one 10-person crew, a batch truck, a passenger vehicle to transport crew, and backpack sprayers. It is possible that hack and squirt application may occur at least 3 months prior to cutting of hardwoods. Stump painting immediately following cutting of hardwoods may also be implemented. The application method chosen would depend on the written recommendations of an independent Pest Control Advisor licensed by DPR.

The application of herbicides is widely and effectively used in project area forests to help maintain a manageable understory for fuel breaks or reduce ladder fuels within WUIs. It can also improve the health and vigor of designated vegetation, such as young seedlings and saplings. It is infeasible to accomplish treatment goals without the use of herbicides, because of the extremely fertile soils, favorable climate, and predominance of fast-growing brush species and sprouting hardwoods. Herbicides would also help to reduce the spread of invasive species, particularly broom species.

Herbicides that may be applied include those listed below, which are consistent with those considered for use in the CalVTP:

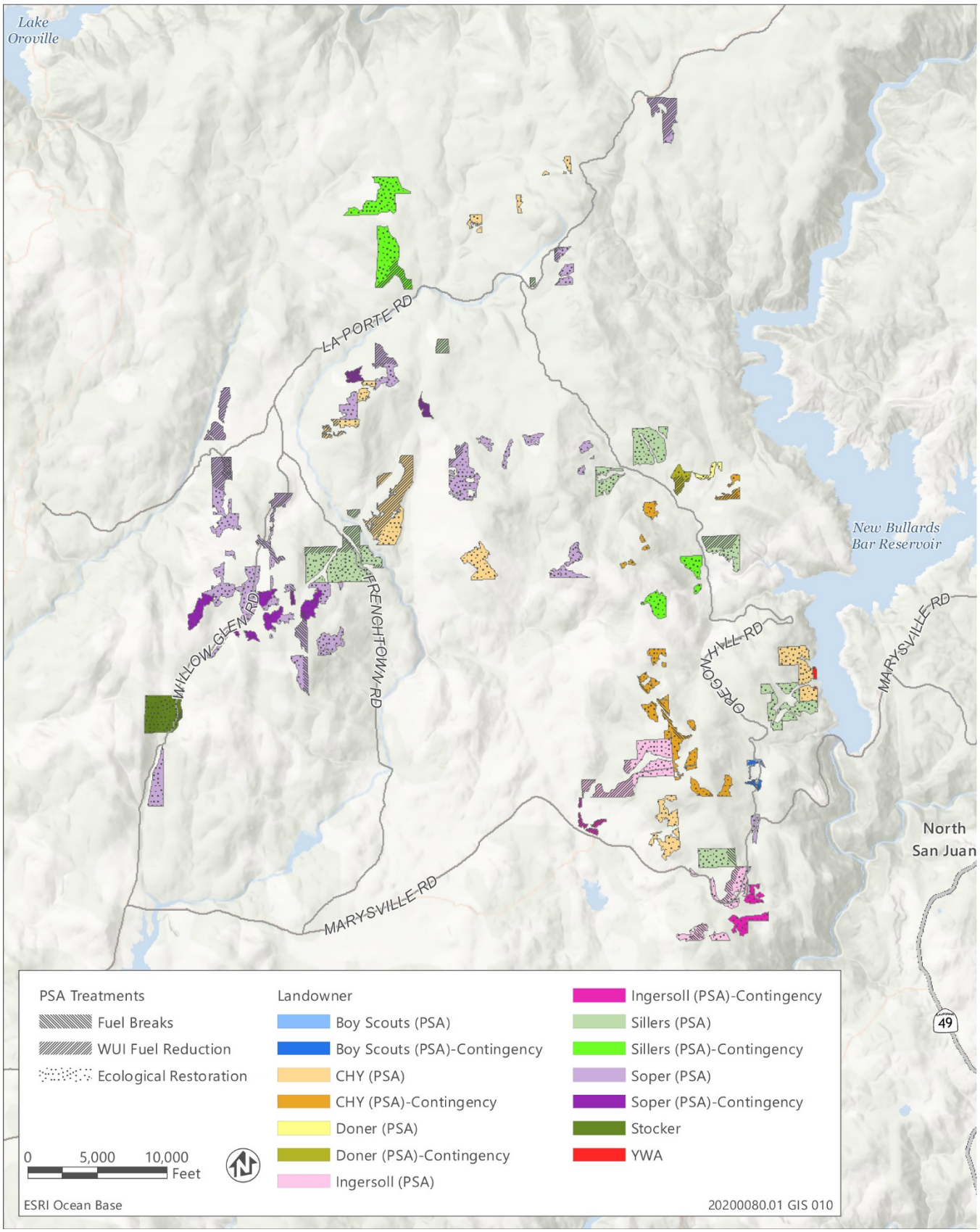
- Clopyralid (monoethanolamine salt);
- Glyphosate (isopropylamine salt, potassium salt, dimethylamine salt & diammonium salt);
- Hexazinone;
- Imazapyr (isopropylamine salt);
- Sulfometuron Methyl;
- Triclopyr (butoxyethyl ester & triethylamine salt);
- Nonylphenol 9 Ethoxylates (NP9E);
- Cleantraxx (penoxsulam & oxyfluorfen); and
- Velpar (hexazinone).

Herbicide treatments are proposed on Yuba Water Agency (6 acres), CHY (501 acres), Boy Scouts (21 acres), Doner (37 acres), Sillers (1,131 acres), Soper (1,286 acres), and Stocker (155 acres) properties.

BIOMASS DISPOSAL

The biomass generated from CalVTP vegetation treatments would primarily be disposed by pile burning; however, it may also be disposed by the following measures:

- lopping and scattering within treatment boundaries;
- leaving unburned piles for wildlife habitat; or
- chips blown onto the ground as mulch.



Source: Adapted by Ascent Environmental in 2020

Figure 2-1 CalVTP Treatment Types

Table 2-1 Proposed and Contingency Treatments Organized by Project Partner

Project Information		CalVTP Treatments			
Project Partner/ Landowner	Acreage	CalVTP Treatment Types (fuel break, WUI, ecological restoration)	Treatments Activities Seeking Coverage Under the CalVTP Program EIR using the PSA	Equipment used for Treatments	Timing of CalVTP Treatments
Yuba Water Agency	9.4 (Proposed)	Ecological restoration	Mechanical, herbicide	Track masticator; backpack sprayers	10/2020 – 3/2022
CHY	596.0 (Proposed)	WUI and ecological restoration	Mechanical, manual, herbicide	Track masticator; dozer with brush rake, chainsaw, backpack sprayer	10/2020 – 8/2023
	260.2 (Contingency)	WUI, fuel break, and ecological restoration	Mechanical, herbicide	Track masticator; backpack sprayers	10/2020 – 8/2023
Boy Scouts	6.4 (Proposed)	WUI	Mechanical, herbicide	Track masticator; backpack sprayers	10/2020 – 7/2022
	14.9 (Contingency)	WUI	Mechanical, herbicide	Track masticator; backpack sprayers	10/2020 – 7/2022
Doner	17.2 (Proposed)	Ecological restoration	Mechanical, herbicide	Track masticator; backpack sprayers	10/2020-7/2022
	37.2 (Contingency)	Ecological restoration	Mechanical, herbicide	Track masticator; backpack sprayers	10/2021 – 10/2023
Ingersoll	351.8 (Proposed)	WUI, fuel break, ecological restoration	Mechanical, manual	Track masticator; dozer with brush rake, chainsaw, backpack sprayer	10/2020 – 3/2022
	94.8 (Contingency)	WUI and ecological restoration	Mechanical, manual		10/2021 – 12/2023
Sillers	795.8 (Proposed)	WUI	Mechanical, manual, herbicide	Track masticator; chainsaw, backpack sprayer	10/2020 – 10/2022
	359.6 (Contingency)	WUI and ecological restoration	Mechanical, herbicide	Backpack sprayer	4/2021 – 10/2023
Soper	1,166.1 (Proposed)	WUI (1,327 ac.) and fuel break (shaded) (105ac.)	Mechanical, prescribed burning, herbicide	Track masticator; Backpack sprayers, drip torch	8/2020 – 10/2023
	193.7(Contingency)	WUI	Mechanical, herbicide	Backpack sprayer	8/2020 – 10/2023
Stocker	1,54.9	WUI	Manual, herbicide	Chainsaw, backpack sprayer	10/2020 – 10/2022
Total Acres	**4,055 acres (Proposed: 3,095 acres; Contingency: 960 acres)**				

Proposed Treatments by Project Partner

YUBA WATER AGENCY

On Yuba Water Agency property, extreme mastication treatments would be implemented followed by herbicide treatment and planting. These treatments are planned to occur between October 2020 and March 2022. Once mastication is completed, targeted ground application of herbicides would treat understory vegetation. Only ground-level herbicide application would occur by backpack hand-applicator. These areas would be planted with coniferous seedlings following treatment. Plantings would primarily be Douglas-fir, with some incense-cedar, white fir, sugar pine, and Ponderosa pine. Approximately 220 to 250 trees would be planted per acre.

CHY

Treatments implemented on CHY property would include extreme mastication followed by herbicide treatment, and in some cases planting. In addition, heavy mastication treatments would be implemented on CHY property for removal of brush, small hardwoods, and saplings. Once areas are treated by heavy mastication, targeted ground application of herbicides would treat understory vegetation. Light mastication would also occur within some areas of CHY property for removal of small diameter trees, grass, or brush. The areas of light mastication would also be treated with herbicides. Treatments within CHY contingency areas would include heavy mastication followed by herbicide treatment, light mastication, and selective thinning.

Some areas would be selectively thinned. Plantations approximately 5 to 10 years old would be thinned by use of hand crews with chain saws. The current density of these stands was dictated by past Forest Practice Rules, which required 300 trees per acre in planted units. This density is too high for forest health. By thinning these saplings at an early stage, genetically superior trees can be selected for retention. In addition, thinning is an opportunity to alter the species mix of the trees. Smaller trees may also be retained to increase the stand percent of Douglas-fir, incense-cedar, white fir, and sugar pine. Cut material would be lopped and scattered.

All treatments are planned to occur between October 2020 and August 2023.

BOY SCOUTS

Treatments implemented on Boy Scouts property would include extreme mastication and herbicide treatments on 6.4 acres. Treatments would be conducted between October 2020 and July 2022. Mastication and herbicide treatments would be similar to those described above.

Boy Scouts contingency lands would be treated with extreme mastication and herbicide treatments, in the event the proposed treatments above are not completed. Treatments within the contingency parcels, if needed, are planned to occur between October 2020 and July 2022.

DONER

Treatment proposed on Doner property comprises heavy mastication with herbicide treatment. This treatment is planned to be conducted between October 2020 and July 2022. Herbicide treatments would control sprouting.

Extreme mastication with herbicide treatment could occur if needed within Doner contingency treatment areas. Treatments within the contingency area, if needed, are planned to occur between October 2021 and October 2023.

INGERSOLL

Treatments proposed on Ingersoll property include extreme mastication, heavy mastication, and light mastication. In addition, some areas of the Ingersoll property would be treated manually using hand tools followed by pile burning. In some areas, a tractor would be used to pile fuels to be burned. These treatments would be followed by planting. All treatments are planned to occur between October 2020 and March 2022, extending to December 2023 if any contingency areas would be treated.

Treatments within Ingersoll contingency areas would include extreme mastication, heavy mastication, light mastication, manual treatment followed by pile burning, and selective thinning. Treatment of the contingency areas, if needed, are planned to occur between October 2021 and December 2023.

SILLERS

Treatments proposed on Sillers property include heavy mastication followed by herbicide treatment, areas of herbicide treatment only, and selective thinning treatments. All treatments are planned to occur between October 2020 and October 2022.

Herbicide treatments could also occur within Sillers contingency treatment areas, if needed. These treatments, if needed, are planned to occur between April 2021 and October 2023.

SOPER

Treatments proposed on Soper property include heavy mastication followed by herbicide treatment and sometimes planting, herbicide only treatments, herbicide treatment followed by planting, and light mastication followed by herbicide treatment, and selective thinning. A portion of the Soper property would also be treated with prescribed burning, which would apply low intensity surface fire to consume targeted fuel types (i.e., ground and litter fuels). Treatments are planned to occur between August 2020 and October 2023.

Herbicides, applied by backpack sprayers are planned for Soper contingency units, if needed. This work is planned to occur between October 2021 and October 2023.

STOCKER

Treatments proposed on Stocker property include manual treatments (hand-cut/pile) followed by pile burning and herbicide treatment. A ground-application of herbicides is also planned for this property. Treatments are planned to occur between October 2020 and October 2022.

2.2 TREATMENT MAINTENANCE

The grant does not cover treatment maintenance; therefore, it is not included in the proposed project. Each of the project partners has committed to maintaining healthy, vigorous forests, but treatment maintenance is not addressed in this PSA/Addendum. If required, separate CEQA review would be conducted for treatment maintenance.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

VEGETATION TREATMENT PROJECT INFORMATION

1. **Project Title:** Yuba Foothills Healthy Forest Project

2. **Project Proponent's Name and Address:** Yuba County Water Agency
   P.O. Box 966
   Marysville, CA 95901

3. **Contact Person Information and Phone Number:** Steve Andrews
   (530) 913-6455
   andrews.forestry@gmail.com

4. **Project Location:** Yuba County (See Section 1.2 and Figure 2-1 above)

5. **Total Area to be Treated (acres)** 4,055 acres

6. **Description of Project**:

   a. Initial Treatment

   Treatments would include manual and mechanical treatments, prescribed burning, and herbicide application. See Section 2.1 above for additional details.

   Treatment Types

   ☒ Wildland-Urban Interface Fuel Reduction

   ☒ Fuel Break

   ☒ Ecological Restoration

   Treatment Activities

   ☒ Prescribed Burning (Broadcast), 199 acres

   ☒ Prescribed Burning (Pile Burning)

   ☒ Mechanical Treatment, 1,585 acres

   ☒ Manual Treatment, 290 acres

   ☐ Prescribed Herbivory, _____ acres

   ☒ Herbicide Application, 3,137 acres

   Fuel Type

   ☐ Grass Fuel Type

   ☒ Shrub Fuel Type

   ☒ Tree Fuel Type

   b. Treatment Maintenance

   The grant does not cover treatment maintenance; therefore, it is not included in the proposed project. Each of the project partners has committed to maintaining healthy, vigorous forests, but treatment maintenance is not addressed in this PSA/Addendum. If required, separate CEQA review would be conducted for treatment maintenance.

Treatment Types

☐ Wildland-Urban Interface Fuel Reduction

☐ Fuel Break

☐ Ecological Restoration

Treatment Activities

☐ Prescribed Burning (Broadcast/Underburn), _____ acres

☐ Prescribed Burning (Pile Burning)

☐ Mechanical Treatment, _____ acres

☐ Manual Treatment, _____ acres

☐ Prescribed Herbivory, _____ acres

☐ Herbicide Application, _____ acres

Fuel Type

☐ Grass Fuel Type

☐ Shrub Fuel Type

☐ Tree Fuel Type

7. Regional Setting and Surrounding Land Uses: The project area is in Yuba County west of New Bullards Bar Reservoir, southeast of Lake Oroville, and north of Collins Lake. The area is rural with private industrial and nonindustrial timberlands, public lands, and some scattered residences. The area comprises natural areas and areas that have been harvested for forest products over many years as commercial operations. The project area is dominated by mixed conifer/hardwood forest including ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, incense cedar. There are also some areas of oak woodland.

8. Other Public Agencies Whose Approval is Required: (e.g., permits)

Pesticide application permit from the Yuba County Agricultural Commissioner

Burn permits from CAL FIRE and Feather River Air Quality Management District

Coastal Act Compliance

☒ The proposed project is NOT within the Coastal Zone

☐ The proposed project is within the Coastal Zone (*check one of the following boxes*)

- ☐ A coastal development permit been applied for or obtained from the local Coastal Commission district office or local government with a certified Local Coastal Plan, as applicable
- ☐ The local Coastal Commission district office or local government with a certified Local Coastal Plan (in consultation with the local Coastal Commission district office) has determined that a coastal development permit is not required

9. Native American Consultation. *For treatment projects that are covered by the CalVTP PEIR, AB 52 consultation for AB 52 compliance has been completed. The Board of Forestry and Fire Protection conducted consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 during preparation of the PEIR. For treatment projects with impacts not within the scope of the PEIR, pursuant to PRC Sections 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, and 21082.3, project partners preparing a new negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or EIR must notify any California Native American tribe who has submitted written request for notification of a project in the area of the treatment site. Upon written request for consultation by a tribe, the project partners must begin consultation before the release of the environmental document and must follow the requirements of the cited PRC sections.*

   Pursuant to CalVTP SPR BIO-2, Native American contacts in Yuba County were contacted on August 19, 2020 and included Benjamin Clark, Chairperson, Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians; Guy Taylor, Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians; Grayson Coney, Cultural Director, Tsi Akim Maidu; Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson, United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria; Pamela Cubbler, Treasurer, Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe; and Clyde Prout, Chairperson, Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe. A response was received from United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria. The tribe requested some revisions to the mitigation measures to reflect tribal concerns and values, which have been incorporated in the mitigation measures set forth below.

DETERMINATION

On the basis of this PSA and Addendum to the PEIR and the substantial evidence supporting it:

☒ I find that all of the effects of the proposed project (a) have been covered in the CalVTP PEIR, and (b) all applicable Standard Project Requirements and mitigation measures identified in the CalVTP PEIR will be implemented. The proposed project within the CalVTP treatable landscape is, therefore, **WITHIN THE SCOPE** of the CalVTP PEIR.

☒ I find that proposed project areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape do not result in substantial changes in the project, no substantial changes in circumstances have occurred, and no new information of substantial importance has been identified. The inclusion of project areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape will not result in any new or substantially more severe significant impacts. None of the conditions described in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred; therefore, this **ADDENDUM** is adopted to address the project areas outside geographic extent presented in the PEIR.

☐ I find that the proposed project will have effects that were not covered 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 covered in the CalVTP PEIR or will have effects that are substantially more severe than those covered in the CalVTP PEIR. Although these effects may be significant in the absence of additional mitigation beyond the CalVTP PEIR's measures, revisions to the proposed project or additional mitigation measures have been agreed to by the project partners 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 significant environmental effects that are (a) new and were not covered in the CalVTP PEIR and/or (b) substantially more severe than those covered in the CalVTP PEIR. Because one or more effects may be significant and cannot be clearly mitigated to less than significant, an **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** will be prepared.

Signature

10/19/2020
Date

Willie Whitmore
Printed Name

General Manager
Title

Yuba Water Agency
Agency

4 PROJECT-SPECIFIC ANALYSIS/ADDENDUM

4.1 AESTHETICS AND VISUAL RESOURCES

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this, including consideration of the project change, be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
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	LTS	Impact AES-1, pp. 3.2-16 – 3.2-19	Yes	AES-2, AQ-2, AQ-3	NA	LTS	No	Yes
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	LTS	Impact AES-2, pp. 3.2-20 – 3.2-25	Yes	AES-2, AD-4	NA	LTS	No	Yes
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	SU	Impact AES-3, pp. 3.2-25 – 3.2-27	No	NA	None	NA	No	NA

[1]NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Aesthetic and Visual Resource Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to aesthetics and visual resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

IMPACT AES-1

Treatments would include mechanical treatments, manual treatments, herbicides, and prescribed burning. The potential for these treatment activities to result in short-term degradation of the visual character was examined in the PEIR. The proposed treatments would occur on properties that do not provide public viewpoints. In addition, there are no eligible or designated scenic highways with views of the project area (Caltrans 2019). However, many of the treatment areas are adjacent to public lands that may provide public views of the treatment areas. Smoke from prescribed burning could also be visible from public viewpoints. The potential for the project to result in short-term substantial degradation of the visual character the project area is within the scope of the PEIR, because scenic resources are essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape and the proposed treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the short-term aesthetic impact is also the same, as described above. SPRs applicable to the proposed treatments are AES-2, AQ-2, and AQ-3. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

IMPACT AES-2

Treatments would include WUI fuel reduction, ecological restoration, and shaded fuel break treatment types. The potential for these treatment types to result in long-term degradation of the visual character of an area was examined in the PEIR. The treatment areas are on properties that do not have public viewpoints and are not visible from any scenic highways. However, treatment areas adjacent to public lands could provide public views of the treatment areas, although the existing views of treatment areas are of forest lands managed for timber operations. The potential for the project to result in long-term substantial degradation of the visual character the project area is within the scope of the PEIR, because scenic resources are essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape and the proposed treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the long-term aesthetic impact is also the same, as described above. SPRs applicable to the proposed treatments are AES-2, and AD-4. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

IMPACT AES-3

This impact does not apply to the proposed project because no non-shaded fuel breaks are proposed.

NEW AESTHETIC AND VISUAL RESOURCE IMPACTS

The proposed treatments are consistent with the treatment types and activities covered in the CalVTP PEIR. The project partners have considered the site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatments and determined they are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.2.1, "Environmental Setting," and Section 3.2.2, "Regulatory Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The project partners have also determined that the inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental conditions pertinent to aesthetics and visual resources that are present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the impacts are the same and, for the reasons described above, impacts of the proposed treatment project are consistent with those covered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impact not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impact related to aesthetics and visual resources would occur that is not covered in the PEIR.

4.2 AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact AG-1: Directly Result 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	LTS	Impact AG-1, pp. 3.3-7 – 3.3-8	Yes	NA	NA	LTS	No	Yes

[1]NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Agriculture and Forestry Resource Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to agriculture and forestry resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

IMPACT AG-1

Treatments would include WUI fuel reduction, fuel breaks, and ecological restoration through use of prescribed burning, mechanical treatment, manual treatment, and targeted ground application of herbicides. The project area includes oak woodland and conifer forest. Mechanical treatment may include the removal of trees that are up to 12 inches in diameter at breast height. Vegetation remaining after treatment would be consistent with the definition of forest land as defined in Public Resources Code 12220(g). Treatments would include the removal of trees in the overstory and mid-level canopy to improve forest health and reduce wildfire risk. Treatments would not affect the forest stand conditions directly or indirectly in a way that could result in conversion to a non-forest use. Vegetation management has the potential to improve the forest stand conditions by removing competitive vegetation and scarifying the forest floor conditions allowing for natural seeding of tree species. The potential for proposed treatment activities to result in loss or conversion of forest land was examined in the PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR. because the composition of forested land as defined in Public Resources Code 12220(g) is essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape and treatment activities and intensity are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the impact to forest land is also the same, as

described above. No SPRs are applicable to this impact. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

NEW AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCE IMPACTS

The proposed project is consistent with the treatment types and activities covered in the CalVTP PEIR. The project proponent has considered the site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment project and determined they are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.3.1, "Environmental Setting," and Section 3.3.2, "Regulatory Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The project proponent has also determined that the inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impacts not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impact related to agriculture and forestry resources would occur that is not covered in the PEIR.

4.3 AIR QUALITY

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact AQ-1: Generate Emissions of Criteria Air Pollutants and Precursors During Treatment Activities that would exceed CAAQS or NAAQS	SU	Table 3.4-1; Impact AQ-1, pp. 3.4-26 – 3.4-32; Appendix AQ-1	Yes	AD-4, AQ-1 - AQ-6	NA (No feasible mitigation available)	SU	No	Yes
Impact AQ-2: Expose People to Diesel Particulate Matter Emissions and Related Health Risk	LTS	Table 3.4-6; Impact AQ-2 pp. 3.4-33 – 3.4-34; Appendix AQ-1	Yes	HAZ-1, NOI-4, & NOI-5	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact AQ-3: Expose People to Fugitive Dust Emissions Containing Naturally Occurring Asbestos and Related Health Risk	LTS	Section 3.4.2; Impact AQ-3, pp. 3.4-34 – 3.4-35	Yes	AQ-5	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact AQ-4: Expose People to Toxic Air Contaminants Emitted by Prescribed Burns and Related Health Risk	SU	Section 3.4.2; Impact AQ-4, pp. 3.4-35 – 3.4-37	Yes	AD-4, AQ-2, AQ-3 & AQ-6	NA (No feasible mitigation available)	SU	No	Yes
Impact AQ-5: Expose People to Objectionable Odors from Diesel Exhaust	LTS	Impact AQ-5, pp. 3.4-37 – 3.4-38	Yes	HAZ-1, NOI-4, & NOI-5	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact AQ-6: Expose People to Objectionable Odors from Smoke During Prescribed Burning	SU	Section 2.5.2; Impact AQ-6; pp. 3.4-38	Yes	AD-4, AQ-2, AQ-3 & AQ-6	NA (No feasible mitigation available)	SU	No	Yes

[1]NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Air Quality Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to air quality that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

IMPACT AQ-1

Use of vehicles, mechanical equipment, and prescribed burning during treatments would result in emissions of criteria pollutants that could exceed California ambient air quality standards (CAAQS) or national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) thresholds. The potential for emissions of criteria pollutants to exceed CAAQS or NAAQS thresholds was examined in the PEIR. Emissions of criteria air pollutants related to the proposed treatment are within the scope of the PEIR, because, within the boundary of the project area, air quality conditions are essentially the same within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape and the proposed activities, as well as the associated equipment and duration of use, are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The SPRs applicable to this treatment project are AD-4, AQ-1 through AQ-6. Most of the treatment areas are not located on soil types where naturally-occurring asbestos (NOA) would be present; however, small areas of the CHY and Sillers properties are underlain by serpentine soils, which may contain NOA. In accordance with SPR AQ-5, no treatments would occur in these areas. Emission reduction techniques included Mitigation measure AQ-1 would be infeasible for the project partners to implement. Because the treatments would be implemented by private landowners and/or small private companies, it is cost prohibitive to use equipment meeting the latest efficiency standards including meeting U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Tier 4 emission standards, using renewable diesel fuel, using electric- and gasoline-powered equipment, and using equipment with Best Available Control Technology. In addition, crew sizes would be small and are not expected to all be employed with the same company. Therefore, carpooling may not be feasible to implement for most of the workers or recommended during an active COVID-19 outbreak. For these reasons, and as explained in the PEIR, this impact would remain significant and unavoidable.

The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the air quality impact is also the same, as described above. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

IMPACT AQ-2

Use of vehicles and mechanical equipment during treatments could expose people to diesel particulate matter emissions. The potential to expose people to diesel particulate matter emissions was examined in the PEIR. Diesel particulate matter emissions from the proposed treatments are within the scope of the PEIR, because within the boundary of the project area, the exposure potential is essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape and the types and amount of equipment that would be used, as well as the duration of use, during proposed treatments are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the air quality impact is also the same, as described above. SPRs applicable to this treatment are HAZ-1, NOI-4, and NOI-5. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

IMPACT AQ-3

Use of vehicles, mechanical equipment, and prescribed burning during treatments would involve ground disturbing activities. The potential to expose people to NOA-containing fugitive dust emissions was examined in the PEIR. As discussed above, most of the treatment areas are not located on soil types where NOA would be present; however, small areas of the CHY and Sillers properties are underlain by serpentine soils. In accordance with SPR AQ-5, no treatments would occur in these areas. Potential NOA exposure from the proposed treatments is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR, because within the boundary of the project area, the exposure potential is essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape and avoidance of treatments in NOA

containing areas is consistent with the impacts analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the air quality impact is also the same, as described above. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

IMPACT AQ-4

Prescribed burning during treatments could expose people to toxic air contaminants. The potential to expose people to toxic air contaminants from prescribed burning was examined in the PEIR. The duration and parameters of the prescribed burns are within the scope of the activities addressed in the PEIR, and, within the boundary of the project area, air quality conditions are essentially the same within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape; therefore, the potential for exposure to toxic air contaminants is also within the scope the PEIR. SPRs applicable to these treatment activities are AD-4, AQ-2, AQ-3, and AQ-6. All feasible measures to prevent and minimize smoke emissions as well as exposure to smoke are included in SPRs. No additional mitigation measures are feasible, and this impact would remain significant and unavoidable, as explained in the PEIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the air quality impact is also the same, as described above. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

IMPACT AQ-5

Use of vehicles and mechanical equipment during treatments could expose people to objectionable odors from diesel exhaust. The potential to expose people to objectionable odors from diesel exhaust was examined in the PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR, because, within the boundary of the project area, the exposure potential is essentially the same within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape and the proposed activities, as well as the associated equipment and duration of use, are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the air quality impact is also the same, as described above. SPRs applicable to this treatment are HAZ-1, NOI-4 and NOI-5. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

IMPACT AQ-6

Prescribed burning during treatments could expose people to objectionable odors. The potential to expose people to objectionable odors from prescribed burning was examined in the PEIR. The duration and parameters of the prescribed burn are consistent with the activities addressed in the PEIR, and, within the boundary of the project area, the exposure potential is essentially the same within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape; therefore, the resultant potential for exposure to objectionable odors from smoke is also within the scope of impacts covered in the PEIR. SPRs that are applicable to this treatment project are AD-4, AQ-2, AQ-3, and AQ-6. 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 significant and unavoidable, as explained in the PEIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the air quality impact is also the same, as described above. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

NEW AIR QUALITY IMPACTS

The proposed treatments are consistent with the treatment types and activities covered in the CalVTP PEIR. The project partners have covered the site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatments and determined they are consistent with the applicable regulatory and environmental conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.4.1, "Regulatory Setting," and Section 3.4.2, "Environmental Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The project partners have also determined that the inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions pertinent to air quality that are present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the impacts are the same and, for the reasons described above, impacts of the proposed treatment project are consistent with those covered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impact not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impact related to air quality would occur that is not covered in the PEIR.

4.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL, AND TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact CUL-1: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of Built Historical Resources	LTS	Impact CUL-1, pp. 3.5-14 – 3.5-15	Yes	CUL-1, CUL-7 & CUL-8	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact CUL-2: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of Unique Archaeological Resources or Subsurface Historical Resources	SU	Impact CUL-2, pp. 3.5-15 – 3.5-16	Yes	CUL-1 – CUL-5 & CUL-8	CUL-2	SU	No	Yes
Impact CUL-3: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource	LTS	Impact CUL-3, p. 3.5-17	Yes	CUL-1 – CUL-6 & CUL-8	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact CUL-4: Disturb Human Remains	LTS	Impact CUL-4, p. 3.5-18	Yes	NA	NA	LTS	No	Yes

[1]NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Archaeological, Historical, and Tribal Cultural Resource Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to archaeological, historical, and tribal cultural resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

Consistent with SPR CUL-1, a records search of the 4,055-acre project area, including areas within and outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape, was performed by the North Central Information Center (NCIC) on August 3, 2020 (NCIC File No. YUB-20-28). The search revealed 37 archaeological sites and two historic features. The two historic features have been evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR); due lack of historic significance, these features are not eligible for listing and therefore not historical resources for the purposes of CEQA. The archaeological sites are predominantly historic period and consist of abandoned water conveyance systems, mine tailings, trash scatters, roadbeds, structure pads, and railroad grades. The three prehistoric archaeological sites contain bedrock milling features and lithic scatters.

Consistent with SPR CUL-2, an updated Native American contact list was obtained from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). On August 19, 2020, letters inviting the tribes to consult were mailed to the six tribal representatives indicated by NAHC. A response was received from the United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC). No other tribe responded. A July 28, 2020 search of NAHC's sacred lands database returned negative results.

IMPACT CUL-1

Proposed treatment activities include mechanical treatments and prescribed burning, which could damage historical resources. Although the NCIC records search revealed no historical resources in the proposed project area, built-environment structures that have not yet been evaluated for historical significance could be present. Structures (i.e., buildings, bridges, roadways) over 50 years old that have not been evaluated for historical significance and are present in the treatment area will be avoided pursuant to SPR CUL-7. The potential for these treatment activities to result in disturbance, damage, or destruction of built-environment structures that have not yet been evaluated for historical significance was examined in the PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR, because the potential to encounter built-environment structures that have not yet been evaluated for historical significance is essentially the same within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape and treatment activities and the intensity of ground disturbance of the treatment project are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the potential impact to historical resources is also the same, as described above. SPRs applicable to this impact are CUL-1, CUL-7, and CUL-8. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

IMPACT CUL-2

Vegetation treatment would include mechanical treatments using heavy equipment that could churn up the surface of the ground during treatment as vegetation is removed; this may result in damage to known or previously unknown archaeological resources. The NCIC records search, which covered the entire project area, revealed 37 archaeological sites; however, none of these have been evaluated for eligibility for listing in the NRHP or CRHR. Therefore, it is not known whether these sites are considered resources under CEQA. A survey will be conducted prior to treatment pursuant to SPR CUL-4 to identify any previously unrecorded archeological resources and identified resources will be avoided according to the provisions of SPR CUL-5. The potential for these treatment activities to result in inadvertent discovery and subsequent damage of unique archaeological resources or subsurface historical resources during vegetation treatment was examined in the PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR, because the potential for discovery of archeological resources is essentially the same within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape and treatment activities and intensity of ground disturbance of the treatment project are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the potential impact to unique archaeological resources or subsurface historical resources is also the same, as described above. SPRs applicable to this treatment include CUL-1 through CUL-5 and CUL-8. Mitigation Measure CUL-2 would also apply to this treatment to protect any inadvertent discovery. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

IMPACT CUL-3

Native American contacts in Yuba County were contacted on August 19, 2020 and included Benjamin Clark, Chairperson, Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians; Guy Taylor, Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians; Grayson Coney, Cultural Director, Tsi Akim Maidu; Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson, United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria; Pamela Cubbler, Treasurer, Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe; and Clyde Prout, Chairperson, Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe. A response was received from UAIC notifying YWA of the possible presence of tribal cultural resources and recommending measures to avoid impacts to tribal cultural resources. No other tribes

responded. The potential for the proposed treatment activities to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource during vegetation treatment was examined in the PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR, because the potential for identification of tribal cultural resources is essentially the same within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape and treatment activities and intensity of ground disturbance of the treatment project are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. As explained in the PEIR, while tribal cultural resources may be identified within the treatable landscape during development of later treatment projects, implementation of SPRs would avoid any substantial adverse change to any tribal cultural resource. Specifically, SPR-6 requires that the project proponent, in consultation with the culturally affiliated tribe(s), will develop effective protection measures for important tribal cultural resources located within treatment areas. Accordingly, UAIC's recommendations have been integrated into SPR CUL-6 and SPR CUL-8. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the tribal cultural affiliations present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the potential impact to tribal cultural resources is also the same, as described above. SPRs applicable to this treatment include CUL-1 through CUL-6 and CUL-8. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

IMPACT CUL-4

Vegetation treatment activities would include mechanical treatments using heavy equipment; these treatments may use skid steers, excavators, dozers, and masticators, which could uncover human remains. The NCIC records search did not reveal any burials or sites containing human remains. The potential for treatment activities to uncover human remains was examined in the PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR, because the potential for uncovering human remains during implementation of the treatment project is essentially the same within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape and treatment activities and intensity of ground disturbance are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Additionally, consistent with the PEIR, the project would comply with California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5 and 7052 and PRC Section 5097 in the event of a discovery. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the impact related to disturbance of human remains is also the same, as described above. No SPRs are applicable to this impact. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

NEW ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL, AND TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCE IMPACTS

The proposed treatment is consistent with the treatment types and activities considered in the CalVTP PEIR. The project proponent has considered the site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment project and determined they are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.5.1, "Environmental Setting," and Section 3.5.2, "Regulatory Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The project proponent has also determined that the inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a changed circumstance to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions pertinent to archaeological, historical, or tribal cultural resources that are present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impacts not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impact related to archaeological, historical, or tribal cultural resources would occur that is not covered in the PEIR.

4.5 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact BIO-1: Substantially Affect Special-Status Plant Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications	LTSM	Impact BIO-1, pp 3.6-131–3.6.138	Yes	SPR BIO-1 SPR BIO-2 SPR BIO-6 SPR BIO-7 SPR BIO-9 SPR GEO-1 SPR GEO-3 SPR GEO-4 SPR GEO-5 SPR GEO-7 SPR HYD-4	MM BIO-1a, MM BIO-1b	LTSM	No	Yes
Impact BIO-2: Substantially Affect Special-Status Wildlife Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications	LTSM (all wildlife species except bumble bees) S&U (bumble bees)	Impact BIO-2, pp 3.6-138–3.6-184	Yes	SPR BIO-1 SPR BIO-2 SPR BIO-9 SPR BIO-10 SPR GEO-1 SPR HYD-4	MM BIO-2a, MM BIO-2b	LTSM	No	Yes
Impact BIO-3: Substantially Affect Riparian Habitat or Other Sensitive Natural Community Through Direct Loss or Degradation that Leads to Loss of Habitat Function	LTSM	Impact BIO-3, pp 3.6-186–3.6-191	Yes	SPR BIO-1 SPR BIO-2 SPR BIO-3 SPR BIO-6 SPR BIO-9 SPR GEO-1 SPR GEO-4 SPR GEO-5 SPR GEO-7	MM BIO-3a	LTSM	No	Yes
Impact BIO-4: Substantially Affect State or Federally Protected Wetlands	LTSM	Impact BIO-4, pp 3.6-191–3.6-192	Yes	SPR BIO-1 SPR BIO-2 SPR HYD-4	None	LTS	No	Yes
Impact BIO-5: Interfere Substantially with Wildlife Movement Corridors or Impede Use of Nurseries	LTSM	Impact BIO-5, pp 3.6-192–3.6-196	Yes	SPR BIO-1 SPR BIO-2 SPR BIO-3 SPR HYD-4	None	LTS	No	Yes
Impact BIO-6: Substantially Reduce Habitat or Abundance of Common Wildlife	LTS	Impact BIO-6, pp 3.6-197–3.6-198	Yes	SPR BIO-1 SPR BIO-2 SPR BIO-12	NA	LTS	No	Yes

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact BIO-7: Conflict with Local Policies or Ordinances Protecting Biological Resources	No Impact	Impact BIO-7, pp 3.6-198–3.6-199	Yes	SPR BIO-1 SPR AD-3	NA	No Impact	No	Yes
Impact BIO-8: Conflict with the Provisions of an Adopted Natural Community Conservation Plan, Habitat Conservation Plan, or Other Approved Habitat Plan	No Impact	Impact BIO-8, pp 3.6-199–3.6-200	Yes	NA	NA	No Impact	No	Yes

[1]NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Biological Resources Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to biological resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

Pursuant to SPR BIO-1, Ascent biologists conducted a data review of project-specific biological resources and reconnaissance-level survey of the project area to identify and document sensitive biological resources and assess the suitability of habitat for special-status species.

CAL FIRE's Fire and Resource Assessment Program (FRAP) vegetation layer was used to identify the habitat/vegetation types within the treatment areas. The treatment areas comprise approximately 4,055 acres, and vegetation within the treatment areas includes: annual grassland, barren, blue oak woodland, blue oak-foothill pine, Douglas fir, evergreen orchard, freshwater emergent wetland, mixed chaparral, montane chaparral, montane hardwood, montane hardwood-conifer, Ponderosa pine, riverine, and Sierran mixed conifer habitats. A list of special-status plant and wildlife species with potential to occur within the treatment areas was compiled by completing a review of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) and California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California database search of the nine U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangles surrounding the treatment areas (CNDDB 2020, CNPS 2020), and reviewing Appendix BIO-3 (Table 14a, Table 14b, and Table 19) in the PEIR (Volume II) for special-status plants and wildlife that could occur in the Sierra Nevada Foothills ecoregion.

Reconnaissance surveys were conducted July 22 through 24 and July 31, 2020 to identify and document sensitive resources within the treatments areas (e.g., aquatic habitat, riparian habitat, sensitive natural communities) and to assess the suitability of habitat within the treatment areas for special-status plant and wildlife species. Vegetation communities, soil characteristics were identified, and incidental wildlife observations were recorded.

Based on implementation of SPR BIO-1, including review of occurrence data, species ranges, habitat requirements for each species, and habitat present within the treatment areas as assessed during reconnaissance surveys, a complete list of all species with potential to occur in the vicinity of the project was assembled (Attachment B). Fifteen of the special-status plants and 12 of the special-status wildlife from the complete list of species were determined to have potential to occur within the treatment areas (Table 4-1). These species are discussed in detail under Impact BIO-1 (special-status plants) and Impact BIO-2 (special-status wildlife).

Table 4-1 Special-Status Plant and Wildlife Species that May Occur in the Project Area

Species	Listing Status[1]			Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State	CRPR		
Special-Status Plants					
Dissected-leaved toothwort *Cardamine pachystigma* var. *dissectifolia*	–	–	1B.2	Serpentine outcrops and gravelly serpentine talus. 984–3,117 feet in elevation. Blooms February–May.	May occur. The treatment areas contain serpentine soils potentially suitable for this species.
Sierra arching sedge *Carex cyrtostachya*	–	–	1B.2	Mesic sites. 1,985–4,560 feet in elevation. Blooms May–August.	May occur. This species may occur within wet areas (e.g., streams, wetlands, meadows) within treatment areas; however, treatment activities would include implementation of WLPZs, which would be designed to avoid these habitats.
Chaparral sedge *Carex xerophila*	–	–	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Serpentinite, gabbroic. 902–2,526 feet in elevation. Blooms March–June.	May occur. Habitat suitable for this species is present within treatment areas that contain gabbro soils and forest or forest edge habitat.
White-stemmed clarkia *Clarkia gracilis* ssp. *albicaulis*	–	–	1B.2	Dry, grassy openings in chaparral or foothill woodland. Sometimes on serpentine. 689–3,609 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July.	May occur. This species may occur within grassy woodland openings in the Stocker treatment area.
Mosquin's clarkia *Clarkia mosquinii*	–	–	1B.1	Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Usually on steep, rocky cutbanks and slopes. 607–4,003 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July.	May occur. This species may occur within grassy woodland openings in the Stocker treatment area.
Ahart's buckwheat *Eriogonum umbellatum* var. *ahartii*	–	–	1B.2	Cismontane woodland, chaparral. Serpentine soils. On slopes, in openings. 902–4,856 feet in elevation. Blooms June–September.	May occur. The treatment areas contain serpentine soils potentially suitable for this species.
Minute pocket moss *Fissidens pauperculus*	–	–	1B.2	Moss growing on damp soil along the coast. In dry streambeds and on stream banks. 33–3,360 feet in elevation.	May occur. This species may occur within wet areas (e.g., streams, wetlands, meadows) within treatment areas; however, treatment activities would include implementation of WLPZs, which would be designed to avoid these habitats.
Caribou coffeeberry *Frangula purshiana* ssp. *ultramafica*	–	–	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, chaparral, meadows, and seeps. Serpentine soils. 2,379–6,004 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July.	May occur. The treatment areas contain serpentine soils potentially suitable for this species.
Pine Hill flannelbush *Fremontodendron decumbens*	FE	SR	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Rocky ridges; gabbro or serpentine endemic; often among rocks and boulders. 1,394–2,510 feet in elevation. Blooms April–July.	May occur. Habitat suitable for this species is present within treatment areas that contain gabbro soils and forest or forest edge habitat.
Cantelow's lewisia *Lewisia cantelovii*	–	–	1B.2	Mesic rock outcrops and wet cliffs, usually in moss or clubmoss; on granite or sometimes	May occur. This species may occur within wet areas (e.g., streams, wetlands, meadows) within treatment areas; however, treatment

Species	Listing Status[1]			Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State	CRPR		
				on serpentine. 1,083–4,495 feet in elevation. Blooms May–October.	activities would include implementation of WLPZs, which would be designed to avoid these habitats.
Shevock's copper moss *Mielichhoferia shevockii*	–	–	1B.2	Cismontane woodland. Moss on metamorphic rocks containing heavy metals; mesic sites. On rocks along roads. 2,461–4,593 feet in elevation.	May occur. This species may occur within wet areas (e.g., streams, wetlands, meadows) within treatment areas; however, treatment activities would include implementation of WLPZs, which would be designed to avoid these habitats.
Layne's ragwort *Packera layneae*	FT	SR	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Ultramafic soil (serpentine or gabbro); occasionally along streams. 656–3,560 feet in elevation. Blooms April–August.	May occur. Habitat suitable for this species is present within treatment areas that contain gabbro soils and forest or forest edge habitat.
Sierra blue grass *Poa sierrae*	–	–	1B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest. Shady, moist, rocky slopes. Often in canyons. 1,198–4,921 feet in elevation. Blooms April–July.	May occur. This species may occur within moist areas (e.g., streams, wetlands, meadows) within treatment areas; however, treatment activities would include implementation of WLPZs, which would be designed to avoid these habitats.
Flexuose threadmoss *Pohlia flexuosa*	–	–	2B.1	Lower montane coniferous forest. Roadsides, rocky seeps. 3,117–3,363 feet in elevation.	May occur. This species may occur within wet areas (e.g., seeps, streams, wetlands, meadows) within treatment areas; however, treatment activities would include implementation of WLPZs, which would be designed to avoid these habitats.
Brownish beaked-rush *Rhynchospora capitellata*	–	–	2B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, upper montane coniferous forest. Mesic sites. 148–5,610 feet in elevation. Blooms July–August.	May occur. This species may occur within wet areas (e.g., streams, wetlands, meadows) within treatment areas; however, treatment activities would include implementation of WLPZs, which would be designed to avoid these habitats.
Special-Status Wildlife					
California red-legged frog *Rana draytonii*	FT	SSC	NA	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby, or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to estivation habitat.	May occur. There is one known occurrence of California red-legged frog in the project vicinity, within two spring-fed tailings ponds adjacent to Oregon Hill Road, near Bullards Bar Reservoir (CNDDB 2020). Habitat suitable for this species is not present elsewhere in the project area.
Foothill yellow-legged frog *Rana boylii*	–	ST SSC	NA	Northeast/Northern Sierra Clade. Partly-shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Need at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying. Need at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis. Foothill yellow-legged frog is known to occur within upland habitat up to approximately 200 feet away, but typically no more than 50 to 70 feet away, from aquatic habitat (CDFW 2018).	May occur. Foothill yellow-legged frogs have been documented within two creeks in the vicinity of the treatment areas: Little Oregon Creek and Dry Creek (CNDDB 2020). Aquatic habitat suitable for this species within the project area is present only within perennial streams: Little Oregon Creek, Dry Creek, Prince Albert Creek, and Willow Glen Creek.
Western pond turtle *Actinemys marmorata*	–	SSC	NA	An aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches, usually with	May occur. Aquatic habitat within the project area potentially suitable for western pond

Species	Listing Status[1]			Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State	CRPR		
				aquatic vegetation, below 6,000 feet elevation. Need basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to approximately 0.3 mile from water for egg-laying.	turtle is present only within perennial streams: Little Oregon Creek, Dry Creek, Prince Albert Creek, and Willow Glen Creek.
American peregrine falcon *Falco peregrinus anatum*	FD	SD FP	NA	Near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water; on cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds; also, human-made structures. Nest consists of a scrape or a depression or ledge in an open site.	May occur. The project area is within the range of this species and there are several observations of the species in the vicinity of the project area (eBird 2020). Nesting habitat potentially suitable for peregrine falcons may be present in close proximity to the treatment areas on cliffs or human-made structures.
Bald eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	FD	SE FP	NA	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.	May occur. The project area is within the range of this species and there is one documented nest site near Bullards Bar Reservoir (CNDDB 2020). Nesting habitat potentially suitable for bald eagle is present in large trees within treatment areas approximately 1 mile from Bullards Bar Reservoir.
California spotted owl *Strix occidentalis*	–	SSC	NA	Mixed conifer forest, often with an understory of black oaks and other deciduous hardwoods. Optimal nesting habitat is typically characterized by forests with high canopy closure (i.e., greater than 40 percent), often in deep-shaded canyons, on north-facing slopes, and within 300 meters of water.	May occur. There are several documented California spotted owl nest sites within the vicinity of the project area, primarily within US Forest Service land (CNDDB 2020). Habitat potentially suitable for spotted owl nesting is present only within the Doner parcel.
Golden eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*	–	FP	NA	Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also, large trees in open areas.	May occur. The project area is within the range of this species and there are several observations of the species in the vicinity of the project area (eBird 2020). Nesting habitat potentially suitable for golden eagle is present in large trees within treatment areas.
Purple martin *Progne subis*	–	SSC	NA	Inhabits woodlands, low elevation coniferous forest of Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, and Monterey pine. Nests in old woodpecker cavities mostly, also in human-made structures. Nest often located in tall, isolated tree/snag.	May occur. The project area is within the range of this species and there are several observations of the species in the vicinity of the project area (eBird 2020). Nesting habitat potentially suitable for purple martin is present in large trees or snags within treatment areas.
Pallid bat *Antrozous pallidus*	–	SSC	NA	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.	May occur. Habitat potentially suitable for pallid bat is present within large trees or rocky areas within the project area.
Ringtail *Bassariscus astutus*	–	FP	NA	Suitable habitat for ringtails consists of a mixture of forest and shrubland in close association with rocky areas or riparian habitats. Hollow trees, logs, snags, cavities in	May occur. The project area is within the range of this species and contains habitat potentially suitable for ringtail, including forest, shrub, and riparian habitat.

Species	Listing Status[1]			Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State	CRPR		
				talus and other rocky areas, and other recesses are used for cover. Usually found within 0.6 mile of a permanent water source.	
Townsend's big-eared bat *Corynorhinus townsendii*	–	SSC	NA	Throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites. Roosts in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings. Roosting sites limiting. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	May occur. Habitat potentially suitable for Townsend's big-eared bat is present within large trees or human-made structures (e.g., bridges) within the project area.
Western red bat *Lasiurus blossevillii*	–	SSC	NA	Roosts primarily in trees, 2-40 feet above ground, from sea level up through mixed conifer forests. Prefers habitat edges and mosaics with trees that are protected from above and open below with open areas for foraging.	May occur. Habitat potentially suitable for western red bat is present within large trees within the project area.

1. Legal Status Definitions:

California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPR):

1B Plant species rare or endangered in California and elsewhere (Not protected under ESA or CESA)

CRPR Threat Ranks:

0.1 Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened; high degree and immediacy of threat)
0.2 Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened; moderate degree and immediacy of threat)

State: SR State Listed as Rare (legally protected by NPPA)
FP Fully Protected (legally protected)
SSC Species of Special Concern (no formal protection other than CEQA consideration)
SE State Listed as Endangered (legally protected)
ST State Listed as Threatened (legally protected)
SD State Delisted

Federal: FE Federally Listed as Endangered (legally protected)
FT Federally Listed as Threatened (legally protected)
FD Federally Delisted

WLPZ = Watercourse and Lake Protection Zone
Sources: CNDDB 2020; CNPS 2020; eBird 2020

IMPACT BIO-1

Treatment activities could result in direct or indirect adverse effects to the 12 special-status plant species with suitable habitat within treatment areas. Seven of these species, Sierra arching sedge, minute pocket moss, Cantelow's lewisia, Shevock's copper moss, Sierra blue grass, flexulose threadmoss, and brownish beaked-rush, are associated with wet areas (e.g., seeps, streams, wetlands, meadows). Pursuant to SPR HYD-4, Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones (WLPZ) ranging from 50 to 150 feet adjacent to all aquatic habitat (i.e., wet areas) within the project area will be implemented, which would avoid adverse effects to these species.

Two of these species, Mosquin's clarkia and white-stemmed clarkia, may occur within open woodland habitat, which is only present in the treatment area on Stocker property. Three additional species, chaparral sedge, Pine Hill flannelbush, and Layne's ragwort, may be present within treatment areas that contain gabbro or serpentine soils, and three other species, Dissected-leaved toothwort, Ahart's buckwheat, and Caribou coffeeberry may be present within treatment areas that contain serpentine soils. Gabbro soils are present in many of the treatment areas. Serpentine soils have been mapped in the treatment area on Sillers property; however, treatments will not occur within any areas containing these soils pursuant to SPR AQ-5. Areas with serpentine soils requiring avoidance will be delineated using maps prepared by the Natural Resources Conservation Service in the *Distribution of Ultramafic Soils* (NRCS 2014), or by conducting site-specific surveys for serpentine soils within these areas. Site-specific surveys will be conducted by a qualified RPF or soil scientist and will include updated mapping of serpentine soils within the treatment area as well as documentation of diagnostic features of serpentine soils such as the presence or serpentinite rock fragments and

changes in the density, diversity, and productivity of vegetation. Because treatments within serpentine soil areas will be avoided, impacts on the three special-status plant species associated with these soils would not occur.

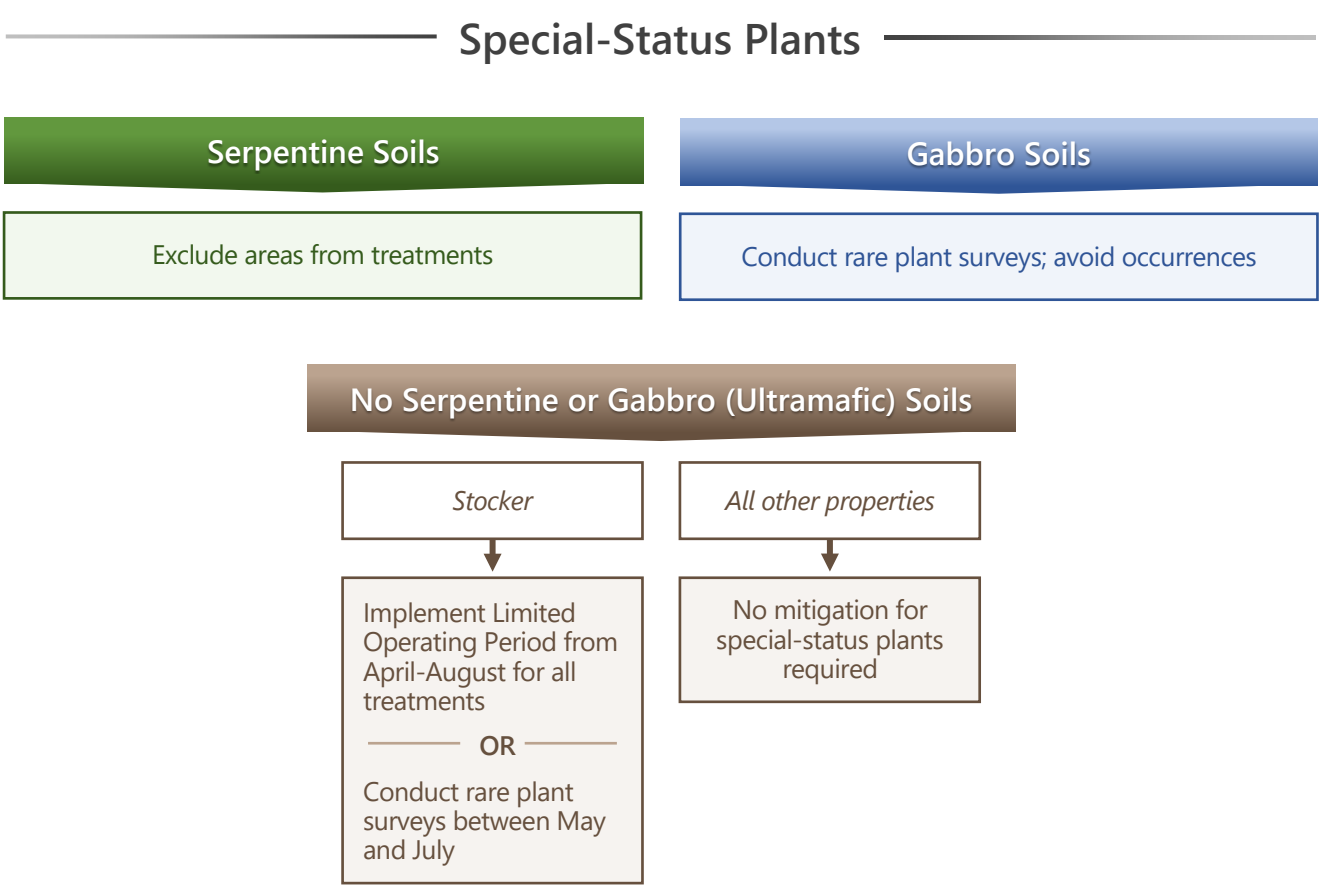
SPR BIO-7 would apply to all treatment activities. Pursuant to SPR BIO-7, protocol-level surveys for special-status plants will not be required if the target special-status plant species is a herbaceous annual, stump sprouting species, or geophyte species, and the treatment may be carried out during 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.

Two of the five special-status plant species (see Table BIO-1) are herbaceous annual species (Mosquin's clarkia and white-stemmed clarkia) that have potential to occur only within treatment areas on Stocker property. Impacts on these two *Clarkia* species would be avoided by implementing non-ground disturbing treatment activities (e.g., hand cut/pile/burn, herbicide application) during the dormant season (approximately September–March). If treatments cannot be completed in the dormant season and would be implemented during the growing period of these clarkia species, protocol surveys (per SPR BIO-7) and avoidance of any identified plants (per Mitigation Measures BIO-1a and BIO-1b) must be implemented, as described below.

The remaining three of the five special-status plant species that have potential to occur within areas containing gabbro soils are not herbaceous annual species. One species is a perennial shrub (Pine Hill flannelbush), one is a perennial grass-like species (chaparral sedge), and one is a perennial herbaceous species (Layne's ragwort). These species could not be avoided in the same manner as herbaceous annual species; therefore, protocol-level surveys under SPR BIO-7 to identify them will be necessary prior to implementing treatment activities within areas that contain gabbro soils.

If protocol-level surveys are required (per SPR BIO-7) and special-status plants are identified during these surveys, Mitigation Measures BIO-1a and BIO-1b will be implemented to avoid loss of identified special-status plants. Per Mitigation Measures BIO-1a and BIO-1b, if special-status plants are identified during protocol-level surveys, a no-disturbance buffer of at least 50 feet will be established around the area occupied by the species within which mechanical treatment, manual treatment, herbicide application, and prescribed burning will not occur.

The potential for treatment activities to result in adverse effects on special-status plants was examined in the PEIR. This impact on special-status plants is within the scope of the PEIR, because, within the boundary of the project area, general habitat characteristics are essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape (e.g., no resource is affected on land outside the treatable landscape that would not also be similarly affected within the treatable landscape), and the treatment activities and intensity of disturbance as a result of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the potential impact on special-status plants is also the same, as described above. Biological resource SPRs that apply to project impacts under Impact BIO-1 are SPRs BIO-1, SPR BIO-2, SPR BIO-6, SPR BIO-7, SPR BIO-9, SPR GEO-1, SPR GEO-3, SPR GEO-4, SPR GEO-5, SPR GEO-7, and SPR HYD-4. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.



IMPACT BIO-2

Treatment activities could result in direct or indirect adverse effects to special-status wildlife species with suitable habitat within treatment areas, as described in the following sections.

Special-Status Amphibians

Two special-status amphibian species have potential to occur within the project area: California red-legged frog and foothill yellow-legged frog.

There is one known occurrence of California red-legged frog in the vicinity of the treatment areas. This occurrence is located within two mine tailings ponds along Little Oregon Creek east of Oregon Hill Road (CNDDB 2020). Studies have demonstrated that California red-legged frogs remain very close to breeding ponds during the nonbreeding season and typically do not move more than a few hundred feet into upland habitats. One of the treatment areas on Sillers property is located directly north of this occurrence and the treatment area boundary is approximately 350 feet north of the ponds. USFWS guidelines for avoiding injury or mortality of California red-legged frogs during timber harvest operations recommend that no harvest activities occur within 300 feet of a known occurrence of the species (USFWS 2008). Because vegetation treatment activities would not occur within 350 feet of the known occurrence along Little Oregon Creek, adverse effects on California red-legged frog as a result of these activities would not occur.

Foothill yellow-legged frogs have been documented within two creeks in the vicinity of the treatment areas: Little Oregon Creek and Dry Creek (CNDDB 2020). These creeks flow through or adjacent to several treatment areas. Foothill yellow-legged frog is known to occur within upland habitat up to approximately 200 feet away, but typically no more than 50 to 70 feet away, from aquatic habitat (CDFW 2018).

WLPZs ranging from 50 to 150 feet adjacent to all aquatic habitat within the project area will be implemented per SPR HYD-4; however, these measures may not result in full avoidance of foothill yellow-legged frogs, if frogs are present further than 150 feet from stream habitat. The potential for treatment activities to result in adverse effects on special-status amphibians was examined in the PEIR. Per SPR BIO-1, if it is determined that adverse effects on suitable habitat

can be clearly avoided by physically avoiding the suitable habitat, then further mitigation would not be required. To fully avoid potentially suitable habitat for foothill yellow-legged frog, a 200-foot buffer will be implemented prior to commencement of treatment activities by flagging along the two perennial streams that provide suitable habitat for the species: Little Oregon Creek and Dry Creek. Therefore, further mitigation is not required.

Habitat function for special-status amphibians would be maintained because treatment activities would not occur within aquatic habitat, riparian habitat, or within WLPZs adjacent to treatment areas. Disturbance or loss of special-status amphibians would be unlikely to occur with implementation of the WLPZs and the expanded buffer for foothill yellow-legged frog.

Western Pond Turtle

Habitat that may be marginally suitable for western pond turtle is present within perennial streams (e.g., Little Oregon Creek, Dry Creek, Prince Albert Creek, Willow Glen Creek). There are no documented occurrences of this species within the nine USGS quadrangles surrounding the project area (CNDDB 2020). High quality upland habitat (e.g., sandy banks, grassy open fields) is not present within the treatment areas adjacent to these streams. WLPZs ranging from 50 to 150 feet adjacent to all aquatic habitat within the project area will be implemented per SPR HYD-4, which would minimize or avoid impacts on western pond turtles, if present within aquatic habitats in the project area and would also maintain habitat function for the species.

California Spotted Owl

Most of the treatment areas do not contain suitable nesting habitat for California spotted owl, due to the long-term management of these parcels for commercial timber harvest. Treatment areas on Doner property contain potentially suitable nesting habitat for California spotted owl due to the age and composition of the stands within these treatment areas. Several California spotted owl nest sites have been documented outside, but within 0.25 mile, of the treatment areas; primarily within adjacent U.S. Forest Service land and concentrated in higher elevation areas in the eastern half of the project area (CNDDB 2020). Up to 0.25 mile is the widely-accepted distance within which the species could be disturbed by noise and human activity (U.S. Forest Service 1993).

With the exception of treatments on Doner property, treatment activities would not result in adverse effects on California spotted owl nesting habitat, because suitable nesting habitat is not present for the species. However, treatment activities that include the use of heavy equipment, multiple vehicles, or loud hand tools (e.g., chain saws) could result in disturbance of nesting California spotted owls in adjacent suitable habitat, if these activities occur during the sensitive nesting season (March 1–August 15). The potential for treatment activities to result in adverse effects on special-status birds was examined in the PEIR. Per SPR BIO-1, if it is determined that adverse effects on suitable habitat for California spotted owl can be clearly avoided by conducting treatments outside of the season of sensitivity (i.e., nesting season), then further mitigation would not be required. To avoid impacts on California spotted owl, a limited operating period during the nesting season (March 1–August 15) will be implemented in parcels within 0.25 mile of a documented nesting site and within the Doner parcels for mechanical treatments, manual treatments, and prescribed burning activities. Herbicide application would not result in adverse effects on nesting spotted owls in adjacent suitable habitat because this activity would not involve the use of loud equipment or tools or visual disturbance stimuli (e.g., crews would typically include fewer than 10 people).

If the limited operating period is determined to be infeasible, then SPR BIO-10 would apply, and protocol-level surveys for California spotted owl would be conducted within a 0.25-mile buffer surrounding the treatment area prior to implementation of treatment activities. Surveys for California spotted owl will be conducted pursuant to the *Protocol for Surveying for Spotted Owls in Proposed Management Activity Areas and Habitat Conservation Areas* (US Forest Service 1993). If nesting California spotted owls are not identified during protocol-level surveys, then further mitigation for the species would not be required. If nesting California spotted owls are identified during protocol-level surveys, Mitigation Measure BIO-2b would be implemented.

Under Mitigation Measure BIO-2b, a no disturbance buffer of 0.25 mile would be established around active California spotted owl nests and no treatment activities would occur within this buffer. A no-disturbance buffer of 0.25 mile has been established for the species and is larger than the general no-disturbance buffer of 100 feet provided in

Mitigation Measure BIO-2b to provide adequate protection such that impacts would be maintained at less than significant, consistent with the PEIR.

Habitat function for California spotted owl would be maintained because treatment activities would not result in removal of trees (i.e., conifers, hardwoods) or snags greater than 12 inches diameter at breast height (dbh), which would be the most likely features to be used by this species due to the cover provided by larger trees.

Other Special-Status Birds

Four additional special-status bird species may occur within the project area: American peregrine falcon, bald eagle, golden eagle, and purple martin. Habitat potentially suitable for these species is present within and adjacent to the project area. Treatment activities, including mechanical treatments, manual treatments, prescribed burning, and herbicide application, conducted during the nesting bird season (February 1–August 31) could result in direct loss of active nests or disturbance to active nests from auditory and visual stimulus (e.g., heavy equipment, chain saws, vehicles, personnel) potentially resulting in abandonment and loss of eggs or chicks. The potential for treatment activities to result in adverse effects on special-status birds was examined in the PEIR.

Focused surveys for special-status bird nests have not yet been conducted; thus, SPR BIO-10 would apply, and focused nesting bird surveys for American peregrine falcon, bald eagle, golden eagle, and purple martin will be conducted prior to treatment activities. If no active bird nests are observed during focused surveys, then additional mitigation for these species would not be required. If active special-status bird nests are observed during focused surveys, then Mitigation Measures BIO-2a (for American peregrine falcon, bald eagle, and golden eagle) and BIO-2b (for purple martin) would be implemented.

Under Mitigation Measure BIO-2a and BIO-2b, a no-disturbance buffer of at least 500 feet would be established around active American peregrine falcon, bald eagle, and golden eagle nests, and at least 100 feet around purple martin nests, and no treatment activities would occur within this buffer until the chicks have fledged as determined by a qualified RPF or biologist. Additionally, trees containing active or inactive bald eagle or golden eagle nests would not be removed pursuant to the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act.

Habitat function for special-status birds would be maintained because treatment activities would not result in removal of trees (i.e., conifers, hardwoods) or snags greater than 12 inches dbh, which would be the most likely features to be used by these species due to the cover provided by larger trees.

Special-Status Bats

Habitat potentially suitable for three special-status bat species, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, and western red bat, is present within forest habitat in the project area. Conifer plantations with trees 20 years and younger, which are present in some treatment areas, are not expected to provide habitat suitable for special-status bats, due to the relatively small size of the trees. Treatment activities, including mechanical treatments, manual treatments, prescribed burning, and herbicide application, conducted within habitat suitable for bats during the bat maternity season (April 1–August 31) could disturb active bat roosts from auditory and visual stimuli (e.g., heavy equipment, chain saws, vehicles, personnel) potentially resulting in abandonment of the roost and loss of young. The potential for treatment activities to result in adverse effects on special-status bats was examined in the PEIR.

Focused surveys for special-status bat roosts have not yet been conducted; thus, SPR BIO-10 would apply, and focused surveys for these species will be conducted within suitable habitat areas (e.g., excluding young plantations) prior to treatment activities. If special-status bat roosts are identified during focused surveys, Mitigation Measure BIO-2b for special-status bats would be implemented.

Under Mitigation Measure BIO-2b, a no-disturbance buffer of 250 feet would be established around active pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, or western red bat roosts and mechanical and manual treatments would not occur within this buffer. A no-disturbance buffer of 250 feet is necessary to protect sensitive roosts; this buffer size was adjusted to be larger than the general no-disturbance buffer of 100 feet provided in Mitigation Measure BIO-2b in order to provide adequate protection such that impacts would be less than significant under CEQA. If special-status bat roosts are

identified in a treatment area where prescribed burning is planned, prescribed burning activities would be implemented outside of the bat breeding season, which is April 1–August 31 (California Department of Transportation 2004).

Habitat function for special-status bats would be maintained because treatment activities would not result in removal of trees (i.e., conifers, hardwoods) or snags greater than 12 inches dbh, which would be the most likely features to be used by these species due to the cover provided by larger trees.

Ringtail

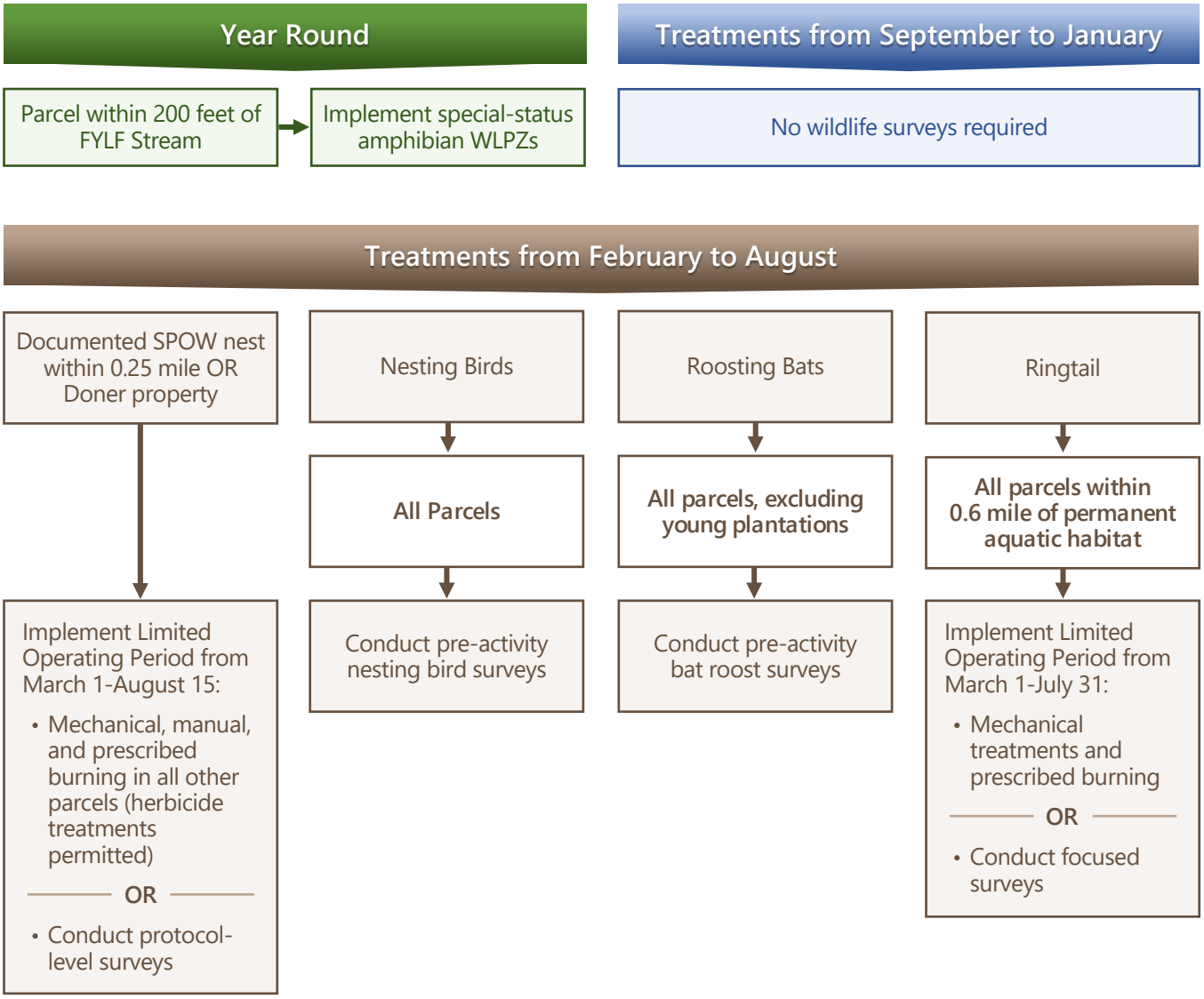
Ringtail is primarily nocturnal, and typically occurs in riparian areas, forests (including stands of various ages), and shrub habitats within approximately 0.6 mile of a permanent water source (CDFW 2005). This species may occur within treatment areas that are within 0.6 mile of perennial streams or Bullards Bar Reservoir. Potential denning habitat includes rock outcrops, crevices, snags, large hardwoods, large conifers, and brush. Most of these habitats would be avoided, as trees and snags larger than 12 inches dbh will not be removed during treatment activities and because rocky areas would not be targeted for vegetation treatment; however, brush would be targeted for treatment and would not be avoided through implementation of other measures. Outside of the breeding season, resting ringtails would likely flee due to the presence of equipment, vehicles, or personnel, and injury or mortality would not be expected. However, treatment activities, including mechanical treatments and prescribed burning, conducted during the ringtail maternity season (i.e., the period during which young would be present in a den, approximately April 15–July 31) could result in destruction of active dens within brush habitat or disturbance to active dens potentially resulting in abandonment and loss of young, which may not yet be capable of fleeing.

Per SPR BIO-1, if it is determined that adverse effects on suitable habitat for ringtail can be clearly avoided by conducting treatments outside of the season of sensitivity (i.e., maternity season), then further mitigation would not be required. To avoid impacts on ringtail, a limited operating period during the maternity season (April 15–July 31) will be implemented in parcels within 0.6 mile of permanent aquatic habitat for mechanical treatments and prescribed burning activities, if feasible. Manual treatments and herbicide application are not expected to result in adverse effects on ringtail dens because personnel would conduct these activities on foot, and the likelihood of a den being inadvertently crushed or otherwise destroyed would be very low.

If this limited operating period is determined to be infeasible, then SPR BIO-10 would apply, and focused surveys for ringtail would be conducted within suitable habitat areas (i.e., within 0.6 mile of permanent aquatic habitat) prior to implementation of treatment activities. Surveys for ringtail will include the use of trail cameras, track plants, and other non-invasive survey methods to determine whether ringtails are present within the treatment area. If ringtails are not detected during focused surveys, then further mitigation for the species would not be required. If ringtails are detected during focused surveys, then additional surveys would be required to determine whether an active ringtail den is present within the treatment area. If an active den is identified by a qualified RPF or biologist, Mitigation Measure BIO-2a would be implemented. Under Mitigation Measure BIO-2a, a no disturbance buffer would be established around the den, the size of which would be determined through consultation with California Department of Fish and Wildlife. No treatment activities would occur within this buffer.

Habitat function for ringtail would be maintained because treatment activities would not result in removal of trees (i.e., conifers, hardwoods) or snags greater than 12 inches dbh, which would be the most likely features to be used by this species due to the cover provided by larger trees and because rocky areas would not be targeted for vegetation treatment.

Special-Status Wildlife



Conclusion

The potential for treatment activities to result in adverse effects on special-status wildlife was examined in the PEIR. This impact on special-status wildlife is within the scope of the PEIR, because, within the boundary of the project area, general habitat characteristics are essentially the same within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape (e.g., no resource is affected on land outside the treatable landscape that would not also be similarly affected within the treatable landscape), and the treatment activities and intensity of disturbance as a result of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the potential impact on special-status wildlife is also the same, as described above. Biological resource SPRs that apply to project impacts under Impact BIO-2 are SPR BIO-1, SPR BIO-2, SPR BIO-9, SPR BIO-10, SPR GEO-1, and SPR HYD-3. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

IMPACT BIO-3

Treatments could result in direct or indirect adverse effects on sensitive habitats, including designated sensitive natural communities and oak woodlands.

Data review and reconnaissance surveys of project-specific biological resources were performed according to SPR BIO-1. Blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*) woodland habitat present within some of the treatment areas is a sensitive habitat. A list of additional sensitive natural communities with potential to occur within the treatment areas was compiled by completing a CNDDB search of the nine USGS quads surrounding the treatment areas (CNDDB 2020) and reviewing Table 3.6-24 (pages 3.6-88–3.6-90) in the PEIR (Volume II) for sensitive natural communities that could occur in the Sierra Nevada Foothills ecoregion. Upon review of occurrence data and habitat present, sensitive natural communities with potential to occur in the California Wildlife Habitat Relationships habitat types present in the treatment areas are bigleaf maple forest; California buckeye grove; bigcone Douglas fir forest; incense cedar forest; hoary, common, and Stanford manzanita chaparral; Ione manzanita chaparral; tar plant field; needle spike rush stand; goldenaster patch; Fremont's goldfields – salt grass alkaline vernal pool; Fremont's goldfields – Downingia vernal pools; smooth goldfields vernal pool bottom, Fremont's tidy-tips – blow wives vernal pool; Monolopia – leafy-stemmed tickseed field; water blinks – annual checkerbloom vernal pool; white-tip clover swales; and *Darlingtonia* seep.

Bigcone Douglas fir, hoary manzanita (*Arctostaphylos canescens*), common manzanita (*Arctostaphylos manzanita*), and Stanford manzanita (*Arctostaphylos stanfordiana*) do not occur in Yuba County. Additionally, all of the sensitive natural communities associated with annual grassland habitat require mesic habitat or vernal pools, which are not present within the project area. However, three sensitive natural communities listed have potential to occur within forest habitat in the project area: bigleaf maple forest, California buckeye grove, and incense cedar forest. During reconnaissance-level surveys conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-1, bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*), and incense cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*) were observed in many of the treatment areas; however, where present, these species were not dominant and did not make up a large percentage of the canopy. Additionally, the treatment areas that contain these species are consistently managed for timber harvest and it is unlikely that these species would become established as dominant canopy species. Therefore, adverse effects on sensitive natural communities is not expected to occur as a result of treatment activities.

Treatment activities, including mechanical treatment and herbicide application, are proposed to occur within habitat that has been mapped by CAL FIRE's FRAP vegetation layer as blue oak woodland or blue oak-foothill pine (*Pinus sabiniana*). It is likely that some of these mapped areas are not dominated by blue oak and would not be sensitive habitats. As required under SPR BIO-3, oak woodlands within the treatment areas will be mapped by an RPF or qualified biologist prior to treatment activities. Prior to implementing treatment activities, an RPF or qualified biologist will verify whether these mapped habitats are dominated by one or more species of oak and whether the habitats would actually qualify as oak woodlands.

Mitigation Measure BIO-3a would apply in areas determined to be dominated by blue oak. Under Mitigation Measure BIO-3a, if prescribed burning is proposed in field-verified blue oak woodland, the natural fire regime for the blue oak woodland habitat would be determined, and treatments within blue oak woodlands would be designed to restore this natural fire regime. Additionally, under Mitigation Measure BIO-3a, implementation of shaded fuel breaks would not remove more than 20 percent of the native vegetation relative cover in oak woodland habitat.

The potential for treatment activities to result in adverse effects on sensitive habitats, as described above, was examined in the PEIR. This impact on sensitive habitats is within the scope of the PEIR, because, within the boundary of the project area, general habitat characteristics are essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape (e.g., no resource is affected on land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape that would not also be similarly affected within the treatable landscape), and the treatment activities and intensity of disturbance as a result of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the potential impact on sensitive habitats is also the same, as described above. Biological resource SPRs that apply to

project impacts under Impact BIO-3 are SPR BIO-1, SPR BIO-2, SPR BIO-3, SPR BIO-6, SPR BIO-9, SPR GEO-1, SPR GEO-3, SPR GEO-4, SPR GEO-5, and SPR GEO-7. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

IMPACT BIO-4

Treatments could result in direct or indirect adverse effects on state or federally protected wetlands. Most of the aquatic habitat in the vicinity of the treatment areas has been excluded during the design of the treatments. However, based on review and survey of project-specific biological resources (SPR BIO-1), some of the treatment areas contain portions of perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral streams, as well as portions of meadows and other wetland features. Under SPR HYD-4, WPLZs ranging from 50 to 150 feet will be established adjacent to all aquatic habitat within the project area.

The potential for treatment activities to result in adverse effects on state or federally protected wetlands was examined in the PEIR. This impact on wetlands is within the scope of the PEIR, because, within the boundary of the project area, general habitat characteristics are essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape (e.g., no resource is affected on land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape that would not also be similarly affected within the treatable landscape), and the treatment activities and intensity of disturbance as a result of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the potential impact on wetlands is also the same, as described above. Biological resource SPRs that apply to project impacts under Impact BIO-4 are SPR BIO-1, SPR BIO-2, SPR GEO-1, SPR GEO-3, SPR GEO-4, SPR GEO-5, SPR GEO-7, SPR HYD-1, and SPR HYD-4. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

IMPACT BIO-5

Treatments could result in direct or indirect adverse effects on wildlife movement corridors and nurseries because suitable habitat is present in the project area. Based on review and survey of project-specific biological resources (SPR BIO-1), the project area does not contain any portion of a modeled essential connectivity area; however, the project area does contain some natural landscape blocks within forested areas (CDFW 2020). Due to the long-term management of the treatment areas for commercial timber harvest, implementation of treatment activities would not result in a substantial change in the existing conditions that facilitate wildlife movement in the treatment areas. Additionally, no known wildlife nursery sites or indications of nursery sites, such as deer fawning habitat or potential rookery trees with whitewash, were identified within treatment areas during implementation of SPR BIO-1. However, the natural habitat within the treatment areas may be used for movement (e.g., mule deer migration) and cover for common wildlife species.

The potential for treatment activities to result in adverse effects on wildlife movement corridors and nurseries was examined in the PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR, because, within the boundary of the project area, general habitat characteristics are essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape (e.g., no resource is affected on land outside the CalVTP treatable landscape that would not also be similarly affected within the treatable landscape), and the treatment activities and extent of expected disturbance as a result of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the potential impact on wildlife movement corridors is also the same, as described above. Habitat function within the treatment areas would be maintained because treatment activities would not result in removal of trees (i.e., conifers, hardwoods) or snags greater than 12 inches dbh. Additionally, WLPZs ranging from 50 to 150 feet will be implemented adjacent to all aquatic habitat in the treatment areas, which could function as wildlife movement corridors, pursuant to SPR HYD-4. SPR BIO-3 would be implemented and would prevent changes in habitat function

within blue oak woodland habitat in the treatment areas that acts as a wildlife movement corridor, as described above. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

IMPACT BIO-6

Treatments could result in direct or indirect adverse effects resulting in reduction of habitat or abundance of common wildlife, including nesting birds, because suitable habitat is present throughout the project area. Treatment activities, including mechanical treatments, manual treatments, prescribed burning, and herbicide application, conducted during the nesting bird season (February 1–August 31) could result in direct loss of active nests or disturbance to active nests from auditory and visual stimulus (e.g., heavy equipment, chain saws, vehicles, personnel) potentially resulting in abandonment and loss of eggs or chicks.

Focused surveys for nesting birds have not yet been conducted; thus, SPR BIO-12 would apply, and for treatments implemented during the nesting bird season, a survey for common nesting birds will be conducted within the treatment area by a qualified RPF or biologist prior to treatment activities. If no active bird nests are observed during focused surveys, then additional mitigation would not be required. If active nests of common birds or raptors are observed during focused surveys, disturbance to the nests will be avoided by establishing an appropriate buffer around the nests, modifying treatments to avoid disturbance to the nests, or deferring treatment until the nests are no longer active as determined by a qualified RPF or biologist.

The potential for treatment activities to result in adverse effects on these resources was examined in the PEIR. The potential for adverse effects on common wildlife, including nesting birds, is within the scope of the PEIR, because, within the boundary of the project area, general habitat characteristics are essentially the same within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape (e.g., no resource is affected on land outside the treatable landscape that would not also be similarly affected within the treatable landscape), and the treatment activities and extent of expected disturbance as a result of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the potential impact on common wildlife, including nesting birds is also the same, as described above. Biological resource SPRs that apply to project impacts under Impact BIO-6 are SPR BIO-1, SPR BIO-2, SPR BIO-3, and SPR BIO-12. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

IMPACT BIO-7

The only applicable local ordinance relevant to biological resources is the Yuba County General Plan Natural Resources Element, which contains an oak woodlands and tree preservation action (Action NR10.1). This action states that the County will adopt and implement a tree preservation and mitigation ordinance, which will implement state requirements for oak woodlands mitigation as required by Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21083.4. The County has not adopted or implemented a tree preservation and mitigation ordinance. Additionally, PRC Section 21083.4 exempts conversion of oak woodlands on agricultural land, including land that is used to produce or process plant and animal products for commercial purposes; thus, any such ordinance would not apply to treatment activities on parcels where commercial timber activities occur.

Despite the fact that this ordinance has not been adopted, SPR BIO-1, SPR BIO-3, and Mitigation Measure BIO-3a would be implemented under Impact BIO-3, and these SPRs and measures would provide protection for blue oak woodland habitat within the treatment areas. There would be no conflict with local ordinances as a result of implementation of treatment activities.

The potential for treatment activities to result in conflict with local policies or ordinances was examined in the PEIR. The potential for the treatment project to conflict is within the scope of the PEIR because vegetation treatment projects implemented under the CalVTP that are subject to local policies or ordinances would be required to comply with any applicable county, city, or other local policies, ordinances, and permitting procedures related to protection

of biological resources, per SPR AD-3. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing regulatory conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the potential for conflicts with local policies or ordinances is also the same, as described above. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

IMPACT BIO-8

Implementation of the proposed treatments would not result in a conflict with adopted habitat conservation plans (HCP) or natural community conservation plans (NCCP), because the treatment areas are not within the plan area of any adopted HCP or NCCP. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing regulatory conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the potential for conflicts with an adopted HCP or NCCP is also the same, as described above. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

NEW BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE IMPACTS

The proposed treatment is consistent with the treatment types and activities considered in the CalVTP PEIR. The project proponent has considered the site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment project and determined that they are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.5.1, "Environmental Setting," and Section 3.5.2, "Regulatory Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The project proponent has also determined that the inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions pertinent to biological resources that are present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those considered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impacts not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impact related to biological resources would occur that is not covered in the PEIR.

4.6 ENERGY RESOURCES

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact ENG-1: Result in Wasteful, Inefficient, or Unnecessary Consumption of Energy	LTS	Impact ENG-1, pp. 3.9-7 – 3.9-8	Yes	NA	NA	LTS	No	Yes

[1]NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Energy Resource Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to energy resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

IMPACT ENG-1

Use of vehicles and mechanical equipment during treatment activities would result in the consumption of energy through the use of fossil fuels. The use of fossil fuels for equipment and vehicles was examined in the PEIR. The consumption of energy during implementation of the treatment project is within the scope of the PEIR because the existing energy consumption is essentially the same within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape, and the types of activities, as well as the associated equipment and duration of proposed use are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, the existing conditions present outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the energy impact is also the same, as described above. No SPRs are applicable to this impact. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than covered in the PEIR.

NEW ENERGY RESOURCE IMPACTS

The project proponent has considered the site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment project and determined they are consistent with the applicable regulatory and environmental conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.9.1, "Regulatory Setting," and Section 3.9.2, "Environmental Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The project proponent has also determined that the inclusion of land outside the treatable landscape in the proposed treatment area constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those considered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impacts not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impact related to energy resources would occur that is not covered in the PEIR.

4.7 GEOLOGY, SOILS, AND MINERAL RESOURCES

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact GEO-1: Result in Substantial Erosion or Loss of Topsoil	LTS	Impact GEO-1, pp. 3.7-26 – 3.7-29	Yes	GEO-1 – GEO-8, AQ-3, & AQ-4	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact GEO-2: Increase Risk of Landslide	LTS	Impact GEO-2, pp. 3.7-29 – 3.7-30	Yes	GEO-1, GEO-4, GEO-7, GEO-8, & AQ-3	NA	LTS	No	Yes

[1]NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Geology, Soils, Paleontology, and Mineral Resource Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to geology, soils, paleontology, and mineral resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

The project area is located in the Smartsville intrusive complex, a geologic unit formed by the rifting of an active volcanic arc. The complex is a mix of extrusive (materials from volcanic eruptions) and intrusive volcanics (materials formed from cooling magma). The complex also includes older ophiolitic rock such as gabbro, and diorite which form deep in the earth's crust and are driven to the surface by the collision of tectonic plates. Within the project area, granodiorite and mafic volcanics are generally found between east of Brownsville, with large areas of gabbro rock found between Brownsville and Rackerby and in the Dobbins area (CGS 1992).

Sites gravelly loam is the dominant soil type, comprising more than 70 percent of the project area. This soil type is well drained with moderate runoff. The Surnuf loam and Mildred cobbly loam together comprise 17 percent of the project area. These three soils are deep and well-drained loams with moderate runoff potential. The erosion hazard rating for landscape disturbance (where 50 to 75 percent of vegetation has been removed) is moderate to severe, indicating that erosion is likely under typical circumstances unless erosion control Best Management Practices are implemented (NRCS 2020).

IMPACT GEO-1

Treatments would include mechanical treatment, manual treatment, and prescribed burning. All of these activities would result in vegetation removal and soil disturbance. The potential for these treatment activities to cause substantial erosion or loss of topsoil was examined in the PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR because

the soil characteristics of the project area are essentially the same within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape and the use of type of equipment, extent of vegetation removal, and intensity of prescribed burning are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the potential impact related to soil erosion is also the same, as described above. SPRs applicable to this treatment project are GEO-1 through GEO-8, AQ-3, and AQ-4. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

IMPACT GEO-2

Treatments would include vegetation removal in areas with steep slopes. No historic or active landslides have been documented within the project area. In addition, the risk of deep-seated landslides is low in the project vicinity (Yuba County 2007). Two large landslides occurred near Bullards Bar in 1968 and 1972, however no other large slides have been documented within the area (Yuba County 2007). Along roadways, small slip outs and slumps are relatively common during severe winter storms. The potential for treatment activities to increase landslide risk was examined in the PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR because the extent of vegetation removal, intensity of prescribed burning, and required avoidance of steep slopes and areas of instability are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the potential impact related to landslide risk is also the same, as described above. SPRs applicable to this treatment project are GEO-1, GEO-4, GEO-7, GEO-8, and AQ-3. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

NEW GEOLOGY, SOILS, PALEONTOLOGY, AND MINERAL RESOURCES IMPACTS

The proposed treatment is consistent with the treatment types and activities considered in the CalVTP PEIR. The project proponent has considered the site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment project and determined they are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.7.1, "Environmental Setting," and Section 3.7.2, "Regulatory Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The project proponent has also determined that the inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions pertinent to geology, soils, paleontology, and mineral resources that are present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impacts not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impact related to geology, soils, paleontology, or mineral resources would occur that is not covered in the PEIR.

4.8 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact GHG-1: Conflict with Applicable Plan, Policy, or Regulation of an Agency Adopted for the Purpose of Reducing the Emissions of GHGs	LTS	Impact GHG-1, pp. 3.8-10 – 3.8-11	Yes	None	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact GHG-2: Generate GHG Emissions through Treatment Activities	PSU	Impact GHG-2, pp. 3.8-11 – 3.8-17	Yes	AQ-3	GHG-2	SU	No	Yes

[1]NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New GHG Emissions Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to GHG emissions that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

IMPACT GHG-1

Use of vehicles and mechanical equipment and prescribed burning during treatments would result in greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions. Consistency of treatments under the CalVTP with applicable plans, policies, and regulations aimed at reducing GHG emissions was examined in the PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR, because the regulatory conditions pertinent to GHG reductions are essentially the same within and outside the treatable landscape and the proposed activities, as well as the associated equipment and duration of use and resultant GHG emissions, are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the same plans, policies, and regulations adopted to reduce GHG emissions apply in the areas outside the treatable landscape as well as areas within the treatable landscape; therefore, the GHG impact is also the same, as described above. SPR GHG-1 is not applicable to the proposed project; YWA is not subject to providing information to inform reporting under the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection's AB 1504 Carbon Inventory Process because this project is not a registered offset project. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

IMPACT GHG-2

Use of vehicles and mechanical equipment and prescribed burning during treatments would result in GHG emissions. The potential for treatments under the CalVTP to generate GHG emissions was examined in the PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR because the proposed activities, as well as the associated equipment and duration of use, and the intent of the treatments to reduce wildfire risk and GHG emissions related to wildfire are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Mitigation Measure GHG-2 would be implemented and would reduce GHG emissions associated with the prescribed burning. However, emissions generated by the treatment would still contribute to the annual emissions generated by the CalVTP, and this impact would remain significant and unavoidable, consistent with the PEIR. SPR AQ-3 is also applicable to this treatment and will contain the description of feasible GHG reduction techniques implemented per Mitigation Measure GHG-2. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the climate conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the GHG impact is also the same, as described above. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

NEW IMPACTS RELATED TO GHG EMISSIONS

The proposed treatments are consistent with the treatment types and activities considered in the CalVTP PEIR. The project partners have considered the site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatments and determined they are consistent with the applicable regulatory and environmental conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.8.1, "Regulatory Setting," and Section 3.8.2, "Environmental Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The project partners have also determined that the inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental conditions pertinent to aesthetics and visual resources that are present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the impacts are the same and, for the reasons described above, impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impacts not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impact related to GHG emissions would occur that is not covered in the PEIR.

4.9 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact HAZ-1: Create a Significant Health Hazard from the Use of Hazardous Materials	LTS	Impact HAZ-1, pp. 3.10-14 – 3.10-15	Yes	HAZ-1	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact HAZ-2: Create a Significant Health Hazard from the Use of Herbicides	LTS	Impact HAZ-2, pp. 3.10-15 – 3.10-18	Yes	HAZ-5 – HAZ-9	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact HAZ-3: Expose the Public or Environment to Significant Hazards from Disturbance to Known Hazardous Material Sites	PS	Impact HAZ-3, pp. 3.10-18 – 3.10-19	Yes	NA	HAZ-3	LTSM	No	Yes

[1]NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Hazardous Materials, Public Health and Safety Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts related to hazardous materials, public health and safety that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

IMPACT HAZ-1

Treatments would include mechanical treatments, manual treatments, and prescribed burning. These treatment activities would require the use of fuels and related accelerants, which are hazardous materials**.** The potential for treatment activities to cause a significant health hazard from the use of hazardous materials was examined in the PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR, because within the boundary of the project area, the exposure potential is essentially the same within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape and the types of treatments and associated equipment and types of hazardous materials that would be used are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the hazard material impact is also the same, as described above. SPR HAZ-1 is applicable to this treatment. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

IMPACT HAZ-2

Treatments would include herbicide application. The potential for treatment activities to cause a significant health hazard from the use of herbicides was examined in the PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR, because within the boundary of the project area, the exposure potential is essentially the same within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape and the types of herbicides and application methods that would be used are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the hazardous materials impact is also the same, as described above. SPRs HAZ-5 through HAZ-9 are applicable to this treatment. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

IMPACT HAZ-3

Treatments would include soil disturbance and prescribed burning, which could expose workers or the environment to hazardous materials if a contaminated site is present within the project area. The potential for treatment activities to encounter contamination that could expose workers or the environment to hazardous materials was examined in the PEIR. The treatment areas are private property and the public does not have access to the treatment areas. This impact was identified as potentially significant in the PEIR because hazardous materials sites could be present within treatment sites, and soil disturbance or burning in those areas could expose people or the environment to hazards. As directed by Mitigation Measure HAZ-3, database searches for hazardous materials sites within the project area have been conducted. One leaking underground storage tank site at a former gas station is within 0.25-mile of the treatment areas (T0611500088). The site is under active investigation for cleanup (see Attachment C). However, no hazardous waste sites are identified within any of the treatment areas (CalEPA 2020, DTSC 2020, SWRCB 2020), and off-site contamination is not likely to pose a risk to workers within the treatment areas. Therefore, this impact is less than significant. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the hazardous materials impact is also the same, as described above. No SPRs are applicable to this impact and no additional mitigation is required. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

NEW HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY IMPACTS

The proposed treatments are consistent with the treatment types and activities considered in the CalVTP PEIR. The project partners have considered the site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatments and determined they are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.10.1, "Environmental Setting," and Section 3.10.2, "Regulatory Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The project partners have also determined that the inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions pertinent to hazardous materials that are present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the impacts are the same and, for the reasons described above, impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impacts not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impact related to hazardous materials, public health, or safety would occur that is not covered in the PEIR.

4.10 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
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	LTS	Impact HYD-1, pp. 3.11-25 – 3.11-27	Yes	HYD-1, HYD-4, GEO-4, GEO-6, & AQ-3	NA	LTS	No	Yes
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	LTS	Impact HYD-2, pp. 3.11-27 – 3.11-29	Yes	HYD-1, HYD-2, HYD-4, HYD-5, HYD-6, GEO-1 - GEO-4, GEO-7, GEO-8, BIO-1, & HAZ-1	NA	LTS	No	Yes
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	LTS	Impact HYD-3, p. 3.11-29	No	NA	NA	NA	No	Yes
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	LTS	Impact HYD-4, pp. 3.11-30 – 3.11-31	Yes	HYD-1, HYD-5, BIO-4	NA	LTS	No	Yes

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact HYD-5: Substantially Alter the Existing Drainage Pattern of a Treatment Site or Area	LTS	Impact HYD-5, p. 3.11-31	Yes	HYD-1, HYD-2, HYD-4, HYD-6, GEO-1, GEO-2, GEO-5	NA	LTS	No	Yes

[1]NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Hydrology and Water Quality Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to hydrology and water quality that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

The project area is mostly located in the northwestern portion of the Yuba River watershed with a small number of the most western treatment areas located in the South Honcut Creek/Feather River watershed. The climate in the project area is Mediterranean with cool, rainy winter months and a dry summer season. Most of the year's rain falls from late October through early April (Yuba County 2007). Significant hydrologic features in the project vicinity include New Bullard Bar Reservoir on the east side of the project area, and Collins Lake Reservoir approximately 1.3 miles south of the western edge of the project area, several small reservoirs, and the perennial portions of Little Oregon Creek and Dry Creek. Numerous intermittent and ephemeral drainages are scattered throughout the project area; these drainages capture winter and spring rains but stop flowing in the dry summer months.

IMPACT HYD-1

Treatments would include prescribed burning. Ash and debris from treatment areas could be washed by runoff into adjacent drainages and streams. Although most treatment areas have been designed to avoid streams and watercourses, WLPZs ranging from 50 to 150 feet will be implemented for any watercourses that are within treatment areas pursuant to SPR HYD-4. The potential for prescribed burning activities to cause runoff and violate water quality regulations or degrade water quality was examined in the PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR, because the surface water conditions are essentially the same within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape and the use of low intensity prescribed burns and associated impacts to water quality are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the water quality impact from prescribed burning is also the same, as described above. SPRs applicable to this treatment are HYD-1, HYD-4, GEO-4, GEO-6, and AQ-3. This determination

is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

IMPACT HYD-2

Initial treatment would include mechanical and manual treatments. Although most treatment areas have been designed to avoid streams and watercourses, WLPZs ranging from 50 to 150 feet will be implemented for any watercourses that are within treatment areas pursuant to SPR HYD-4. The potential for mechanical and manual treatment activities to violate water quality regulations or degrade water quality was examined in the PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR, because the surface water conditions are essentially the same within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape and the use of heavy equipment and hand-held tools to remove vegetation and associated impacts to water quality are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the water quality impact from manual and mechanical treatments is also the same, as described above. SPRs applicable to this treatment are HYD-1, HYD-2, HYD-4 through HYD-6, GEO-1 -GEO-4, GEO-7, GEO-8, BIO-1, and HAZ-1. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

IMPACT HYD-3

This impact does not apply to the proposed project because prescribed herbivory would not be used as a treatment activity on the project site.

IMPACT HYD-4

Treatments would include the use of herbicides to manage understory growth. Herbicide application would be limited to ground-based methods such as a using a backpack sprayer or painting herbicide onto cut stems. All herbicide application would comply with EPA and California DPR label standards. The potential for the use of herbicides to violate water quality regulations or degrade water quality was examined in the PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR, because surface water conditions are essentially the same within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape and the use of heavy equipment and hand-held tools to remove vegetation and associated impacts to water quality are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the water quality impact from use of herbicides is also the same, as described above. SPRs applicable to this treatment are HYD-1, HYD-5, and BIO-4. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

IMPACT HYD-5

Treatments could cause ground disturbance and erosion, which could directly or indirectly modify existing drainage patterns. The potential for treatment activities to substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of a project site was examined in the PEIR. This impact to site drainage is within the scope of the PEIR, because surface water conditions are essentially the same within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape and the types of treatments and treatment intensity are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the impact related to alteration of site drainage patterns is also the same, as described above. SPRs applicable to this treatment are HYD-1, HYD-2, HYD-4, HYD-6, GEO-1, GEO-2, and GEO-5. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

NEW HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY IMPACTS

The proposed treatment is consistent with the treatment types and activities considered in the CalVTP PEIR. The project proponent has considered the site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment project and determined they are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.11.1, "Environmental Setting," and Section 3.11.2, "Regulatory Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The project proponent has also determined that the inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions pertinent to hydrology and water quality that are present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impacts not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impact related to hydrology and water quality would occur that is not covered in the PEIR.

4.11 LAND USE AND PLANNING, POPULATION AND HOUSING

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact LU-1: Cause a Significant Environmental Impact Due to a Conflict with a Land Use Plan, Policy, or Regulation	LTS	Impact LU-1, pp. 3.12-13 – 3.12-14	Yes	SPR AD-3	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact LU-2: Induce Substantial Unplanned Population Growth	LTS	Impact LU-2, pp. 3.12-14 – 3.12-15	Yes	NA	NA	LTS	No	Yes

[1]NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Land Use and Planning, Population and Housing Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to land use and planning, population and housing that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

IMPACT LU-1

Treatment activities would occur on private property and YWA property. As a local agency, the project proponent is required to comply with local plans, policies, and regulations. The potential for vegetation treatment activities to cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with a land use plan, policy, or regulation was examined in the PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR because the land uses of the project area are essentially the same within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape and treatment types and activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent considered in the PEIR. However, the existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the land use impact is also the same, as described above. No conflict would occur because the project proponent would adhere to SPR AD-3. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than covered in the PEIR.

IMPACT LU-2

The potential for treatments to result in substantial population growth as a result of increases in demand for employees was examined in the PEIR. Impacts associated with short-term increases in the demand for workers during implementation of the treatment project are within the scope of the PEIR because population and housing

characteristics of the project area is essentially the same within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape and the number of workers required for implementation of the treatments is consistent with (less than) the crew size analyzed in the PEIR for the types of treatments proposed (i.e., 10 to 20 workers for prescribed burns, 2 to 10 workers for mechanical treatments, and up to 10 workers for manual treatments). In addition, the proposed project would not require the hiring of new employees. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the population and housing impact is also the same, as described above. No SPRs are applicable to this impact. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than covered in the PEIR.

NEW LAND USE AND PLANNING, POPULATION AND HOUSING IMPACTS

The proposed project is consistent with the treatment types and activities considered in the CalVTP PEIR. The project proponent has considered the site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment project and determined they are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.12.1, "Environmental Setting," and Section 3.12.2, "Regulatory Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The project proponent has also determined that the inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing conditions that are pertinent to land use and planning, population and housing that are present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impacts not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impact related to land use and planning, population and housing would occur that is not covered in the PEIR.

4.12 NOISE

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact NOI-1: Result in a Substantial Short-Term Increase in Exterior Ambient Noise Levels During Treatment Implementation	LTS	Impact NOI-1, pp. 3.13-9 – 3.13-12; Appendix NOI-1	Yes	AD-3, NOI-1 – NOI-6	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact NOI-2: Result in a Substantial Short-Term Increase in Truck-Generated SENL's During Treatment Activities	LTS	Impact NOI-2, p. 3.13-12	Yes	NOI-1	NA	LTS	No	Yes

[1]NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Noise Impacts: Would the treatment result in other noise-related impacts that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

IMPACT NOI-1

Treatments would require heavy, noise-generating equipment. The potential for a substantial short-term increase in ambient noise levels from use of heavy equipment was examined in the PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR, because, within the boundary of the project area, the exposure potential is essentially the same within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape and the number and types of equipment proposed, and the duration of equipment use are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The proposed treatments would not require the use of helicopters, which was the loudest equipment evaluated in the PEIR. Yuba County Code identifies noise limits for construction activities, which would also apply to vegetation treatment activities. Noise limits under the code prohibit the use of construction devices between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. The treatment activities would occur during daytime hours consistent with the Yuba County Code, which would avoid the potential to cause sleep disturbance to residents during the more noise-sensitive evening and nighttime hours. SPRs applicable to this treatment are AD-3, NOI-1, and NOI-4 through NOI-5. There are no schools or hospitals within 1,500 feet of any of the treatment areas; however, there are rural residences scattered throughout the project area. For any properties where residences are within 1,500 feet of a treatment area, SPR NOI-6 would also apply. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental conditions

present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the noise impact is also the same, as described above. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

IMPACT NOI-2

Treatments would involve large trucks hauling heavy equipment to the project area. These haul truck trips would pass by residential receptors and the event of each truck passing by could increase the single event noise levels (SENL). The potential for a substantial short-term increase in SENL was examined in the PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR, because within the boundary of the project area, the exposure potential is essentially the same within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape and the number and types of equipment proposed are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The haul trips associated with the treatment would occur during daytime hours, which avoid the potential to cause sleep disturbance to residents during the more noise-sensitive evening and nighttime hours. SPR NOI-1 is applicable to the proposed treatments. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the noise impact is also the same, as described above. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

NEW NOISE IMPACTS

The proposed treatments are consistent with the treatment types and activities considered in the CalVTP PEIR. The project partners have considered the site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatments and determined they are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.13.1, "Environmental Setting," and Section 3.13.2, "Regulatory Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The project partners have also determined that the inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions pertinent to noise that are present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the impacts are the same and, for the reasons described above, impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impacts not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impact related to noise would occur that is not covered in the PEIR.

4.13 PUBLIC SERVICES, UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact UTIL-1: Result in Physical Impacts Associated with Provision of Sufficient Water Supplies, Including Related Infrastructure Needs	LTS	Section 3.16.1 pp. 3.16-2 – 3.16-3; Impact UTIL-1 p. 3.16-9	Yes	NA	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact UTIL-2: Generate Solid Waste in Excess of State Standards or Exceed Local Infrastructure Capacity	PSU	Section 3.16.1 pp. 3.16-3 -3.16-5; Impact UTIL-2 pp. 3.16-10 – 3.16-12	No	NA	None	NA	No	Yes
Impact UTIL-3: Comply with Federal, State, and Local Management and Reduction Goals, Statutes, and Regulations Related to Solid Waste	LTS	Section 3.16.2 pp. 3.16-6 – 3.16-7; Impact UTIL-2 p. 3.16-12	No	NA	NA	NA	No	NA

[1]NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Public Services, Utilities and Service System Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to public services, utilities and service systems that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

IMPACT UTIL-1

Treatments would include prescribed burning, which may require an on-site water supply if the burn goes out of prescription. If needed, water would be supplied from water trucks. The potential increased demand for water was examined in the PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the size of the area proposed for prescribed burn treatments, amount of water required for prescribed burning, and water source type are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the water supply impact is also the same, as described above. No SPRs are applicable to this impact. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

IMPACT UTIL-2

Treatments would generate biomass as a result of vegetation removal within the treatment areas. Biomass generated by mechanical and manual treatments would primarily be disposed of by pile burning; however, biomass may also be disposed of by lopping and scattering within treatment boundaries, leaving unburned piles for wildlife habitat, or chips blown onto the ground as mulch. This impact was identified as potentially significant and unavoidable in the PEIR because biomass hauled offsite could exceed the capacity of existing infrastructure for handling biomass. For the proposed treatment project, no biomass would be hauled off-site; therefore, there is no potential to exceed the capacity of existing infrastructure, and this impact does not apply to the proposed project.

IMPACT UTIL-3

This impact does not apply to the proposed project because biomass generated from the proposed treatments would be disposed of on-site.

NEW IMPACTS TO PUBLIC SERVICES, UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

The proposed treatments are consistent with the treatment types and activities considered in the CalVTP PEIR. The project partners have considered the site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatments and determined they are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.16.1, "Environmental Setting," and Section 3.16.2, "Regulatory Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The project partners have also determined that the circumstances under which the proposed treatments would be undertaken are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances would give rise to new significant impacts not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impact related to public services, utilities, or service systems would occur that is not covered in the PEIR.

4.14 RECREATION

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact REC-1: Directly or Indirectly Disrupt Recreational Activities within Designated Recreation Areas	LTS	Impact REC-1 pp. 3.14-6 – 3.14-7	Yes	None	NA	LTS	No	Yes

[1]NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Recreation Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to recreation that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

IMPACT REC-1

There are no recreation trails or designated recreation areas within the proposed project area. Dispersed recreation occurs on the Plumas National Forest, adjacent to treatment areas. Treatment activities would not restrict access to or otherwise affect any nearby recreation areas. The potential for vegetation treatment activities to disrupt recreation activities was examined in the PEIR. The potential for the proposed treatment project to impact recreation is within the scope of the PEIR because the availability of recreational resources within the project area is essentially the same within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape and the treatment activities and intensity are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, the existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the impact to recreation is also the same, as described above. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than covered in the PEIR. No SPRs are applicable to this impact.

NEW RECREATION IMPACTS

The proposed project is consistent with the treatment types and activities considered in the CalVTP PEIR. The project proponent has considered the site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment project and determined they are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.12.1, "Environmental Setting," and Section 3.12.2, "Regulatory Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The project proponent has also determined that the inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the

project area, the existing environmental conditions pertinent to recreation that are present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impacts not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impact related to recreation would occur that is not covered in the PEIR.

4.15 TRANSPORTATION

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
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	LTS	Section 3.15.2; Impact TRAN-1 pp. 3.15-9 – 3.15-10	Yes	AD-3 & TRAN-1	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact TRAN-2: Substantially Increase Hazards due to a Design Feature or Incompatible Uses	LTS	Impact TRAN-2 pp. 3.15-10 – 3.15-11	Yes	AD-3, HYD-2, & TRAN-1	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact TRAN-3: Result in a Net Increase in VMT for the Proposed CalVTP	PSU	Impact TRAN-3 pp. 3.15-11 – 3.15-13	Yes	NA	None	LTS	No	Yes

[1]NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Transportation Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts to transportation that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

IMPACT TRAN-1

Treatments would temporarily increase vehicular traffic along several roads in the project area including La Porte Road, Frenchtown Road, Oregon Hill Road, Willow Glenn Road, and Marysville Road. The potential for a temporary increase in traffic to conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing roadway facilities or prolonged road closures was examined in the PEIR. The proposed treatments would be short-term, and temporary increases in traffic related to treatments are within the scope of the PEIR because the treatment duration and limited number of vehicles (i.e., fire engine, water tender, masticator transport, crew vehicles for crew members) associated with the proposed treatments are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. In addition, the proposed treatments would not all occur concurrently and increases in vehicle trips associated with the treatments would be dispersed on multiple roadways. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing transportation conditions (e.g., roadways and road use) present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the transportation impact is

also the same, as described above. SPRs applicable to this treatment are AD-3 and TRAN-1. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

IMPACT TRAN-2

Treatments would not require the construction or alteration of any roadways. However, the proposed treatments would include prescribed burning, which would produce smoke and could potentially affect visibility along nearby roadways such that a transportation hazard could occur. The potential for smoke to affect visibility along roadways during implementation of the treatment project was examined in the PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the burn duration is consistent with that analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing transportation conditions (e.g., roadways and road use) present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the transportation impact is also the same, as described above. SPRs applicable to this treatment are AD-3, HYD-2, and TRAN-1. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.

IMPACT TRAN-3

Treatments could temporarily increase vehicle miles travelled (VMT) above baseline conditions because the project area is in a remote location and would require vehicle trips to access the treatment areas. This impact was identified as potentially significant and unavoidable in the PEIR because implementation of the CalVTP would result in a net increase in VMT. However, as noted under Impact TRAN-3 in the PEIR, individual vegetation treatment projects under the CalVTP are likely to generate fewer than 110 trips per day, which is reasonably expected to cause a less-than-significant transportation impact for specific later activities, as described in the Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts published by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR 2018). Prescribed burn treatments are expected to require 10 to 20 workers, mechanical treatments would require 2 to 10 workers, herbicide treatments would require a maximum of 10 workers, and manual treatments would require 10 workers. Therefore, even if multiple treatments occur simultaneously, the crew sizes are sufficiently small that the total increase in VMT would not exceed 110 trips per day. In addition, as mentioned above, the increase in vehicle trips would be dispersed to multiple roadways. Temporary increases in VMT is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the number and duration of increased vehicle trips is consistent with that analyzed in the PEIR. This impact would be less than significant and Mitigation Measure AQ-1 would not be required for the proposed treatment project.

NEW IMPACTS TO TRANSPORTATION

The proposed treatments are consistent with the treatment types and activities considered in the CalVTP PEIR. The project partners have considered the site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatments and determined they are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.15.1, "Environmental Setting," and Section 3.15.2, "Regulatory Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The project partners have also determined that the inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions pertinent to transportation that are present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the impacts are the same and, for the reasons described above, impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impacts not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impact related to transportation would occur that is not covered in the PEIR.

4.16 WILDFIRE

Impact in the PEIR			Project-Specific Checklist					
Environmental Impact Covered In the PEIR	Identify Impact Significance in the PEIR	Identify Location of Impact Analysis in the PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the Treatment Project?	List SPRs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	List MMs Applicable to the Treatment Project[1]	Identify Impact Significance for Treatment Project	Would this be a Substantially More Severe Significant Impact than Identified in the PEIR?	Is this Impact Within the Scope of the PEIR?
Would the project:								
Impact WIL-1: Substantially Exacerbate Fire Risk and Expose People to Uncontrolled Spread of a Wildfire	LTS	Section 3.17.1; Impact WIL-1 pp. 3.17-14 – 3.17-15	Yes	SPR AD-3, HAZ-2, SPR HAZ-3, SPR HAZ-4	NA	LTS	No	Yes
Impact WIL-2: Expose People or Structures to Substantial Risks Related to Post-Fire Flooding or Landslides	LTS	Section 3.17.1; Impact WIL-2 pp. 3.17-15 – 3.17-16	Yes	AQ-3, GEO-1 through GEO-8	NA	LTS	No	Yes

[1]NA: not applicable; there are no SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact. None: there are SPRs and/or MMs identified in the PEIR for this impact, but none are applicable to the treatment project.

New Wildfire Impacts: Would the treatment result in other impacts related to wildfire that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?	☐ Yes	☒ No	If yes, complete row(s) below and discussion

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant
[identify new impact here, if applicable; add rows as needed]	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

IMPACT WIL-1

Treatments would include prescribed burning and mechanical treatments using heavy equipment, which could pose a risk of fire ignition or risk of a prescribed fire that could escape its control lines. The potential increase in exposure to wildfire during implementation of treatments 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 PEIR, because the wildfire risk of the project area is essentially the same within and outside the CalVTP treatable landscape and the types of equipment and treatment duration of the proposed project are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the wildfire impact is also the same, as described above. SPRs applicable to this treatment are HAZ-2, HAZ-3, and HAZ-4. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than covered in the PEIR.

IMPACT WIL-2

Treatments would include prescribed burning, and steep slopes exist within the treatment area. The potential for post-fire landslides was examined in the PEIR. Potential exposure of people or structures to post-fire landslides are within the PEIR, because the post-fire landslide risk of the project area is essentially the same within and outside the

CalVTP treatable landscape and the severity and duration of the proposed prescribed burn are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental conditions present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the wildfire impact is also the same, as described above. SPRs applicable to this impact are AQ-3, GEO-2, GEO-3, GEO-4, GEO-5, and GEO-8. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than covered in the PEIR.

NEW WILDFIRE IMPACTS

The project proponent has considered the site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment project and determined they are consistent with the applicable regulatory and environmental conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR (refer to Section 3.9.1, "Regulatory Setting," and Section 3.9.2, "Environmental Setting," in Volume II of the Final PEIR). The project proponent has also determined that the inclusion of land in the proposed treatment area that is outside the CalVTP treatable landscape constitutes a change to the geographic extent presented in the PEIR. However, within the boundary of the project area, the existing environmental and regulatory conditions pertinent to wildfire that are present in the areas outside the treatable landscape are essentially the same as those within the treatable landscape; therefore, the impacts of the proposed treatment project are also consistent with those covered in the PEIR. No changed circumstances are present, and the inclusion of areas outside of the CalVTP treatable landscape would not give rise to any new significant impacts not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impact related to wildfire risk would occur that is not covered in the PEIR.

This page intentionally left blank

5 LIST OF PREPARERS

Yuba County Water Agency (Lead Agency)

JoAnna Lessard ..... Project Manager

Yuba Watershed Protection & Fire Safe Council (Project Coordination)

Steve Andrews ..... Executive Director

Ascent Environmental, Inc. (CEQA Compliance)

Curtis E. Alling, AICP. ..... Principal/Project Director

Heather Blair ..... Project Manager

Stephanie Rasmussen ..... Treatment Description; Aesthetics and Visual Resources; Hazardous Materials, Air Quality; Greenhouse Gas Emissions; Noise; Public Services and Utilities; Transportation

Alta Cunningham ..... Archeological, Historic, and Tribal Cultural Resources

Lara Rachowicz ..... Biological Resources

Allison Fuller ..... Biological Resources

Rachel Kozloski, CPSS ..... Geology, Soils, and Mineral Resources; Hydrology and Water Quality

Ally Kerley ..... Agriculture and Forestry Resources; Energy; Land Use and Planning; Recreation; Wildfire

Lisa Merry ..... GIS Specialist

Gayiety Lane ..... Publishing Specialist

Michelle Mattei ..... Publishing Specialist

Brian Perry ..... Graphic Specialist

This page intentionally left blank.

6 REFERENCES

California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2005. *Ringtail Life History Account.* Available: https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentVersionID=17969. Accessed August 24, 2020.

———. 2018. *Considerations for Conserving the Foothill Yellow-Legged Frog.* Available: https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=157562&inline. Accessed August 24, 2020.

———. 2020. Terrestrial Connectivity Data and Resources. Available: https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/BIOS. Accessed August 24, 2020.

California Department of Toxic Substances Control. 2020. EnviroStor Database. Available: https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/map/?myaddress=La+porte+road%2C+yuba+county%2C+ca. Accessed August 26, 2020.

California Department of Transportation. 2004 (December). *California Bat Mitigation Techniques, Solutions, and Effectiveness*. Prepared by H. T. Harvey & Associates, Sacramento, CA.

———. 2019. List of eligible and officially designated scenic highways. Available: https://dot.ca.gov/programs/design/lap-landscape-architecture-and-community-livability/lap-liv-i-scenic-highways. Accessed August 24, 2020.

California Environmental Protection Agency. 2020. Cortese List Database. Available: https://calepa.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/6/2016/10/SiteCleanup-CorteseList-CurrentList.pdf. Accessed August 26, 2020.

California Geologic Survey. 1992. Geologic map of the Chico quadrangle, California, 1:250,000. Compiled by G.J. Saucedo and D.L. Wagner. Available: https://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/maps-data/rgm. Accessed 8/27/2020

California Native Plant Society. 2020. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (online edition, v8-03 0.39). Available: http://www.rareplants.cnps.org. Accessed July 16, 2020.

California Natural Diversity Database. 2020. Results of electronic records search. Sacramento: California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Biogeographic Data Branch. Accessed July 8, 2020.

CDFW. *See* California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

CGS. *See* California Geologic Survey.

CNDDB. *See* California Natural Diversity Database.

CNPS. *See* California Native Plant Society.

eBird. 2020. eBird. Ithaca, NY. Available: http://www.ebird.org. Accessed August 21, 2020.

Governor's Office of Planning and Research. 2018 (December). *Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA*. Available: http://opr.ca.gov/docs/20190122-743_Technical_Advisory.pdf. Accessed August 24, 2020.

Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2014. Distribution of Ultramafic Soils. Prepared by Soil Survey Staff through review of the Gridded Soil Survey Geographic (gSSURGO) Database for California. United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service.

_____. 2020. Soil Survey of Yuba County, California. Web Soil Survey. Available: https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm . Accessed: 8/27/20

NRCS. *See* Natural Resources Conservation Service.

OPR. *See* Governor's Office of Planning and Research.

State Water Resources Control Board. 2020. Geotracker Database. Available: https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/map/?CMD=runreport&myaddress=La+porte+road%2C+yuba+county%2C+ca. Accessed August 26, 2020.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2008. *Information Needs and Guidelines for Timber Harvest Plants (THPs) for US Fish and Wildlife Service Technical Assistance Analysis California Red-Legged Frogs (CRF).* Available: https://www.fire.ca.gov/media/4797/usfws_revised_crlf_infoneedstakeavoidancescenarios_032508.pdf . Accessed August 23, 2020.

U.S. Forest Service. 1993. *Protocol for Surveying for Spotted Owls in Proposed Management Activity Areas and Habitat Conservation areas.* March 12, 1991, revised February 1993.

USFWS. *See* US Fish and Wildlife Service.

Yuba County. 2007. Yuba County Multi-Jurisdictional Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, Section 4: Risk Assessment. Available: https://www.yuba.org/departments/emergency_services/mhm_plan.php#. Accessed 8/27/2020

Attachment A

Mitigation Monitoring and
Reporting Program for the
Yuba Foothills Healthy Forest Project

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the State CEQA Guidelines (PRC Section 21081.6 and State CEQA Guidelines Sections 15091[d] and 15097) require public agencies "to adopt a reporting and monitoring program for changes to the project which it has adopted or made a condition of project approval to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment." A Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) is required for approval of the proposed project, because the PSA/Addendum identifies potential significant adverse impacts and all feasible mitigation measures have been adopted. Standard project requirements (SPRs), which are part of the project description, have been incorporated to avoid or minimize adverse effects. Where potentially significant impacts remain after application of SPRs, mitigation measures have been identified to further reduce and/or compensate for those impacts. While only mitigation measures are required to be covered in an MMRP, both SPRs and mitigation are included in this MMRP to assist in implementation of all environmental protection features of later activities consistent with the CalVTP PEIR.

PURPOSE OF MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

This MMRP has been prepared to facilitate the implementation of SPRs and mitigation measures. The attached table presents the text of each SPR and mitigation measure from the CalVTP PEIR that is applicable to the project, the timing of its planned implementation, the implementing entity, and the entity with monitoring responsibility. When implementing the SPRs and mitigation measures, each project partner (a participating landowner) may tailor the specific impact avoidance and minimization actions relevant to the project partner's proposed treatment on its land and the conditions and resources present within each treatment site, including refinements identified during tribal consultation, as long as the actions are equivalent or more effective. The numbering of SPRs and mitigation measures follows the numbering used in the PEIR. SPRs and mitigation measures that are referenced more than once in the PSA/Addendum are not duplicated in the MMRP.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Unless otherwise specified herein, each project partner is responsible for taking all actions necessary to implement the SPRs and mitigation measures for project work on its land according to the specifications provided for each measure and for demonstrating that the action has been successfully completed. Project partners will be responsible for implementation of mitigation measures pursuant to this MMRP and Section 15097 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Yuba County Water Agency (YWA) (the project proponent) is responsible for overall administration of the project-specific MMRP and for verifying that project partners have completed the necessary actions for each measure that are relevant to the project partner's proposed treatment and the conditions and resources present within each treatment site. For this project, the CEQA lead agency is YWA and it will be responsible for verifying that relevant SPRs and mitigation measures are implemented by each project partner for project work on its property. YWA will require each participating project partner to implement measures on its land through the terms of a landowner subgrant agreement between YWA and the project partner (i.e., implementation of the MMRP will be a condition of the subgrant).

REPORTING

The project proponent shall document and describe the compliance of the project treatment work with the required SPRs and mitigation measures either by adapting the project-specific MMRP table or preparing a separate post-project implementation report (referred to by CAL FIRE as a Completion Report) pursuant to the requirements of SPR AD-7.

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM TABLE

The categories identified in the attached MMRP table are described below.

- **SPRs and Mitigation Measures** – This column provides the verbatim text of the applicable SPR or adopted mitigation measure.
- **Timing** – This column identifies the time frame in which the SPR or mitigation measure will be implemented.
- **Implementing Entity** – This column identifies the party responsible for implementing the SPR or mitigation measure.
- **Verifying/Monitoring Entity** – This column identifies the party responsible for verifying and monitoring implementation of the SPR or mitigation measure.

Standard Project Requirements	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
Administrative Standard Project Requirements			
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.	Prior to treatment	Project partner for work on its land	YWA
SPR AD-3 Consistency with Local Plans, Policies, and Ordinances: The project proponent will 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.	Prior to treatment	Project partner for work on its land	YWA
SPR AD-4 Public Notifications for Prescribed Burning: At least three days prior to the commencement of prescribed burning operations, the project proponent will: 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 will 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.	At least three days prior to prescribed burn activities	Project partner for work on its land	YWA
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.	During treatment	Project partner for work on its land	YWA
SPR AD-6 Public Notifications for Treatment Projects. One to three days prior to the commencement of a treatment activity, the project proponent will 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 will 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.	One to three days prior to the prescribed burn activities	Project partner for work on its land	YWA

Standard Project Requirements	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
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. Information on proposed projects (PSA in progress): ▶ GIS data that include project location (as a point); ▶ project size (typically acres); ▶ treatment types and activities; and ▶ contact information for a representative of the project proponent. The project proponent will provide information on the proposed project to the Board or CAL FIRE as early as feasible in the planning phase. The project proponent will provide this information to the Board or CAL FIRE with sufficient lead time to allow those agencies to make the information available to the public no later than two weeks prior to project approval. The project proponent may also make information available to the public via other mechanisms (e.g., the proponent's own website). Information on approved projects (PSA complete): ▶ A completed PSA Environmental Checklist; ▶ A completed Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (using Attachment A to the Environmental Checklist); ▶ GIS data that include a polygon(s) of the project area, showing the extent of each treatment type included in the project (ecological restoration, fuel break, WUI fuel reduction). Information on completed projects: ▶ GIS data that include a polygon(s) of the treated area, showing the extent of each treatment type implemented (ecological restoration, fuel break, WUI fuel reduction) ▶ A post-project implementation report (referred to by CAL FIRE as a Completion Report) that includes: ▪ Size of treated area (typically acres); ▪ Treatment types and activities; ▪ Dates of work; ▪ A list of the SPRs and mitigation measures that were implemented ▪ Any explanations regarding implementation if required by SPRs and mitigation measures (e.g., explanation for feasibility determination required by SPR BIO-12; explanation for reduction of a no-disturbance buffer below the general minimum size described in Mitigation Measures BIO-1a and BIO-2b). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Prior to, during, and following treatment	YWA	YWA

Standard Project Requirements	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
Aesthetic and Visual Resource Standard Project Requirements			
SPR AES-2 Avoid Staging within Viewsheds: The project proponent will store all treatment-related materials, including vehicles, vegetation treatment debris, and equipment, outside of the viewshed of public trails, parks, recreation areas, and roadways to the extent feasible. The project proponent will also locate materials staging and storage areas outside of the viewshed of public trails, parks, recreation areas, and roadways to the extent feasible. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	During treatment	Project partner for work on its land	YWA
Air Quality Standard Project Requirements			
SPR AQ-1 Comply with Air Quality Regulations: The project proponent will comply with the applicable air quality requirements of air districts within whose jurisdiction the project is located. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	During treatment	Project partner for work on its land	YWA
SPR AQ-2 Submit Smoke Management Plan: The project proponent will submit a smoke management plan for all prescribed burns to the applicable air district, in accordance with 17 CCR Section 80160. Pursuant to this regulation a smoke management plan will not be required for burns less than 10 acres that also will not be conducted near smoke sensitive areas, unless otherwise directed by the air district. Burning will only be conducted in compliance with the burn authorization program of the applicable air district(s) having jurisdiction over the treatment area. Example of a smoke management plan is in Appendix PD-2. This SPR applies only to prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types.	Prior to prescribed burn (understory burn) treatment activities; does not apply to pile burning	Project partner for work on its land	YWA
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. The burn plan will include a fire behavior model output of First Order Fire Effects Model and BEHAVE or other fire behavior modeling simulation and that is performed by a qualified fire behavior technical specialist that predicts fire behavior, calculates consumption of fuels, tree mortality, predicted emissions, greenhouse gas emissions, and soil heating. The project proponent will minimize soil burn severity from broadcast burning to reduce the potential for runoff and soil erosion. The burn plan will be created with input from a qualified technician or certified State burn boss. This SPR applies only to prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types.	Prior to prescribed burn (understory burn) treatment activities; doesn't apply to pile burning	Project partner for work on its land	YWA
SPR AQ-4 Minimize Dust: To minimize dust during treatment activities, the project proponent will implement the following measures: ▶ Limit the speed of vehicles and equipment traveling on unpaved areas to 15 miles per hour to reduce fugitive dust emissions, in accordance with the California Air Resources Board (CARB) Fugitive Dust protocol. ▶ If road use creates excessive dust, the project proponent will wet appurtenant, unpaved, dirt roads using water trucks or treat roads with a non-toxic chemical dust suppressant (e.g., emulsion polymers, organic material) during dry, dusty conditions. Any dust suppressant product used will be environmentally benign (i.e., non-toxic to plants and will not negatively impact water quality) and its use will not be prohibited by ARB, EPA, or the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). The project proponent will not over-water	During treatment	Project partner for work on its land	YWA

Standard Project Requirements	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
exposed areas such that the water results in runoff. The type of dust suppression method will be selected by the project proponent based on soil, traffic, site-specific conditions, and air quality regulations. ▶ Remove visible dust, silt, or mud tracked-out on to public paved roadways where sufficient water supplies and access to water is available. The project proponent will remove dust, silt, and mud from vehicles at the conclusion of each workday, or at a minimum of every 24 hours for continuous treatment activities, in accordance with Vehicle Code Section 23113. ▶ Suspend ground-disturbing treatment activities, including land clearing and bulldozer lines, when there is visible dust transport (particulate pollution) outside the treatment boundary, if the particulate emissions may "cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public, or that endanger the comfort, repose, health, or safety of any of those persons or the public, or that cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property," per Health and Safety Code Section 41700. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.			
SPR AQ-5 Avoid Naturally Occurring Asbestos: The project proponent will avoid ground-disturbing treatment activities in areas identified as likely to contain naturally occurring asbestos (NOA) per maps and guidance published by the California Geological Survey, unless an Asbestos Dust Control Plan (17 CCR Section 93105) is prepared and approved by the air district(s) with jurisdiction over the treatment area. Any NOA-related guidance provided by the applicable air district will be followed. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types. **Project-Specific Implementation:** ▶ Areas with serpentine soils requiring avoidance will be delineated using maps prepared by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in the Distribution of Ultramafic Soils (NRCS 2014), or by conducting site-specific surveys for serpentine soils within these areas. Site-specific surveys will be conducted by a qualified RPF or soil scientist and will include updated mapping of serpentine soils within the treatment area as well as documentation of diagnostic features of serpentine soils such as the presence or serpentinic rock fragments and changes in the density, diversity, and productivity of vegetation.	Prior to and during treatment	Project partner for work on its land	YWA
SPR AQ-6: Prescribed Burn Safety Procedures. Prescribed burns planned and managed by non-CAL FIRE crews will follow all safety procedures required of CAL FIRE crew, including the implementation of an approved Incident Action Plan (IAP). The IAP will include the burn dates; burn hours; weather limitations; the specific burn prescription; a communications plan; a medical plan; a traffic plan; and special instructions such as minimizing smoke impacts to specific local roadways. The IAP will also assign responsibilities for coordination with the appropriate air district, such as conducting onsite briefings, posting notifications, weather monitoring during burning, and other burn related preparations. This SPR applies only to prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types.	During prescribed burn treatment activities	Project partner for work on its land	YWA

Standard Project Requirements	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
Archaeological, Historical, and Tribal Cultural Resources Standard Project Requirements			
SPR CUL-1 Conduct Record Search: An archaeological and historical resource record search will be conducted per the applicable state or local agency procedures. Instead of conducting a new search, the project proponent may use recent record searches containing the treatment area requested by a landowner or other public agency in accordance applicable agency guidance. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Prior to treatment **Record search of project area and 0.25-mile buffer surrounding project area has been conducted; see PSA for a summary of results.**	YWA/PSA Preparers	YWA
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. Using the appropriate Native Americans Contact List, the project proponent will notify the California Native American Tribes in the counties where the treatment activity is located. The notification will contain the following: ▶ A written description of the treatment location and boundaries. ▶ Brief narrative of the treatment objectives. ▶ A description of the activities used (e.g., prescribed burning, mastication) and associated acreages. ▶ A map of the treatment area at a sufficient scale to indicate the spatial extent of activities. ▶ A request for information regarding potential impacts to cultural resources from the proposed treatment. ▶ A detailed description of the depth of excavation, if ground disturbance is expected. In addition, the project proponent will contact the NAHC for a review of their Sacred Lands File. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Prior to treatment **Tribes have been contacted and SLF query completed; see PSA for a summary of consultation and SLF results.**	YWA	YWA
SPR-CUL-3 Pre-field Research: The project proponent will conduct research prior to implementing treatments as part of the cultural resource investigation. The purpose of this research is to properly inform survey design, based on the types of resources likely to be encountered within the treatment area, and to be prepared to interpret, record, and evaluate these findings within the context of local history and prehistory. The qualified archaeologist and/or archaeologically-trained resource professional will review records, study maps, read pertinent ethnographic, archaeological, and historical literature specific to the area being studied, and conduct other tasks to maximize the effectiveness of the survey. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Prior to treatment	Project partner for work on its land	YWA
SPR CUL-4 Archaeological Surveys: The project proponent will coordinate with an archaeologically-trained resource professional and/or qualified archaeologist to conduct a site-specific survey of the treatment area. The survey methodology (e.g., pedestrian survey, subsurface investigation) depends on whether the area has a low, moderate, or high sensitivity for resources, which is based on whether the records search, pre-field research, and/or Native American consultation identifies archaeological or historical resources near or within the treatment area. A survey report will be completed for every cultural resource survey	Prior to treatment	Project partner for work on its land	YWA

Standard Project Requirements	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
completed. The specific requirements will comply with the applicable state or local agency procedures. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.			
SPR CUL-5 Treatment of Archaeological Resources: If cultural resources are identified within a treatment area, and cannot be avoided, a qualified archaeologist or archaeologically-trained resource professional 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. The project proponent, in consultation with culturally affiliated tribe(s), will develop effective protection measures for important cultural resources located within treatment areas. These measures may include adjusting the treatment location or design to entirely avoid cultural resource locations or changing treatment activities so that damaging effects to cultural resources will not occur. These protection measures will be written in clear, enforceable language, and will be included in the survey report in accordance with applicable state or local agency procedures. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types. **Project-Specific Implementation:** If cultural resources are identified within a treatment area and determined to be significant by an archaeologically-trained resource professional and/or qualified archaeologist, the site will be flagged and avoided.	Prior to and during treatment	Project partner for work on its land	YWA
SPR CUL-6 Treatment of Tribal Cultural Resources: The project proponent, in consultation with the culturally affiliated tribe(s), will develop effective protection measures for important tribal cultural resources located within treatment areas. These measures may include adjusting the treatment location or design to entirely avoid cultural resource locations or changing treatment activities so that damaging effects to cultural resources will not occur. The project proponent will defer implementing the treatment until the tribe approves protection measures, or if agreement cannot be reached after a good-faith effort, the proponent determines that any or all feasible measures have been implemented, where feasible, and the resource is either avoided or protected. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types. **Project-Specific Implementation:** If tribal cultural resources are identified within a treatment area and determined to be significant by the culturally affiliated tribe(s), the site will be temporarily flagged. Any flagging will be removed after treatment to maintain the confidentiality of the site location. Measures to avoid impacts to an identified tribal cultural resource during treatment may include the following: ▶ Dense vegetation within the site boundaries will be hand-cleared. ▶ Duff will be removed from bedrock mortars and other modified features.	Prior to and during treatment	Project partner for work on its land	YWA

Standard Project Requirements	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
▶ The culturally affiliated tribe will be invited to inspect the resource after vegetation clearing to reassess the site boundary and will be invited to be present when treatment activities are occurring within an identified tribal cultural resource. ▶ Heavy equipment will not be used within the site boundary, as delineated by the protective flagging or marking. ▶ Trees within or near the boundaries of the site may be felled directionally out of the sites, so long as their removal will not affect contributing elements to the site, such as artifacts, features or cultural soils. When tree removal occurs within the boundaries of sites, then the stumps should not be removed, but may be ground down. This minimizes the potential to impact subsurface cultural resources.			
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. Within a buffer of 100 feet of the built historical resource, there will be no prescribed burning or mechanical treatment activities Buffers less than 100 feet for built historical resources will only be used after consultation with and receipt of written approval from a qualified archaeologist. If the records search does not identify known historical resources in the treatment area, but structures (i.e., buildings, bridges) over 50 years old that have not been evaluated for historic significance are present in the treatment area, they will similarly be avoided. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Prior to treatment	Project partner for work on its land	YWA
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. Workers will be trained to halt work if archaeological or tribal resources are encountered on a treatment site and the treatment method consists of physical disturbance of land surfaces (e.g., soil disturbance). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Prior to and during treatment	Project partner for work on its land	YWA
Biological Resources Standard Project Requirements			
SPR BIO-1: Review and Survey Project-Specific Biological Resources. The project proponent will require a qualified RPF or biologist to conduct a data review and reconnaissance-level survey prior to treatment, no more than one year prior to the submittal of the PSA, and no more than one year between completion of the PSA and implementation of the treatment project. The data reviewed will include the biological resources setting, species and sensitive natural communities tables, and habitat information in this PEIR for the ecoregion(s) where the treatment will occur. It will also include review of the best available, current data for the area, including vegetation mapping data, species distribution/range information, CNDDB, California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California, relevant BIOS queries, and relevant general and regional plans. Reconnaissance-level biological surveys will be general surveys that include visual and auditory inspection for biological resources to help determine the environmental setting of a project site. The qualified surveyor will 1.) identify and document sensitive resources, such as riparian or other	Prior to treatment **Initial data review and reconnaissance-level survey have been conducted, see PSA for results.**	Project partner for work on its land	YWA

Standard Project Requirements	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
sensitive habitats, sensitive natural community, wetlands, or wildlife nursery site or habitat (including bird nests), and 2.) assess the suitability of habitat for special-status plant and animal species. The surveyor will also record any incidental wildlife observations. For each treatment project, habitat assessments will be completed at a time of year that is appropriate for identifying habitat and no more than one year prior to the submittal of the PSA, unless it can be demonstrated in the PSA that habitat assessments older than one year remain valid (e.g., site conditions are unchanged and no treatment activity has occurred since the assessment). If more than one year passes between completion of the PSA and initiation of the treatment project, the project proponent will verify the continued accuracy of the PSA prior to beginning the treatment project by reviewing for any data updates and/or visiting the site to verify conditions. Based on the results of the data review and reconnaissance-level survey, the project proponent, in consultation with a qualified RPF or biologist, will determine which one of the following best characterizes the treatment:			
1. **Suitable Habitat Is Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Clearly Avoided**. If, based on the data review and reconnaissance-level survey, the qualified RPF or biologist determines that suitable habitat for sensitive biological resources is present but adverse effects on the suitable habitat can clearly be avoided through one of the following methods, the avoidance mechanism will be implemented prior to initiating treatment and will remain in effect throughout the treatment: a. by physically avoiding the suitable habitat, or b. by conducting treatment outside of the season when a sensitive resource could be present within the suitable habitat or outside the season of sensitivity (e.g., outside of special-status bird nesting season, during dormant season of sensitive annual or geophytic plant species, or outside of maternity and rearing season at wildlife nursery sites). Physical avoidance will include flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway) to delineate the boundary of the avoidance area around the suitable habitat. For physical avoidance, a buffer may be implemented as determined necessary by the qualified RPF or biologist. **Project-Specific Implementation.** ▶ To fully avoid potentially suitable habitat for foothill yellow-legged frog, a 200-foot buffer will be implemented prior to commencement of treatment activities by flagging along the two perennial streams that provide suitable habitat for the species: Little Oregon Creek and Dry Creek. ▶ To avoid impacts on two annual *Clarkia* species in the Stocker parcel, a limited operating period from April to August will be implemented, if feasible. ▶ To avoid impacts on California spotted owl in parcels within 0.25 mile of a documented nest location and the Doner parcels, a limited operating period for mechanical treatments,	Prior to and during treatment	Project partner for work on its land	YWA

Standard Project Requirements	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
manual treatments, and prescribed burning from March 1 to August 15 will be implemented within these parcels, if feasible. ▶ To avoid impacts on ringtail in parcels within 0.6 mile of permanent aquatic habitat, a limited operating period for mechanical treatments and prescribed burning from March 1 to July 31 will be implemented within these parcels, if feasible. 2. **Suitable Habitat is Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Clearly Avoided**. Further review and surveys will be conducted to determine presence/absence of sensitive biological resources that may be affected, as described in the SPRs below. Further review may include contacting USFWS, NOAA Fisheries, CDFW, CNPS, or local resource agencies as necessary to determine the potential for special-status species or other sensitive biological resources to be affected by the treatment activity. Focused or protocol-level surveys will be conducted as necessary to determine presence/absence. If protocol surveys are conducted, survey procedures will adhere to methodologies approved by resource agencies and the scientific community, such as those that are available on the CDFW webpage at: https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Survey-Protocols. Specific survey requirements are addressed for each resource type in relevant SPRs (e.g., additional survey requirements are presented for special-status plants in SPR BIO-7). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.			
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. The training will describe the appropriate work practices necessary to effectively implement the biological SPRs and mitigation measures and to comply with the applicable environmental laws and regulations. The training will include the identification, relevant life history information, and avoidance of pertinent special-status species; identification and avoidance of sensitive natural communities and habitats with the potential to occur in the treatment area; impact minimization procedures; and reporting requirements. The training will instruct workers when it is appropriate to stop work and allow wildlife encountered during treatment activities to leave the area unharmed and when it is necessary to report encounters to a qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician. The qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician will immediately contact CDFW or USFWS, as appropriate, if any wildlife protected by the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) or Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) is encountered and cannot leave the site on its own (without being handled). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Prior to and during treatment	Project partner for work on its land	YWA; CDFW and USFWS, as appropriate
Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats			
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, the project proponent will: ▶ require a qualified RPF or biologist to perform a protocol-level survey following the CDFW "Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations	Prior to treatment	Project partner for work on its land	YWA

Standard Project Requirements	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
and Sensitive Natural Communities" (current version dated March 20, 2018) of the treatment area prior to the start of treatment activities for sensitive natural communities and sensitive habitats. Sensitive natural communities will be identified using the best means possible, including keying them out using the most current edition of *A Manual of California Vegetation* (including updated natural communities data at http://vegetation.cnps.org/), or referring to relevant reports (e.g., reports found on the VegCAMP website). ▶ map and digitally record, using a Global Positioning System (GPS), the limits of any potential sensitive habitat and sensitive natural community identified in the treatment area. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types. **Project-Specific Implementation.** ▶ Oak woodlands within the treatment areas will be mapped by an RPF or qualified biologist prior to treatment activities. Prior to implementing treatment activities, an RPF or qualified biologist will verify whether these mapped habitats are dominated by one or more species of oak and whether the habitats would actually qualify as oak woodlands.			
SPR BIO-6: Prevent Spread of Plant Pathogens. When working in sensitive natural communities, riparian habitats, or oak woodlands that are at risk from plant pathogens (e.g., lone chaparral, blue oak woodland), the project proponent will implement the following best management practices to prevent the spread of *Phytopthora* and other plant pathogens (e.g., pitch canker (*Fusarium*), goldspotted oak borer, shot hole borer, bark beetle): ▶ clean and sanitize vehicles, equipment, tools, footwear, and clothes before arriving at a treatment site and when leaving a contaminated site, or a site in a county where contamination is a risk; ▶ include training on *Phytopthora* diseases and other plant pathogens in the worker awareness training; ▶ minimize soil disturbance as much as possible by limiting the number of vehicles, avoiding off-road travel as much as possible, and limiting use of mechanized equipment; ▶ minimize movement of soil and plant material within the site, especially between areas with high and low risk of contamination; ▶ clean soil and debris from equipment and sanitize hand tools, buckets, gloves, and footwear when moving from high risk to low risk areas or between widely separated portions of a treatment area; and ▶ follow the procedures listed in Guidance for plant pathogen prevention when working at contaminated restoration sites or with rare plants and sensitive habitat (Working Group for *Phytoptheras* in Native Habitats 2016). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Prior to and during treatment	Project partner for work on its land	YWA

Standard Project Requirements	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
Special-Status Plants			
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." Surveys to determine the presence or absence of special-status plant species will be conducted in suitable habitat that could be affected by the treatment and timed to coincide with the blooming or other appropriate phenological period of the target species (as determined by a qualified RPF or botanist), or all species in the same genus as the target species will be assumed to be special-status. If potentially occurring special-status plants are listed under CESA or ESA, protocol-level surveys to determine presence/absence of the listed species will be conducted in all circumstances, unless determined otherwise by CDFW or USFWS. For other special-status plants not listed under CESA or ESA, as defined in Section 3.6.1 of this PEIR, surveys will not be required under the following circumstances: ▶ If protocol-level surveys, consisting of at least two survey visits (e.g., early blooming season and later blooming season) during a normal weather year, have been completed in the 5 years before implementation of the treatment project and no special-status plants were found, and no treatment activity has occurred following the protocol-level survey, treatment may proceed without additional plant surveys. ▶ If the target special-status plant species is an herbaceous annual, stump-sprouting, or geophyte species, the treatment may be carried out during the dormant season for that species or when the species has completed its annual lifecycle without conducting presence/absence surveys provided the treatment will not alter habitat or destroy seeds, stumps, or roots, rhizomes, bulbs and other underground parts in a way that would make it unsuitable for the target species to reestablish following treatment. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types. **Project-Specific Implementation.** ▶ If the limited operating period for *Clarkia* species in the Stocker parcel is determined to be infeasible, then protocol-level surveys for these species will be conducted prior to implementation of treatments. ▶ For treatments that would be implemented in parcels with gabbro soils, protocol-level surveys for the three species associated with this habitat (Pine Hill flannelbush, Layne's ragwort, and chaparral sedge) will be conducted prior to implementation of treatments.	Prior to treatment	Project partner for work on its land	YWA

Standard Project Requirements	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
Invasive Plants and Wildlife			
SPR BIO-9: Prevent Spread of Invasive Plants, Noxious Weeds, and Invasive Wildlife. The project proponent will take the following actions to prevent the spread of invasive plants, noxious weeds, and invasive wildlife (e.g., New Zealand mudsnail): ▶ clean clothing, footwear, and equipment used during treatments of soil, seeds, vegetative matter, other debris or seed-bearing material, or water (e.g., rivers, streams, creeks, lakes) before entering the treatment area or when leaving an area with infestations of invasive plants, noxious weeds, or invasive wildlife; ▶ for all heavy equipment and vehicles traveling off road, pressure wash, if feasible, or otherwise appropriately decontaminate equipment at a designated weed-cleaning station prior to entering the treatment area from an area with infestations of invasive plants, noxious weeds, or invasive wildlife. Anti-fungal wash agents will be specified if the equipment has been exposed to any pathogen that could affect native species; ▶ inspect all heavy equipment, vehicles, tools, or other treatment-related materials for sand, mud, or other signs that weed seeds or propagules could be present prior to use in the treatment area. If the equipment is not clean, the qualified RPF or biological technician will deny entry to the work areas; ▶ stage equipment in areas free of invasive plant infestations unless there are no uninfested areas present within a reasonable proximity to the treatment area; ▶ identify significant infestations of invasive plant species (i.e., those rated as invasive by Cal-IPC or designated as noxious weeds by California Department of Food and Agriculture) during reconnaissance-level surveys and target them for removal during treatment activities. Treatment methods will be selected based on the invasive species present and may include herbicide application, manual or mechanical treatments, prescribed burning, and/or herbivory, and will be designed to maximize success in killing or removing the invasive plants and preventing reestablishment based on the life history characteristics of the invasive plant species present. Treatments will be focused on removing invasive plant species that cause ecological harm to native vegetation types, especially those that can alter fire cycles; ▶ treat invasive plant biomass onsite to eliminate seeds and propagules and prevent reestablishment or dispose of invasive plant biomass offsite at an appropriate waste collection facility (if not kept on site); transport invasive plant materials in a closed container or bag to prevent the spread of propagules during transport; and ▶ implement Fire and Fuel Management BMPs outlined in the "Preventing the Spread of Invasive Plants: Best Management Practices for Land Mangers" (Cal-IPC 2012, or current version). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Prior to and during treatment	Project partner for work on its land	YWA

Standard Project Requirements	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
Wildlife			
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, monarch overwintering sites) 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. The qualified RPF or biologist will determine if following an established protocol is required, and the project proponent may consult with CDFW and/or USFWS for technical information regarding appropriate survey protocols. Unless otherwise specified in a protocol, the survey will be conducted no more than 14 days prior to the beginning of treatment activities. Focused or protocol surveys for a special-status species with potential to occur in the treatment area may not be required if presence of the species is assumed. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types. **Project-Specific Implementation:** ▶ If the limited operating period for California spotted owl in parcels within 0.25 mile of a documented nest location is determined to be infeasible, then protocol-level surveys for California spotted owl would be conducted within a 0.25-mile buffer surrounding the treatment area prior to implementation of mechanical treatments, manual treatments, and prescribed burning. Surveys for California spotted owl will be conducted pursuant to the Protocol for Surveying for Spotted Owls in *Proposed Management Activity Areas and Habitat Conservation Areas* (US Forest Service 1993). ▶ If treatments occur between February 1 and August 31, focused nesting bird surveys for American peregrine falcon, bald eagle, golden eagle, and purple martin will be conducted prior to treatment activities. ▶ If treatments occur between April 1 and August 31, focused surveys for special-status bat roosts will be conducted within suitable habitat areas (e.g., excluding young plantations) prior to treatment activities. ▶ If the limited operating period for ringtail in parcels within 0.6 miles of permanent aquatic habitat is determined to be infeasible, then focused surveys for ringtail would be conducted within suitable habitat areas (i.e., within 0.6 mile of permanent aquatic habitat) prior to implementation of mechanical treatments and prescribed burning. Surveys for ringtail will include the use of trail cameras, track plants, and other non-invasive survey methods to determine whether ringtails are present within the treatment area.	No more than 14 days prior to treatment	Project partner for work on its land	YWA, CDFW, and/or USFWS, as appropriate

Standard Project Requirements	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
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 will be defined by the qualified RPF or biologist. If active nesting season avoidance is not feasible, a qualified RPF or biologist will conduct a survey for common nesting birds, including raptors. Existing records (e.g., CNDDB, eBird database, State Wildlife Action Plan) should be reviewed in advance of the survey to identity the common nesting birds, including raptors, that are known to occur in the vicinity of the treatment site. The survey area will encompass reasonably accessible areas of the treatment site and the immediately surrounding vicinity viewable from the treatment site. The survey area will be determined by a qualified RPF or biologist, based on the potential species in the area, location of suitable nesting habitat, and type of treatment. For vegetation removal or project activities that would occur during the nesting season, the survey will be conducted at a time that balances the effectiveness of detecting nests and the reasonable consideration of potential avoidance strategies. Typically, this timeframe would be up to 3 weeks before treatment. The survey will occur in a single survey period of sufficient duration to reasonably detect nesting birds, including raptors, typically one day for most treatment projects (depending on the size, configuration, and vegetation density in the treatment site), and conducted during the active time of day for target species, typically close to dawn and/or dusk. The survey may be conducted concurrently with other biological surveys, if they are required by other SPRs. Survey methods will be tailored by the qualified RPF or biologist to site and habitat conditions, typically involving walking throughout the survey area, visually searching for nests and birds exhibiting behavior that is typical of breeding (e.g., delivering food). If an active nest is observed (i.e., presence of eggs and/or chicks) or determined to likely be present based on nesting bird behavior, the project proponent will implement a feasible strategy to avoid disturbance of active nests, which may include, but is not limited to, one or more of the following: ▶ **Establish Buffer.** The project proponent will establish a temporary, species-appropriate buffer around the nest sufficient to reasonably expect that breeding would not be disrupted. Treatment activities will be implemented outside of the buffer. The buffer location will be determined by a qualified RPF or biologist. Factors to be considered for determining buffer location will include: presence of natural buffers provided by vegetation or topography, nest height above ground, baseline levels of noise and human activity, species sensitivity, and expected treatment activities. Nests of common birds within the buffer need not be monitored during treatment. However, buffers will be maintained until young fledge or the nest becomes inactive, as determined by the qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician.	Conduct a survey for common nesting birds (if needed) at a time that balances the effectiveness of detecting nests and the reasonable consideration of potential avoidance strategies (typically, up to 3 weeks before treatment); if an active nest is observed, implement avoidance strategies prior to and during treatment	Project partner for work on its land	YWA

Standard Project Requirements	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
▶ **Modify Treatment.** The project proponent will modify the treatment in the vicinity of an active nest to avoid disturbance of active nests (e.g., by implementing manual treatment methods, rather than mechanical treatment methods). Treatment modifications will be determined by the project proponent in coordination with the qualified RPF or biologist. ▶ **Defer Treatment.** The project proponent will defer the timing of treatment in the portion(s) of the treatment site that could disturb the active nest. If this avoidance strategy is implemented, treatment activity will not commence until young fledge or the nest becomes inactive, as determined by the qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician. Feasible actions will be taken by the project proponent to avoid loss of common native bird nests. The feasibility of implementing the avoidance strategies will be determined by the project proponent based on whether implementation of this SPR will preclude completing the treatment project within the reasonable period of time necessary to meet CalVTP program objectives, including, but not limited to, protection of vulnerable communities. Considerations may include limitations on the presence of environmental and atmospheric conditions necessary to execute treatment prescriptions (e.g., the limited seasonal windows during which prescribed burning can occur when vegetation moisture, weather, wind, and other physical conditions are suitable). If it is infeasible to avoid loss of common bird nests (not including raptor nests), the project proponent will document the reasons implementation of the avoidance strategies is infeasible in the PSA. After completion of the PSA and prior to or during treatment implementation, if there is any change in the feasibility of avoidance strategies from those explained in the PSA, this will be documented in the post-project implementation report (referred to by CAL FIRE as a Completion Report). The following avoidance strategies may also be considered together with or in lieu of other actions for implementation by a project proponent to avoid disturbance to raptor nests: ▶ **Monitor Active Raptor Nest During Treatment**. A qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician will monitor an active raptor nest during treatment activities to identify signs of agitation, nest defense, or other behaviors that signal disturbance of the active nest is likely (e.g., standing up from a brooding position, flying off the nest). If breeding raptors are showing signs of nest disturbance, one of the other avoidance strategies (establish buffer, modify treatment or defer treatment) will be implemented or a pause in the treatment activity will occur until the disturbance behavior ceases. ▶ **Retention of Raptor Nest Trees**. Trees with visible raptor nests, whether occupied or not, will be retained. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.			
Geology, Soils, and Mineral Resource Standard Project Requirements			
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. Activities that cause mechanical soil disturbance may resume when precipitation stops and soils are no	During treatment if there is a "chance" (30 percent or more) of rain within the next 24 hours	Project partner for work on its land	YWA

Standard Project Requirements	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
longer saturated (i.e., when 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, (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. This SPR applies only to mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types. **Project-Specific Implementation:** The project proponent may continue with treatments despite a National Weather Service forecast of a "chance" (30 percent or more) of rain within the next 24 hours provided equipment can be removed to staging areas and bare areas stabilized (per SPR GEO-3) prior to rain.			
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. Saturated soil means that soil and/or surface material pore spaces are filled with water to such an extent that runoff is likely to occur. If use of heavy equipment is required in saturated areas, other measures such as operating on organic debris, using low ground pressure vehicles, or operating on frozen soils/snow covered soils will be implemented to minimize soil compaction. Existing compacted road surfaces are exempted as they are already compacted from use. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types.	During treatment	Project partner for work on its land	YWA
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. If mechanical, prescribed herbivory, or prescribed burn treatment activities could result in substantial sediment discharge from soil disturbed by machinery, animal hooves, or being bare, organic material from mastication or mulch will be incorporated onto at least 75 percent of the disturbed soil surface where the soil erosion hazard is moderate or high, and 50 percent of the disturbed soil surface where soil erosion hazard is low to help prevent erosion. Where slash mulch is used, it will be packed into the ground surface with heavy equipment so that it is sufficiently in contact with the soil surface. This SPR only applies to mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and prescribed burns that result in exposure of bare soil over 50 percent of the project area treatment activities and all treatment types.	During mechanical and prescribed burn activities that result in exposure of bare soil over 50 percent or more of the treatment area	Project partner for work on its land	YWA
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. If erosion control measures are not properly implemented, they will be remediated prior to the	Inspect treatment areas for the proper implementation of erosion control SPRs and	Project partner for work on its land	YWA

Standard Project Requirements	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
first rainfall event per SPR GEO-3 and GEO-8. Additionally, the project proponent will inspect for evidence of erosion after the first large storm or rainfall event (i.e., ≥ 1.5 inches in 24 hours) as soon as is feasible after the event. Any area of erosion that will result in substantial sediment discharge will be remediated within 48 hours per the methods stated in SPRs GEO-3 and GEO-8. This SPR applies only to mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types.	mitigations prior to the rainy season; if erosion control measures are not properly implemented, remediate prior to the first rainfall event; inspect for evidence of erosion after the first large storm or rainfall event (i.e., ≥ 1.5 inches in 24 hours) as soon as is feasible after the event; any area of erosion that will result in substantial sediment discharge will be remediated within 48 hours		
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 (February 2019 version). Where waterbreaks cannot effectively disperse surface runoff, including where waterbreaks cause surface run-off to be concentrated on downslopes, other erosion controls will be installed as needed to maintain site productivity by minimizing soil loss. This SPR applies only to mechanical, manual, and prescribed burn treatment activities and all treatment types.	During mechanical, manual, and prescribed burn treatment activities	Project partner for work on its land	YWA
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. In addition, burn piles will not occupy more than 15 percent of the total treatment area (Busse et al. 2014). The project proponent will not locate burn piles in a Watercourse and Lake Protection Zone as defined in SPR HYD-4. This SPR applies to mechanical, manual, and prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types.	During mechanical, manual, and prescribed burn treatment activities	Project partner for work on its land	YWA
SPR GEO-7 Minimize Erosion: To minimize erosion, the project proponent will: (1) Prohibit use of heavy equipment where any of the following conditions are present: (i) Slopes steeper than 65 percent. (ii) Slopes steeper than 50 percent where the erosion hazard rating is high or extreme. (iii) Slopes steeper than 50 percent that lead without flattening to sufficiently dissipate water flow and trap sediment before it reaches a watercourse or lake. (2) On slopes between 50 percent and 65 percent where the erosion hazard rating is moderate, and all slope percentages are for average slope steepness based on sample areas that are 20 acres, or less, heavy equipment will be limited to: (i) Existing tractor roads that do not require reconstruction, or	During treatment	Project partner for work on its land	YWA

Standard Project Requirements	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
(ii) New tractor roads flagged by the project proponent prior to the treatment activity. (3) Prescribed herbivory treatments will not be used in areas with over 50 percent slope. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.			
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). If unstable areas or soils are identified within the treatment area, are unavoidable, and will be potentially directly or indirectly affected by the treatment, a licensed geologist (P.G. or C.E.G.) will determine the potential for landslide, erosion, of other issue related to unstable soils and identity measures (e.g., those in SPR GEO-7) that will be implemented by the project proponent such that substantial erosion or loss of topsoil would not occur. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and WUI fuel reduction, non-shaded fuel breaks, and ecological restoration treatment types.	Prior to and during treatment on slopes greater than 50 percent	Project partner for work on its land	YWA
Hazardous Material and Public Health and Safety Standard Project Requirements			
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. Prior to the start of treatment activities, the project proponent will inspect all equipment for leaks and inspect everyday thereafter until equipment is removed from the site. Any equipment found leaking will be promptly removed. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Inspect all equipment for leaks prior to treatment; inspect everyday thereafter until equipment is removed from the site; promptly remove any leaking equipment; maintain all diesel- and gasoline-powered equipment per manufacturer's specifications and in compliance with all state and federal emissions requirements during treatment	Project partner for work on its land	YWA
SPR HAZ-2 Require Spark Arrestors: The project proponent will require mechanized hand tools to have federal- or state-approved spark arrestors. This SPR applies only to manual treatment activities and all treatment types.	During manual treatment activities	Project partner for work on its land	YWA
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.	During manual treatment activities	Project partner for work on its land	YWA
SPR HAZ-4 Prohibit Smoking in Vegetated Areas: The project proponent will require that smoking is only permitted in designated smoking areas barren or cleared to mineral soil at least 3 feet in diameter (PRC Section 4423.4). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	During treatment	Project partner for work on its land	YWA

Standard Project Requirements	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
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. The SPRP will include (but not be limited to): ▶ a map that delineates staging areas, and storage, loading, and mixing areas for herbicides; ▶ a list of items required in an onsite spill kit that will be maintained throughout the life of the activity; ▶ procedures for the proper storage, use, and disposal of any herbicides, adjuvants, or other chemicals used in vegetation treatment. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	Prepare SPRP prior to beginning any herbicide treatment activities; implement measures during herbicide treatment activities	Project partner for work on its land	YWA
SPR HAZ-6 Comply with Herbicide Application Regulations: The project proponent will coordinate pesticide use with the applicable County Agricultural Commissioner(s), and all required licenses and permits will be obtained prior to herbicide application. The project proponent will prepare all herbicide applications to do the following: ▶ Be implemented consistent with recommendations prepared annually by a licensed PCA. ▶ Comply with all appropriate laws and regulations pertaining to the use of pesticides and safety standards for employees and the public, as governed by the EPA, DPR, and applicable local jurisdictions. ▶ Adhere to label directions for application rates and methods, storage, transportation, mixing, container disposal, and weather limitations to application such as wind speed, humidity, temperature, and precipitation. ▶ Be applied by an applicator appropriately licensed by the State. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	Prior to treatment	Project partner for work on its land	YWA and applicable County Agricultural Commissioner(s)
SPR HAZ-7 Triple Rinse Herbicide Containers: The project proponent will triple rinse all herbicide and adjuvant containers with clean water at an approved site, and dispose of rinsate by placing it in the batch tank for application per 3 CCR Section 6684. The project proponent will puncture used containers on the top and bottom to render them unusable, unless said containers are part of a manufacturer's container recycling program, in which case the manufacturer's instructions will be followed. Disposal of non-recyclable containers will be at legal dumpsites. Equipment will not be cleaned, and personnel will not be washed in a manner that would allow contaminated water to directly enter any body of water within the treatment area or adjacent watersheds. Disposal of all herbicides will follow label requirements and waste disposal regulations. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	During herbicide treatment activities	Project partner for work on its land	YWA

Standard Project Requirements	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
SPR HAZ-8 Minimize Herbicide Drift to Public Areas: The project proponent will employ the following herbicide application parameters during herbicide application to minimize drift into public areas: ▶ application will cease when weather parameters exceed label specifications or when sustained winds at the site of application exceeds 7 miles per hour (whichever is more conservative); ▶ spray nozzles will be configured to produce the largest appropriate droplet size to minimize drift; ▶ low nozzle pressures (30-70 pounds per square inch) will be utilized to minimize drift; and ▶ spray nozzles will be kept within 24 inches of vegetation during spraying. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	During herbicide treatment activities	Project partner for work on its land	YWA
SPR HAZ-9 Notification of Herbicide Use in the Vicinity of Public Areas: For herbicide applications occurring within or adjacent to public recreation areas, residential areas, schools, or any other public areas within 500 feet, the project proponent will post signs at each end of herbicide treatment areas and any intersecting trails notifying the public of the use of herbicides. The signs will include the signal word (i.e., Danger, Warning or Caution), product name, and manufacturer; active ingredient; EPA registration number; target pest; treatment location; date and time of application; restricted entry interval, if applicable per the label requirements; date which notification sign may be removed; and a contact person with a telephone number. Signs will be posted prior to the start of treatment and notification will remain in place for at least 72 hours after treatment ceases. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	During herbicide treatment activities occurring within or adjacent to public recreation areas, residential areas, schools, or any other public areas within 500 feet	Project partner for work on its land	YWA
Hydrology and Water Quality Standard Project Requirements			
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. If applicable, this includes compliance with the conditions of general waste discharge requirements (WDR) and waste discharge requirement waivers for timber or silviculture activities where these waivers are designed to apply to non-commercial fuel reduction and forest health projects. In general, WDR and Waivers of waste discharge requirements for fuel reduction and forest health activities require that wastes, including but not limited to petroleum products, soil, silt, sand, clay, rock, felled trees, slash, sawdust, bark, ash, and pesticides must not be discharged to surface waters or placed where it may be carried into surface waters; and that Water Board staff must be allowed reasonable access to the property in order to determine compliance with the waiver conditions. The specifications for each WDR and Waiver vary by region. Regions 2 (San Francisco Bay), 4 (Los Angeles), 8 (Santa Ana), and	During treatment	Project partner for work on its land	YWA

<table>
<tr><th>Standard Project Requirements</th><th>Timing</th><th>Implementing Entity</th><th>Verifying/Monitoring Entity</th></tr>
<tr><td>7 (Colorado River) are highly urban or minimally forested and do not offer WDRs or Waivers for fuel reduction or vegetation management activities. The current applicable WDRs and Waivers for timber and vegetation management activities are included in Appendix HYD-1. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>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.</td><td>Prior to treatment</td><td>Project partner for work on its land</td><td>YWA</td></tr>
<tr><td>SPR HYD-4 Identify and Protect Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones: The project proponent will establish Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones (WLPZs) on either side of watercourses as defined in the table below, which is based on 14 CCR Section 916 .5 of the California Forest Practice Rules (February 2019 version). WLPZ's are classified based on the uses of the stream and the presence of aquatic life. Wider WLPZs are required for steep slopes.
Procedures for Determining Watercourse and Lake Protection Zone (WLPZ) widths
<table>
<tr><th>Water Class</th><th>Class I</th><th>Class II</th><th>Class III</th><th>Class IV</th></tr>
<tr><td>Water Class Characteristics or Key Indicator Beneficial Use</td><td>1) Domestic supplies, including springs, on site and/or within 100 feet downstream of the operations area and/or
2) Fish always or seasonally present onsite, includes habitat to sustain fish migration and spawning.</td><td>1) Fish always or seasonally present offsite within 1000 feet downstream and/or
2) Aquatic habitat for nonfish aquatic species.
3) Excludes Class III waters that are tributary to Class I waters.</td><td>No aquatic life present, watercourse showing evidence of being capable of sediment transport to Class I and II waters under normal high-water flow conditions after completion of timber operations.</td><td>Man-made watercourses, usually downstream, established domestic, agricultural, hydroelectric supply or other beneficial use.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">WLPZ Width (ft) – Distance from top of bank to the edge of WLPZ</td></tr>
<tr><td>< 30 % Slope</td><td>75</td><td>50</td><td rowspan="2">Sufficient to prevent the</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>30-50 % Slope</td><td>100</td><td>75</td><td></td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>Establish WLPZs during design of treatment project (complete; see PSA); implement WLPZ protections during treatment</td><td>Project partner for work on its land</td><td>YWA</td></tr>
</table>

Standard Project Requirements				Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
>50 % Slope	150	100	degradation of downstream beneficial uses of water. Determined on a site-specific basis.			

Source: 14 CCR Section 916.5 [936.5, 956.5] (February 2019 version)

The following WLPZ protections will be applied for all treatments:

- Treatment activities with WLPZs will retain at least 75 percent surface cover and undisturbed area to act as a filter strip for raindrop energy dissipation and for wildlife habitat. If this percentage is reduced a qualified RPF will provide the project proponent with a site- and/or treatment activity-specific explanation for the percent surface cover reduction, which will be included in the PSA. After completion of the PSA and prior to or during treatment implementation, if there is any deviation (e.g., further reduction) from the reduced percent as explained in the PSA, this will be documented in the post-project implementation report (referred to by CAL FIRE as a Completion Report). This requirement is based on 14 CCR Section 916.4 [936.4, 956.4] Subsection (b)(6) (February 2019 version) and 14 CCR Section 916.5 (February 2019 version).
- Equipment, including tractors and vehicles, must not be driven in wet areas or WLPZs, except over existing roads or watercourse crossings where vehicle tires or tracks remain dry.
- Equipment used in vegetation removal operations will not be serviced in WLPZs, within wet meadows or other wet areas, or in locations that would allow grease, oil, or fuel to pass into lakes, watercourses, or wet areas.
- WLPZs will be kept free of slash, debris, and other material that harm the beneficial uses of water. Accidental deposits will be removed immediately.
- Burn piles will be located outside of WLPZs.
- No fire ignition (nor use of associated accelerants) will occur within WLPZs however low intensity backing fires may be allowed to enter or spread into WLPZs.
- Within Class I and Class II WLPZs, locations where project operations expose a continuous area of mineral soil 800 square feet or larger shall be treated for reduction of soil loss. Treatment shall occur prior to October 15th and disturbances that are created after October 15th shall be treated within 10 days. Stabilization measures shall be selected that will prevent significant movement of soil into water bodies and may include but are not limited to mulching, rip-rap, grass seeding, or chemical soil stabilizers.

Standard Project Requirements	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
▶ Where mineral soil has been exposed by project operations on approaches to watercourse crossings of Class I, II, or III within a WLPZ, the disturbed area shall be stabilized to the extent necessary to prevent the discharge of soil into watercourses or lakes in amounts that would adversely affect the quality and beneficial uses of the watercourse. ▶ Where necessary to protect beneficial uses of water from project operations, protection measures such as seeding, mulching, or replanting shall be used to retain and improve the natural ability of the ground cover within the WLPZ to filter sediment, minimize soil erosion, and stabilize banks of watercourses and lakes. ▶ Equipment limitation zones (ELZs) will be designated adjacent to Class III and Class IV watercourses with minimum widths of 25 feet where side-slope is less than 30 percent and 50 feet where side-slope is 30 percent or greater. An RPF will describe the limitations of heavy equipment within the ELZ and, where appropriate, will include additional measures to protect the beneficial uses of water. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.			
SPR HYD-5 Protect Non-Target Vegetation and Special-status Species from Herbicides: The project proponent will implement the following measures when applying herbicides: ▶ Locate herbicide mixing sites in areas devoid of vegetation and where there is no potential of a spill reaching non-target vegetation or a waterway. ▶ Use only herbicides labeled for use in aquatic environments when working in riparian habitats or other areas where there is a possibility the herbicide could come into direct contact with water. Only hand application of herbicides will be allowed in riparian habitats and only during low-flow periods or when seasonal streams are dry. ▶ No terrestrial or aquatic herbicides will be applied within WLPZs of Class I and II watercourses, if feasible. If this is not feasible, hand application of herbicides labeled for use in aquatic environments may be used within the WLPZ provided that the project proponent notifies the applicable regional water quality control board no fewer than 15 days prior to herbicide application. The feasibility of avoiding herbicide application within WLPZ of Class I and II watercourses will be determined by the project proponent and may be based on whether doing so will preclude achieving CalVTP program objectives, including, but not limited to, protection of vulnerable communities. The reasons for infeasibility will be documented in the PSA. ▶ No herbicides will be applied within a 50-foot buffer of ESA or CESA listed plant species or within 50 feet of dry vernal pools. ▶ For spray applications in and adjacent to habitats suitable for special-status species, use herbicides containing dye (registered for aquatic use by DPR, if warranted) to prevent overspray.	During herbicide treatment activities	Project partner for work on its land	YWA

Standard Project Requirements	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
▶ Application will cease when weather parameters exceed label specifications or when sustained winds at the site of application exceeds 7 miles per hour (whichever is more conservative); ▶ No herbicide will be applied during precipitation events or if precipitation is forecast 24 hours before or after project activities. This SPR applies to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.			
SPR HYD-6 Protect Existing Drainage Systems: If a treatment activity is adjacent to a roadway with stormwater drainage infrastructure, the existing stormwater drainage infrastructure will be marked prior to ground disturbing activities. If a drainage structure or infiltration system is inadvertently disturbed or modified during project activities, the project proponent will coordinate with owner of the system or feature to repair any damage and restore pre-project drainage conditions. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Mark existing stormwater drainage infrastructure prior to ground disturbing activities; if a drainage structure or infiltration system is inadvertently disturbed or modified during treatment, coordinate with owner to repair damage and restore pre-project drainage conditions	Project partner for work on its land	YWA
Noise Standard Project Requirements			
SPR NOI-1 Limit Heavy Equipment Use to Daytime Hours: The project proponent will require that operation of heavy equipment associated with treatment activities (heavy off-road equipment, tools, and delivery of equipment and materials) will occur during daytime hours if such noise would be audible to receptors (e.g., residential land uses, schools, hospitals, places of worship). Cities and counties in the treatable landscape typically restrict construction-noise (which would apply to vegetation treatment noise) to particular daytime hours. If the project proponent is subject to local noise ordinance, it will adhere to those to the extent the project is subject to them. If the applicable jurisdiction does not have a noise ordinance or policy restricting the time-of-day when noise-generating activity can occur noise-generating vegetation treatment activity will be limited to the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday, and between 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. on Sunday and federal holidays. 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.	During treatment	Project partner for work on its land	YWA
SPR NOI-2 Equipment Maintenance: The project proponent will require that all powered treatment equipment and power tools will be used and maintained according to manufacturer specifications. 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.	During treatment	Project partner for work on its land	YWA

Standard Project Requirements	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
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.	During treatment	Project partner for work on its land	YWA
SPR NOI-4 Locate Staging Areas Away from Noise-Sensitive Land Uses: The project proponent will locate treatment activities, equipment, and equipment staging areas away from nearby noise-sensitive land uses (e.g., residential land uses, schools, hospitals, places of worship), to the extent feasible, to minimize noise exposure. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	During treatment	Project partner for work on its land	YWA
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.	During treatment	Project partner for work on its land	YWA
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. Notification will include anticipated dates and hours during which treatment activities are anticipated to occur and contact information, including a daytime telephone number, of the project representative. Recommendations to assist noise-sensitive land uses in reducing interior noise levels (e.g., closing windows and doors) will also be included in the notification. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types.	Prior to mechanical treatment activities within 1,500 feet of noise-sensitive receptors	Project partner for work on its land	YWA
Transportation Standard Project Requirements			
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. A TMP will be needed if traffic generated by the project would result in obstructions, hazards, or delays exceeding applicable jurisdictional standards along access routes for individual vegetation treatments. If needed, a TMP will be prepared to provide measures to reduce potential traffic obstructions, hazards, and service level degradation along affected roadway facilities. The scope of the TMP will depend on the type, intensity, and duration of the specific treatment activities under the CalVTP. Measures included in the TMP could include (but are not be limited to) construction signage to provide motorists with notification and information when approaching or traveling along the affected roadway facilities, flaggers for lane closures to provide temporary traffic control along affected roadway facilities, treatment schedule restrictions to avoid seasons or time periods of peak vehicle traffic, haul-trip, delivery, and/or commute time restrictions that would be implemented to avoid peak traffic days and times along affected roadway facilities. If the TMP identifies impacts on transportation facilities outside of the jurisdiction of the project proponent, the TMP will be submitted to the agency with jurisdiction over the affected roadways prior to commencement of vegetation treatment projects.	Prepare TMP prior to treatment and implement during treatments	Project partner for work on its land	YWA and agency(ies) with jurisdiction over affected roadways

Standard Project Requirements	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
Smoke generated during prescribed burn operations could potentially affect driver visibility and traffic operations along nearby roadways. Direct smoke impacts to roadway visibility and indirect impacts related to driver distraction will be considered during the planning phase of burning operations. Smoke impacts and smoke management practices specific to traffic operations during prescribed fire operations will be identified and addressed within the TMP. The TMP will include measures to monitor smoke dispersion onto public roadways, and traffic control operations will be initiated in the event burning operations could affect traffic safety along any roadways. This SPR applies only to prescribed burn treatment activities and all treatment types.			

Mitigation Measures	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
Archaeological, Historical, and Tribal Cultural Resources			
Mitigation Measure 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 archaeologist or archaeologically-trained resource professional will assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist or archaeologically-trained resource professional will work with the project proponent to develop a primary records report that will comply with applicable state or local agency procedures. If the archaeologist determines that further information is needed to evaluate significance, a data recovery plan will be prepared. If the find is determined to be significant by the qualified archaeologist or archaeologically-trained resource professional (i.e., because the find constitutes a unique archaeological resource, subsurface historical resource, or tribal cultural resource), the archaeologist or archaeologically-trained resource professional will work with the project proponent to develop appropriate procedures to protect the integrity of the resource. Procedures could include preservation in place (which is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to archaeological sites), archival research, subsurface testing, or recovery of scientifically consequential information from and about the resource. If a tribal cultural resource is identified, the culturally affiliated tribe will be consulted regarding their preferred method of treatment for the feature. Any find will be recorded standard DPR Primary Record forms (Form DPR 523) will be submitted to the appropriate regional information center.	During ground-disturbing activities	Project partner for work on its land	YWA
Biological Resources			
Mitigation Measure 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), exceptions to this requirement are listed later in this measure. The no-disturbance buffers will generally be a minimum of 50 feet from listed plants, but the size and shape of the buffer zone may be adjusted if a qualified RPF or botanist determines that a smaller buffer will be sufficient to avoid killing or damaging listed plants or that a larger buffer is necessary to sufficiently protect plants from the treatment activity. The appropriate buffer size will be determined based on plant phenology at the time of treatment (e.g., whether the plants are in a dormant, vegetative, or flowering state), the individual species' vulnerability to the treatment method being used, and environmental conditions and terrain. For example, paint-on or wicking application of herbicides to invasive plants may be implemented within 50 feet of listed plant species without posing a risk, especially if the listed plants are dormant at the time of application. Consideration of factors such as site hydrology, changes in light, edge effects, and potential introduction of invasive plants and noxious weeds may inform the	Prior to and during treatment	Project partner for work on its land	YWA

Mitigation Measures	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
determination of buffer width. If a no-disturbance buffer is reduced below 50 feet from a listed plant, a qualified RPF or botanist will provide the project proponent with a site- and/or treatment activity-specific explanation for the buffer reduction, which will be included in the PSA. After completion of the PSA and prior to or during treatment implementation, if there is any deviation (e.g., further reduction) from the reduced buffer as explained in the PSA, this will be documented in the post-project implementation report (referred to by CAL FIRE as a Completion Report) with a science-based justification for the deviation. No fire ignition (nor use of associated accelerants) will occur within 50 feet of listed plants. For species listed under ESA or CESA, if the project proponent cannot avoid loss by implementing no-disturbance buffers, the project proponent will implement Mitigation Measure BIO-1c. The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or botanist, in consultation with CDFW and USFWS, as appropriate depending on species status and location, that the listed plants would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some of the listed plants may be lost during treatment activities. For a treatment to be considered beneficial to listed special-status plants, the qualified RPF or botanist will demonstrate with substantial evidence that habitat function is reasonably expected to improve with implementation of the treatment (e.g., by citing scientific studies demonstrating that the species (or similar species) has benefitted from increased sunlight due to canopy opening, eradication of invasive species, or otherwise reduced competition for resources), and the substantial evidence will be included in the PSA. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to listed plants, no compensatory mitigation for loss of individuals will be required. **Project-Specific Implementation.** ▶ If special-status plant species are detected during protocol-level surveys, a no-disturbance buffer of at least 50 feet will be established around the area occupied by the species within which mechanical treatment, manual treatment, herbicide application, and prescribed burning will not occur.			
Mitigation Measure 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 the following measures to avoid loss of individuals and maintain habitat function of occupied habitat: ▶ Physically avoid the area occupied by the special-status plants by establishing a no-disturbance buffer around the area occupied by species and marking the buffer boundary with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway). The no-disturbance buffers will generally be a minimum of 50 feet from special-status plants, but the size and shape of the buffer zone may be adjusted if a	Prior to and during treatment	Project partner for work on its land	YWA

Mitigation Measures	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
qualified RPF or botanist determines that a smaller buffer will be sufficient to avoid loss of or damaging to special-status plants or that a larger buffer is necessary to sufficiently protect plants from the treatment activity. The appropriate size and shape of the buffer zone will be determined by a qualified RPF or botanist and will depend on plant phenology at the time of treatment (e.g., whether the plants are in a dormant, vegetative, or flowering state), the individual species' vulnerability to the treatment method being used, and environmental conditions and terrain. Consideration of factors such as site hydrology, changes in light, edge effects, and potential introduction of invasive plants and noxious weeds may inform an appropriate buffer size and shape. ▶ Treatments may be conducted within this buffer if the potentially affected special-status plant species is a geophytic, stump-sprouting, or annual species, and the treatment can be conducted outside of the growing season (e.g., after it has completed its annual life cycle) or during the dormant season using only treatment activities that would not damage the stump, root system or other underground parts of special-status plants or destroy the seedbank. ▶ Treatments will be designed to maintain the function of special-status plant habitat. For example, for a fuel break proposed in treatment areas occupied by special-status plants, if the removal of shade cover would degrade the special-status plant habitat despite the requirement to physically or seasonally avoid the special-status plant itself, habitat function would be diminished and the treatment would need to be modified or precluded from implementation. ▶ No fire ignition (nor use of associated accelerants) will occur within the special-status plant buffer. A qualified RPF or botanist with knowledge of the special-status plant species habitat and life history will review the treatment design and applicable impact minimization measures (potentially including others not listed above) to determine if the anticipated residual effects of the treatment would be significant under CEQA because implementation of the treatment would not maintain habitat function of the special-status plant habitat (i.e., the habitat would be rendered unsuitable) or because the loss of special-status plants would substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a special-status plant species. If the project proponent determines the impact on special-status plants would be less than significant, no further mitigation will be required. If the project proponent determines that the loss of special-status plants or degradation of occupied habitat would be significant under CEQA after implementing feasible treatment design alternatives and impact minimization measures, then Mitigation Measure BIO-1c will be implemented. The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or botanist that the special-status plants would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some of the non-listed special-status plants may be killed during treatment activities. For a treatment to be considered beneficial to non-listed special-			

Mitigation Measures	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
status plants, the qualified RPF or botanist will demonstrate with substantial evidence that habitat function is reasonably expected to improve with implementation of the treatment (e.g., by citing scientific studies demonstrating that the species (or similar species) has benefitted from increased sunlight due to canopy opening, eradication of invasive species, or otherwise reduced competition for resources), and the substantial evidence will be included in the PSA. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status plants, no compensatory mitigation will be required. **Project-Specific Implementation.** ▶ If special-status plant species are detected during protocol-level surveys, a no-disturbance buffer of at least 50 feet will be established around the area occupied by the species within which mechanical treatment, manual treatment, herbicide application, and prescribed burning will not occur.			
Mitigation Measure BIO-2a: Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Listed Wildlife Species and California Fully Protected Species (All Treatment Activities) If California Fully Protected Species or species listed under ESA or CESA 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 adverse effects to the species by implementing the following. **Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance of Individuals** The project proponent will implement one of the following 2 measures to avoid mortality, injury, or disturbance of individuals: 1. Treatment will not be implemented within the occupied habitat. Any treatment activities outside occupied habitat will be a sufficient distance from the occupied habitat such that mortality, injury, or disturbance of the species will not occur, as determined by a qualified RPF or biologist using the most current and commonly-accepted science and considering published agency guidance; OR 2. Treatment will be implemented outside the sensitive period of the species' life history (e.g., outside the breeding or nesting season) during which the species may be more susceptible to disturbance, or disturbance could result in loss of eggs or young. For species present year-round, CDFW and/or USFWS/NOAA Fisheries will be consulted to determine if there is a period of time within which treatment could occur that would avoid mortality, injury, or disturbance of the species. ▶ For species listed under ESA or CESA, if the project proponent cannot avoid mortality, injury or disturbance by implementing one of the two options listed above, the project proponent will implement Mitigation Measure BIO-2c. ▶ Injury or mortality of California Fully Protected Species is prohibited pursuant to Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515 of the California Fish and Game Code and will be avoided.	Prior to and during treatment	Project partner for work on its land	YWA

Mitigation Measures	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
Maintain Habitat Function The project proponent will design treatment activities to maintain the habitat function, by implementing the following: ▶ While performing review and surveys for SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-10, a qualified RPF or biologist will identify any habitat features that are necessary for survival (e.g., habitat necessary for breeding, foraging, shelter, movement) of the affected wildlife species (e.g., trees with complex structure, trees with large cavities, trees with nesting platforms; dens; tree snags; large raptor nests [including inactive nests]; downed woody debris; food sources). These habitat features will be marked and treatments applied to the features will be designed to minimize or avoid the loss or degradation of suitable habitat for listed species during treatments. Identification and treatment of these features will be based on the life history and habitat requirements of the affected species and the most current, commonly accepted science. ▶ If it is determined during implementation of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-10 that listed or fully protected wildlife with specific requirements for high canopy cover (e.g., Humboldt marten, fisher, spotted owl, coastal California gnatcatcher, riparian woodrat) are present within a treatment area, then tree or shrub canopy cover within existing suitable areas will be retained at the percentage preferred by the species (as determined by expert opinion, published habitat association information, or other documented standards that are commonly accepted [e.g., 50 percent for coastal California gnatcatcher]) such that habitat function is maintained. ▶ A qualified RPF or biologist will determine if, after implementation of the impact avoidance measures listed above, the habitat function will remain for the affected species after implementation of the treatment. Because this measure pertains to species listed under CESA or ESA or are fully protected, the qualified RPF or biologist will consult with CDFW and/or USFWS/NOAA Fisheries regarding the determination that habitat function is maintained. If consultation determines that the treatment will not maintain habitat function for the special-status species, the project proponent will implement Mitigation Measure BIO-2c. **Project-Specific Implementation.** ▶ If an American peregrine falcon, bald eagle, or golden eagle nest is detected during focused surveys, a no-disturbance buffer of at least 500 feet will be established around the nest, and no treatment activities will occur within this buffer until the chicks have fledged as determined by a qualified RPF or biologist. ▶ If ringtails are detected during focused surveys, then additional surveys would be required to determine whether an active ringtail den is present within the treatment area. If an active den is identified by a qualified RPF or biologist. A no disturbance buffer will be established around the den, the size of which will be determined through consultation with CDFW.			

Mitigation Measures	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
Mitigation Measure 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 by implementing the following. **Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance of Individuals** The project proponent will implement the following to avoid mortality, injury, or disturbance of individuals: ▶ For all treatment activities except prescribed burning, the project proponent will establish a no-disturbance buffer around occupied sites (e.g., nests, dens, roosts, middens, burrows, nurseries). Buffer size will be determined by a qualified RPF or biologist using the most current, commonly accepted science and will consider published agency guidance; however, buffers will generally be a minimum of 100 feet, unless site conditions indicate a smaller buffer would be sufficient for protection or a larger buffer would be needed. Factors to be considered in determining buffer size will include, but not be limited to, the species' tolerance to disturbance; the presence of natural buffers provided by vegetation or topography; nest height; locations of foraging territory; baseline levels of noise and human activity; and treatment activity. Buffer size may be adjusted if the qualified RPF or biologist determines that such an adjustment would not be likely to adversely affect (i.e., cause mortality, injury, or disturbance to) the species within the nest, den, burrow, or other occupied site. If a no-disturbance buffer is reduced below 100 feet from an occupied site, a qualified RPF or biologist will provide the project proponent with a site- and/or treatment activity-specific explanation for the buffer reduction, which will be included in the PSA. After completion of the PSA and prior to or during treatment implementation, if there is any deviation (e.g., further reduction) from the reduced buffer as explained in the PSA, this will be documented in the post-project implementation report (referred to by CAL FIRE as a Completion Report). ▶ No-disturbance buffers will be marked with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway). No activity will occur within the buffer areas until the qualified RPF or biologist has determined that the young have fledged or dispersed; the nest, den, or other occurrence is no longer active; or reducing the buffer would not likely result in disturbance, mortality, or injury. A qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician will be required to monitor the effectiveness of the no-disturbance buffer around the nest, den, burrow, or other occurrence during treatment. If treatment activities cause agitated behavior of the individual(s), the buffer distance will be increased, or treatment activities modified until the agitated behavior stops. The qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician will have the authority to stop any treatment activities that could result in mortality, injury or disturbance to special-status species.	Prior to and during treatment	Project partner for work on its land	YWA

Mitigation Measures	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
▶ For prescribed burning, the project proponent will implement the treatment outside the sensitive period of the species' life history (e.g., outside the breeding or nesting season) during which the species may be more susceptible to disturbance, or disturbance could result in loss of eggs or young. For species present year-round, the qualified RPF or biologist will determine the period of time within which prescribed burning could occur that will avoid or minimize mortality, injury, or disturbance of the species. The project proponent may consult with CDFW and/or USFWS for technical information regarding appropriate limited operating periods.			
Maintain Habitat Function For all treatment activities, the project proponent will design treatment activities to maintain the habitat function by implementing the following:			
▶ While performing review and surveys for SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-10, a qualified RPF or biologist will identify any habitat features that are necessary for survival (e.g., habitat necessary for breeding, foraging, shelter, movement) of the affected wildlife species (e.g., trees with complex structure, trees with large cavities, trees with nesting platforms; tree snags; large raptor nests [including inactive nests]; downed woody debris). These habitat features will be marked and treatments applied to the features will be designed to minimize or avoid the loss or degradation of suitable habitat for listed species during treatments. Identification and treatment of these features will be based on the life history and habitat requirements of the affected species and the most current, commonly accepted science.			
▶ If it is determined during implementation of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-10 that special-status wildlife with specific requirements for high canopy cover (e.g., northern goshawk, Sierra Nevada snowshoe hare) are present within a treatment area, then tree or shrub canopy cover within existing suitable areas will be retained at the percentage preferred by the species (as determined by expert opinion, published habitat association information, or other documented standards that are commonly accepted) such that the habitat function is maintained.			
▶ A qualified RPF or biologist will determine if, after implementation of the impact avoidance measures listed above, the habitat function will remain for the affected species after implementation of the treatment. The qualified RPF or biologist may consult with CDFW and/or USFWS for technical information regarding habitat function.			
▶ A qualified RPF or biologist with knowledge of the special-status wildlife species habitat and life history will review the treatment design and applicable impact minimization measures (potentially including others not listed above) to determine if the anticipated residual effects of the treatment would be significant under CEQA because implementation of the treatment will not maintain habitat function of the special-status wildlife species' habitat or because the loss of special-status wildlife would substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a special-status wildlife species. If the project proponent determines			

Mitigation Measures	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
the impact on special-status wildlife would be less than significant, no further mitigation will be required. If the project proponent determines that the loss of special-status wildlife or degradation of occupied habitat would be significant under CEQA after implementing feasible treatment design alternatives and impact minimization measures, then Mitigation Measure BIO-2c will be implemented. The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the non-listed 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. For a treatment to be considered beneficial to non-listed special-status wildlife, the qualified RPF or biologist will demonstrate with substantial evidence that habitat function is reasonably expected to improve with implementation of the treatment (e.g., by citing scientific studies demonstrating that the species (or similar species) has benefitted from increased sunlight due to canopy opening, eradication of invasive species, or otherwise reduced competition for resources), and the substantial evidence will be included in the PSA. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status wildlife, no compensatory mitigation will be required. The qualified RPF or biologist may consult with CDFW and/or USFWS for technical information regarding the determination that a non-listed special-status species would benefit from the treatment. **Project-Specific Implementation:** ▶ If a California spotted owl nest is detected during protocol-level surveys, a no disturbance buffer of 0.25 mile will be established around the nest, and no treatment activities will occur within this buffer. ▶ If a purple martin nest is detected during focused surveys, a no-disturbance buffer of at least 100 feet will be established around the nest, and no treatment activities will occur within this buffer until the chicks have fledged as determined by a qualified RPF or biologist. ▶ If an active pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, or western red bat roost is detected, a no-disturbance buffer of 250 feet will be established around the roost, and mechanical and manual treatments will not occur within this buffer.			
Mitigation Measure 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: ▶ Reference the *Manual of California Vegetation*, Appendix 2, Table A2, *Fire Characteristics* (Sawyer et al. 2009 or current version, including updated natural communities data at http://vegetation.cnps.org/) or other best available information to determine the natural fire regime of the specific sensitive natural community type (i.e., alliance) present. The	Prior to and during treatment	Project partner for work on its land	YWA

Mitigation Measures	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
condition class and fire return interval departure of the vegetation alliances present will also be determined. ▶ Design treatments in sensitive natural communities and oak woodlands to restore the natural fire regime and return vegetation composition and structure to their natural condition to maintain or improve habitat function of the affected sensitive natural community. Treatments will be designed to replicate the fire regime attributes for the affected sensitive natural community or oak woodland type including seasonality, fire return interval, fire size, spatial complexity, fireline intensity, severity, and fire type as described in *Fire in California's Ecosystems* (Van Wagtendonk et al. 2018) and the *Manual of California Vegetation* (Sawyer et al. 2009 or current version, including updated natural communities data at http://vegetation.cnps.org/). Treatments will not be implemented in sensitive natural communities that are within their natural fire return interval (i.e., time since last burn is less than the average time required for that vegetation type to recover from fire) or within Condition Class 1. ▶ To the extent feasible, no fuel breaks will be created in sensitive natural communities with rarity ranks of S1 (critically imperiled) and S2 (imperiled). ▶ To the extent feasible, fuel breaks will not remove more than 20 percent of the native vegetation relative cover from a stand of sensitive natural community vegetation in sensitive natural communities with a rarity rank of S3 (vulnerable) or in oak woodlands. In forest and woodland sensitive natural communities with a rarity rank of S3, and in oak woodlands, only shaded fuel breaks will be installed, and they will not be installed in more than 20 percent of the stand of sensitive natural community or oak woodland vegetation (i.e., if the sensitive natural community covers 100 acres, no more than 20 acres will be converted to create the fuel break). ▶ Use prescribed burning as the primary treatment activity in sensitive natural communities that are fire dependent (e.g., closed-cone forest and woodland alliances, chaparral alliances characterized by fire-stimulated, obligate seeders), to the extent feasible and appropriate based on the fire regime attributes as described in *Fire in California's Ecosystems* (Van Wagtendonk et al. 2018) and the *Manual of California Vegetation* (Sawyer et al. 2009 or current version, including updated natural communities data at http://vegetation.cnps.org/). ▶ Time prescribed herbivory to occur when non-target vegetation is not susceptible to damage (e.g. non-target vegetation is dormant or has completed its reproductive cycle for the year). For example, use herbivores to control invasive plants growing in sensitive habitats or sensitive natural communities when sensitive vegetation is dormant but invasive plants are growing. Timing of herbivory to avoid non-target vegetation will be determined by a qualified botanist, RPF, or biologist based on the specific vegetation alliance being treated, the life forms and life conditions of its characteristic plant species, and the sensitivity of the non-target vegetation to the effects of herbivory.			

Mitigation Measures	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
The feasibility of implementing the avoidance measures will be determined by the project proponent based on whether implementation of this mitigation measure will preclude completing the treatment project within the reasonable period of time necessary to meet CalVTP program objectives, including, but not limited to, protection of vulnerable communities. If the avoidance measures are determined by the project proponent to be infeasible, the project proponent will document the reasons implementation of the avoidance strategies are infeasible in the PSA. After completion of the PSA and prior to or during treatment implementation, if there is any change in the feasibility of avoidance strategies from those explained in the PSA, this will be documented in the post-project implementation report (referred to by CAL FIRE as a Completion Report). A qualified RPF or botanist with knowledge of the affected sensitive natural community will review the treatment design and applicable impact minimization measures (potentially including others not listed above) to determine if the anticipated residual effects of the treatment would be significant under CEQA because implementation of the treatment will not maintain habitat functions of the sensitive natural community or oak woodland. If the project proponent determines the impact on sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands would be less than significant, no further mitigation will be required. If the project proponent determines that the loss or degradation of sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands would be significant under CEQA after implementing feasible treatment design alternatives and impact minimization measures, then Mitigation Measure BIO-3b will be implemented. 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. For a treatment to be considered beneficial to a sensitive natural community or oak woodland, the qualified RPF or botanist will demonstrate with substantial evidence that habitat function is reasonably expected to improve with implementation of the treatment (e.g., by citing scientific studies demonstrating that the community (or similar community) has benefitted from increased sunlight due to canopy opening, eradication of invasive species, or otherwise reduced competition for resources), and the substantial evidence will be included in the PSA. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands, no compensatory mitigation will be required. **Project-Specific Implementation:** ▶ If prescribed burning is proposed in field-verified blue oak woodland, the natural fire regime for the blue oak woodland habitat will be determined, and treatments within blue oak woodlands will be designed to restore this natural fire regime. Additionally, implementation of shaded fuel breaks will not remove more than 20 percent of the native vegetation relative cover in oak woodland habitat.			

Mitigation Measures	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
Greenhouse Gas Emissions			
Mitigation Measure GHG-2. Implement GHG Emission Reduction Techniques During Prescribed Burns When planning for and conducting a prescribed burn, project proponents implementing a prescribed burn will incorporate feasible methods for reducing GHG emissions, including the following, which are identified in the National Wildfire Coordinating Group Smoke Management Guide for Prescribed Fire (NWCG 2018): ▶ reduce the total area burned by isolating and leaving large fuels (e.g., large logs, snags) unburned; ▶ reduce the total area burned through mosaic burning; ▶ burn when fuels have a higher fuel moisture content; ▶ reduce fuel loading by removing fuels before ignition. Methods to remove fuels include mechanical treatments, manual treatments, prescribed herbivory, and biomass utilization; and ▶ schedule burns before new fuels appear. As the science evolves, other feasible methods or technologies to sequester carbon could be incorporated, such as conservation burning, a technique for burning woody material that reduces the production of smoke particulates and carbon released into the atmosphere and generates more biochar. Biochar is produced from the material left over after the burn and spread with compost to increase soil organic matter and soil carbon sequestration. Technologies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions may also include portable units that perform gasification to produce electricity or pyrolysis that produces biooil that can be used as liquid fuel and/or syngas that can be used to generate electricity. 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.	Prior to and during prescribed burn activities	Project partner for work on its land	YWA
Hazardous Materials, Public Health and Safety			
Mitigation Measure 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. If it is determined that hazardous materials sites could be located within the boundary of a treatment site, the project proponent will conduct a DTSC EnviroStor web search (https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/) and consult DTSC's Cortese List to identify any known contamination sites within the project site. If a proposed mechanical treatment or prescribed burn is located on a site included on the DTSC Cortese List as containing potential soil contamination that has not been cleaned up and deemed closed by DTSC, the area will be marked and no prescribed burning or soil disturbing treatment activities will occur within 100 feet of the site boundaries. If it is determined through coordination with landowners or after review of the Cortese List that no potential or known contamination is located on a project site, the project may proceed as planned.	During PSA preparation **Database searches are complete; see results in the PSA**	PSA Preparers	YWA

This page intentionally left blank.

Attachment B

Biological Resources

Special-Status Plant Species Known to Occur in the Vicinity of the Treatment Areas and Their Potential for Occurrence in the Treatment Areas

Species	Listing Status[1] Federal	Listing Status[1] State	CRPR	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence[2]
Buxbaumia moss *Buxbaumia viridis*	–	–	2B.2	Well-rotted logs and in peaty soil and humus. 3,199–7,218 feet in elevation.	Not expected to occur. The treatment areas do not contain rotted logs, peaty soil, or humus.
Dissected-leaved toothwort *Cardamine pachystigma* var. *dissectifolia*	–	–	1B.2	Serpentine outcrops and gravelly serpentine talus. 984–3,117 feet in elevation. Blooms February–May.	May occur. The treatment areas contains serpentine soils potentially suitable for this species.
Sierra arching sedge *Carex cyrtostachya*	–	–	1B.2	Mesic sites. 1,985–4,560 feet in elevation. Blooms May–August.	May occur. This species may occur within wet areas (e.g., streams, wetlands, meadows) within treatment areas; however, treatment activities would include implementation of WLPZs, which would be designed to avoid these habitats.
Chaparral sedge *Carex xerophila*	–	–	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Serpentinite, gabbroic. 902–2,526 feet in elevation. Blooms March–June.	May occur. Habitat suitable for this species is present within treatment areas that contain gabbro soils and forest or forest edge habitat.
White-stemmed clarkia *Clarkia gracilis* ssp. *albicaulis*	–	–	1B.2	Dry, grassy openings in chaparral or foothill woodland. Sometimes on serpentine. 689–3,609 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July.	May occur. This species may occur within grassy openings in the Stocker treatment area.
Mosquin's clarkia *Clarkia mosquinii*	–	–	1B.1	Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Usually on steep, rocky cutbanks and slopes. 607–4,003 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July.	May occur. This species may occur within grassy openings in the Stocker treatment area.
Ahart's buckwheat *Eriogonum umbellatum* var. *ahartii*	–	–	1B.2	Cismontane woodland, chaparral. Serpentine soils. On slopes, in openings. 902–4,856 feet in elevation. Blooms June–September.	May occur. The treatment areas contains serpentine soils potentially suitable for this species.
Fern-leaved monkeyflower *Erythranthe filicifolia*	–	–	1B.2	Usually slow-draining, ephemeral seeps among exfoliating granitic slabs. 1,362–5,610 feet in elevation. Blooms April–June.	Not expected to occur. The treatment areas do not contain granite slab habitat.
Minute pocket moss *Fissidens pauperculus*	–	–	1B.2	Moss growing on damp soil along the coast. In dry streambeds and on stream banks. 33–3,360 feet in elevation.	May occur. This species may occur within wet areas (e.g., streams, wetlands, meadows) within treatment areas; however, treatment activities would include implementation of WLPZs, which would be designed to avoid these habitats.

Species	Listing Status[1] Federal	Listing Status[1] State	CRPR	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence[2]
Caribou coffeeberry *Frangula purshiana* ssp. *ultramafica*	–	–	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, chaparral, meadows, and seeps. Serpentine soils. 2,379–6,004 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July.	May occur. The treatment areas contains serpentine soils potentially suitable for this species.
Pine Hill flannelbush *Fremontodendron decumbens*	FE	SR	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Rocky ridges; gabbro or serpentine endemic; often among rocks and boulders. 1,394–2,510 feet in elevation. Blooms April–July.	May occur. Habitat suitable for this species is present within treatment areas that contain gabbro soils and forest or forest edge habitat.
Cantelow's lewisia *Lewisia cantelovii*	–	–	1B.2	Mesic rock outcrops and wet cliffs, usually in moss or clubmoss; on granite or sometimes on serpentine. 1,083–4,495 feet in elevation. Blooms May–October.	May occur. This species may occur within wet areas (e.g., streams, wetlands, meadows) within treatment areas; however, treatment activities would include implementation of WLPZs, which would be designed to avoid these habitats.
Shevock's copper moss *Mielichhoferia shevockii*	–	–	1B.2	Cismontane woodland. Moss on metamorphic rocks containing heavy metals; mesic sites. On rocks along roads. 2,461–4593 feet in elevation.	May occur. This species may occur within wet areas (e.g., streams, wetlands, meadows) within treatment areas; however, treatment activities would include implementation of WLPZs, which would be designed to avoid these habitats.
Layne's ragwort *Packera layneae*	FT	SR	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Ultramafic soil (serpentine or gabbro); occasionally along streams. 656–3,560 feet in elevation. Blooms April–August.	May occur. Habitat suitable for this species is present within treatment areas that contain gabbro soils and forest or forest edge habitat.
Sierra blue grass *Poa sierrae*	–	–	1B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest. Shady, moist, rocky slopes. Often in canyons. 1,198–4,921 feet in elevation. Blooms April–July.	May occur. This species may occur within moist areas (e.g., streams, wetlands, meadows) within treatment areas; however, treatment activities would include implementation of WLPZs, which would be designed to avoid these habitats.
Flexuose threadmoss *Pohlia flexuosa*	–	–	2B.1	Lower montane coniferous forest. Roadsides, rocky seeps. 3,117–3,363 feet in elevation.	May occur. This species may occur within wet areas (e.g., seeps, streams, wetlands, meadows) within treatment areas; however, treatment activities would include implementation of WLPZs, which would be designed to avoid these habitats.

Species	Listing Status[1] Federal	Listing Status[1] State	CRPR	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence[2]
Sticky pyrrocoma *Pyrrocoma lucida*	–	–	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, Great Basin scrub. Alkaline flats, clay soils. 2,493–6,857 feet in elevation. Blooms July–October.	Not expected to occur. The treatment areas do not contain alkaline clay habitat.
Brownish beaked-rush *Rhynchospora capitellata*	–	–	2B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, upper montane coniferous forest. Mesic sites. 148–5,610 feet in elevation. Blooms July–August.	May occur. This species may occur within wet areas (e.g., streams, wetlands, meadows) within treatment areas; however, treatment activities would include implementation of WLPZs, which would be designed to avoid these habitats.

Notes: CRPR = California Rare Plant Rank; CESA = California Endangered Species Act; CEQA = California Environmental Quality Act; ESA = Endangered Species Act; NPPA = Native Plant Protection Act

1 Legal Status Definitions

Federal:

FE Federally Listed as Endangered (legally protected by ESA)
FT Federally Listed as Threatened (legally protected by ESA)

State:

SR State Listed as Rare (legally protected by NPPA)

California Rare Plant Ranks:

1B Plant species considered rare or endangered in California and elsewhere (protected under CEQA, but not legally protected under ESA or CESA).
2B Plant species considered rare or endangered in California but more common elsewhere (protected under CEQA, but not legally protected under ESA or CESA).

Threat Ranks:

0.1 Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened; high degree and immediacy of threat)
0.2 Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened; moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
0.3 Not very threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

2 Potential for Occurrence Definitions

Not expected to occur: Species is unlikely to be present because of poor habitat quality, lack of suitable habitat features, or restricted current distribution of the species.
May occur: Suitable habitat is available and there have been nearby recorded occurrences of the species.

Sources: CNDDB 2020; CNPS 2020

Special-Status Wildlife Species Known to Occur in the Vicinity of the Treatment Areas and Their Potential for Occurrence in the Treatment Areas

Species	Listing Status[1] Federal	Listing Status[1] State	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence[2]
Amphibians and Reptiles				
California red-legged frog *Rana draytonii*	FT	SSC	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to estivation habitat.	May occur. There is one known occurrence of California red-legged frog within two spring-fed tailings ponds adjacent to Oregon Hill Road, near Bullards Bar Reservoir (CNDDB 2020). Additional habitat suitable for this species is not present elsewhere in the project area.
Coast horned lizard *Phrynosoma blainvillii*	–	SSC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	Not expected to occur. Habitat potentially suitable for this species (e.g., open areas with bushes) is not present within the treatment areas.
Foothill yellow-legged frog *Rana boylii*	–	ST SSC	Northeast/Northern Sierra Clade. Partly-shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Need at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying. Need at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis. Foothill yellow-legged frog is known to occur within upland habitat up to approximately 200 feet away, but typically no more than 50 to 70 feet away, from aquatic habitat (CDFW 2018).	May occur. Foothill yellow-legged frogs have been documented within two creeks in the vicinity of the treatment areas: Little Oregon Creek and Dry Creek (CNDDB 2020). Aquatic habitat suitable for this species within the project area is present only within perennial streams: Little Oregon Creek, Dry Creek, Prince Albert Creek, and Willow Glen Creek.
Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog *Rana sierrae*	FE	ST	Always encountered within a few feet of water. Tadpoles may require 2 to 4 years to complete their aquatic development.	Not expected to occur. The treatment areas are outside of the range of this species.
Southern long-toed salamander *Ambystoma macrodactylum sigillatum*	–	SSC	High elevation meadows and lakes in the Sierra Nevada, Cascade, and Klamath mountains. Aquatic larvae occur in ponds and lakes. Outside of breeding season adults are terrestrial and associated with underground burrows of mammals and moist areas under logs and rocks.	Not expected to occur. The treatment areas are outside of the range of this species.
Western pond turtle *Actinemys marmorata*	–	SSC	An aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6,000 feet elevation. Need basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to approximately 0.3 mile from water for egg-laying.	May occur. Aquatic habitat within the project area potentially suitable for western pond turtle is present only within perennial streams: Little Oregon Creek, Dry Creek, Prince Albert Creek, and Willow Glen Creek.

Species	Listing Status[1] Federal	Listing Status[1] State	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence[2]
Birds				
American peregrine falcon *Falco peregrinus anatum*	FD	SD FP	Near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water; on cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds; also, human-made structures. Nest consists of a scrape or a depression or ledge in an open site.	May occur. The project area is within the range of this species and there are several observations of the species in the vicinity of the project area (eBird 2020). Nesting habitat potentially suitable for peregrine falcons may be present in close proximity to the treatment areas on cliffs or human-made structures.
Bald eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	FD	SE FP	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.	May occur. The project area is within the range of this species and there is one documented nest site near Bullards Bar Reservoir (CNDDB 2020). Nesting habitat potentially suitable for bald eagle is present in large trees within treatment areas approximately 1 mile from Bullards Bar Reservoir.
California black rail *Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*	–	ST FP	Inhabits freshwater marshes, wet meadows and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays. Needs water depths of about 1 inch that do not fluctuate during the year and dense vegetation for nesting habitat.	Not expected to occur. Marsh habitat suitable for this species is not present within the treatment areas.
California spotted owl *Strix occidentalis occidentalis*	–	SSC	Mixed conifer forest, often with an understory of black oaks and other deciduous hardwoods. Canopy closure greater than 40 percent. Most often found in deep-shaded canyons, on north-facing slopes, and within 300 meters of water.	May occur. There are several documented California spotted owl nest sites within the project area; primarily within US Forest Service land (CNDDB 2020). Habitat potentially suitable for spotted owl nesting is present only within the Doner parcel.
Golden eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*	–	FP	Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also, large trees in open areas.	May occur. The project area is within the range of this species and there are several observations of the species in the vicinity of the project area (eBird 2020). Nesting habitat potentially suitable for golden eagle is present in large trees within treatment areas.
Great gray owl *Strix nebulosa*	–	SE	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.	Not expected to occur. Habitat potentially suitable for this species, including large diameter snags adjacent to forest meadows, is not present within the treatment areas.
Northern goshawk *Accipiter gentilis*	–	SSC	Within, and in vicinity of, coniferous forest. Mature or late-successional forest with high canopy closure. 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.	Not expected to occur. There are no documented nesting occurrences within the treatment areas. While the species may nest within more mature forests on US Forest Service land, the treatment areas do not contain nesting habitat suitable for this species.

Species	Listing Status[1] Federal	Listing Status[1] State	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence[2]
Purple martin *Progne subis*	–	SSC	Inhabits woodlands, low elevation coniferous forest of Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, and Monterey pine. Nests in old woodpecker cavities mostly, also in human-made structures. Nest often located in tall, isolated tree/snag.	May occur. The project area is within the range of this species and there are several observations of the species in the vicinity of the project area (eBird 2020). Nesting habitat potentially suitable for purple martin is present in large trees or snags within treatment areas.
Fish				
Hardhead *Mylopharodon conocephalus*	–	SSC	Low to mid-elevation streams in the Sacramento-San Joaquin drainage. Also present in the Russian River. Clear, deep pools with sand-gravel-boulder bottoms and slow water velocity. Not found where exotic centrarchids predominate.	Not expected to occur. Streams within the treatment areas do not provide suitable habitat for this species.
Invertebrates				
Western bumble bee *Bombus occidentalis*	–	SC	Bumble bees have three basic habitat requirements: suitable nesting sites for the colonies, availability of nectar and pollen from floral resources throughout the duration of the colony period (spring, summer, and fall), and suitable overwintering sites for the queens.	Not expected to occur. The project area is within the historic range of this species. However, western bumble bee has recently undergone a dramatic decline in abundance and distribution and is no longer present across much of its historic range. In California, western bumble bee populations are currently largely restricted to high elevation sites in the Sierra Nevada (Xerces Society 2018).
Mammals				
Fisher - West Coast DPS *Pekania pennanti*	–	SSC	Intermediate to large-tree stages of coniferous forests and deciduous-riparian areas with high percent canopy closure. Uses cavities, snags, logs and rocky areas for cover and denning. Needs large areas of mature, dense forest.	Not expected to occur. Fisher is considered to be extirpated from most of the northern and central Sierra Nevada (Zielinski et al. 1995; Sweitzer et al. 2015) and has not been detected within or in the vicinity of the treatment areas since the 1980s (CNDDB 2020).
Pallid bat *Antrozous pallidus*	–	SSC	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.	May occur. Habitat potentially suitable for pallid bat is present within large trees or rocky areas within the project area.
Ringtail *Bassariscus astutus*	–	FP	Riparian habitats, forest habitats, and shrub habitats in lower to middle elevations. Hollow trees, logs, snags, cavities in talus and other rocky areas, and other recesses are used for cover. Usually found within 0.6 mile of a permanent water source.	May occur. The project area is within the range of this species and contains habitat potentially suitable for ringtail, including forest, shrub, and riparian habitat.

Species	Listing Status[1] Federal	Listing Status[1] State	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence[2]
Townsend's big-eared bat *Corynorhinus townsendii*	–	SSC	Throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites. Roosts in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings. Roosting sites limiting. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	May occur. Habitat potentially suitable for pallid bat is present within large trees or human-made structures (e.g., bridges) within the project area.
Western red bat *Lasiurus blossevillii*	–	SSC	Roosts primarily in trees, 2-40 feet above ground, from sea level up through mixed conifer forests. Prefers habitat edges and mosaics with trees that are protected from above and open below with open areas for foraging.	May occur. Habitat potentially suitable for pallid bat is present within large trees within the project area.

Notes: CNDDB = California Natural Diversity Database; CEQA = California Environmental Quality Act

1 Legal Status Definitions

Federal:
FE Federally Listed as Endangered (legally protected)
FT Federally Listed as Threatened (legally protected)
FD Federally Delisted

State:
FP Fully protected (legally protected)
SSC Species of special concern (no formal protection other than CEQA consideration)
SE State Listed as Endangered (legally protected)
ST State Listed as Threatened (legally protected)
SC State Candidate for listing (legally protected)
SD State Delisted

2 Potential for Occurrence Definitions

Not expected to occur: Species is unlikely to be present because of poor habitat quality, lack of suitable habitat features, or restricted current distribution of the species.
May occur: Suitable habitat is available; however, there are little to no other indicators that the species might be present.

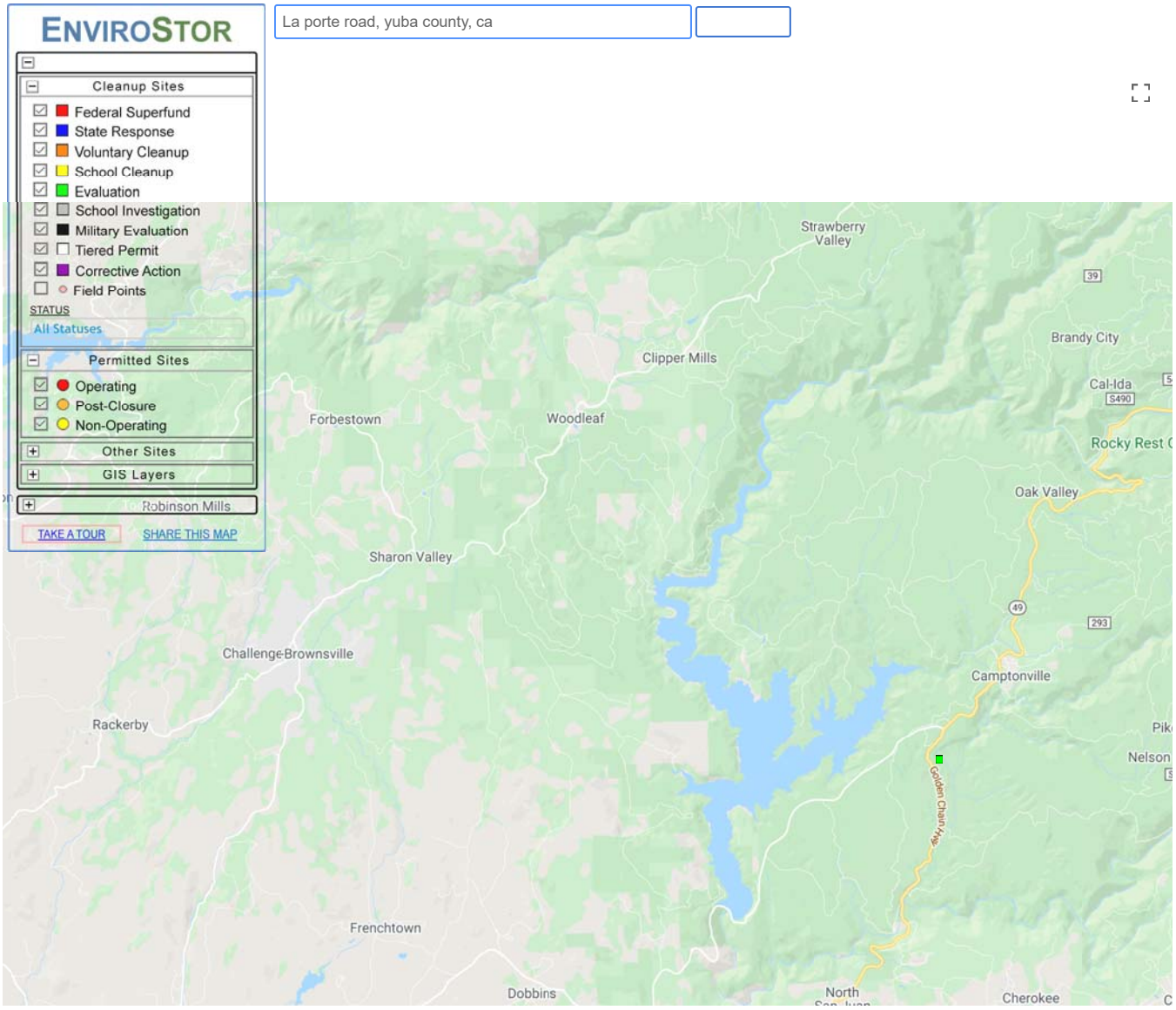
Sources: CNDDB 2020; CDFW 2018; eBird 2020; Xerces 2018

Attachment C

Hazards

SITES IDENTIFIED WITH WASTE CONSTITUENTS ABOVE HAZARDOUS WASTE LEVELS OUTSIDE THE WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT

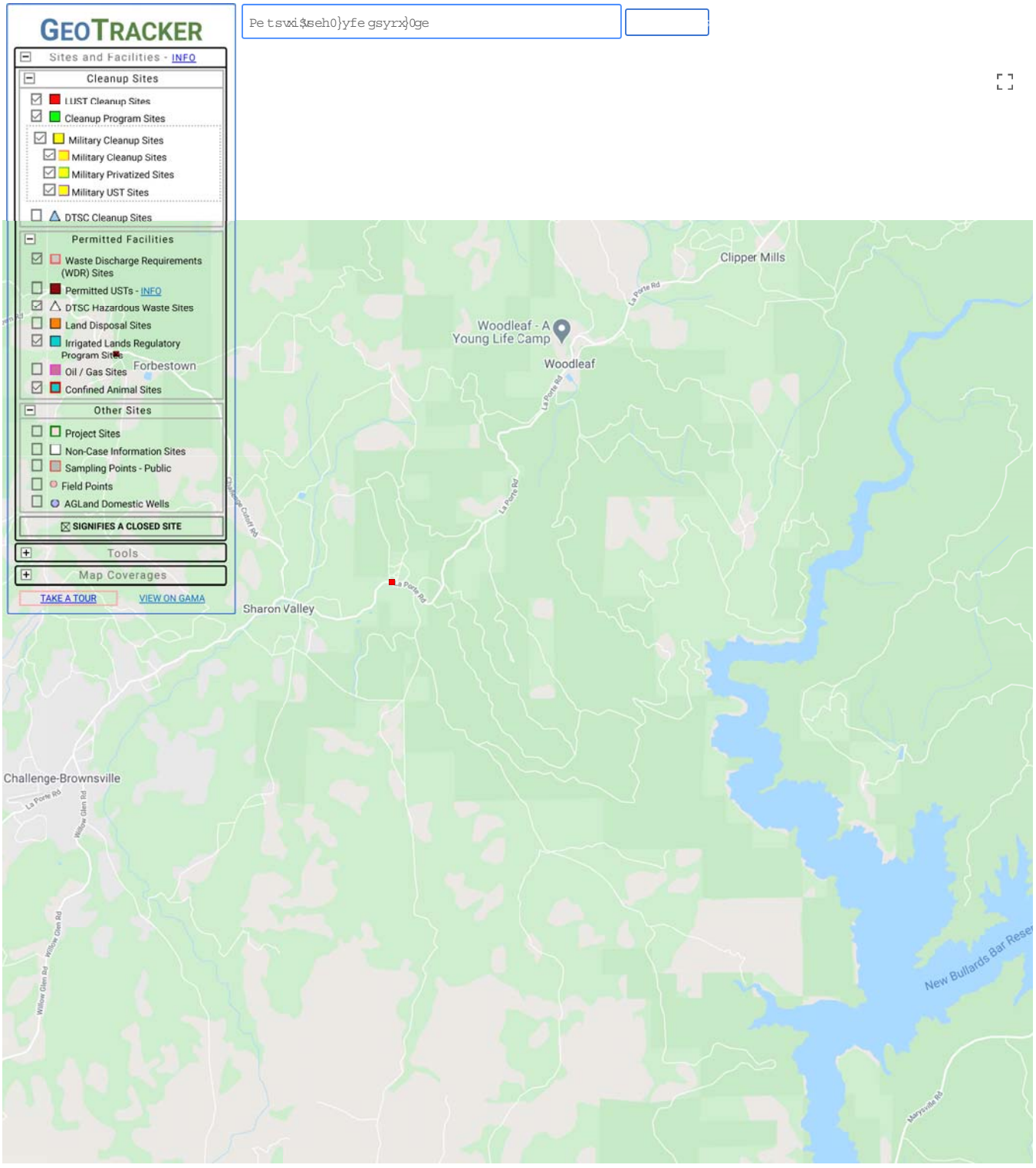
COUNTY	CITY	REGION	SWAT F	WASTE DISCHARGER SYSTEM NO.	SOLID WASTE ID NO.	WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT NAME	FACILITY NAME	AGENCY NAME
DEL NORTE	CRESCENT CITY	1	2	1A880520NSL-01		DEL NORTE COUNTY- PESTICIDE STORAGE	DEL NORTE PESTICIDE STORAGE AR	DEL NORTE, COUNTY OF
CONTRA COSTA	PITTSBURG	2	1	2 071059002-02	07-A1-0001	U.S. STEEL CORP.-PITTSBURG SITE LA	WDR-USS-POSCO	USS-POSCO
SOLANO	VALLEJO	2	1	2 482011003-01	48-AA-0008	US NAVY MARE ISLAND SANITARY LANDFILL	WDR-NAVAL SHIPYARD/CLASS I LAN	MARE ISLAND NAVAL SHIPYARD
CONTRA COSTA	RICHMOND	2	3	2 071007002-01		CHEVRON CHEMICAL COMPANY-OLD SITES	WDR-ORTHO DIV-RICHMOND PLANT	CHEVRON CHEMICAL COMPANY
MONTEREY	FORT ORD (Marina)	3	1	3 270301004-01	27-AA-0015	FORT ORD LANDFILL	SANITARY LANDFILL	U.S. ARMY, FORT ORD
SANTA BARBARA	LOMPOC	3	3	3 420305001-01	42-AA-0017	LOMPOC CITY LANDFILL	SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SITE	LOMPOC CITY
LOS ANGELES	MONTEREY PARK	4	1	4B190332001-01	19-AM-0001	OPERATING INDUSTRIES LANDFILL	OPERATING INDUSTRIES, INC.	OPERATING INDUSTRIES, INC.
TULARE	WOODLAKE	5F	1	5D540300010-01	54-AA-0007	TULARE COUNTY-WOODLAKE LANDFILL	WOODLAKE SWDS	TULARE, COUNTY OF
FRESNO	FRESNO	5F	2	5D100300001-01		MCKINLEY AVE. YARD	T.H. AGRICULTURE AND NUTRITION	NORTH AMERICAN PHILLIPS
KINGS	CORCORAN	5F	2	5D160302001-01	16-AA-0011	KINGS COUNTY-CORCORAN LANDFILL	CORCORAN SWDS	KINGS COUNTY WASTE MGMT AUTH.
FRESNO	FRESNO	5F	3	5D100319001-01	10-AA-0013	ORANGE AVENUE DISPOSAL COMPANY	ORANGE AVENUE LANDFILL	ORANGE AVENUE DISP CO. INC
TULARE	EXETER	5F	3	5D540300003-01	54-AA-0002	TULARE COUNTY-EXETER DISPOSAL SITE	EXETER SWDS	TULARE, COUNTY OF
MERCED	ATWATER	5F	4	5C240115001-01		ATWATER CITY	BERT CRANE ROAD LANDFILL	ATWATER, CITY OF
FRESNO	FOWLER	5F	5	5D100325N01-01		FOWLER CITY	FOWLER CITY LANDFILL (OLD)	FOWLER, CITY OF
BUTTE	OROVILLE	5R	2	5A042005001-01		KOPPERS COMPANY-OROVILLE SITE	KOPPERS WOOD PRESERVING ISW	KOPPERS INDUSTRIES INC.
BUTTE	CHICO	5R	4	5A040302N01-01		CHICO CITY BURN DUMP	HUMBOLDT ROAD LANDFILL	CHICO, CITY OF
SACRAMENTO	SACRAMENTO	5S	1	5A340700003-01	34-AA-0008	US AIR FORCE-MCCLELLAN AFB LANDFILL	CLASS III SITE 8 (CLOSURE)	US AIR FORCE-MCCLELLAN AFB
SACRAMENTO	MATHER (Rancho Cordova)	5S	2	5A340700001-01		US AIR FORCE-MATHER FIELD LANDFILL	MATHER AFB ENVIRONMENTAL MGMT	US AIR FORCE – MATHER AFB
SACRAMENTO	SACRAMENTO	5S	3	5B342000N01-01		SACRAMENTO ARMY DEPOT	SACRAMENTO ARMY DEPOT	U.S. ARMY
SAN JOAQUIN	STOCKTON	5S	3	5 390002NUR-01	39-AA-0006	US NAVY COMMUNICATIONS LANDFILL	U.S.N. COMMUNICATION STA. LANDF	U.S. NAVY COMMUNICATIONS
SAN JOAQUIN	FRENCH CAMP	5S	3	5 390003NUR-01		US ARMY-SHARPE ARMY DEPOT	US ARMY-SHARPE ARMY DEPOT	US ARMY
SAN JOAQUIN	TRACY	5S	5	5 390006NUR-01		SITE 300 (OTHER 39 WMUS)	LAWRENCE LIVERMORE LAB	LAWRENCE LIVERMORE LABS
INYO	KEELER	6V	1	6B142000041-01	14-AA-0008	US TUNGSTEN OWENS LAKE LANDFILL	OWENS LAKE LANDFILL	UMETCO MINERALS CORPORATION
ORANGE	FULLERTON	8	1	8300002NUR-01		MCCOLL SITE	MCCOLL SLUDGE DISPOSAL SITE	TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL DIVIS
RIVERSIDE	RIVERSIDE	8	1	8 330325001-01		STRINGFELLOW QUARRY ACID PITS	STATE OF CALIFORNIA-STRINGFELLOW	TOXIC PROGRAM MANAGEMENT SECT



Google

EXPORT THIS LIST TO EXCEL

PROJECT NAME	STATUS	PROJECT TYPE	ADDRESS	CITY
SIERRA MOUNTAIN MILL	REFER: OTHER AGENCY	EVALUATION	CELESTIAL VALLEY OFF HIGHWAY 49	NORTH SAN JUAN


GEOTRACKER
Sites and Facilities - INFO
Cleanup Sites
LUST Cleanup Sites
Cleanup Program Sites
Military Cleanup Sites
Military Cleanup Sites
Military Privatized Sites
Military UST Sites
DTSC Cleanup Sites
Permitted Facilities
Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) Sites
Permitted USTs - INFO
DTSC Hazardous Waste Sites
Land Disposal Sites
Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program Sites
Oil / Gas Sites
Confined Animal Sites
Other Sites
Project Sites
Non-Case Information Sites
Sampling Points - Public
Field Points
AGLand Domestic Wells
SIGNIFIES A CLOSED SITE
Tools
Map Coverages
TAKE A TOUR
VIEW ON GAMA
Forbestown
Clipper Mills
Woodleaf - A Young Life Camp
Woodleaf
La Porte Rd
Sharon Valley
Challenge-Brownsville
Willow Glen Rd
New Bullards Bar Reser
Marysville Rd

Google