



# THE CALIFORNIA VEGETATION TREATMENT PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST



## PROJECT INFORMATION

1. **Project Title:** Sawmill DSF VTP
2. **CAL FIRE Project Number** Rx-South-037-BDU
3. **CalVTP I.D. Number** 2023-19
4. **Project Proponent Name and Address:** CAL FIRE San Bernardino Unit Headquarters  
3800 N Sierra Way  
San Bernardino CA 92405
5. **Contact Person Information and Phone Number:** lan.mcbride@fire.ca.gov (909) 531-1459
6. **Project Location:**
  - San Bernardino County
  - Section 24 T02N, R04W, SBBM: Section 18, 19, R03Q, SBBM
  - USGS Quad: Lake Arrowhead, Harrison Mountain
  - APN # 034519102, 033910127, 033401102
  - 1 mile north of Twin Peaks, CA, 3 miles west of Lake Arrowhead, CA
  - Grandview RD, Twin Peaks
7. **Total Area to be Treated (acres)** 120 acres

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

This project is in the community of Twin Peaks CA on the Sawmill Demonstration State Forest (DSF) under the jurisdiction of the CAL FIRE San Bernardino-Inyo-Mono Unit (BDU). Sawmill DSF has a total area of 120 acres. The Sawmill DSF VTP treatment type will be Wildland-Urban Interface Fuel Reduction. This project is in a mixed conifer-oak forest, with intermixed brush, in the San Bernardino mountains. Ponderosa pine, Jeffrey pine, white fir, incense cedar, sugar pine, black oak, and live oak species dominate the stand. Understory shrub species include a variety of ceanothus, manzanita, and other shrub species. Elevation is approximately 5,600 feet. BDU has been maintaining the Sawmill property, previously under the jurisdiction of California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW); for forest health and fuels reduction under a Notice of Exemption (NOE). Moving forward, BDU will be continuing past management practices working under a CalVTP document.

A total of five treatment activities have been identified for this project with the goal of reduction of overall forest density; forest health will be improved and will reduce the likelihood of high intensity wildfires to the surrounding communities.

Treatment activities.

1. Proposed mechanical treatments will occur on all 90 acres of the project. Mechanical equipment that will be utilized will include a metal tracked excavator with a masticating head, rubber tracked skid steer equipped with a masticating head and a self propelled rubber tracked chipper.

Mechanical equipment will operate on slopes <35%. Masticating equipment will masticate deer brush and trees less than 12" diameter at breast height (dbh) and brush. Masticating equipment may limb trees 8' from ground level. Masticating equipment will target up to 65% of ground brush cover and leave residual brush cover in mosaic pattern.

2. Manual treatments will occur on 30 acres of the project and on slopes <35%. Manual treatments will be prioritized in areas where there are cultural and biological sensitivity concerns. Manual treatments will be used in coordination with masticating equipment and will treat vegetation masticating equipment is unable to treat. Manual treatments will utilize chainsaws, pole saws, weed whackers and hand tools. Treatments involving manual work will include felling of large dead standing trees, thinning of brush around rock outcroppings, limbing of small trees and removal of brush under drip line of trees where mechanical equipment would otherwise damage the tree. Vegetation cut utilizing manual treatment will be lop and scattered, piled & burned or chipped.
3. Prescribed fire will be utilized post mechanical and manual treatments. Within areas of mechanical mastication and manual treatment where lop and scatter occurred, broadcast burning will be used to rid the stand of excess ground fuels. Slash piles created during manual treatment will be burned. All burning would occur between October-May and would be planned in coordination with CAL FIRE BDU Unit burn approval and South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD) burn permitting.
4. Herbicide may be used to help maintain completed project through the reduction of new growth sprouts on targeted species of brush and oaks.
5. Maintenance of the project would continue after project completion. Yearly re-entries utilizing hand crews would occur and re-entry utilizing mechanical masticating equipment would occur every 3-5 years. Yearly maintenance utilizing hand crews would include removal of in-growth trees. Mastication of brush would occur on a 3-5 year interval depending on amounts of re-growth. On going tree mortality resulting of insect, disease, age and blowdown will be treated on a as needed basis. Maintenance will occur year-round and will be coordinated with appropriate wildlife and surveying restrictions.

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

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

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

- Prescribed (Broadcast) Burning, 30 acres
- Prescribed (Pile) Burning, 30 acres
- Mechanical Treatment, 90 acres
- Manual Treatment, 30 acres
- Prescribed Herbivory, 0 acres
- Herbicide Application, 40 acres

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

- Grass Fuel Type  
 Shrub Fuel Type  
 Tree Fuel Type

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

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

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

This project is located in the San Bernardino Mountains and in the community of Twin Peaks, CA 1 mile north of the intersection of Grandview Road & HWY 189. The elevation is roughly ~5,600 feet and has a north aspect. The project is surrounded by the San Bernardino National Forest (BDF) and homes located in the SRA.

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

*No other public agencies approval is required for this project. During the development of the project The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and The Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board were notified and consulted regarding the proposed Sawmill DSF VTP. South Coast Air Quality Management District will be consulted, and a smoke management plan (SMP) will be submitted.*

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

*CAL FIRE Senior State Archeologist Laryynn Carver was consulted during the planning process of this project. The project area has been surveyed in 2012 & 2017 under a previous Notice of Exemption (NOE) fuels reduction project and a Confidential Archaeological Survey report was prepared. The project area was resurveyed in 2023 and an updated report was created and approved by Laryynn Carver. A records search request was submitted on May 18, 2023 to the South Central Coastal Information Center at Cal State Fullerton, Notifications were made to the representatives identified on the Native American contact list on May 23 & May 25, 2023 and the NAHC was notified for review of the Sacred Lands File on May 9, 2023 in respect to project activities pursuant to SPR CUL-2.*

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

*[Prior to implementing a maintenance treatment, the project proponent would verify that the expected site conditions as described in the PSA are present in the treatment area. As time passes, the continued relevance of the PSA would be considered by the project proponent in light*

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

Prior to retreating any area within the project boundary, the project proponent will verify that site conditions described in the PSA are still relevant. Sawmill DSF is under the jurisdiction of and actively managed by CAL FIRE BDU.

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

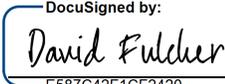
- All applicable SPRs and Mitigation Measures are feasible and will be implemented
- There is NO new information which would render mitigation measures previously considered infeasible or not considered in the CalVTP PEIR now feasible OR such mitigation measures have been adopted. [Guidelines Sec.15162(a)(3); PRC Sec. 21166(c)]
- All applicable SPRs and Mitigation Measures are NOT feasible or will NOT be implemented *(provide explanation)*

Explanation:

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

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

- I find that all of the effects of the proposed project (a) have been analyzed adequately in the CalVTP PEIR, (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to the CalVTP PEIR, and (c) all applicable mitigation measures and Standard Project Requirements identified in the CalVTP PEIR will be implemented. The proposed project is therefore **WITHIN THE SCOPE** of the CalVTP PEIR. NO ADDITIONAL CEQA DOCUMENTATION is required.
- I find that the proposed project will have effects that were not examined in the CalVTP PEIR. These effects are less than significant without any mitigation beyond what is already required pursuant to the CalVTP PEIR. A NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find that the proposed project will have effects that were not examined in the CalVTP PEIR. Although these effects might be significant in the absence of additional mitigation beyond what is already required pursuant to the CalVTP PEIR, revisions to the proposed project or additional mitigation measures have been agreed to by the project proponent that would avoid or reduce the effects so that clearly no significant effects would occur. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find that the proposed project will have environmental effects that were not examined in the CalVTP PEIR. Because these effects are or may be significant and cannot be clearly mitigated, an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT will be prepared.

Signature:  Date: 11/2/2023  
 Printed Name: David Fulcher Title: Southern Region Chief

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF  
 FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION  
 CAL FIRE

Agency

## EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

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

If the impact is equal to or less than the impact identified in the PEIR, the PEIR can be utilized without a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration or EIR. If there are one or more entries where the impact is evaluated to be greater than the impact in the PEIR, additional documentation is required.

4. Where a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration is required, the environmental review would be guided by the directions for use of the PEIR with later activities in Section 15168. Where an EIR is required, the environmental review would be guided by Sections 15162 and 15163. When preparing any environmental document, the environmental analysis may incorporate by reference the analysis from the CalVTP PEIR and focus the environmental analysis solely on issues that were not addressed in the CalVTP PEIR.
5. Project proponents should incorporate into the PSA checklist references to information sources for potential impacts. Include a list of references cited in the PSA and make copies of such references available to the public upon request.

6. Standard Project Requirements (SPR) and Mitigations Measures (MM).

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

## EC-1: AESTHETICS AND VISUAL RESOURCES

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
<b>Impact AES-1:</b> Result in Short-Term, Substantial Degradation of a Scenic Vista or Visual Character or Quality of Public Views, or Damage to Scenic Resources in a State Scenic Highway from Treatment Activities	Impact AES-1, 3.2	LTS	<u>SPR AES- 2</u> <u>SPR AQ- 2, 3</u> <u>SPR REC-1</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>The potential for these treatment activities to result in short-term degradation of visual character of treatment area was examined in the PEIR. The proposed treatments would occur on State owned land within the Sawmill Demonstration State Forest (DSF) which is open to the public. Common uses of the property include hiking, horseback riding and recreational activities which travel through treatment areas. There are no eligible or designated scenic highways with views of the of treatment areas. During the use of heavy equipment and manual treatment, these activities would contrast with the natural environment, however they are consistent with the PEIR. Due to treatment activities occurring in a limited geographic area and over a short time period, there is no expected degradation to surrounding areas. The potential for the project to result in short-term substantial degradation of the visual character of the project area is within the scope of the PEIR because the proposed treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.</i></p>						
<b>Impact AES-2:</b> Result in Long-Term, Substantial Degradation of a Scenic Vista or Visual Character or Quality of Public Views, or Damage to Scenic Resources in a State Scenic Highway from WUI Fuel Reduction, Ecological Restoration, or Shaded Fuel Break Treatment Types	Impact AES-2, 3.2	LTS	<u>SPR AES- 1</u> <u>SPR AES- 3</u> <u>SPR AD- 4</u> <u>SPR REC- 1</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>The project as proposed would utilize the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) model during the initial treatment and follow-up maintenance of the project. The potential for these treatment activities to result in short-term degradation of the visual character of the treatment area was examined in the PEIR. Treatment areas visible by the public are described in AES-1. Project treatments will remove trees 12" dbh or less, removing diseased &amp; dying trees, retention of greater than 15% brush ground cover in mosaic islands and create spacing between residual tree canopies 12 feet. Large dominant, co-dominate and legacy structure trees will not be cut. 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 the proposed WUI treatment type and activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The project as proposed is consistent with the PEIR and does not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.</i></p>						
<b>Impact AES-3:</b> Result in Long-Term Substantial Degradation of a Scenic Vista or Visual Character or Quality of Public Views, or	Impact AES-3, 3.2	SU	<u>MM AES- 3</u>	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Damage to Scenic Resources in a State Scenic Highway from the Non-Shaded Fuel Break Treatment Type						
This impact does not apply to the proposed project because no non- shaded fuel breaks are proposed.						
<b>Other Impacts to Aesthetics:</b> Would the project result in other impacts to aesthetics that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
<b>SPR AES-1 Vegetation Thinning and Edge Feathering:</b> This SPR only applies to mechanical and manual treatment activities within all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>PRIOR- Project proponent and CAL FIRE resource management staff will identify boundaries of treatments areas determined by topography and onsite conditions.</i>			
<i>DURING- On site CAL FIRE staff will ensure identified treatments occur within the boundaries established.</i>			
<b>SPR AES-2 Avoid Staging within Viewsheds:</b> This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Project activities and staging areas will occur public property and adjacent to public walking trails. Due to the short duration of project activities, visual impact will be minimal.</i>			
<b>SPR AES-3 Provide Vegetation Screening:</b> This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During-Post	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Project area is located on public land accessible only by foot and horseback. Minimal portions of the project are visible from public roadways and existing vegetation screening will be retained.</i>			
<b>MM AES-3: Conduct Visual Reconnaissance for Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks and Relocate or Feather and Screen Publicly Visible Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks</b>	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Project activities do not include non-shaded fuel breaks.</i>			

## EC-2: AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
<b>Impact AG-1:</b> Result Directly in the Loss of Forest Land or Conversion of Forest Land to a Non-Forest Use or Involve Other Changes in the Existing Environment Which, Due to Their Location or Nature, Could Result in Conversion of Forest Land to Non-Forest Use	Impact AG-1, 3.3	LTS	N/A	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Project treatments will not result in the conversion of forested land to a non-forest use.</i>						
<b>Other Impacts to Agriculture and Forest Resources:</b> Would the project result in other impacts to agriculture and forest resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## EC-3: AIR QUALITY

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
<b>Impact AQ-1:</b> Generate Emissions of Criteria Air Pollutants and Precursors During Treatment Activities that would exceed CAAQS or NAAQS	Impact AQ-1, 3.4	PSU	<u>SPR AD- 4</u> <u>SPR AQ- 2, 6</u> <u>MM AQ- 1</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Use of vehicles, mechanical equipment, pile burning and prescribed burning during treatments would result in emissions of criteria pollutants that could exceed CAAWS or NAAQS thresholds. Emissions of criteria air pollutants related to the proposed treatment are within the scope of the impacts addressed in the PEIR because the proposed activities, as well as the associated equipment and duration of use, are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The components of the mitigation measure AQ-1 that have been determined by CAL FIRE to be feasible, and would be implemented to reduce emissions include use of gasoline-powered equipment, encouraging carpooling to the project site. Equipment meeting Tier 4 emission standards, Best Available Control Technology for emission reduction of NOx and PM on equipment. Equipment meeting Tier 4 emission standards and the use of renewable fuel would be implemented to the extent feasible.</i>						

<b>Impact AQ-2:</b> Expose People to Diesel Particulate Matter Emissions and Related Health Risk	Impact AQ-2, 3.4	LTS	SPR HAZ- 1 SPR NOI- 4 SPR NOI- 5	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Use of vehicles and mechanical equipment during initial and maintenance treatments could expose people to diesel particulate matter emissions. Diesel particulate matter emissions from the proposed treatment project are within the scope of the of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the burn duration and exposure parameters of the proposed project are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.</i>						
<b>Impact AQ-3:</b> Expose People to Fugitive Dust Emissions Containing Naturally Occurring Asbestos and Related Health Risk	Impact AQ-3, 3.4	LTS	SPR AQ- 4, 5	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Project area does not have naturally occurring asbestos and does not apply to this treatment project.</i>						
<b>Impact AQ-4:</b> Expose People to Toxic Air Contaminants Emitted by Prescribed Burns and Related Health Risk	Impact AQ-4, 3.4	PSU	SPR AD- 4 SPR AQ- 2, 6	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Prescribed burning during treatments could expose people to toxic air contaminants. The duration and project design of the prescribed burn are within the scope of the activities addressed in the PEIR; therefore, the potential for exposure to toxic air contaminants is also within the scope of impacts covered in the PEIR. All feasible measures to prevent and minimize smoke emissions as well as exposure to smoke are included in SPRs. No additional mitigation measures are feasible, and this impact would remain potentially significant and unavoidable, as explained in the PEIR.</i>						
<b>Impact AQ-5:</b> Expose People to Objectionable Odors from Diesel Exhaust	Impact AQ-5, 3.4	LTS	SPR HAZ- 1 SPR NOI- 4, 5	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Exhaust resulting from the use of vehicles and mechanical equipment could expose people to objectionable odors from diesel exhaust. The release of objectionable odor under the current treatment project are in scope within the scope of impacts analyzed by the PEIR due to the treatment activities being consistent with those analyzed under the PEIR.</i>						
<b>Impact AQ-6:</b> Expose People to Objectionable Odors from Smoke During Prescribed Burning	Impact AQ-6, 3.4	PSU	SPR AD- 4 SPR AQ- 2, 6	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Prescribed burning during treatments could expose people to objectionable odors. The duration and project design of the prescribed burn are within the scope of the activities addressed in the PEIR; therefore, the resultant potential for exposure to objectionable odors from smoke is also within the scope of impacts covered in the PEIR. All feasible measures to prevent and minimize smoke odors as well as exposure to smoke odors are included in SPRs. No additional mitigation measures are feasible, and this impact would remain potentially significant and unavoidable, as explained in the PEIR.</i>						
<b>Other Impacts to Air Quality:</b> Would the project result in other impacts to air quality that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
<b>SPR AQ-1 Comply with Air Quality Regulations:</b> This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>CAL FIRE policy requires all vegetation management program treatments utilizing prescribed fire to comply with Air Quality Regulations for their air district. A Smoke Management Plan will be submitted and a permit will be acquired from the South Coast Air Quality Management District prior to burning activities.</i>			
<b>SPR AQ-2 Submit Smoke Management Plan:</b> This SPR applies only to prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>CAL FIRE BDU will prepare and submit a Smoke Management Plan to the South Coast Air Quality Management District and receive approval prior to implementing pile burns and prescribed fire activities.</i>			
<b>SPR AQ-3 Create Burn Plan:</b> The project proponent will create a burn plan using the CAL FIRE burn plan template for all prescribed burns. This SPR applies only to prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>A burn plan will be prepared prior to pile burn and prescribed burning.</i>			
<b>SPR AQ-4 Minimize Dust:</b> This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>All measures that are listed within SPR AQ-4 will be implemented to minimize dust during treatments (see Attachment-A List of Standard Project Requirements (SPRs) and Mitigations Measures (MMs)).</i>			
<b>SPR AQ-5 Avoid Naturally Occurring Asbestos:</b> This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>There is no naturally occurring asbestos within the treatment area</i>			
<b>SPR AQ-6: Prescribed Burn Safety Procedures:</b> Prescribed burns will follow all safety procedures required of CAL FIRE crew, including the implementation of an approved Incident Action Plan (IAP).	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>All burning operations will comply with CAL FIRE Department procedures including the implementation of an Incident Action Plan (IAP).</i>			
<b>MM AQ-1: Implement On-Road Vehicle and Off-Road Equipment Exhaust Emission Reduction Techniques</b> Where feasible, project proponents will implement emission reduction techniques to reduce exhaust emissions from off-road equipment.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>The components of MM AQ-1 that have been determined by CAL FIRE to be feasible and would be implemented to reduce emissions include use of gasoline-powered equipment, encouragement of carpooling to the project site for crews, and using Best Available Control Technology for to reduce NOX and PM emissions from equipment. Equipment meeting Tier 4 emission standards and the use of renewable fuel would be implemented to the extent feasible.</i>			

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

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
<b>Impact CUL-1:</b> Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of Built Historical Resources	Impact CUL-1, 3.5	LTS	SPR CUL-1, 7, 8	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>The treatment methods included in this project are manual, mechanical, broadcast burning, pile burning and herbicide treatments. Project treatments could damage archeological resources if present within the treatment area. There are known built historic structures within the project area and will be avoided during project implementation as per SPR CUL-7. Additional SPRs which relate to potential impact of built historical resources include SPR CUL-1, CUL-7 and CUL-8. Project activities will not result in any significant impact to historic or prehistoric resources and as such are consistent with the PEIR.</i></p>						
<b>Impact CUL-2:</b> Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of Unique Archaeological Resources or Subsurface Historical Resources	Impact CUL-2, 3.5	SU	SPR CUL-2, 3, 4, 5, 8 MM CUL- 2	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>Project activities including the use of heavy machinery equipped with masticating heads may result in ground disturbance that damages or uncovers known or previously unidentified historic or prehistoric resources. Known resources and sites identified in archaeological surveys will be flagged with buffer zones to prevent damage and disturbance. SPRs CUL-5, CUL-7 and CUL-8 relate to this potential impact and disturbance of archaeological resources. Notification to the NAHC for review of their Sacred Lands File was submitted and returned with a negative finding. Potential impacts to the change in significance of archaeological resources or the damaging of subsurface historic resources resulting from this project were covered in the PEIR.</i></p>						
<b>Impact CUL-3:</b> Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource	Impact CUL-3, 3.5	LTS	SPR CUL-1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>Project treatments would include mechanical treatment, manual treatment, pile burning, broadcast burning and herbicide. The potential for adverse effects to tribal cultural resources during implementation of the treatments is within the scope of the of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the treatment activities and extent of ground disturbance are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Native American contacts in Western Division of San Bernardino County were contacted on May 23, 2023. Responses were received via email from Cultural Resource Analyst from Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation on received 6/23/23 and from Morongo Band of Mission Indians on 6/23/23.</i></p>						
<b>Impact CUL-4:</b> Disturb Human Remains	Impact CUL-4, 3.5	LTS	N/A	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<i>Vegetation treatments would include mechanical treatments using heavy equipment. The potential for uncovering human remains during implementation of the treatment project is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR. Should human remains be discovered the project would comply with California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5 and 7052 and PRC Section 5097.</i>						
<b>Other Impacts to Archeological, Historical, and Tribal Cultural Resources:</b> Would the project result in other impacts to archeological, historical, or tribal cultural resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
<b>SPR CUL-1 Conduct Record Search:</b> For treatments led by CAL FIRE, an archaeological and historical resource record search will be conducted per the “Archaeological Review Procedures for CAL FIRE Projects” (current edition dated 2010). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>An archeological records check was submitted to the South Coast Information Center at California State University Fullerton on May 18 2023.</i>			
<b>SPR CUL-2 Contact Geographically Affiliated Native American Tribes:</b> The project proponent will obtain the latest Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) provided Native Americans Contact List, which may be obtained from the CAL FIRE website, as appropriate. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Notification letters were sent out to the Native American Contact list for the Western Division of San Bernardino County on May 23, 2023. Included in the letter was a project description, descriptive location, contact information, a vicinity map and a topographic project area map.</i>			
<b>SPR-CUL-3 Pre-field Research:</b> The project proponent will conduct research prior to implementing treatments as part of the cultural resource investigation. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>An Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) written in 2017 for a CAL FIRE project on the same project location was updated in 2023 for this project. A new records check was submitted to the South Central Information Center May 18, 2023.</i>			
<b>SPR CUL-4 Archaeological Surveys:</b> The project proponent will coordinate with an archaeologically trained resource professional or qualified archaeologist to conduct a site-specific survey of the treatment area. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Archaeological surveys were conducted in 2017 with CAL FIRE State Archaeologist Stephanie Velasquez. In 2023 the project area was re-surveyed by CAL FIRE staff.</i>			

<p><b>SPR CUL-5 Treatment of Archaeological Resources:</b> If cultural resources are identified within a treatment area, and cannot be avoided, a qualified archaeologist will notify the culturally affiliated tribe(s) based on information provided by NAHC and assess, whether an archaeological find qualifies as a unique archaeological resource, an historical resource, or in coordination with said tribe(s), as a tribal cultural resource. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>If new or unrecorded archaeological resources are found during project activities, a CAL FIRE archaeologist will notify affiliated tribes of the discovery.</i></p>			
<p><b>SPR CUL-6 Treatment of Tribal Cultural Resources:</b> If a tribal cultural resource is identified within a treatment area, and cannot be avoided, the project proponent in consultation the culturally affiliated tribe(s), will develop effective protection measures for important tribal cultural resources located within treatment areas. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>Adherence to this SPR will minimize impact to newly identified cultural resources.</i></p>			
<p><b>SPR CUL-7 Avoid Built Historical Resources:</b> If the records search identifies built historical resources, as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines, the project proponent will avoid these resources. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>Identified built historic resources will be avoided and consultation with a CAL FIRE archaeologist will determine appropriate buffer zones and scope of treatment activities allowed near resource.</i></p>			
<p><b>SPR CUL-8 Cultural Resource Training:</b> The project proponent will train all crew members and contractors implementing treatment activities on the protection of sensitive archaeological, historical, or tribal cultural resources. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>Adherence to this SPR will minimize the potential impact caused during treatment activities to historic and pre-historic cultural resources.</i></p>			
<p><b>MM CUL-2: Protect Inadvertent Discoveries of Unique Archaeological Resources or Subsurface Historical Resources</b> If any prehistoric or historic-era subsurface archaeological features or deposits, including locally darkened soil (“midden”), that could conceal cultural deposits, are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, all ground-disturbing activity within 100 feet of the resources will be halted and a qualified professional archaeologist or CAL FIRE archeological trained Registered Professional Forester will assess the significance of the find.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>Project activities include mechanical treatments which will result in ground disturbance. Adherence to this SPR will minimize potential impacts to resources that may be discovered during the course of operations.</i></p>			

## EC-5: BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
<p><b>Impact BIO-1:</b> Substantially Affect Special-Status Plant Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications</p>	Impact BIO-1, 3.6	LTS	<p><u>SPR BIO-1, 2, 7, 9</u>  <u>SPR AQ-3, 4,</u>  <u>SPR GEO-1, 3, 4, 5, 7</u>  <u>SPR HYD-5</u>  <u>MM BIO-1a, 1b, 1c</u></p>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>Project treatments including the use of manual, mechanical, pile burning, prescribed fire and herbicide could result in direct or in-direct impacts to special-status plant species due to the presence of suitable habitat in the project area. The potential for adverse effects from the treatment activities are analyzed in the scope of the PEIR. There are no known listed special status plant species present on in the project area. SPRs and MMs that relate to impact from BIO-1 include SPR BIO-1, SPR BIO-2, SPR BIO-7, SPR BIO-9, SPR AQ-4, SPR GEO-1, SPR GEO-3, SPR GEO-5, SPR GEO-7, SPR HYD-5, MM BIO-1a, MM BIO-1b</i></p>						
<p><b>Impact BIO-2:</b> Substantially Affect Special-Status Wildlife Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications</p>	Impact BIO-2, 3.6	LTS/PSU (all wildlife species except bumble bees) LTS (bumble bees) PSU	<p><u>SPR BIO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11</u>  <u>SPR HYD-1, 3, 4, 5</u>  <u>SPR HAZ-5, 6</u>  <u>MM BIO-2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2f, 2g, 2h, 3a, 3b, 3c, 4</u></p>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>Project activities could result in the direct or indirect adverse effects to listed or special status wildlife as suitable habitat exists. Project treatments including mechanical, manual, pile &amp; burn, prescribed fire, and herbicide were analyzed in the PEIR and potential adverse effects resulting from project activities are addressed in the PEIR. Applicable SPRs and MMs that apply to this project include SPR BIO-1, SPR BIO-2, SPR BIO-3, SPR BIO-4, SPR BIO-5, SPR BIO-6, SPR BIO-10, SPR HYD-1, SPR HYD-4, SPR HYD-5, SPR HAZ-5, SPR HAZ-6, MM BIO-2a, MM BIO-2b</i></p>						

<b>Impact BIO-3:</b> Substantially Affect Riparian Habitat or Other Sensitive Natural Community Through Direct Loss or Degradation that Leads to Loss of Habitat Function	Impact BIO-3, 3.6	LTS	<u>SPR BIO-</u> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 <u>SPR HYD-</u> 4, 5 <u>MM BIO-</u> 3a, 3b, 3c	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>Project activities could result in direct or indirect adverse effects to habitats of natural communities. Project treatments and potential adverse impacts were analyzed in the PEIR. Relevant SPRs that apply to this project includes SPR BIO-1, SPR BIO-2, SPR BIO-3, SPR BIO-4, SPR BIO-5, SPR BIO-6, SPR BIO-9, SPR HYD-4, SPR HYD-5, MM BIO-3a. The following project designs will reduce potential adverse impacts.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>No heavy equipment will cross CLASS II &amp; III watercourses.</i></li> <li>• <i>Heavy equipment limited to &lt; 35% slope.</i></li> <li>• <i>No prescribed fire will occur within 100 feet of watercourses.</i></li> <li>• <i>Retention of 75% of overstory canopy within water body buffer zone.</i></li> <li>• <i>Retention of 50% of understory canopy within the water body buffer zone.</i></li> </ul>						
<b>Impact BIO-4:</b> Substantially Affect State or Federally Protected Wetlands	Impact BIO-4, 3.6	LTS	<u>SPR BIO-1</u> <u>SPR HYD-</u> 1, 3, 4, <u>MM BIO- 4</u>	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>There are no state or federally protected wetlands in the project area.</i>						
<b>Impact BIO-5:</b> Interfere Substantially with Wildlife Movement Corridors or Impede Use of Nurseries	Impact BIO-5, 3.6	LTS	<u>SPR BIO-</u> 1, 4, 5, 10, 11 <u>SPR HYD-</u> 1, 4 <u>MM BIO- 5</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>Project activities could result in direct or indirect adverse effects to wildlife corridors and nurseries. CDFW has identified the project area as a wildlife corridor and deer fawning area. Project design will maintain use of the project area as a Wildlife Corridor and treatments leading to the impairment of deer fawning will not occur during the fawning time of year. Project treatments including mechanical, manual, pile &amp; burning, broadcast burning and herbicide were analyzed in the PEIR.</i></p>						
<b>Impact BIO-6:</b> Substantially Reduce Habitat or Abundance of Common Wildlife	Impact BIO-6, 3.6	LTS	<u>SPR BIO-</u> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>Project activities could result in direct or indirect adverse effects resulting in reduction of available habitat or abundance of common wildlife in the project area. Potential adverse effects from project activities to wildlife and nesting birds is within the scope of the PEIR. SPRs relevant to this project include SPR BIO-1, SPR BIO-2, SPR BIO-3, SPR BIO-4, SPR BIO-5, SPR BIO-12.</i></p>						
<b>Impact BIO-7:</b> Conflict with Local Policies or Ordinances Protecting Biological Resources	Impact BIO-7, 3.6	No Impact	<u>SPR AD- 3</u>	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<i>Project activities will comply with any applicable city, county or state ordinances protecting biological resources.</i>						
<b>Impact BIO-8:</b> Conflict with the Provisions of an Adopted Natural Community Conservation Plan, Habitat Conservation Plan, or Other Approved Habitat Plan	Impact BIO-8, 3.6	No Impact	N/A	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>The project location is not within and does not conflict with an Adopted Natural Community Conservation Plan, Habitat Conservation Plan or other approved habitat plan.</i>						
<b>Other Impacts to Biological Resources:</b> Would the project result in other impacts to biological resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
<b>SPR BIO-1: Review and Survey Project-Specific Biological Resources.</b>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u>	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
1. <b>Suitable Habitat Is Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Clearly Avoided.</b>	Yes	Prior	
2. <b>Suitable Habitat is Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Clearly Avoided.</b>	No		
This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.			
<p><i>Appendix BIO-3 Table 2a and 2b in the PEIR (Volume II) was reviewed for listed special status wildlife and plants occurring in the ecoregion M262B-Southern California Mountain and Valley Ecological Section. This ecoregion is more specifically Upper San Gorgonio Mountains M262Bh. A CNDDDB 9 quad search was completed May 23, 2023. The project is in the Lake Arrowhead and Harrison Mtn. USGS 7.5' quads. 47 species were returned in the query and of that 18 species' habitats match that of the project area. Species types include 2 reptiles, 10 plants, 3 mammals, 1 bird and 2 butterflies. See table "Species Status Summary Table" at end of EC-5 for information pertaining to specific wildlife and plants information identified from the CNDDDB search. It was determined that suitable habitat is present in the project area, but adverse effects can be avoided.</i></p> <p><i>Brian Hind, Director of Herpetological Education and Research Project (HERP) was first contacted and consulted in Fall 2022 regarding the presence and protection measures of special status reptile species at Sawmill DSF. Brian Hind was recommended to CAL FIRE by CDFW as being the foremost reptile biologist in Southern California. Brian advised CAL FIRE staff on preferred habitat locations, treatment methods, identified survey procedures and reporting methods. Survey plots for special status reptiles were identified and established in the Fall &amp; Winter 2022/2023. CAL FIRE staff surveyed these established plots listed reptile species 5/16/23 and Brian Hinds surveyed the</i></p>			

<i>project area 5/28/23. Treatment methods have been adapted to protect sensitive habitat. During surveying, no special listed reptile species were identified. Surveying will be ongoing throughout project activities.</i>			
<b>SPR BIO-2: Require Biological Resource Training for Workers.</b> The project proponent will require crew members and contractors to receive training from a qualified RPF or biologist prior to beginning a treatment project. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Private contractors and CAL FIRE crews will be given information and an ID guide to help identify the possible presence of biological resources that have a special status and their associated habitat. Contact information will be provided in the event a listed species is identified and proper reporting procedure. In the event a special status biological resource is identified, work in the area will stop until project proponent and resource management personal can determine appropriate buffer zones.</i>			
<b>SPR BIO-3: Survey Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats.</b> If SPR BIO-1 determines that sensitive natural communities or sensitive habitats may be present and adverse effects cannot be avoided. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>In 2022, California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) transferred jurisdiction of the San Bernardino Mountain Wildlife Corridor to CAL FIRE to be placed in the CAL FIRE Demonstration State Forest (DSF) system. The property is now called Sawmill DSF and is managed by the CAL FIRE San Bernardino Unit. CDFW managed the property as a Wildlife Corridor for deer fawning, wildlife habitat conservation, public recreation, and research.</i>			
<i>There were no identified Sensitive Natural Communities present in the project area using USFS “Critical Habitat Viewer” and CNDDDB search for “Communities” in a 9 quad search. Data was analyzed from CNPS “A Manual of California Vegetation” identified Pointleaf manzanita - pink-bract manzanita chaparral as Sensitive Natural Community whose range is within the project area and has a state rank of S3. During biological surveys for sensitive plants, CAL FIRE staff did not identify Pointleaf manzanita - pink-bract manzanita chaparral.</i>			
<i>Using Figure 3.6-18 and Table 3.6-29 of the PEIR, multiple CWHR classifications can be assumed to be in the project area including; Ponderosa Pine, Sierran Mixed Conifer, Montane Hardwood and Montane Hardwood-Conifer. Of the identified CWHR classifications and utilizing “A Manual of California Vegetation Online”, MCV Alliances with the potential of being in the project area include; Ponderosa Pine Forest, Incense Cedar Forest and Mixed oak forest may be present in the project area.</i>			
<i>Suitable habitat is present within the project area however adverse effects resulting from project treatments can be avoided through project layout and design.</i>			
<b>SPR BIO-4: Design Treatment to Avoid Loss or Degradation of Riparian Habitat Function.</b> Project proponents, in consultation with a qualified RPF or qualified biologist, will design treatments in riparian habitats to retain or improve habitat functions. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Project area does not include any CLASS I watercourse. Seasonal CLASS II &amp; III watercourse are present in project area and move water during rain and snow melt events. Project design and layout will prevent any adverse impacts on seasonal watercourses. Projection measures identified in project design include:</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>No heavy equipment will cross CLASS II &amp; III watercourses.</i></li> </ul>			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Heavy equipment limited to &lt; 35% slope.</i></li> <li>• <i>No prescribed fire will occur within 100 feet of watercourses.</i></li> <li>• <i>Retention of 75% of overstory canopy within water body buffer zone.</i></li> <li>• <i>Retention of 50% of understory canopy within the water body buffer zone.</i></li> </ul>			
<p><b>SPR BIO-5: Avoid Environmental Effects of Type Conversion and Maintain Habitat Function in Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub.</b> The project proponent will design treatment activities to avoid type conversion where native coastal sage scrub and chaparral are present. These SPR requirements apply to all treatment activities and all treatment types. Additional measures will be applied to ecological restoration treatment types</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>Chaparral communities are present in the project area primarily Deer Brush Ceanothus and Manzanita. Deer brush will be masticated and manually cut to create a mosaic landscape of “Islands” of brush which be identified with flagging. Greater than 35% of relative brush cover will be retained. Manzanita will not be cut during project treatments. Through project design, no type conversion will occur.</i></p>			
<p><b>SPR BIO-6: Prevent Spread of Plant Pathogens.</b> When working in sensitive natural communities, riparian habitats, or oak woodlands that are at risk from plant pathogens (e.g., lone chaparral, blue oak woodland), the project proponent will implement best management practices to prevent the spread of <i>Phytophthora</i> and other plant pathogens (e.g., pitch canker (<i>Fusarium</i>), goldspotted oak borer, shot hole borer, bark beetle). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>Private contractors will be advised to wash equipment prior to arrival at project area and after project treatments have been completed to prevent the spread of pathogens. Trees infested with bark beetles will be tarped and left onsite. Due to the emerging gold spotted oak borer presence in the San Bernadino Mountains, dead and dying oak trees will be surveyed for infestation. If CAL FIRE crews operating in the project area have been working outside of the local Unit, they will be advised to clean chainsaws and tools prior to arriving to project area to prevent bringing in pathogens,</i></p>			
<p><b>SPR BIO-7: Survey for Special-Status Plants.</b> If SPR BIO-1 determines that suitable habitat for special-status plant species is present and cannot be avoided, the project proponent will require a qualified RPF or botanist to conduct protocol-level surveys for special-status plant species with the potential to be affected by a treatment prior to initiation of the treatment. The survey will follow the methods in the current version of CDFW’s “Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities.” This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>A nine quad CNDDDB query identified ten plants with special status who’s habitat is present in the project area. CAL FIRE resource management staff surveyed for these identified plant species on 5/16/23, 5/25/23, 6/5/23, 6/12/23 and utilized the CDFW’s “Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities”. See special status plant species table below.</i></p>			
<p><b>SPR BIO-8: Identify and Minimize Impacts in Coastal Zone ESHAs.</b> This SPR applies to all treatment activities and only the ecosystem restoration treatment type.</p>	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>

<i>This project is located outside of the Coast Zone.</i>			
<b>SPR BIO-9: Prevent Spread of Invasive Plants, Noxious Weeds, and Invasive Wildlife.</b> This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Private contractors will be required to wash equipment prior to arriving to project location to decrease the chance of invasive plants, noxious weeds and invasive wildlife are not brought into the project area. CAL FIRE crews and equipment used during project treatments and vehicles could have been used in other portions of the state on fires will be advised to completely clean their equipment and vehicles before arriving on the project site.</i>			
<b>SPR BIO-10: Survey for Special-Status Wildlife and Nursery Sites.</b> If SPR BIO-1 determines that suitable habitat for special-status wildlife species or nurseries of any wildlife species is present and cannot be avoided, the project proponent will require a qualified RPF or biologist to conduct focused or protocol-level surveys for special-status wildlife species or nursery sites (e.g., bat maternity roosts, deer fawning areas, heron or egret rookeries) with potential to be directly or indirectly affected by a treatment activity. The survey area will be determined by a qualified RPF or biologist based on the species and habitats and any recommended buffer distances in agency protocols. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Sawmill DSF was previously managed by California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and was managed as a Wildlife Corridor. Sawmill had been identified a Wildlife Corridor for its functions as a deer fawning area. Using the CDFW Terrestrial Connectivity ACE GIS data, approximately ~41 acres of the project area are classified as "Irreplaceable and Essential Corridors". Deer fawning occurs in late spring and early summer; mechanical treatments will not occur during this time.</i>			
<i>The query resulting from the 9 quad CNDDDB search resulted in 8 wildlife species with a special-status. CAL FIRE resource management staff surveyed for suitable habitat for listed species on 5/16/23, 5/25/23, 6/5/23, 6/12/23. Locations with suitable habitat were evaluated and project design was used to decrease the potential for direct or indirect adverse effects resulting from project treatments. Special-status species summary table below.</i>			
<b>SPR BIO-11. Install Wildlife-Friendly Fencing (Prescribed Herbivory).</b> This SPR applies only to prescribed herbivory and all treatment types.	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>There is no prescribed herbivory occurring during project treatments.</i>			
<b>SPR BIO-12. Protect Common Nesting Birds, Including Raptors.</b> The project proponent will schedule treatment activities to avoid the active nesting season of common native bird species, including raptors, that could be present within or adjacent to the treatment site, if feasible. Common native birds are species not otherwise treated as special status in the CalVTP PEIR. The active nesting season or peak nesting season will be defined by the qualified RPF or biologist. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>

<i>Nesting bird season is observed as between March 15-Septemeber 15. If project treatments and activities are to occur during that time an RPF or CAL FIRE Environmental scientist will perform nesting bird surveys. If active nests are identified during surveying, a buffer zone will be established to avoid disturbance using high visibility flagging.</i>			
<b>MM BIO-1a: Avoid Loss of Special-Status Plants Listed under ESA or CESA</b> If listed plants are determined to be present through application of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-7, the project proponent will avoid and protect these species by establishing a no-disturbance buffer around the area occupied by listed plants and marking the buffer boundary with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway).	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Special-Status plant surveys were conducted throughout the project area and identified no special-status plants were present within the project area. If special-status plants are identified they will be protected by the establishment of a no-disturbance buffer zone identified by high visibility flagging.</i>			
<b>MM BIO-1b: Avoid Loss of Special-Status Plants Not Listed Under ESA or CESA</b> If non-listed special-status plant species (i.e., species not listed under ESA or CESA, but meeting the definition of special-status as stated in Section 3.6.1 of the Program EIR) are determined to be present through application of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-7, the project proponent will implement measures to avoid loss of individuals and maintain habitat function of occupied habitat.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>A CNDDDB 9 quad search query resulted in suitable habitat for ten plants with a special-status listing. CAL FIRE resource management staff surveyed for Special-Status plants on 5/16/23, 5/25/23, 6/5/23, 6/12/23. As per BIO-7 the survey followed 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." If special-Status plants are identified during initial survey work or during project implementation, protection measures will be implemented.</i>			
<b>MM BIO-1c: Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Special-Status Plants</b> If significant impacts on listed or non-listed special-status plants cannot feasibly be avoided as specified under the circumstances described under Mitigation Measures BIO-1a and 1b, the project proponent will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented and how unavoidable losses of special-status plants will be compensated. If the special-status plant taxa are listed under ESA or CESA, the plan will be submitted to CDFW and/or USFWS (as appropriate) for review and comment.  Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the project proponent (e.g., incidental take permit for state-listed plants), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above.	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>All direct or indirect significant effects to special-status plants can be avoided through project design and surveying.</i>			
<b>MM BIO-2a: Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Listed Wildlife Species and California Fully Protected Species (All Treatment Activities)</b>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>There were eight wildlife species identified through CNDDDB to have suitable habitat that exists in the project are. Avoidance measures will be implemented to prevent direct and in-direct impact to listed wildlife species if they are determined to be present within the project area.</i>			

<i>Functional habitat required for a Wildlife Corridor will be maintained by reducing the risk of a type conversion resulting from high intensity wildfires</i>			
<p><b>MM BIO-2b: Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Other Special-Status Wildlife Species (All Treatment Activities)</b> If other special-status wildlife species (i.e., species not listed under CESA or ESA or California Fully Protected, but meeting the definition of special status as stated in Section 3.6.1 of the Program EIR) are observed during reconnaissance surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-1) or focused or protocol-level surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-10), the project proponent will avoid or minimize adverse effects to the species.</p> <p>The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the special-status wildlife would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some of the non-listed special-status wildlife may be killed, injured, or disturbed during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status wildlife, no compensatory mitigation will be required.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>As per SPR BIO-10, protocol level surveys will be conducted to determine presence of identified special-status wildlife within the project area. If wildlife species with a special status are identified, avoidance measures will be implemented and project design will prevent any direct or in-direct adverse impact to the species.</i>			
<p><b>MM BIO-2c: Compensate for Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Loss of Habitat Function for Special-Status Wildlife if Applicable (All Treatment Activities)</b> If the provisions of Mitigation Measure BIO-2a, BIO-2b, BIO-2d, BIO-2e, BIO-2f, or BIO-2g cannot be implemented and the project proponent determines that additional mitigation is necessary to reduce significant impacts, the project proponent will compensate for such impacts to species or habitat by acquiring and/or protecting land that provides (or will provide in the case of restoration) habitat function for affected species that is at least equivalent to the habitat function removed or degraded as a result of the treatment.</p> <p>Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the project proponent (e.g., incidental take permit), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above.</p>	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Provisions for MM BIO-2a, MM BIO-2b will be implemented and there will be no significant mortality, injury, disturbance or loss of habitat function of special-status wildlife. BIO-2d, BIO-2e, BIO-2f, or BIO-2g do not apply to this project as species related to their Mitigation Measures are not present in the project area.</i>			
<p><b>MM BIO-2d: Implement Protective Measures for Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (All Treatment Activities)</b></p>	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>There are no Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetles within the project area.</i>			
<p><b>MM BIO-2e: Design Treatment to Retain Special-Status Butterfly Host Plants (All Treatment Activities)</b> The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the special-status butterfly would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some may be killed, injured or disturbed during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status butterflies, no compensatory mitigation will be required.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>

<p><i>There are no known special-status butterflies within the project area. However, habitat for the Quino checkerspot butterfly may be present within the project area. Host plants for the Quino checkerspot butterfly include Plantago Erecta, P. Insularis and Orthocarpus purpureus. Andrew's marble butterfly is a S2 ranked insect and habitat may be present within the project area. Host plants associated with Andrew's marble butterfly include streptanthus bernardinus and arabis holboellii va pinetorum; larval foodplant is descurainia richardsonii. Host plant species were surveyed for during the special-status plant survey. If species is identified in an area during surveys, the location will be flagged and avoided. No host species or special status butterflies were identified during surveying.</i></p>			
<p><b>MM BIO-2f: Avoid Habitat for Special-Status Beetles, Flies, Grasshoppers, and Snails (All Treatment Activities)</b></p>	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
<p><i>There were no special-status beetles, flies, grasshoppers or snails identified within the CNDDDB search and are assumed to not be present within the project area.</i></p>			
<p><b>MM BIO-2g: Design Treatment to Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Special-Status Bumble Bees (All Treatment Activities)</b> The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the special-status bumble bee would benefit from treatment in the occupied (or assumed to be occupied) habitat area even though some of the non-listed special-status bumble bees may be killed, injured, or disturbed during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status bumble bees, no compensatory mitigation will be required.</p>	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
<p><i>The crotch bumble bee was listed under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) on September 30<sup>th</sup>, 2022. A CNDDDB 9 quad search resulted in an occurrence of the crotch bumble bee roughly 3 miles to the east and 3.5 miles to the west in 1917 . Bumble bees are a ground dwelling insects with preferred habitat generally being grasslands, meadows and scrub. Nesting habitat for bumble bees includes rodent burrows, rock crevices, downed wood and grass bunches. Flowering plant species bumble bees use as a food source may be present in the project area within meadows and grasslands and these areas will not be targeted for treatment activities. Project area contains few grasslands and meadows, and these areas will not be the target of treatment activities. Rock outcroppings and downed woody debris will be avoided and will not be the target of treatment activities.</i></p> <p><i>If special-status bumble bee is identified within the project area; prescribed burning within suitable habitat will occur between October and February to avoid flight season. Treatment areas with suitable habitat will be subdivided and not be treated in its entirety within one year. Herbicide application will be limited to ceanothus brush species, management of stump sprouting species and will not be applied to host plant species within occupied or suitable habitat during the flight season (March through September). For species listed under CESA or ESA or that are fully protected, the qualified RPF or biologist will consult with CDFW and/ or USFWS regarding this determination.</i></p>			
<p><b>MM BIO-2h: Avoid Potential Disease Transmission Between Domestic Livestock and Special-Status Ungulates (Prescribed Herbivory)</b></p>	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
<p><i>Projects treatments do not include any prescribed herbivory.</i></p>			
<p><b>MM BIO-3a: Design Treatments to Avoid Loss of Sensitive Natural Communities and Oak Woodlands</b> The project proponent will implement the following measures when working in treatment areas that contain sensitive natural communities identified during surveys conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-3: The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or botanist that the sensitive natural community or oak woodland would benefit from treatment in</p>	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE

the occupied habitat area even though some loss may occur during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands, no compensatory mitigation will be required.			
<i>Data was analyzed from CNPS "A Manual of California Vegetation" which identified Pointleaf manzanita - pink-bract manzanita chaparral as Sensitive Natural Community whose range is within the project area and has a state rank of S3. Project design will exclude the manual, mechanical, herbicide and prescribed burning treatments of manzanita. There are no oak woodlands within the project area. MCV Alliances with the potential of being in the project area include; Ponderosa Pine Forest, Incense Cedar Forest and Mixed oak forest may be present in the project area. Project treatments will encourage biodiversity through the removal of overstocked species.</i>			
<b>MM BIO-3b: Compensate for Loss of Sensitive Natural Communities and Oak Woodlands.</b> If significant impacts on sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands cannot feasibly be avoided or reduced as specified under Mitigation Measure BIO-3a, the project proponent will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant effects on sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented to reduce residual effects.	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Sensitive natural communities will be avoided through the implementation of MM BIO-3a, as a result MM BIO-3b does not apply.</i>			
<b>MM BIO-3c: Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Riparian Habitat</b> Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the project proponent (e.g., Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above.	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>There will be no loss of riparian habitat. There are CLASS II &amp; III watercourses in the project area which only flow water during rain events and snow melt. Project design measures mentioned in IMPACT BIO-3 will prevent any loss of riparian habitat</i>			
<b>MM BIO-4: Avoid State and Federally Protected Wetlands</b>	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>There are no state or federally protected wetlands within the project area.</i>			
<b>MM BIO-5: Retain Nursery Habitat and Implement Buffers to Avoid Nursery Sites</b>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>CDFW has classified the project area as deer fawning habitat. Fawning habitat will be maintained through project design and no mechanical treatments will occur during fawning season which is recognized as late spring and early summer.</i>			

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

## SPECIES STATUS SUMMARY TABLE

### Results of Listed Species Found in the CNDDDB Query

#### Species Status Identifiers Used on the Table

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

#### Wildlife Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Listing	State Listing	Habitat	Habitat Potential	Avoidance Strategy
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	DL	E	Lower montane and old growth forests. Nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live tree with open branches, especially ponderosa pine. Roots communally in winter. Trees will be visually inspected prior to fallen. However, fully mature trees will not be cut and retained as wildlife trees unless they present a hazard or actively infested with bark beetles.	Yes	Nesting bird surveys will be performed March 15-September 15 anytime there are active operations and project treatments occurring. A buffer zone of 660 feet will be established if bald eagle nesting sites are located
Southern rubber boa	<i>Charina umbratica</i>	N	TH	Variety of montane coniferous forests. Found in the vicinity of streams or wet meadows, requires loose moist soil for burrowing, seeks cover in rotting logs, rock outcrops and under surface litter.	Yes	Rock outcroppings and downed large woody debris and rotting logs will be identified and excluded from project activities. Active surveying is ongoing for the southern rubber boa and any area where it is identified will be excluded from project activities.
Arroyo toad	<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i>	E	N; SSC	Semi-arid regions near washes or intermittent streams, including valley-foothill and desert riparian, desert wash. Rivers with sandy banks, willows, cottonwoods and sycamores; loos, gravelly areas of streams in drier parts of range.	No	N/A

California red-legged frog	<i>Rana draytonii</i>	TH	N; SSC	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to estivation habitat	No	N/A
Southern mountain yellow-legged frog	<i>Rana muscosa</i>	E	E; WL; S	Disjunct populations known from southern sierras and San Gabriel, San Bernardino and Jan Jacinto MTNS. Found at 1000-12000 FT in lakes and creeks that stem from springs and snowmelt. May winter over under frozen lakes. Often encountered within a few feet of water. Tadpoles may require 2-4 yrs to complete their aquatic development.	No	N/A
Western yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	TH	E; S	Riparian forest nester, along broad-lower flood bottoms of larger river systems. Nests in riparian jungles of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods, with lower story of blackberry, nettles or wild grape.	No	N/A
Southwestern willow flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	E	E	Riparian woodlands in southern California.	No	N/A
Coastal California gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	TH	N; SSC	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2500 FT in Southern California. Low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes. Not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied.	No	N/A
Least Bell's vireo	<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	E	E	Summer resident of southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2000 FT.	No	N/A

Steelhead	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 10	E	CN-E	Federal listing refers to populations from Santa Maria river south to southern extent of range (San Mateo creek in San Diego). Greater physiological tolerances to warmer water and more variable conditions.	No	N/A
Mohave tui chub	<i>Siphateles bicolor mohavensis</i>	E	E; FP	Endemic to the Mojave river basin, adapted to alkaline mineralized water. Needs deep pools, ponds or slough-like areas. Needs vegetation for spawning.	No	N/A
Santa Ana sucker	<i>Catostomus santaanae</i>	TH	N	Edemic to Los Angeles basin south coastal streams. Habitat generalists, but prefers sand-rubble-boulder bottoms, cool, clear water and algae	No	N/A
San Bernardino kangaroo rat	<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i>	E	CN-E; SSC	Alluvial scrub vegetation on sandy loam substrates characteristic of alluvial fans and flood plains. Needs early to intermediate seral stages	No	N/A
Desert tortoise	<i>Gopherus agassizii</i>	T	T	Most common in desert scrub, desert wash and Joshua Tree habitats; occurs in almost every desert habitat. Require friable soil for burrow and nest construction. Creosote bush habitat with large annual wildflower blooms preferred.	No	N/A
Quino checkerspot butterfly	<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i>	E	N	Sunny openings within chaparral and coastal sage. Hills and mesas near the coast. Need high densities of food plants <i>Plantago Erecta</i> , <i>P. Insularis</i> and <i>Orthocarpus purpurescens</i> .	Yes	Host plants including <i>Plantago Erecta</i> , <i>P. Insularis</i> and <i>Orthocarpus purpurescens</i> will be surveyed, flagged and avoided.
San Bernardino flying squirrel	<i>Glaucomys oregonensis californicus</i>	N	SSC	Known from black oak or whit fir dominated woodlands between 5200-8500FT in the San Bernardino and San	Yes	Trees will be spot checked before they are felled. Large mature trees with cavities will be marked as wildlife trees and retained.

				Jacinto ranges. Needs cavities in trees/snags for nests and cover. Needs nearby water		
White-eared pocket mouse	<i>Perognathus alticola alticola</i>	N	SSC	Habitat includes lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub and Pinon & juniper woodlands. General habitat includes Ponderosa and Jeffrey pine habitats; also in mixed chaparral, sagebrush habitats in the San Bernardino Mountains and burrows are constructed in loose soil.	Yes	Species was not identified during wildlife surveys and burrowing rodent holes within the project area were minimal. Suitable habitat including ponderosa and Jeffrey pine exists within the project area. If species is identified during the course of project activities, treatment activities will be avoided within suitable habitat of the spotting of the species. Resource management staff will survey area for burrowing locations.
American badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	N	SSC	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Needs sufficient food, friable soils and open uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents, digs burrows	Yes	The nearest detection was approximately 3 miles away from the project area in 2004. American badger and burrowing dens were not identified during preliminary surveys, and no dens were found during wildlife surveys. If species is identified during project activities, project activities will be avoided in the vicinity of the spotting and resource management staff will survey area for den locations. Species preferred habitat is open stages of brush which will not be targeted during project activities.
Southern California legless lizard	<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>	N	SSC	Generally south of the transverse range, extending to northwestern Baja California. Occurs in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Disjunct populations in the Techachapi and Piute mountains in Kern county. Generally in moist, loose soil prefer soils with high moisture content	Yes	The most recent observation of the Southern California legless lizard was in the 1950's roughly 3 miles to the east of the project area. Preferable habitat includes moist loose soil, beneath leaf litter under trees/bushes, under rocks and rotting logs. Rock outcropping and rotting logs will not be targeted during project activities through project design and for protection of special listed species. Active reptile surveying is ongoing in the project area. If this species is identified during project surveys, project activities will avoid preferable and suitable habitat in the area where the species is identified.
Morrison bumble bee	<i>Bombus morrisoni</i>	N	N; S1S2	From the Sierra-cascade ranges eastward across the intermountain west. Food	Yes	If the Morrison bumble bee is identified within the project area; prescribed burning within suitable habitat will occur between October and

				plant genera include <i>Cirsium</i> , <i>cleome</i> , <i>melianthus</i> , <i>lupinus</i> , <i>chrysothamnus</i> and <i>melilotus</i> .		February to avoid flight season. Treatment areas with suitable habitat will be subdivided and not be treated in its entirety within one year. Herbicide application will be limited to ceanothus brush species, management of stump sprouting and will not be applied to host plant species
Crotch bumble bee	<i>Bombus crotchii</i>	N	CE	General habitat includes coastal California east to the sierra-cascade crest and south into Mexico. Bumble bee nesting sites are often located underground in abandoned rodent nests or ground level in tufts of grass, rock piles, cavities of dead trees or man-made structures		If the Crotch bumble bee is identified within the project area; prescribed burning within suitable habitat will occur between October and February to avoid flight season. Treatment areas with suitable habitat will be subdivided and not be treated in its entirety within one year. Herbicide application will be limited to ceanothus brush species, management of stump sprouting and will not be applied to host plant species
Andrew's marble butterfly	<i>Euchloe hyantis andrewsi</i>	N	N; S2	Inhabits yellow pine forest near lake arrowhead and big bear lake, San Bernardino MTNS, San Bernardino CO, 5000-6000 FT. Hostplants are <i>streptanthus bernardinus</i> and <i>arabis holboellii</i> va <i>pinetorum</i> ; larval foodplant is <i>descurainia richardsonii</i> .	Yes	Recorded occurrences of Andrew's marble butterfly near the project area was between 1930-1947 approximately 3 miles to the east in Lake Arrowhead. Identified host plants of the Andrew marble butterfly include Laguna Mountains Jewelflower ( <i>Streptanthus bernardinus</i> ) and Holboell's Rock Cress ( <i>Arabis holboellii</i> ). If these host plants are identified they will be flagged and avoided. Surveys will seek to identify host plants.
Arroyo chub	<i>Gila orcuttii</i>	N	N; SSC	Native to streams from malibu creek to San Luis Rey River basin. Introduced into streams in Santa Clara, Ventura, Santa Ynex, Mojave and San Diego river basins. Slow water stream sections with mud or sand bottoms. Feeds heavily on aquatic vegetation and associated invertebrates.	No	N/A

**Plant Species**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Listing	State Listing	Rare Plant Rank	Habitat	Habitat Potential	Avoidance Strategy
Nevin's barberry	<i>Berberis nevinii</i>	E	E		Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian scrub, on steep north facing slopes and low-grade sandy washes. 90-1590M.	Yes	Protocol surveys will occur for this species. If species is identified it will be flagged and a 50 foot buffer will be established to protect the plant.
Parish's checkerbloom	<i>Sidalcea hickmanii</i> <i>ssp. parishii</i>	N	Rare	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Disturbed burned or cleared areas on dry, rocky slopes, in fuel breaks and fire roads along the mountain summits. 1096-2135 M.	Yes	Protocol surveys will occur for this species. If species is identified it will be flagged and avoided.
Bird-foot checkerbloom	<i>Sidalcea pedata</i>	E	E	1B.1	General habitat includes meadows & seeps and pebble plains. Micro habitats include vernal mesic sites in meadows or pebble plains. Located from 1840-2305 M in elevation.	No	N/A

Parish's daisy	<i>Erigeron parishii</i>	TH	N	1B.1	General habitat includes Mojavean Desert Scrub and Pinon & Juniper Woodland. Micro habitats include carbonate, limestone mountain slopes and drainages. Found from 1050-2245M in elevation	No	N/A
Big Bear Valley sandwort	<i>Eremogone ursina</i>	TH	N		General habitat includes pebble plain, Pinyon & Juniper woodland and meadows & seeps. Micro habitat is mesic and rocky sites. Found from 1795-2895M in elevation.	No	N/A
Cushenbury buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum ovalifolium var. vineum</i>	E	N	1B.1	General habitat mojavean desert scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland and Joshua tree woodland. Micro habitat is limestone mountain slopes, dry and rocky places. Found from 1460-2440 M in elevation	No	N/A
Cushenbury oxytheca	<i>Acanthoscyphus parishii var. goodmaniana</i>	E	N	1B.1	General habitat is pinyon and juniper woodland. Micro habitat is located on limestone talus and rocky slopes. Found from 1400-2350M in elevation	No	N/A
Mojave tarplant	<i>Deinandra mohavensis</i>	N	E	1B.3	Riparian scrub, coastal scrub, chaparral. Low sand bars in river bed; mostly in riparian	No	N/A

					areas or in ephemeral grassy areas 640-1645M		
Slender-horned spineflower	<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	E	E	1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub (alluvial fan scrub). Flood deposited terraces and washes; associates include Encelia, dalea, lepidospartum and sandy soils. 200-765M	No	N/A
Santa Ana River woollystar	<i>Eriastrum densifolium ssp. sanctorum</i>	E	E	1B.1	Coastal scrub, chaparral. In sandy soils on river floodplains or terraced fluvial deposits. 180-705 M	No	N/A
Salt march bird's-beak	<i>Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum</i>	E	E	1B.2	Marshes and swamps, coastal dunes. Limited to the higher zones of salt marsh habitat. 0-10M	No	N/A
Thread-leaved brodiaea	<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>	TH	E	1B.1	Chaparral (openings), cismontane woodland, coastal shrub, playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Associated with annual grassland and vernal pools; often surrounded by shrubland habitats. Occurs in openings on clay soils. 15-1030M	No	N/A
San Bernardino ragwort	<i>Packera bernardina</i>	N	N	1B.2	Meadows and seeps, pebble plains, upper montane coniferous forests. Mesic, sometimes alkaline meadows and dry rocky slopes. 1615-2470M.	No	N/A
Parish's rockcress	<i>Boechera parishii</i>	N	N	1B.2	Pebble plain, pinyon & juniper woodland, upper montane coniferous forest. Generally found on pebble plains on	No	N/A

					clay soil with quartzite cobbles; sometimes on limestone. 1825-2805M		
San Bernardino Mountains dudleya	<i>Dudleya abramsii ssp. affinis</i>	N	N	1B.2	Pebble (pavement) plain, upper montane coniferous forest, pinyon & juniper woodland. Outcrops, granite or quartzite, rarely limestone. 1200-2425 M.	Yes	Protocol surveys will occur for this species. If species is identified it will be flagged and avoided.
Big Bear Valley woollypod	<i>Astragalus leucolobus</i>	N	N	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, pebble plain. Dry pine woods, gravelly knolls among sagebrush, or stony lake shores in the pine belt. 1460-2895M	Yes	Protocol surveys will occur for this species. If species is identified it will be flagged and avoided.
Baja navarretia	<i>Navarretia peninsularis</i>	N	N	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, chaparral, meadows and seeps, pinyon and juniper woodland. Wet areas in open forest. 1150-2365M	Yes	Protocol surveys will occur for this species. If species is identified, it will be flagged and avoided.
Latimer's woodland-gilia	<i>Saltugilia latimeri</i>	N	N	1B.2	Chaparral, mojavean desert scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland. Rocky or sandy substrate; sometimes in washes sometimes limestone. 120-2200 M	No	N/A
Silver-haired ivesia	<i>Ivesia argyrocoma var. argyrocoma</i>	N	N	1B.2	General habitat includes meadows and seeps, pebble plains, upper montane coniferous forest and associated with other rare plants. 1490-2960 M	Yes	Protocol surveys will occur for this species. If species is identified, it will be flagged and avoided.
San Bernardino Mountains owl's-clover	<i>Castilleja lasiorhyncha</i>	N	N	1B.2	meadows and seeps, pebble plain, upper montane coniferous forest, chaparral, riparian woodland, mesic to drying soils in open areas of	Yes	Protocol surveys will occur for this species. If species is identified, it will be flagged and avoided.

					stream and meadow margin and in vernal wet areas 1140-2320 M		
Palmer's mariposa-lily	<i>Calochortus palmeri</i> var. <i>palmeri</i>	N	N	1B.2	Meadows and seeps, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest. Vernal moist places in yellow-pine forest, chaparral. 195-2530M	Yes	Protocol surveys will occur for this species. If species is identified, it will be flagged and avoided.
Lemon lily	<i>Lilium parryi</i>	N	N	1B.2	Lower montane, coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, riparian forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Wet, mountainous terrain; generally in forested areas; on shady edges of streams, in open boggy meadows and seeps. 625-2930M	Yes	Protocol surveys will occur for this species. If species is identified, it will be flagged and avoided.
Marsh sandwort	<i>Arenaria paludicola</i>	E	E	1B.1	Marshes and swamps. Growing up through dense mats of typha, juncus, scirpus. In freshwater marsh. Sandy Soil 3-170 M.	No	N/A
Slender-horned spineflower	<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	E	E	1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Flood deposited terraces and washes; associates include Encelia, dalea, lepidospartum. Sandy soils 200-765 M	No	N/A
Parish's yampah	<i>Perideridia parishii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i>	N	N	2B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, upper montane coniferous forest. Damp meadows or along streambeds-prefers an open pine canopy. 1470-2530 M	Yes	Protocol surveys will occur for this species. If species is identified, it will be flagged and avoided.

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

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
<b>Impact GEO-1:</b> Result in Substantial Erosion or Loss of Topsoil	Impact Geo-1, 3.7	LTS	<u>SPR GEO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,</u> <u>SPR HYD-3</u> <u>SPR AQ- 3</u> <u>SPR HYD- 4</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Project activities include mechanical treatment, manual treatment, pile &amp; burning, prescribed fire and herbicide application. These treatments will result in the loss of ground vegetation cover, soil disturbance and erosion. Potential impacts to soil erosion resulting from project treatments are within the scope activities and impacts addressed in the PIER. The low intensity of the prescribed burning proposed and the amount of vegetation to be removed are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.</i>						
<b>Impact GEO-2:</b> Increase Risk of Landslide	Impact Geo-2, 3.7	LTS	<u>SPR GEO-3, 4, 7, 8,</u> <u>SPR AQ- 3</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Project activities resulting in the loss of cover vegetation and soil disturbance could effect slope stability resulting in an increased risk of landslides. However, the potential for project activities to result in impacts related to landslides are within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR. Any locations identified as being geologically unstable will excluded from project treatments. The intensity of the prescribed burning and the amount of vegetation to be removed are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Adherence to the specified SPRs with minimize risk and impacts related to landslides.</i>						
<b>Other Impacts to Geology, Soils, Paleontology, And Mineral Resources:</b> Would the project result in other impacts to geology, soils, paleontology, and mineral resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
<p><b>SPR GEO-1 Suspend Disturbance during Heavy Precipitation:</b> The project proponent will suspend mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and herbicide treatments if the National Weather Service forecast is a “chance” (30 percent or more) of rain within the next 24 hours. This SPR applies only to mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Planned mechanical treatments and herbicide applications will be halted if the National Weather Service forecasts a “chance” (30 percent or more) of rain within the next 24 hrs.</i>			
<p><b>SPR GEO-2 Limit High Ground Pressure Vehicles:</b> The project proponent will limit heavy equipment that could cause soil disturbance or compaction to be driven through treatment areas when soils are wet and saturated to avoid compaction and/or damage to soil structure. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Locations within the project area with saturated soil will be excluded from mechanical treatment until the soil has dried out, reducing soil disturbance or compaction.</i>			
<p><b>SPR GEO-3 Stabilize Disturbed Soil Areas:</b> The project proponent will stabilize soil disturbed during mechanical, prescribed herbivory treatments and prescribed burns that result in exposure of bare soil over 50 percent or more of the treatment area with mulch or equivalent immediately after treatment activities, to the maximum extent practicable, to minimize the potential for substantial sediment discharge. This SPR only applies to mechanical and prescribed herbivory treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Mechanical treatments associated with this project include only mastication, which during the process leaves chips and/or mulch behind on the ground. Any track marks that are not covered with chips and result in exposed soil will be stabilized. Mechanical treatments will occur on slopes &lt;35%. Prescribed burns will result in bare soil, however revegetation will occur due to the low intensity burn. After first storm event where 1.5 inches of rain or more fell within a 24-hours period, the project area will be inspected by the project proponent to ensure effectiveness of erosion measures. Hand-lines will be constructed as control lines during prescribed burning and will be water-barred post after operations are complete.</i>			
<p><b>SPR GEO-4 Erosion Monitoring:</b> The project proponent will inspect treatment areas for the proper implementation of erosion control SPRs and mitigations prior to the rainy season. This SPR applies only to mechanical and prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During-Post	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Handlines utilized as control lines during prescribed burning will be water-barred after burning operations are complete. Project proponent will inspect areas where mechanical treatment and prescribed burning has occurred and determine erosion control measures effectiveness post heavy rain. If erosion control measures are not working properly, additional control measures will be implemented.</i>			

<p><b>SPR GEO-5 Drain Stormwater via Water Breaks:</b> The project proponent will drain compacted and/or bare linear treatment areas capable of generating storm runoff via water breaks using the spacing and erosion control guidelines contained in Sections 914.6, 934.6, and 954.6(c) of the California Forest Practice Rules. This SPR applies only to mechanical, manual, and prescribed burn treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During-Post	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>Water bars will be installed on compact or bare linear soil to the specifications outlined in FPRs 914.6, 934.6, and 954.6(c). Water bars will be constructed in an heiring bone style pattern to prevent water runoff from concentration to one area. This will apply to handlines utilized as control lines during prescribed burns and to disturbed/ exposed soil resulting from mechanical equipment.</i></p>			
<p><b>SPR GEO-6 Minimize Burn Pile Size:</b> The project proponent will not create burn piles that exceed 20 feet in length, width, or diameter, except when on landings, road surfaces, or on contour to minimize the spatial extent of soil damage. This SPR applies to mechanical, manual, and prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>Burn piles will not exceed 20 feet in length, width, diameter. Burn piles will be located outside of any CLASS III watersheds located in the project area and will follow distance requirements set by the RWQCB for Water Body Buffer Zones (WBBZ).</i></p>			
<p><b>SPR GEO-7 Minimize Erosion, Slope Restrictions for Heavy Equipment and Tractor Roads.</b> This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>Heavy equipment used during project activities will be on slopes less than 35%. When slopes are greater than greater 35%, manual treatments will occur. Locations within the project area with a high erosion hazard rating with be evaluated by the project proponent prior to any treatment.</i></p>			
<p><b>SPR GEO-8 Steep Slopes:</b> The project proponent will require a Registered Professional Forester (RPF) or licensed geologist to evaluate treatment areas with slopes greater than 50 percent for unstable areas (areas with potential for landslide) and unstable soils (soil with moderate to high erosion hazard). This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and WUI fuel reduction, non-shaded fuel breaks, and ecological restoration treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>A Registered Professional Forester (RPF) will evaluate treatment areas with slopes greater than 50% for unstable areas (areas with potential for landslide) and unstable soils (soil with moderate to high erosion hazard).</i></p>			

## EC-7: GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
<b>Impact GHG-1:</b> Conflict with applicable plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs	Impact GHG-1, 3.8	LTS	<u>SPR GHG- 1</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>The use of mechanical treatments, pile burning, prescribed fire and vehicle use during project treatments would result in Green House Gas (GHG) emissions. Project treatments under this VTP are consistent with policies, regulations, and plans for carbon management. The impacts of project treatments are within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.</i>						
<b>Impact GHG-2:</b> Generate Greenhouse Gas Emissions through Treatment Activities	Impact GHG-2, 3.8	PSU	<u>SPR AQ- 3</u> <u>MM GHG- 2</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Project activities including mechanical, manual, prescribed burning and herbicide treatments would result in GHG emissions. The generation of GHG emissions during project activities was examined in the PEIR. Project specific GHG emissions have been calculated using Table 3.8-3 in the PEIR as reference. The production of GHG emission through project activities are within the scope of the PEIR and site specific analysis.</i>						
<b>Other Impacts to related to Greenhouse Gases:</b> Would the project result in other impacts related to greenhouse gases that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
<b>SPR GHG-1 Contribute to the AB 1504 Carbon Inventory Process:</b> The project proponent of treatment projects subject to the AB 1504 process will provide all necessary data about the treatment that is needed by the U.S. Forest Service and FRAP to fulfill requirements of the AB 1504 carbon inventory, and to aid in the ongoing research about the long-term net change in carbon sequestration resulting from treatment activity. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Green House Gas (GHG) emissions directly associated with treatment activity have been calculated utilizing Table 3.8-3 from the PEIR. The estimated GHG emissions resulting from project treatments is 2465.1 MTCO<sub>2</sub>. Prescribed burning (broadcast and pile burning) will release</i>			

2384.25 MTCO<sub>2</sub>. Mechanical treatments will release 63.9 MTCO<sub>2</sub>, Manual treatments will release 16.35 MTCO<sub>2</sub>, and herbicide application will release 0.6 MTCO<sub>2</sub>. See table below for calculations.

Treatment Type	Acres	MtCO <sub>2</sub> e/acre	Total Per Treatment (Acres*MtCO <sub>2</sub> e/acre)	Calculated GHG Emissions (MtCO <sub>2</sub> e)
<b>Prescribed Burning</b>				
Broadcast Burning (Tree)	15	63.15	947.25	
Broadcast Burning (Shrub)	15	16.15	242.25	
Pile Burning (Tree)	15	63.15	947.25	
Pile Burning (Shrub)	15	16.15	247.2	
<i>All Burning</i>				2384.25
<b>Mechanical Treatment</b>				
Mechanical (Tree)	60	0.92	55.2	
Mechanical (Shrub)	30	0.29	8.7	
<i>All Mechanical</i>				63.9
<b>Manual Treatment</b>				
Manual (Tree)	15	0.69	10.35	
Manual (Shrub)	15	0.4	6	
<i>All Manual</i>				16.35
<b>Herbicide</b>				
Herbicide (Tree)	20	0.02	0.4	
Herbicide (Shrub)	20	0.01	0.2	
<i>All Herbicide</i>				0.6
<b>Total GHG Emissions</b>				<b>2465.1</b>

Notes: MTCO<sub>2</sub>e/acre = metric tons of carbon dioxide-equivalent per acre

1. Emissions estimates do not include emissions generated by trucks hauling equipment to and from treatment sites at the beginning and end of each treatment.
2. More than one type of treatment may be performed on the same land in the same year. For example, manual treatment or herbicide application may be conducted prior to a prescribed burn.
3. These emission estimates do not account for any emissions associated with the removal of vegetative biomass from treatments sites and any processing activity that may occur thereafter, including potential use as feed stock for a biomass power facility, composting, or chipping and mulching applications.

<b>MM GHG-2. Implement GHG Emission Reduction Techniques During Prescribed Burns.</b> The project proponent will document in the Burn Plan required pursuant to SPR AQ-3 which methods for reducing GHG emissions can feasibly be integrated into the treatment design.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>The Burn plan will identify feasible methods for reducing GHG emission for prescribed burning and pile burning.</i>			

## EC-8: Energy

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
<b>Impact ENG-1: Result in Wasteful, Inefficient, or Unnecessary Consumption of Energy</b>	Impact ENG-1, 3.9	LTS	N/A	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Project treatments including mechanical, manual, drip torches for prescribed fire and crew transportation to the project area will result in the consumption of energy. The use of petroleum base fuels used for vehicles and equipment were examined in the PEIR and it is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.</i>						
<b>Other Impacts to Energy Resources:</b> Would the project result in other impacts to energy resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

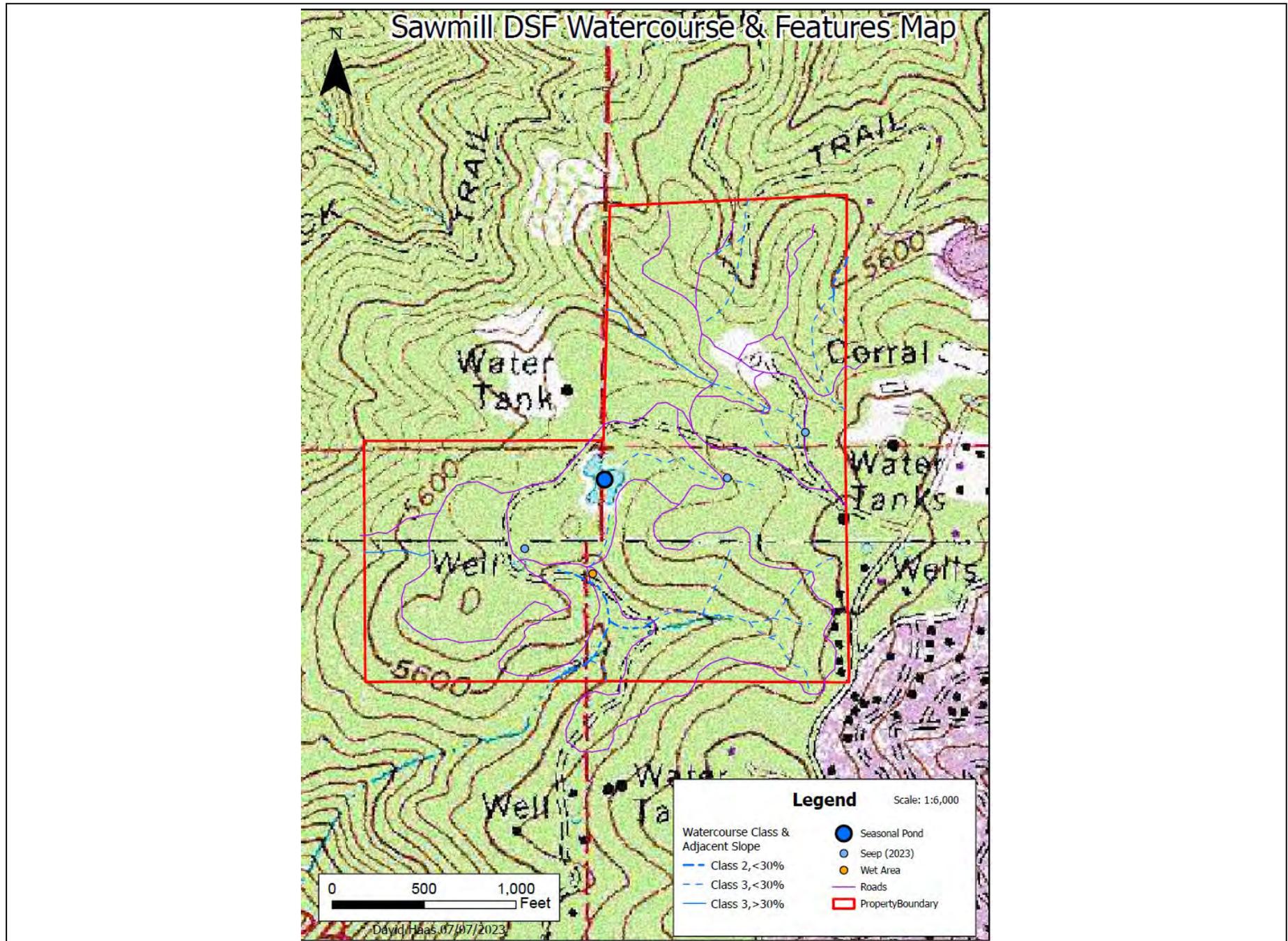
	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
<b>Impact HAZ-1:</b> Create a Significant Health Hazard from the Use of Hazardous Materials	Impact HAZ-1, 3.10	LTS	<u>SPR HAZ- 1</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Contractor and CAL FIRE mechanical equipment used in project treatments will be fueled at identified locations that are flat and away from watercourses. All mechanical equipment will be inspected prior to operations to ensure the equipment is in good working order and is free of leaks. Vehicles used for transportation will be filled off site at either CAL FIRE stations or at gas stations. Drip torches will be filled at the project location and in a flat area. The associated impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.</i>						
<b>Impact HAZ-2:</b> Create a Significant Health Hazard from the Use of Herbicides	Impact HAZ-2, 3.10	LTS	<u>SPR HAZ- 5, 6, 7, 8, 9</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>A licensed Pest Control Advisor (PCA) will prepare a spill prevention and Response Plan (SPRP) prior to beginning any herbicide treatment. The PCA and project proponent will ensure all application rate, methods, storage, transportation, mixing, container disposal and weather limitations follow all laws and regulations. Implementation of SPRs 5-9 relating to use of herbicide will result in impacts that are less than significant.</i>						
<b>Impact HAZ-3:</b> Expose the Public or Environment to Significant Hazards from Disturbance to Known Hazardous Material Sites	Impact HAZ-3, 3.10	LTS	<u>MM HAZ- 3</u>	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) had jurisdiction of the project location and was submitted a request for information regarding knowledge of known hazardous material sites on Sawmill DSF. There are no known hazardous material sites within the project area.</i>						
<b>Other Impacts to Hazardous Materials, Public Health and Safety:</b> Would the project result in other impacts to hazardous materials, public health and safety that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
<b>SPR HAZ-1 Maintain All Equipment:</b> The project proponent will maintain all diesel- and gasoline-powered equipment per manufacturer's specifications, and in compliance with all state and federal emissions requirements. Maintenance records will be available for verification. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Contractors and CAL FIRE mechanical equipment used in project treatments will be fueled at identified locations within the project area that are flat and away from watercourses. All mechanical equipment will be inspected prior to operations to ensure the equipment is in good working order and is free of leaks. Vehicles used for transportation will be filled off site at either CAL FIRE stations or at gas stations. Drip torches will be filled at the project location and in a flat area and away from any watercourse.</i>			
<b>SPR HAZ-2 Require Spark Arrestors:</b> This SPR applies only to manual treatment activities and all treatment types	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Contractor equipment will be inspected prior to project treatments to ensure spark arrestors are in place and in good working order. CAL FIRE policy requires all State-owned chainsaws and mechanical equipment are equipped with spark arrestors.</i>			
<b>SPR HAZ-3 Require Fire Extinguishers:</b> The project proponent will require tree cutting crews to carry one fire extinguisher per chainsaw. Each vehicle would be equipped with one long-handled shovel and one axe or Pulaski consistent with PRC Section 4428. This SPR applies only to manual treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>PRC Section 4428 will be enforced for all CAL FIRE crews and contractors.</i>			
<b>SPR HAZ-4 Prohibit Smoking in Vegetated Areas.</b> This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Smoking will only be allowed in designated smoking areas barren or cleared to mineral soil at least 3 feet in diameter.</i>			
<b>SPR HAZ-5 Spill Prevention and Response Plan:</b> The project proponent or licensed Pest Control Advisor (PCA) will prepare a Spill Prevention and Response Plan (SPRP) prior to beginning any herbicide treatment activities to provide protection to onsite workers, the public, and the environment from accidental leaks or spills of herbicides, adjuvants, or other potential contaminants. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>A licensed Pest Control Advisor (PCA) will prepare a spill prevention and Response Plan (SPRP) prior to beginning any herbicide treatment. The PCA and project proponent will ensure all application rate, methods, storage, transportation, mixing, container disposal and weather limitations follow all laws and regulations. A map will be created to delineate staging areas, and storage, loading, and mixing areas for herbicides. Compliance with this SPR will ensure safety to onsite workers, the public and the environment during the application of herbicides from accidental leaks or spills.</i>			
<b>SPR HAZ-6 Comply with Herbicide Application Regulations.</b> This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>

<i>The project proponent will coordinate herbicide use with the applicable county Agricultural Commissioners(s), and all required licenses and permits will be obtained prior to herbicide application.</i>			
<b>SPR HAZ-7 Triple Rinse Herbicide Containers.</b> This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>The project proponent and Licensed Pest Control Advisor (PCA) will ensure all herbicide containers are triple rinsed with clean water and disposed of in a batch tank. The project proponent and PCA will ensure all containers are punctured on the top and bottom to render them unusable prior to manufactures recycling or disposal protocols. Crews and equipment will be cleaned in a manner to ensure no contaminated water directly enters any body of water or watercourse.</i>			
<b>SPR HAZ-8 Minimize Herbicide Drift to Public Areas.</b> This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>In order to minimize herbicide drift to public areas, the project proponent and PCA will institute project parameters for the application of herbicide. Herbicide application will be halted if sustained winds exceed 7 mph or weather parameters exceed label specifications. Nozzles on herbicide applicators will be configured to produce the largest appropriate droplet size to minimize drift. Nozzles with pressure of 30-70 pounds per square inch will be used to minimize drift. Vegetation will be sprayed at a maximum distance of 24 inches.</i>			
<b>SPR HAZ-9 Notification of Herbicide Use in the Vicinity of Public Areas.</b> This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Application of herbicide will occur within the vicinity of public areas. Signs will be erected to notify the public of the application of herbicide prior to application and for a minimum of 72 hours after treatment</i>			
<b>MM HAZ-3: Identify and Avoid Known Hazardous Waste Sites</b> Prior to the start of vegetation treatment activities requiring soil disturbance (i.e., mechanical treatments) or prescribed burning, CAL FIRE and other project proponents will make reasonable efforts to check with the landowner or other entity with jurisdiction (e.g., California Department of Parks and Recreation) to determine if there are any sites known to have previously used, stored, or disposed of hazardous materials.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>The project proponent contacted San Bernardino County Fire Hazmat and CDFW to determine if there are any known sites of previously used, stored or disposed of hazardous materials within the project area. Both agencies were not able to identify any records pertaining to hazardous waste associated with the project area.</i>			

## EC-10: HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

	PEIR specific			Project specific																										
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact																								
<b>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</b>	Impact HYD-1, 3.11	LTS	<u>SPR HYD- 4</u> <u>SPR AQ- 3</u> <u>SPR BIO- 4, 5</u> <u>SPR GEO-4, 6</u> <u>MM BIO- 3b</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																								
<p><i>Watercourses present in the project area include CLASS II are CLASS III streams. Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones (WPLZ) will be established to protect watercourses from prescribed burning in accordance to 14 CCR Section 916.2 of the California Forest Practice Rules. Widths of WPLZ are determined by watercourse classification and slope. Prescribed broadcast burning would result in a mosaic vegetation pattern that when combined with the established buffer zone surrounding streams will capture sediment before it enters the watercourse. Pile burning will occur outside of the buffer zone of watercourses. The impact resulting from project treatments is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis. Please see table below for WPLZ widths and map of recorded watercourse within the project area.</i></p> <p><i>Procedures for Determining Watercourse and Lake Protection Zone (WPLZ) widths</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Water Class</th> <th>Class I</th> <th>Class II</th> <th>Class III</th> <th>Class IV</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">WPLZ Width (ft) – Distance from top of bank to the edge of the protection zone</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>&lt; 30 % Slope</td> <td>75</td> <td>50</td> <td rowspan="3">Sufficient to prevent the degradation of downstream beneficial uses of water. Determined on a site-specific basis.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30-50 % Slope</td> <td>100</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>&gt;50 % Slope</td> <td>150</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: 14 CCR Section 916.5 [936.5, 956.5] (February 2019 version)</p>							Water Class	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Water Class Characteristics or Key Indicator Beneficial Use	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.	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.	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.	Man-made watercourses, usually downstream, established domestic, agricultural, hydroelectric supply or other beneficial use.	WPLZ Width (ft) – Distance from top of bank to the edge of the protection zone				< 30 % Slope	75	50	Sufficient to prevent the degradation of downstream beneficial uses of water. Determined on a site-specific basis.	30-50 % Slope	100	75	>50 % Slope	150	100
Water Class	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV																										
Water Class Characteristics or Key Indicator Beneficial Use	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.	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.	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.	Man-made watercourses, usually downstream, established domestic, agricultural, hydroelectric supply or other beneficial use.																										
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<b>Impact HYD-2:</b> Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through the Implementation of Manual or Mechanical Treatment Activities	Impact HYD-2, 3.11	LTS	<u>SPR HYD-</u> 1, 4, 5 <u>SPR BIO-</u> 1 <u>SPR GEO-</u> 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 <u>SPR HAZ-</u> 1, 5	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Watercourses present in the project area are CLASS II &amp; III streams. Project design of prescribed fire will minimize potential impact to ground water quality or degradation of surface water quality. Watercourse Lake Protection Zones (WLPZ) will be established and flagged around watercourses to prevent soil disturbance resulting from heavy equipment. Heavy equipment will not be operated if The National Weather Service forecast has a 30% or greater chance of rain for the project area.</i>						
<b>Impact HYD-3:</b> Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through Prescribed Herbivory	Impact HYD-3, 3.11	LTS	<u>SPR HYD-</u> 3	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Project treatments do not include prescribed herbivory.</i>						
<b>Impact HYD-4:</b> Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through the Ground Application of Herbicides	Impact HYD-4, 3.11	LTS	<u>SPR HYD-</u> 5 <u>SPR BIO-</u> 4 <u>SPR HAZ-</u> 5, 7	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Project proponent and PCA will ensure all applicable SPRs are adhered to during the application of herbicides during project treatments to reduce potential impact to surface water and ground water quality. Impact resulting from the use of herbicides is less than significant and is within the scope of the PEIR.</i>						
<b>Impact HYD-5:</b> Substantially Alter the Existing Drainage Pattern of a Treatment Site or Area	Impact HYD-5, 3.11	LTS	<u>SPR HYD-</u> 4, 6 <u>SPR GEO-</u> 5	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Project treatments identified in this project have the potential to alter existing drainage patterns through the removal of vegetation and ground disturbance. However, adherence to applicable SPRs would reduce the risk of substantially altering existing drainage patterns. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.</i>						
<b>Other Impacts to Hydrology and Water Quality:</b> Would the project result in other impacts to hydrology and water quality that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
<p><b>SPR HYD-1 Comply with Water Quality Regulations:</b> Project proponents must also conduct proposed vegetation treatments in conformance with appropriate RWQCB timber, vegetation and land disturbance related Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and/or related Conditional Waivers of Waste Discharge Requirements (Waivers), and appropriate Basin Plan Prohibitions. Where these regulatory requirements differ, the most restrictive will apply. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Approved CalVTP documents are automatically enrolled in the State Water Board's statewide "Vegetation Treatment General Order" ORDER WQ 2021-0026-DWQ and do not require coverage with RWQCB.</i>			
<p><b>SPR HYD-2 Avoid Construction of New Roads:</b> 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.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>No new roads will be constructed or reconstructed.</i>			
<p><b>SPR HYD-3 Water Quality Protections for Prescribed Herbivory:</b> This SPR applies to prescribed herbivory treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>There is no prescribed herbivory in the project treatments for this project.</i>			
<p><b>SPR HYD-4 Identify and Protect Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones:</b> The project proponent will establish Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones (WLPZs) as defined in 14 CCR Section 916 .5 of the California Forest Practice Rules on either side of watercourses. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones (WLPZs) for CLASS II &amp; III watercourses in the project area will be established. Equipment Exclusion Zones (ELZ) will be flagged within the CLASS III watercourses.</i>			
<p><b>SPR HYD-5 Protect Non-Target Vegetation and Special-status Species from Herbicides:</b> This SPR applies to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>During the herbicide application of the project treatment, non-target vegetation and special-status species will be protected. Mixing sites will be devoid of vegetation, located away from watercourses and follow manufactures recommendations. No herbicide will be sprayed within 50 feet of ESA or CESA listed plant. Application of herbicide will be halted if sustained wind speeds exceed 7 mph or exceeds manufacture label specifications.</i>			
<p><b>SPR HYD-6 Protect Existing Drainage Systems:</b> This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>

*Any damage caused to existing roadway with stormwater drainage infrastructure will be avoided and will be repaired and restored to pre-project drainage conditions.*

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

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
<b>Impact LU-1:</b> Cause a Significant Environmental Impact Due to a Conflict with a Land Use Plan, Policy, or Regulation	Impact LU-1, 3.12	LTS	<u>SPR AD-</u> 3, 9	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>The project area is owned by the State of California and under the jurisdiction of CAL FIRE San Bernardino Unit (BDU). The property “Sawmill DSF” is a part of the California State Demonstration State Forest (DSF) system, which serves as a living laboratory for how to care for California’s forested lands in the modern age. This CalVTP serves to not only reduce hazardous fuels in the Wildland Urban Interface but to showcase responsible and active forest management in the Wildland Urban Interface. Potential impacts are within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.</i>						
<b>Impact LU-2:</b> Induce Substantial Unplanned Population Growth	Impact LU-2, 3.12	LTS	N/A	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Crews and contractors performing project treatments are from the CAL FIRE Unit and local area. There will be a short-term increase in unplanned population to the local area during treatment operations, however this will have no significant impact to housing or infrastructure needs. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR and site-specific analysis.</i>						
<b>Other Impacts related to Land Use and Planning, Population and Housing:</b> Would the project result in other impacts related to land use and planning, and population and housing that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## EC-12: NOISE

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
<b>Impact NOI-1:</b> Result in a Substantial Short-Term Increase in Exterior Ambient Noise Levels During Treatment Implementation	Impact NOI-1, 3.13	LTS	<u>SPR NOI- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6</u> <u>SPR AD- 3</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Treatments for this project include the use of heavy machinery which create noise. Use of heavy machinery will be limited to daylight hours Monday-Saturday 7:00 am to 6:00 pm and Sundays 9:00 am to 6:00 pm to limit impact from noise during evening and nighttime hours. Noise sensitive receptors located within 1,500 feet of the project area will be notified.</i>						
<b>Impact NOI-2:</b> Result in a Substantial Short-Term Increase in Truck-Generated SENL's During Treatment Activities	Impact NOI-2, 3.13	LTS	<u>SPR NOI- 1</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Project treatments and maintenance will utilize large trucks to transport heavy equipment to the project location, passenger vehicles transporting contractors and CAL FIRE Crew Buggies transporting fire fighters to work at the project area. Heavy equipment will be left on site for most of the duration of the project, as such there will be a minimal number of hauling trips associated with heavy equipment. Contractors will arrive daily via passenger vehicle and CAL FIRE Crew Buggies will arrive when scheduled to work. The location surrounding the project area is residential where vehicle traffic is common. The impact of single event noise levels (SENL) is within the scope of the PEIR and the site-specific analysis.</i>						
<b>Other Impacts Related to Noise:</b> Would the project result in other impacts related to noise that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
<b>SPR NOI-1 Limit Heavy Equipment Use to Daytime Hours:</b> If the project proponent is not subject to local ordinances (e.g., CAL FIRE), it will adhere to the restrictions stated above or may elect to adhere to the restrictions identified by the local ordinance encompassing the treatment area. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Hours of operation for heavy equipment used for mechanical treatment will be limited to Monday-Saturday between the hours of 7:00 am- 6:00 pm and on Sundays 9:00 am- 3:00 pm.</i>			

<p><b>SPR NOI-2 Equipment Maintenance:</b> 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.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>All diesel and gasoline-based equipment will be properly maintained and equipped with noise-reduction intake and exhaust mufflers and engine shrouds as per SPR NOI-2 and manufacture's instructions.</i></p>			
<p><b>SPR NOI-3 Engine Shroud Closure:</b> 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.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>Engine shrouds will be closed during the course of equipment operations as per SPR NOI-3.</i></p>			
<p><b>SPR NOI-4 Locate Staging Areas Away from Noise-Sensitive Land Uses.</b> This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>Staging areas will be located away from Noise-Sensitive Land uses as per SPR NOI-4.</i></p>			
<p><b>SPR NOI-5 Restrict Equipment Idle Time:</b> 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.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>Motorized equipment will be shut down when not in use and idling equipment and haul trucks will be limited to 5 minutes of idling as per SPR NOI-5.</i></p>			
<p><b>SPR NOI-6 Notify Nearby Off-Site Noise-Sensitive Receptors:</b> For treatment activities utilizing heavy equipment, the project proponent will notify noise-sensitive receptors (e.g., residential land uses, schools, hospitals, places of worship) located within 1,500 feet of the treatment activity. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>Noise-Sensitive Receptors including residential land uses, schools, hospitals and places of worship located within 1,500 feet of the project area will be notified by posting a notification of Operations to a community board five days prior to the start date of operations. This notification will include contact information for the project proponent, hours of operation for heavy equipment, noise mitigation techniques and dates when mechanical operations plan to begin.</i></p>			

## EC-13: RECREATION

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
<b>Impact REC-1:</b> Directly or Indirectly Disrupt Recreational Activities within Designated Recreation Areas	Impact REC-1, 3.14	LTS	<u>SPR REC- 1</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>The proposed project is located on public property that is used by the public for recreation. The public will not be allowed to access portions of the project area during mechanical treatments, manual, prescribed fire, or herbicide application to ensure public safety.</i>						
<b>Other Impacts to Recreation:</b> Would the project result in other impacts to recreation that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
<b>SPR REC-1 Notify Recreational Users of Temporary Closures.</b> If temporary closure of a recreation area or facility is required, the project proponent will work with the owner/manager to post notifications of the closure approximately 2 weeks prior to the commencement of the treatment activities. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>As per SPR REC-1 the project proponent will advertise at points of access to the project area regarding closures due to project treatments.</i>			

## EC-14: TRANSPORTATION

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
<b>Impact TRAN-1:</b> Result in temporary traffic operations impacts by conflicting with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing roadway facilities or prolonged road closures	Impact TRAN-1, 3.15	LTS	<u>SPR TRAN- 1</u> <u>SPR AD- 3</u>	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>The project area is located on public land that does not permit personal vehicle or OHV access. The only vehicles located within the project area will belong to contractors and CAL FIRE crews which will parked in a staging area.</i>						
<b>Impact TRAN-2:</b> Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature or incompatible uses	Impact TRAN-2, 3.15	LTS	<u>SPR TRAN- 1</u> <u>SPR AD-3</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Project treatments will not require and involve any road construction or alteration. During prescribed burning operations there is the potential for smoke to drift onto adjacent roadways. The smoke management plan identifies if smoke were to linger on adjacent roads, firing operations would cease until smoke clears. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.</i>						
<b>Impact TRAN-3:</b> Result in a net increase in VMT for the proposed CalVTP	Impact TRAN-3, 3.15	PSU	<u>MM AQ- 1</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Vehicle miles traveled (VMT) could temporarily increase for a short period when equipment comes to the project area. No long term or significant increase in VMT is expected in the local area. The PEIR identified the impact resulting from VMT as potentially significant and unavoidable due to the implementation of the CalVTP could result in a net increase in VMT. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific-analysis.</i>						
<b>Other Impacts to Transportation:</b> Would the project result in other impacts to transportation that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
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<b>SPR TRAN-1 Implement Traffic Control during Treatments:</b> Prior to initiating vegetation treatment activities the project proponent will work with the agency(ies) with jurisdiction over affected roadways to determine if a Traffic Management Plan (TMP) is needed. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>During the course of project treatments, there will be no traffic control as the project does not occur on public roads. While the project area is open to the public and has an existing road system; the property does not permit personal vehicle or OHV access.</i>			

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

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
<b>Impact UTIL-1:</b> Result in Physical Impacts Associated with Provision of Sufficient Water Supplies, Including Related Infrastructure Needs	Impact UTL-1, 3.16	LTS	N/A	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>CAL FIRE engines will be utilized during broadcast burning and pile burning treatments. These engines will come to the project area with 500 gallons of water each and will be filled utilizing off site water supply. Directly adjacent and located near the center of the project area is a water cistern located on the San Bernardino National Forest (BDF). The cistern is owned and operated by CAL FIRE and holds 10,000 gallons of water and will be accessible to fire crews if the need were to arise. Prescribed fire treatments in the project area will be low intensity and will only use water to check the fire and to catch a fire if it escapes control lines. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR and site-specific analysis.</i>						
<b>Impact UTIL-2:</b> Generate Solid Waste in Excess of State Standards or Exceed Local Infrastructure Capacity	Impact UTL-2, 3.16	PSU	<u>SPR UTIL- 1</u>	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>All biomass generated from project treatments will be left on site. Biomass will be chipped, burned, or lopped &amp; scattered. The PEIR identified this impact as potentially significant and unavoidable due to hauling biomass off site and disposing at a refuse facility which would exceed existing infrastructure. However, no biomass will leave the project area during vegetation treatments. This impact does not apply to this project.</i>						
<b>Impact UTIL-3:</b> Comply with Federal, State, and Local Management and Reduction Goals, Statutes, and Regulations Related to Solid Waste	Impact UTL-3, 3.16	LTS	<u>SPR UTIL- 1</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<i>Biomass will be created as a result of vegetation treatments. Biomass generated will be piled &amp; burned or left in place “lop &amp; scatter”. Treatment of biomass will comply with all Federal, State and Local management and Reduction goals. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR and site-specific analysis.</i>						
<b>Other Impacts to Public Services, Utilities, and Service Systems:</b> Would the project result in other impacts to public services, utilities, and service systems that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
<b>SPR UTIL-1: Solid Organic Waste Disposition Plan.</b> For projects requiring the disposal of material outside of the treatment area, the project proponent will prepare an Organic Waste Disposition Plan prior to initiating treatment activities. This SPR applies only to mechanical and manual treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>No biomass will leave the project area.</i>			

## EC-16: WILDFIRE

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
<b>Impact WIL-1:</b> Substantially Exacerbate Fire Risk and Expose People to Uncontrolled Spread of a Wildfire	Impact WIL-1, 3-17	LTS	<u>SPR HAZ-2, 3, 4</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Vegetation treatments including mechanical, manual, broadcast burning and pile burning may result in a temporary increased exposure to wildfire and was examined in the PEIR. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR and site-specific analysis.</i>						
<b>Impact WIL-2:</b> Expose People or Structures to Substantial Risks Related to Post-Fire Flooding or Landslides	Impact WIL-2, 3-17	LTS	<u>SPR AQ- 3</u> <u>SPR GEO-3, 4, 5, 8</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<i>Project treatments including mechanical, manual, broadcast burning, pile burning will lessen the chance of a high intensity wildfire that would result in post-fire flooding or landslides. Prescribed burning operations will be low intensity and the potential impact of flooding or landslides is less than significant. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site-specific analysis.</i>						
<b>Other Impacts related to Wildfire:</b> Would the project result in other impacts related to wildfire that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## EC-17: ADMINISTRATIVE STANDARD PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
<b>SPR AD-1 Project Proponent Coordination:</b> For treatments coordinated with CAL FIRE, CAL FIRE would meet with the project proponent to discuss all natural and environmental resources that must be protected using SPRs and any applicable mitigation measures; identify any sensitive resources onsite; and discuss resource protection measures. For any prescribed burn treatments, CAL FIRE would also discuss the details of the burn plan in the incident action plan (IAP). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>CAL FIRE BDU is the project proponent.</i>			
<b>SPR AD-2 Delineate Protected Resources:</b> The project proponent will clearly define the boundaries of the treatment area and protected resources on maps for the treatment area and with highly-visible flagging or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway) prior to beginning any treatment to avoid disturbing the resource. "Protected Resources" refers to environmentally sensitive places within or adjacent to the treatment areas that would be avoided or protected to the extent feasible during planned treatment activities to sustain their natural qualities and processes. This work will be performed by a qualified person, as defined for the specific resource (e.g., qualified Registered Professional Forester or biologist). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Prior to project treatments, the project proponent will clearly mark boundaries of treatment areas to protect sensitive biological, hydrological, geological and cultural resources with highly-visible flagging.</i>			
<b>SPR AD-3 Consistency with Local Plans, Policies, and Ordinances:</b> The project proponent would design and implement the treatment in a manner that is consistent with applicable local plans (e.g., general plans, Community Wildfire Protection Plans, CAL FIRE Unit Fire Plans), policies, and ordinances to the extent the project is subject to them. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>

<i>Project treatments will follow the Unit Fire Plan objectives to reduce hazardous fuels which lead to increased risk of high intensity wildfires that threatened habitable homes in the State Responsibility Area (SRA).</i>			
<b>SPR AD-4 Public Notifications for Prescribed Burning:</b> At least three days prior to the commencement of prescribed burning operations, the project proponent would: 1) post signs along the closest public roadway to the treatment area describing the activity and timing, and requesting persons in the area to contact a designated representative of the project proponent (contact information would be provided with the notice) if they have questions or smoke concerns; 2) publish a public interest notification in a local newspapers or other widely distributed media source describing the activity, timing, and contact information; 3) send the local county supervisor and county administrative officer (or equivalent official responsible for distribution of public information) a notification letter describing the activity, its necessity, timing, and measures being taken to protect the environment and prevent prescribed burn escape. This SPR applies only to prescribed burn treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Public notifications will be made prior to prescribed burning operations. Stake holders including the USFS, SBD County Fire, Sheriff's department, AQMD and local Unit Emergency Command Center (ECC) will be notified. Press releases will be made on social media and signs will be erected on adjacent roads.</i>			
<b>SPR AD-5 Maintain Site Cleanliness:</b> If trash receptacles are used on-site, the project proponent will use fully covered trash receptacles with secure lids (wildlife proof) to contain all food, food scraps, food wrappers, beverages, and other worker generated miscellaneous trash. Remove all temporary non-biodegradable flagging, trash, debris, and barriers from the project site upon completion of project activities. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>All trash generated from contractors and CAL FIRE crews will be removed daily. There are no trash cans required to be on site.</i>			
<b>SPR AD-6 Public Notifications for Treatment Projects.</b> One to three days prior to the commencement of a treatment activity, the project proponent would post signs in a conspicuous location near the treatment area describing the activity and timing, and requesting persons in the area to contact a designated representative of the project proponent (contact information would be provided with the notice) if they have questions or concerns. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance. Prescribed burning is subject to the additional notification requirements of SPR AD-4.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Signs will be posted at property entrance points to notify the public of treatment project one to three days prior to the commencement of operations. The signs will provide a day-time contact number of the project proponent and a description of the treatment activities.</i>			
<b>SPR AD-7 Provide Information on Proposed, Approved, and Completed Treatment Projects.</b> For any vegetation treatment project using the CalVTP PEIR for CEQA compliance, the project proponent will provide the information listed below to the Board or CAL FIRE during the proposed, approved, and completed stages of the project. The Board or CAL FIRE will make this information available to the public via an online database or other mechanism. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>

<i>Sawmill DSF VTP was reported to the Board of Forestry, which will make the project location and information available through the Board of Forestry CalVTP online viewer and will be tracked on CalMAPPER.</i>			
<b>SPR AD-8 Request Access for Post-Treatment Assessment.</b> For CAL FIRE projects, during contract development, CAL FIRE would include access to the treated area over a prescribed period (usually up to three years) to assess treatment effectiveness in achieving desired fuel conditions and other CalVTP objectives as well as any necessary maintenance, as a contract term for consideration by the landowner. For public landowners, access to the treated area over a prescribed period would be a requirement of the executed contract. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>The property and project area are managed by CAL FIRE BDU and is a member of California Demonstration State Forest System. CAL FIRE staff will monitor effectiveness of treatments through regular duties and active management of the property.</i>			
<b>SPR AD-9. Obtain a Coastal Development Permit for Proposed Treatment Within the Coastal Zone Where Required.</b> When planning a treatment project within the Coastal Zone, the project proponent would contact the local Coastal Commission district office, or applicable local government to determine if the project area is within the jurisdiction of the Coastal Commission, a local government with a certified Local Coastal Program (LCP), or both. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>The project area is not within the Coastal Zone.</i>			

## EC-18: MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

### Discussion

***No additional comments.***

**Additional information:**

- List of Standard Project Requirements (SPRs) and Mitigations Measures (MMs). (See Attachment A)
- Vicinity map on a USGS quad map (SPR AD-2)
  - Aerial imagery of subsequent activity area (see vicinity and location maps)
  - Subsequent activity location on Treatable Landscape & Ecoregions Map (See Attachment B)
  - Parcel map with APN's covering all ownerships within subsequent activity area
  - Soil survey map of subsequent activity area
- Smoke Management Plan/Burn Plan (SPR AQ-2 & 3) – **SMP will be submitted/approved prior to burning**
  - Public Notice for Prescribed Burning - **will be posted prior to burning**
  - Model run of FOFEM, BEHAVE, or other appropriate fire behavior modeling simulation
  - Burn Unit Maps – Ortho and Topographic - **will be submitted prior to burning & with completion report**
- Air District Asbestos Dust Control Plan (SPR AQ-5) – **Not Applicable**
- Incident Action Plan (IAP) (SPR AQ-6) – **will be submitted with completion report**
- Archaeological reviews/surveys (Confidential addendum) (EC-4) - **confidential**
- Biological review/surveys (EC-5)
  - CNDDDB Records Search
  - Biologist Consultation/Notification
  - Water Quality consultation – **WQ did not respond to request for comment**
  - Consult Attachment C (and Cal VTP Appendix BIO-3)
- Biological Compensation Plan (MM BIO-1c, 2c, 2e, 2f, 3b, 3c,) – **Not Applicable**
- Geological Review (MM GHG-2)
- Spill Prevention & Response Plan (SPR HAZ-5) – **Not Applicable**
- Traffic Management Plan (SPR TRAN-1) – **Not Applicable**
- Organic waste Disposal Plan (SPR UTIL-1) – **Not Applicable**
- Air Quality and GHG Emissions Estimates (SPR GHG-1)
  - Air Quality consultations - **SMP will be submitted/approved prior to burning**
- Off-Site Noise-Sensitive Receptors Notification (SPR NOI-6)
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

**DELIVERABLES POST APPROVAL**

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