## PD-3: PROJECT-SPECIFIC ANALYSIS

#### PD-3.1: INTRODUCTION

The California Vegetation Treatment Program (CalVTP) directs implementation of vegetation treatments within the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection's (CAL FIRE's) State Responsibility Area (SRA) to serve as one component of the state's range of actions to reduce the wildfire risk, reduce fire suppression efforts and costs, and protect natural resources from wildfire. This Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) evaluates the environmental impacts of the CalVTP. The CalVTP is described in Chapter 2, "Program Description" of the PEIR. This PEIR has been prepared under the direction of CEQA lead agency, California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection (Board), in accordance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21000 et seq.) and the State CEQA Guidelines. This document functions as a Program EIR in accordance with State CEQA Guidelines Section 15168 for streamlining of CEQA review of later activities consistent with the CalVTP.

Using the Project-specific Analysis (PSA), CAL FIRE or other project proponents will evaluate each vegetation treatment project intended to implement the CalVTP as a later activity addressed by the PEIR to determine whether it gualifies as within the scope of this PEIR or requires additional environmental documentation or its own independent environmental review. Such evaluations will ascertain whether a later vegetation treatment project is consistent with the description of activities contained in the CalVTP and whether the effects on the environment were adequately addressed in the PEIR. Also, a project proponent will evaluate whether the later activity would (1) cause any new significant effect, (2) cause any substantially more severe significant effect than was addressed in the PEIR, or (3) reveal a mitigation measure or alternative substantially different from those in the PEIR or found infeasible in the PEIR, but now is feasible, and the project proponent declines to implement it. If none of those outcomes are determined, and the effects on the environment were adequately addressed in the PEIR, the later activity can be found to be within the scope of this PEIR, and no additional environmental documentation would be required (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15168[c][1], [2] and [4]). The determination that a project is within the scope of the PEIR is a factual guestion supported by substantial evidence. The substantial evidence underpinning the finding is developed using the PSA checklist provided in this section. If a project is within the scope of this PEIR, the project proponent may act on the project using the PSA and PEIR without public circulation of any additional environmental document. If the project is approved, the project proponent would file a Notice of Determination.

Under this CEQA compliance approach, a project proponent must incorporate from the PEIR into the later activity all standard project requirements (SPRs) relevant to the proposed activity and all feasible mitigation measures in response to significant impacts caused by the later activity. A "within the scope" finding for later activities would facilitate an increase in the pace and scale of project approvals in a manner that includes environmental protections.

If a later vegetation treatment project would not qualify for a within the scope finding, then additional documentation may need to be prepared that accompanies the PEIR for the project's CEQA compliance or independent environmental review and documentation under CEQA must be conducted (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15168(c)(1)). If additional documentation is needed, it may be a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration, or a supplemental or subsequent EIR, depending on the environmental impact differences encountered.

#### PD-3.1.1: Project Proponents

CAL FIRE is responsible for preventing and extinguishing wildfires within the SRA (PRC Sections 4113 and 4125). The treatable landscape within the SRA primarily encompasses private land (approximately 92 percent) on which CAL FIRE or counties under contract with CAL FIRE would implement vegetation treatments in coordination with the

landowner. Additionally, there are many local, regional, and state agencies with land ownership or land management responsibilities in the remainder of the treatable landscape (i.e., public land) that will seek to reduce wildfire risk through vegetation treatments that also implement the CalVTP.

For the purposes of this PEIR and PSA, a project proponent is a public agency that is either receiving funds from CAL FIRE grants or that has land ownership and/or management responsibilities in the treatable landscape and is seeking to implement vegetation treatments consistent with the CalVTP. If through the PSA a project proponent, other than CAL FIRE, determines that a proposed project is within the scope of the CalVTP PEIR, then the project proponent would act as a responsible agency pursuant to CEQA. Responsible agencies may use the CalVTP PEIR for CEQA compliance, including within the scope findings. If the PSA determines that a proposed project is not within the scope of the CalVTP PEIR, then the project proponent may serve as a lead agency in the preparation of additional environmental documentation that accompanies the PEIR for CEQA compliance or in the conduct of a separate, independent CEQA review and documentation process. If a later EIR is prepared, it could be limited in its scope to the new or substantially more severe significant impact and would require additional CEQA documentation, as directed by CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162. 15163, and 15168. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15168(d), a later negative declaration could be prepared, if the new impact would be less than significant, or mitigated negative declaration, if the new impact could be clearly mitigated to less than significance.

#### PD-3.1.2: Treatments Addressed in the PEIR

Proposed treatment projects seeking to qualify as within the scope of this PEIR must be consistent with the treatments encompassed in the CalVTP, which are summarized in this section. Refer to Chapter 2, "Program Description" for a detailed description of the CalVTP.

#### TREATMENT TYPES

The CalVTP treatment types are:

- ► Wildland-Urban Interface Fuel Reduction: Located in WUI-designated areas, fuel reduction would generally consist of strategic removal of vegetation to prevent or slow the spread of non-wind driven wildfire between structures and wildlands, and vice versa.
- ► Fuel Breaks: In strategic locations, fuel breaks create zones of vegetation removal and ongoing maintenance, often in a linear layout, that support fire suppression by providing responders with a staging area or access to a remote landscape for fire control actions. While fuel breaks can passively interrupt the path of a fire or halt or slow its progress, this is not the primary goal of constructing fuel breaks.
- Ecological Restoration: Generally, outside of the WUI in areas that have departed from the natural fire regime as a result of fire exclusion, ecological restoration would focus on restoring ecosystem processes, conditions, and resiliency by moderating uncharacteristic wildland fuel conditions to reflect historic vegetative composition, structure, and habitat values.

#### TREATMENT ACTIVITIES

The WUI fuel reduction, fuel break, and ecological restoration treatment types would be implemented using various treatment "activities" that may be applied singularly or in combination. The CalVTP treatment activities are:

- Prescribed Burning: Includes pile burning (prescribed burning of piles of vegetative material to reduce fuel and/or remove biomass following treatment) and broadcast burning (prescribed burning to reduce fuels over a larger area or restore fire resiliency in target fire-adapted plant communities; would be conducted under specific conditions related to fuels, weather, and other variables).
- Mechanical Treatment: Use of motorized equipment to cut, uproot, crush/compact, or chop existing vegetation.

- ► Manual Treatment: Use of hand tools and hand-operated power tools to cut, clear, or prune herbaceous or woody species.
- **Prescribed Herbivory**: Use of domestic livestock to reduce a target plant population thereby reducing fire fuels or competition of desired plant species.
- Herbicides: Chemical application designed to inhibit growth of target plant species.

#### TREATABLE LANDSCAPE

Approximately 20.3 million acres within the 31 million-acre SRA were identified that may be appropriate for vegetation treatments. This area is called the "treatable landscape." CAL FIRE's Fire and Resource Assessment Program (FRAP) modeled the areas where each of the three proposed treatment types could be implemented within the treatable landscape. Multiple treatment types can be implemented where modeled treatment areas for treatment types overlap. Qualifying treatments under the CalVTP would occur within the 20.3 million acres of treatable landscape.

#### PD-3.2: EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The PSA provided herein is to be used to determine whether future vegetation treatments in the treatable landscape have been adequately examined in the PEIR to allow for approval without further environmental review and documentation (beyond what is needed to complete the PSA), or whether additional CEQA documentation is required (i.e., a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration or EIR). Environmental effects are not necessarily limited those identified in the PSA checklist, which encompass those disclosed in the PEIR. For this reason, the checklist includes a row for "Other Impacts" under each resource area.

The determination as to whether a Negative Declaration, Mitigation Negative Declaration or EIR is required for activities that are not within the scope of the PEIR's review is subject to the "fair argument" standard, which requires preparation of an EIR when there is a fair argument, based on substantial evidence in the record, that the proposed treatment project may have a significant effect on the environment.

# PD-3.2.1: Determining Whether a Proposed Treatment is Within the Scope of the PEIR

The purpose of the PSA is to guide CAL FIRE and other project proponents in their determination of whether a proposed vegetation treatment project is within the scope of the CalVTP PEIR. A proposed vegetation treatment project is within the scope of the PEIR when it meets all of the following qualifications:

- **Treatment Methods**. The proposed treatment methods are consistent with the treatment types and activities described in Chapter 2, "Program Description" of the PEIR.
- Geographic Area. The proposed treatment site is within the geographic limits of the CalVTP's treatable landscape.
- Environmental Impacts. The environmental effects of the proposed treatment have been adequately addressed in the PEIR and none of the criteria for preparation of subsequent CEQA documentation are met (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162).

# PD-3.2.2: Documenting Whether a Proposed Treatment is Within the Scope of the PEIR

For the PSA to adequately document that the treatment qualifies as within the scope of this PEIR and does not require additional CEQA review and documentation, it must identify the following:

- **Relevant CEQA analysis.** Identify the specific sections, impact numbers, and page numbers from this PEIR that contain information relevant to the proposed treatment project.
- Additional Studies Prepared and References Cited. Attach to the PSA site-specific studies, reports, and survey results used in support of the within-the-scope finding. Include copies of references cited in the PSA, which will be made available to the public by the project proponent upon request.
- ► Standard Project Requirements. In Attachment A, identify each standard project requirement (SPR) that is relevant to the treatment; demonstrate that it will be integrated into treatment design.
- Environmental Impacts. Identify which impacts from the PEIR would occur from implementation of the proposed vegetation treatment project. Because the intent of the PEIR is to disclose potentially significant impacts that are reasonably foreseeable to occur from any of the treatments within the extent of the treatable landscape, it is expected that, due to site-specific conditions, many proposed vegetation treatment projects will result in less severe impacts than those identified in the PEIR. Through the PSA, the project proponent will document the significance of each relevant impact and if determined to be less than significant, mitigation measure(s) need not apply. Similarly, potentially significant environmental effects identified in the PEIR may be minimized or found to be less than significant without mitigation in the future due to technological advances, further research, or industry response (e.g., air quality, greenhouse gas emissions, utilities and service systems); these effects and the reasons they are less than significant will be documented in the PSA.
- ► Mitigation Measures. In Attachment A, identify each mitigation measure from the PEIR that is relevant to the proposed treatment project. In the checklist, describe how each measure will address site-specific conditions and reduce impacts of the proposed vegetation treatment project.

#### PD-3.2.3: Providing Substantial Evidence

The PSA impact determinations and within-the-scope finding must be based on substantial evidence. Therefore, the PSA will include analytical discussions of the conclusions reached. Portions of the PEIR relied on for conclusions should be identified by section number and page number. Ancillary information not included in the PEIR but relied on for conclusions or required by PEIR measures will be attached to the PSA. A list of references cited in the PSA will be included with the PSA and copies of such references made available to the public by the proponent agency upon request.

### PD-3.2.4: Project-Specific Analysis

#### STANDARD PROJECT REQUIREMENTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The analysis must consider the measures identified in the PEIR that will avoid, reduce, or otherwise mitigate potential impacts of the project. These measures take the form of SPRs and Mitigation Measures. Some SPRs and Mitigation Measures apply to all projects, while others only apply to projects that include specific treatment types, treatment activities, or locations. Attachment A to this checklist provides a comprehensive list of SPRs and Mitigation Measures applicable to each project type. The project proponent should complete Attachment A and verify that all applicable SPRs and Mitigation Measures will be implemented, and identify the entity responsible for implementing and verifying or enforcing each measure.

#### **RESOURCE AREAS**

The environmental resource areas in the PSA checklist are the same environmental resource areas analyzed in Chapter 3, "Environmental Setting, Impacts, and Mitigation Measures", of the PEIR. The project proponent will review the environmental analysis and mitigation measures in the PEIR for each corresponding resource area in the PSA checklist. The project proponent shall consider whether required SPRs and Mitigation Measures would be effective in

reducing or mitigating environmental impacts of the project considering the specific project activities and site-specific characteristics of the project area. Written explanations supporting all conclusions should be provided in the sections of the checklist available for discussion following the checklist questions presented for each resource area.

#### CHECKLIST ANSWERS

Once the project proponent reviews the environmental analysis, SPRs, and mitigation measures in the PEIR and other relevant site-specific information for each corresponding resource area, the project proponent shall complete the environmental checklist for each resource area.

"New" significant impacts are significant effects on the environment that were not addressed in the CalVTP PEIR or would result in a significant impact of substantially greater severity than was identified in the CalVTP PEIR. For example, if an impact was determined to be less than significant in the PEIR but the proposed project would result in a potentially significant impact, this would be a "new" impact for the purposes of this PSA.

For each impact listed in the checklist, the project proponent should indicate whether the impact would be one of the following:

- No New Significant Impact: The project's impact is adequately analyzed in the CalVTP PEIR such that the project specific significant impacts are equal to or less than the impacts described in the CalVTP PEIR. In this case, the impact is "within the scope" of the CalVTP PEIR and no new or additional environmental documentation (other than this PSA) needs to be prepared.
- New Impact that is Less Than Significant: The project would result in a new adverse impact that is not analyzed in the CaIVTP PEIR; however, the impact would not be significant. In this case, the impact is not "within the scope" of the CaIVTP PEIR and preparation of a Negative Declaration is required. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15168(d), a subsequent negative declaration could be prepared to document the new impact and substantial evidence supporting the less-than-significant conclusion, along with the PSA checklist documenting the rest of the "within-the-scope" impacts.
- New Impact that is Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated: The project would result in a new significant impact that is not analyzed in the CalVTP PEIR, but due to the project proponent's willingness to incorporate new mitigation into the proposed project, the impact is clearly less than significant with feasible mitigation. In this case, the impact is not "within the scope" of the CalVTP PEIR and preparation of a Mitigated Negative Declaration could be prepared, consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15168(d), which allows for use of a subsequent negative declaration to document the new impact and substantial evidence supporting the less-than-significant conclusion, along with the PSA checklist documenting the rest of the "within-the-scope" impacts.
- New Significant Impact or Substantially More Severe Significant Impact that Cannot be Clearly Mitigated: The project would result in a new significant impact that is not analyzed in the CalVTP PEIR (which would be subject to the "fair argument" standard as a new impact), or a previously identified significant impact is determined to be substantially more severe than reported in the PEIR and in either case, the impact cannot be clearly mitigated to less than significant. In this circumstance, the impact is not "within the scope" of the CalVTP PEIR and preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is required. The EIR would likely be a supplement to CalVTP PEIR, requiring minor additions or changes that focus only on those new significant or substantially more severe significant impacts not analyzed in the CalVTP PEIR or it could be a subsequent EIR, if more than minor additions or changes were needed (see State CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 and 15163).

#### AGENCY-SPECIFIC CEQA IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES

This PSA may be used by CAL FIRE or any other public agency funded by CAL FIRE grants or with land ownership or management responsibilities in the treatable landscape that is seeking to implement vegetation treatments consistent with the CalVTP PEIR. Each project proponent should follow their agency's CEQA implementation procedures, including filing of a Notice of Determination through the State Clearinghouse and/or applicable County Clerk's office.

#### REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

To assist with tracking, reporting, and adaptively managing actions under the CalVTP, project proponents will submit this completed PSA and associated geospatial data to CAL FIRE at the time a Notice of Determination is filed. The submittal will include the following:

- A completed checklist;
- A completed copy of Attachment A to the checklist;
- GIS data that include:
  - a polygon(s) of the project area, showing the extent of each treatment type included in the project (ecological restoration, fuel break, WUI fuel reduction) and the extent of each treatment activity included in the project (manual treatment, mechanical treatment, prescribed burning, herbicide application, prescribed herbivory);
  - the project proponent;
  - the landowner; and
  - the year the treatment was completed.

Reporting information may be submitted electronically to:

[to be determined]

For questions on reporting requirements, please contact:

[to be determined]

## ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

#### **PROJECT INFORMATION**

- 1. Project Title:
- 2. Project Proponent Name and Address:
- 3. Contact Person Information and Phone Number:

[provide phone number and email]

4. Project Location:

[include county and coordinates; also include cross streets or other major landmark as useful to identify treatment location]

#### 5. Total Area to be Treated (acres)

- 6. Description of Project: (Describe the whole action involved, including 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.) [insert text here]
- 7. Treatment Types [see description in 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
- **8. Treatment Activities** [see description in 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, \_\_\_\_\_ acres

Pile Burning, \_\_\_\_\_ acres

Mechanical Treatment, \_\_\_\_\_ acres

\_\_\_ Prescribed Herbivory, \_\_\_\_\_ acres

Herbicide Application, \_\_\_\_\_ acres

**9.** Fuel Type [see description 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

**10.** 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

- **11.** Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:
   [insert text here]

   (Briefly describe the project's surroundings)
- 12. Other public agencies whose approval is [insert text here; note status of any required approvals (permits)] required: (e.g., permits)
- **13.** 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.*

[insert text here]

**14. 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

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

Explanation: [insert text here]

#### 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
Printed Name	Title
Agency	

#### **EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS**

- 1. A brief explanation is required for all answers. 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 Standard Project Requirements and mitigation measures 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.
- 3. Refer to the applicable resource analysis section in the CalVTP PEIR for each environmental topic. If, after considering the specific location and characteristics of the proposed project, the project proponent determines that the proposed project would not result in new or more substantial environmental effects, then the checklist should indicate "No New Impact".
- 4. Once the project proponent has determined that a new or more substantial environmental effect may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant without the need for mitigation. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR would be required.
- 5. 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.
- 6. 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.

#### PD-3.3: AESTHETICS AND VISUAL RESOURCES

	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
Impact AES-1: Result in Short-Term, Substantial Degradation of a Scenic Vista or Visual Character or Quality of Public Views, or Damage to Scenic Resources in a State Scenic Highway from Treatment Activities				
Impact AES-2: Result in Long-Term, Substantial Degradation of a Scenic Vista or Visual Character or Quality of Public Views, or Damage to Scenic Resources in a State Scenic Highway from WUI Fuel Reduction, Ecological Restoration, or Shaded Fuel Break Treatment Types				
<b>Impact AES-3</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 the Non- Shaded Fuel Break Treatment Type				
Other Impacts to Aesthetics: Would the project result in other impacts to aesthetics that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				

#### PD-3.3.1: Discussion

#### PD-3.4: AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES

	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
<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				
Other Impacts to Agriculture and Forest Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to agriculture and forest resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				

#### PD-3.4.1: Discussion

#### PD-3.5: AIR QUALITY

	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
Impact AQ-1: Generate Emissions of Criteria Air Pollutants and Precursors During Treatment Activities that would exceed CAAQS or NAAQS				
Impact AQ-2: Expose People to Diesel Particulate Matter Emissions and Related Health Risk				
Impact AQ-3: Expose People to Fugitive Dust Emissions Containing Naturally Occurring Asbestos and Related Health Risk				
Impact AQ-4: Expose People to Toxic Air Contaminants Emitted by Prescribed Burns and Related Health Risk				
Impact AQ-5: Expose People to Objectionable Odors from Diesel Exhaust				
Impact AQ-6: Expose People to Objectionable Odors from Smoke During Prescribed Burning				
Other Impacts to Air Quality: Would the project result in other impacts to air quality that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				

#### PD-3.5.1: Discussion

## PD-3.6: ARCHEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL, AND TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

	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
Impact CUL-1: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of Built Historical Resources				
Impact CUL-2: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of Unique Archaeological Resources or Subsurface Historical Resources				
Impact CUL-3: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource				
Impact CUL-4: Disturb Human Remains				
Other Impacts to Archeological, Historical, and Tribal Cultural Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to archeological, historical, or tribal cultural resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				

#### PD-3.6.1: Discussion

#### PD-3.7: BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

	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
Impact BIO-1: Substantially Affect Special-Status Plant Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications				
Impact BIO-2: Substantially Affect Special-Status Wildlife Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications				
Impact BIO-3: Substantially Affect Riparian Habitat or Other Sensitive Natural Community Through Direct Loss or Degradation that Leads to Loss of Habitat Function				
Impact BIO-4: Substantially Affect State or Federally Protected Wetlands				
Impact BIO-5: Interfere Substantially with Wildlife Movement Corridors or Impede Use of Nurseries				
Impact BIO-6: Substantially Reduce Habitat or Abundance of Common Wildlife				
Impact BIO-7: Conflict with Local Policies or Ordinances Protecting Biological Resources				
Impact BIO-8: Conflict with the Provisions of an Adopted Natural Community Conservation Plan, Habitat Conservation Plan, or Other Approved Habitat Plan				
Other Impacts to Biological Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to biological resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				

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

#### PD-3.7.1: Discussion

#### PD-3.8: GEOLOGY, SOILS, PALEONTOLOGY, AND MINERAL RESOURCES

	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
Impact GEO-1: Result in Substantial Erosion or Loss of Topsoil				
Impact GEO-2: Increase Risk of Landslide				
Other Impacts to Geology, Soils, Paleontology, And Mineral Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to geology, soils, paleontology, and mineral resources that are not evaluated in the CaIVTP PEIR?				

#### PD-3.8.1: Discussion

### PD-3.9: GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

	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
<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-2: Generate Greenhouse Gas Emissions through Treatment Activities				
Other Impacts to related to Greenhouse Gases: Would the project result in other impacts related to greenhouse gases that are not evaluated in the CaIVTP PEIR?				

#### PD-3.9.1: Discussion

#### PD-3.10: ENERGY

	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
Impact ENG-1: Result in Wasteful, Inefficient, or Unnecessary Consumption of Energy				
<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?				

#### PD-3.10.1: Discussion

#### PD-3.11: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

	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
Impact HAZ-1: Create a Significant Health Hazard from the Use of Hazardous Materials				
Impact HAZ-2: Create a Significant Health Hazard from the Use of Herbicides				
Impact HAZ-3: Expose the Public or Environment to Significant Hazards from Disturbance to Known Hazardous Material Sites				
Other Impacts to Hazardous Materials, Public Health and Safety: Would the project result in other impacts to hazardous materials, public health and safety that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				

#### PD-3.11.1: Discussion

#### PD-3.12: HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

	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
Impact HYD-1: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through the Implementation of Prescribed Burning				
Impact HYD-2: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through the Implementation of Manual or Mechanical Treatment Activities				
<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				
<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-5: Substantially Alter the Existing Drainage Pattern of a Treatment Site or Area				
Other Impacts to Hydrology and Water Quality: Would the project result in other impacts to hydrology and water quality that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				

### PD-3.12.1: Discussion

#### PD-3.13: LAND USE AND PLANNING, POPULATION AND HOUSING

	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
Impact LU-1: Cause a Significant Environmental Impact Due to a Conflict with a Land Use Plan, Policy, or Regulation				
Impact LU-2: Induce Substantial Unplanned Population Growth				
Other Impacts related to Land Use and Planning, Population and Housing: Would the project result in other impacts related to land use and planning, and population and housing that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				

#### PD-3.13.1: Discussion

#### PD-3.14: NOISE

	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
Impact NOI-1: Result in a Substantial Short-Term Increase in Exterior Ambient Noise Levels During Treatment Implementation				
Impact NOI-2: Result in a Substantial Short-Term Increase in Truck-Generated SENL's During Treatment Activities				
<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?				

#### PD-3.14.1: Discussion

#### PD-3.15: RECREATION

	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
Impact REC-1: Directly or Indirectly Disrupt Recreational Activities within Designated Recreation Areas				
Other Impacts to Recreation: Would the project result in other impacts to recreation that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				

#### PD-3.15.1: Discussion

#### PD-3.16: TRANSPORTATION

	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
Impact TRAN-1: Result in temporary traffic operations impacts by conflicting with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing roadway facilities or prolonged road closures				
Impact TRAN-2: Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature or incompatible uses				
Impact TRAN-3: Result in a net increase in VMT for the proposed CalVTP				
<b>Other Impacts to Transportation</b> : Would the project result in other impacts to transportation that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				

#### PD-3.16.1: Discussion

#### PD-3.17: PUBLIC SERVICES, UTILITIES, AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

	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
Impact UTIL-1: Result in Physical Impacts Associated with Provision of Sufficient Water Supplies, Including Related Infrastructure Needs				
Impact UTIL-2: Generate Solid Waste in Excess of State Standards or Exceed Local Infrastructure Capacity				
Impact UTIL-3: Comply with Federal, State, and Local Management and Reduction Goals, Statutes, and Regulations Related to Solid Waste				
Other Impacts to Public Services, Utilities, and Service Systems: Would the project result in other impacts to public services, utilities, and service systems that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				

#### PD-3.17.1: Discussion

#### PD-3.18: WILDFIRE

	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
<b>Impact WIL-1</b> : Substantially Exacerbate Fire Risk and Expose People to Uncontrolled Spread of a Wildfire				
Impact WIL-2: Expose People or Structures to Substantial Risks Related to Post-Fire Flooding or Landslides				
Other Impacts related to Wildfire: Would the project result in other impacts related to wildfire that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				

#### PD-3.18.1: Discussion



#### PD-3.19: MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

#### PD-3.19.1: Discussion

# ATTACHMENT A - STANDARD PROJECT REQUIREMENTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES CHECKLIST

**Instructions:** Review the standard project requirements and mitigation measures and verify that those that are applicable will be implemented. Provide information for each column as follows:

- 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. 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. 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 to Reviewers of the Draft PEIR:* It is anticipated that Attachment A of the PSA will include a list of the final standard project requirements and mitigation measures. The following table is presented as an example of the format in which these measures could be presented.

Applicable (Yes/ No)	Standard Project Requirement or Mitigation Measure	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
Administrative Re	quirements			
	SPR AD-1 Project Proponent Coordination: For treatments coordinated with CAL FIRE, CAL FIRE will 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 and details of the burn plan in the incident action plan (IAP) for any prescribed burn treatments.	Prior to implementation		
Aesthetic and Visi	ual Resource Requirements	1		
Air Quality Requir	rements	•	•	
		Ť.		
Archaeological, H	istoric, and Tribal Cultural Resource Requirements			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Biological Resource	ce Requirements			
Geology Soils an	d Mineral Resource Standard Requirements	<u> </u>	1	
Scology, Solis, di				
Creanbaura C	Emission Dequirements			
Greennouse Gas	Emission Requirements			
Hazardous Materi	ial and Public Health and Safety Requirements			

*Note to Reviewers of the Draft PEIR:* It is anticipated that Attachment A of the PSA will include a list of the final standard project requirements and mitigation measures. The table above is presented as an example of the format in which these measures could be presented.

# ATTACHMENT B - PROJECT-SPECIFIC REVIEW AND SURVEY GUIDANCE FOR BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The following presets a stepwise guide for using the PEIR to determine the potentially affected resources in a project treatment area and the applicable SPRs and mitigation measures.

#### 1) Pre-Treatment Review

- a. Determine the ecoregion in which the treatment area is located.
  - i. Reference Figure 3.6-1

Special-Status Species

- b. Determine which special-status plants, wildlife, and fish may be present within the ecoregion.
  - i. Refer to Appendix BIO-3
    - 1. Central California Coast
      - a. Table 1a: Special-Status Plants
      - b. Table 1b: Special-Status Wildlife
      - c. Table 19: Special-Status Fish
    - 2. Central California Coast Ranges
      - a. Table 2a: Special Status Plants
      - b. Table 2b: Special-Status Wildlife
      - c. Table 19: Special-Status Fish
    - 3. Colorado Desert
      - a. Table 3a: Special-Status Plants
      - b. Table 3b: Special-Status Wildlife
      - c. Table 19: Special-Status Fish
    - 4. Great Valley
      - a. Table 4a: Special-Status Plants
      - b. Table 4b: Special-Status Wildlife
      - c. Table 19: Special-Status Fish
    - 5. Klamath Mountains
      - a. Table 5a: Special-Status Plants
      - b. Table 5b: Special-Status Wildlife
      - c. Table 19: Special-Status Fish
    - 6. Modoc Plateau
      - a. Table 6a: Special-Status Plants
      - b. Table 6b: Special-Status Wildlife
      - c. Table 19: Special-Status Fish
    - 7. Mojave Desert
      - a. Table 7a: Special-Status Plants
      - b. Table 7b: Special-Status Wildlife
      - c. Table 19: Special-Status Fish
    - 8. Mono
      - a. Table 8a: Special-Status Plants
      - b. Table 8b: Special-Status Wildlife
      - c. Table 19: Special-Status Fish

- 9. Northern California Coast
  - a. Table 9a: Special-Status Plants
  - b. Table 9b: Special-Status Wildlife
  - c. Table 19: Special-Status Fish
- 10. Northern California Coast Ranges
  - a. Table 10a: Special-Status Plants
  - b. Table 10b: Special-Status Wildlife
  - c. Table 19: Special-Status Fish
- 11. Northern California Interior Coast Ranges
  - a. Table 11a: Special-Status Plants
  - b. Table 11b: Special-Status Wildlife
  - c. Table 19: Special-Status Fish
- 12. Northwestern Basin and Range
  - a. Table 12a: Special-Status Plants
  - b. Table 12b: Special-Status Wildlife
  - c. Table 19: Special-Status Fish
- 13. Sierra Nevada
  - a. Table 13a: Special-Status Plants
  - b. Table 13b: Special-Status Wildlife
  - c. Table 19: Special-Status Fish
- 14. Sierra Nevada Foothills
  - a. Table 14a: Special-Status Plants
  - b. Table 14b: Special-Status Wildlife
  - c. Table 19: Special-Status Fish
- 15. Southeastern Great Basin
  - a. Table 15a: Special-Status Plants
  - b. Table 14b: Special-Status Wildlife
  - c. Table 19: Special-Status Fish
- 16. Southern California Coast
  - a. Table 16a: Special-Status Plants
  - b. Table 16b: Special-Status Wildlife
  - c. Table 19: Special-Status Fish
- 17. Southern California Mountains and Valleys
  - a. Table 17a: Special-Status Plants
  - b. Table 17b: Special-Status Wildlife
  - c. Table 19: Special-Status Fish
- 18. Southern Cascades
  - a. Table 18a: Special-Status Plants
  - b. Table 18b: Special-Status Wildlife
  - c. Table 19: Special-Status Fish
- Obtain an updated review of CNDDB and CNPS databases, relevant Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS) queries, and relevant general and regional plans by a qualified RPF or biologist. Wetlands, Waters of the United States or State, Riparian Habitat, Sensitive Natural Communities
- c. Determine whether there are wetlands or other aquatic resources within the ecoregion, and how many acres of each is present.
  - i. All ecoregions Table 3.6-2

- **d.** Determine which habitat types and sensitive natural communities are present within the ecoregion, and how many acres of each is present.
  - i. Central California Coast Table 3.6-3
  - ii. Central California Coast Ranges Table 3.6-5
  - iii. Colorado Desert Table 3.6-7
  - iv. Great Valley Table 3.6-9
  - v. Klamath Mountains Table 3.6-11
  - vi. Modoc Plateau Table 3.6-12
  - vii. Mojave Desert Table 3.6-13
- viii. Mono Table 3.6-15
- ix. Northern California Coast Table 3.6-16
- x. Northern California Coast Ranges Table 3.6-18
- xi. Northern California Interior and Coast Ranges Table 3.6-20
- xii. Northwestern Basin and Range Table 3.6-21
- xiii. Sierra Nevada Table 3.6-22
- xiv. Sierra Nevada Foothills Table 3.6-24
- xv. Southeastern Great Basin Table 3.6-26
- xvi. Southern California Coast Table 3.6-27
- xvii. Southern California Mountains and Valleys Table 3.6-29
- xviii. Southern Cascades- Table 3.6-31
- e. Review descriptions of each CWHR habitat type.
  - i. All ecoregions Appendix BIO-1

Habitat Conservation Plans, Local Plans, and Policies

- f. Identify Habitat Conservation Plans within the Ecoregion
  - i. Central California Coast Table 3.6-4
  - ii. Central California Coast Ranges Table 3.6-6
  - iii. Colorado Desert Table 3.6-8
  - iv. Great Valley Table 3.6-10
  - v. Mojave Desert Table 3.6-14
  - vi. Northern California Coast Table 3.6-17
  - vii. Northern California Coast Ranges Table 3.6-19
- viii. Sierra Nevada Table 3.6-23
- ix. Sierra Nevada Foothills Table 3.6-25
- x. Southern California Coast Table 3.6-28
- xi. Southern California Mountains and Valleys Table 3.6-30
- g. Identify Local Plans and Policies Pertaining to Biological Resources within the Ecoregion
  - i. The PEIR assumes that any vegetation treatments proposed by local agencies under the CalVTP would be consistent with local plans, policies, and ordinances as outlined in SPR-AD-3. The PEIR does not discuss specific local plans, policies, or ordinances; thus, determining relevant plans, policies, or ordinances would be the responsibility of the project proponent.

#### 2) Reconnaissance-Level Survey of Treatment Area

A qualified RPF or biologist will conduct a reconnaissance-level survey for biological resources within the treatment area, focusing on the following resource areas:

- a. Potential habitat for special-status wildlife and plants;
- b. Riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities;
- c. State or federally protected wetlands; and
- d. Potential wildlife nursery sites.

#### 3) Focused or Protocol-level Surveys of Treatment Area (Where Protocol Exists)

If the qualified RPF or biologist determines that a special-status plant or wildlife species, riparian habitat, other sensitive natural community, or state or federally protected wetlands may be present based on the presence of suitable habitat, a focused or protocol-level survey for the resource will be conducted.

- 4) Determine Potential Impact Mechanisms and Relevant Mitigation Measures for Sensitive Biological Resources Determined to Be Present of Likely to Be Present
  - a. Special-Status Plants
    - i. Refer to Impact BIO-1
      - 1. Refer to the relevant treatment activity(ies)
  - b. Special-Status Wildlife
    - i. Group special-status wildlife determined to be present or likely to occur by life history characteristics.
      1. Refer to Impact BIO-2: Table 3.6-32
    - ii. Determine potential residual impact for each life history group after implementation of SPRs.
      - 1. Refer to Impact BIO-2: Table 3.6-33
    - iii. Refer to the relevant treatment activity(ies)
  - c. Riparian Habitat and Other Sensitive Natural Communities
    - i. Refer to Impact BIO-3
      - 1. Refer to the relevant treatment activity(ies)
  - d. State or Federally Protected Wetlands
    - i. Refer to Impact BIO-4
  - e. Wildlife Movement Corridors or Wildlife Nurseries
    - i. Refer to Impact BIO-5

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