

7 PROJECT SCALE ANALYSIS

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7.1 INTRODUCTION

The CEQA Guidelines, Section 15168, describes PEIRs. More specifically, Section 15168(c)(4) suggests that the adopting agency “use a written checklist or similar evaluation” to document the evaluation of the site and the activities proposed to determine whether the environmental effects of the operation are covered in the PEIR. The Project Scale Analysis (PSA) in this PEIR functions as the environmental checklist that shall be completed by the project coordinator and evaluated by the lead agency for all VTP subsequent activities. The completed checklist will indicate whether a proposed subsequent activity is within the scope and analysis of this PEIR.

A completed PSA documents whether a particular proposed subsequent activity’s site-specific effects are less than significant with the use of the applicable SPRs and mitigation measures detailed in Chapters 4 & 5 in the PEIR. Monitoring procedures in Appendix I may be used to evaluate the performance of SPRs and mitigation measures. An Implementation Checklist (Appendix I) will be used to evaluate the implementation of the SPRs and mitigation measures for each subsequent activity.

In CEQA terms, the VTP PSA also functions as an “Initial Study.” If the PSA reveals no significant adverse impacts resulting from the VTP subsequent activity, then the subsequent activity is in compliance with CEQA.

If the subsequent activity could create environmental impacts that have not been addressed or that cannot be avoided using measures from the PSA/environmental checklist, the subsequent activity falls outside the scope of this PEIR and CEQA requires

the Department to do a supplemental environmental analysis and public review through the State Clearinghouse or make a finding of overriding considerations.

The following analysis requests information about the size, location, and type of subsequent activity being proposed. The PSA addresses the various resource areas that include SPRs and mitigation measures identified in Chapters 4 & 5, and requires project coordinators to describe how their subsequent activity will conform to the conditions and procedures stipulated in the PEIR.

When prescribed burning is proposed, a burn plan, smoke management plan, and Go-No Go checklist are also required in order to verify that the proposed burn is within the scope of the PEIR. The Go-No Go Checklist will be required prior to the actual burning operation. Examples of a VTP Prescribed Fire Burn Plan, Smoke Management Plan and VTP Prescribed Fire Go-No Go Checklist are included in Appendix J. Additional permits required for prescribed burning include an Air Quality Burn Permit (which is incorporated into the smoke management plan) and a CAL FIRE Burn permit as specified in PRC 4423 and applied as directed under PRC 4423.1, 4492, and 14 CCR § 1253.

Upon completion, the Implementation Checklist will be used to validate that all the SPRs and mitigation measures were incorporated. This completion inspection will be conducted by CAL FIRE personnel.

7.2 PROJECT SCALE ANALYSIS

The following pages include the Project Scale Analysis for the VTP.

PROJECT SCALE ANALYSIS
Vegetation Treatment Program

SUMMARY OF SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITY	
Name:	
CAL FIRE Unit & Contact:	
Location (legal description & nearest landmark or community):	
Project Coordinator and Contact Information:	
Consulted Registered Professional Forester, License Number and Contact Information:	
Treatment Type: <input type="checkbox"/> <i>WUI</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Fuel Break</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ecological Restoration</i>	
Objectives and Rationale: <i>(Provide a set of objectives that are consistent with the PEIR, including the proposed treatment effects on fire behavior. See PSA Attachment C.)</i>	
Subsequent Activity Description: <i>(Provide a summary of the subsequent activity and its intended objective(s). Briefly describe the environmental setting, including the types of habitat to be treated and unique features within the habitat. Indicate if work will be conducted in conjunction with other related or similar subsequent activities in the operational unit. The description should also describe any coordination with private, local, federal, or other State agencies.)</i>	
Size of subsequent activity (acres):	
Duration/Timing of subsequent activity:	
Types of treatment activities proposed (include acres for each):	
Manual:	Mechanical:
Prescribed Fire:	Herbicide:
Prescribed Herbivory:	

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDURES:**2. Will the subsequent activity implement the following Administrative SPRs?**

YES N/A OTHER **ADM-1:** Prior to the start of operations, the project coordinator shall meet with the contractor to:

- Discuss all resources that must be protected using SPRs and any applicable mitigation measures.
- If any special status species or sensitive natural communities are identified within the subsequent activity area, an onsite meeting shall occur between the project coordinator and operating contractor. At this meeting the project coordinator shall conduct a brief review of life history, field identification, and habitat requirements for each special status species, their known or probable locations in the vicinity of the treatment site, activity specific requirements or avoidance measures, and necessary actions if special status species or sensitive natural communities are encountered.
- If burning operations are done with CAL FIRE personnel, the Battalion Chief and/or their Company Officer designee shall meet with the project coordinator onsite prior to operations to discuss resource protection measures. Additionally, the project coordinator shall specify the resource protection measures and details of the burn plan in the incident action plan (IAP) and shall attend the pre-operation briefing to provide further information.

YES N/A OTHER **ADM-2:** All protected resources shall be flagged, painted or otherwise marked prior to the start of operations by someone knowledgeable of the resources at risk, their location, and the applicable protection measures to be applied. This work shall be performed by a Registered Professional Forester (RPF), or his/her supervised designee, for any activity in a forested landscape as defined in PRC § 754.

YES N/A OTHER **ADM-3:** The project coordinator or designee shall monitor SPR and mitigation implementation and effectiveness where applicable. If a SPR and/or mitigation does not perform adequately to protect the specified resource, the project coordinator will determine corrective strategies, in coordination with the contractor and/or CAL FIRE personnel, and require their implementation.

YES N/A OTHER **ADM-4:** The project coordinator or designee shall notify the party responsible for monitoring a minimum of three weeks in advance of operations. More advanced notification is encouraged from project coordinators to parties responsible for more rigorous monitoring activities.

YES N/A OTHER **ADM-5:** To evaluate if the subsequent activity and closely related projects exceeds 20% disturbance of the Cal Water planning watershed in a 10-year period, the project coordinator or designee shall develop a list of past, current, and reasonably foreseeable probable future projects within the planning watershed of the proposed subsequent activity. If the

total combined acreage disturbed in the planning watershed exceeds 20% in a 10-year period, compliance with HYD-10 must be met prior to any ground disturbing operations. Projects that may combine with VTP subsequent activities to create the potential for significant effects include, but are not limited to, controlled burning, fuel reduction, and commercial timber harvesting.

YES N/A OTHER **ADM-6:** The Sacramento Program manager shall track the annual and 10-year average annual acreage treated by the VTP, by bioregion. If the acreage treated within any bioregion exceeds 110 percent of the yearly amounts as identified in Table 2.3-1, the Program manager will notify the affected CAL FIRE Units that any additional subsequent activities submitted within that bioregion fall outside of the scope of analysis by this PEIR and additional CEQA analysis will be required. Additional CEQA analysis, such as a mitigated negative declaration, shall assess the cumulative impacts of the proposed subsequent activity and identify any additional constraints that may be necessary to mitigate these to less than significant. Additional CEQA analysis may be tiered off this PEIR when the proposed activity is otherwise consistent with the VTP.

If OTHER, were project specific mitigations provided that refine or provide equal environment protection based on site-specific conditions and consultation with affected regulatory agencies?

Additional Reasons:

PRESCRIBED FIRE REQUIREMENTS:

3. Does the subsequent activity include prescribed fire?

YES NO If NO, please proceed to **AESTHETICS AND VISUAL RESOURCES.**

4. Has a burn plan been prepared consistent with the requirements of the Fire Behavior – Related SPR?

YES N/A OTHER **FBE-1:** A burn plan shall be created using the burn plan template (Appendix J). The burn plan shall include a fire behavior model output of First Order Fire Effects Model (FOFEM) and BEHAVE or other fire behavior modeling simulation and performed by a fire behavior technical specialist (S-490 qualified) that predicts fire behavior, calculates consumption of fuels, tree mortality, predicted emissions, GHG emissions, and soil heating. The results of the analysis shall be included with the Burn Plan. The burn plan shall be created with input from the vegetation project's Battalion Chief and a fire behavior technical specialist (S-490 qualified).

5. Will the subsequent activity implement the following Fire Behavior – Related Mitigation Measures?

YES N/A OTHER **MM FBE-1:** The prescribed fire burn prescription shall be designed through FBE-1 to initiate a surface fire of sufficient intensity that will only consume surface and ladder fuels. The prescribed fire burn prescription shall be designed and implemented to protect soil resources from direct soil heating impacts.

YES N/A OTHER **MM FBE-2:** Approximately two weeks prior to commencement of prescribed burning operations the project coordinator shall 1) post signs along the closest major road way to the area describing the activity, timing, and requesting for smoke sensitive persons in the area to contact the project coordinator; 2) publish a public interest notification in a local newspapers describing the activity, timing, and requesting for smoke sensitive persons in the area to contact the CAL FIRE project coordinator; 3) send the local county supervisor a notification letter describing the activity, its necessity, timing, and summarize the measures being taken to protect the environment and prevent escape; and 4) develop a list of smoke sensitive persons in the area and contact them prior to burning.

6. If OTHER, were site specific mitigation measures provided that refine or provide equal environment protection based on site-specific conditions and consultation with affected regulatory agencies?

Additional Reasons:

AESTHETICS AND VISUAL RESOURCES:**7. Has the subsequent activity taken into account the local aesthetics, wildlife, and recreation of the shrub-dominated subtype during the planning and implementation of the project as described in MM BIO-2?**

YES N/A OTHER

8. Visual effects from the program would be considered significant if the acreage of treatments causing adverse and long term effects exceeds more than 10 percent of the scenic byways view shed acreage within that bioregion in any 10-year period.

Will the proposed subsequent activity impact less than 10 percent within a 10-year period?

YES NO OTHER If NO, provide explanation:

9. If OTHER, were site specific mitigation measures provided that refine or provide equal environment protection based on site-specific conditions and consultation with affected regulatory agencies?

Additional Reasons:

AIR QUALITY:**10. Will the subsequent activity implement the following Air Quality – Related SPRs?**

YES N/A OTHER **AIR-1:** The subsequent activity shall comply with all local, state, and federal air quality regulations and ordinances. The local Air Pollution Control District (APCD) or Air Quality Management District (AQMD) will be contacted to determine local requirements.

YES N/A OTHER **AIR-2:** In accordance with 17 CCR Section 80160(b), all burn prescriptions shall require the submittal of a smoke management plan for all subsequent activities greater than 10 acres or are estimated to produce more than 1 ton of particulate matter. Burning shall only be done in compliance with the burn authorization program of the local air district having jurisdiction over the subsequent activity area. Example of a smoke management plan is in Appendix J.

YES N/A OTHER **AIR-3:** The speed of activity-related trucks, vehicles, and equipment traveling on dirt areas shall be limited to 15 miles per hour (mph) to reduce fugitive dust emissions, in accordance with the Air Resources Board Fugitive Dust protocol.

YES N/A OTHER **AIR-4:** In areas where sufficient water supplies and access to water is available, all visible dust, silt, or mud tracked-out on to public paved roadways as a result of treatment activities shall be removed at the conclusion of each work day, or at a minimum of every 24 hours for continuous fire treatment activities, in accordance with Vehicle Code Section 23113.

YES N/A OTHER **AIR-5:** Ground-disturbing treatment activities, including land clearing and bull dozer lines, shall be suspended when there is a visible dust transport outside the subsequent activity boundary, in accordance with H&SC Section 41700.

YES N/A OTHER **AIR-6:** Ground-disturbing treatment activities shall not be performed in areas identified as “moderately likely to contain naturally occurring asbestos (NOA)” according to maps and guidance published by the California Geological Survey (CGS), unless an Asbestos Dust Control Plan (Title 17 CCR §93105) is prepared by the project coordinator and approved by the air district(s) with jurisdiction over the subsequent activity site. This determination would be based on a CGS publication titled *A General Location Guide for Ultramafic Rocks in California – Areas More Likely to Contain Naturally Occurring Asbestos* (Churchill and Hill 2000), or whatever more current guidance from CGS exists at the time the subsequent activity is evaluated. Any NOA-related guidance provided by the applicable local air district shall also be followed. If it is determined that NOA could be present at the subsequent activity site, then an Asbestos Dust Control Plan shall be prepared and implemented in accordance with Title 17 of the Public Health CA Code of Regulations of Section 93105.

11. Will the subsequent activity implement the following Air Quality – Related Mitigation Measures?

YES **N/A** **OTHER** **MM AIR-1:** Prior to approval of subsequent activity under the VTP, the project coordinator shall model the subsequent activities Criteria Air Pollutant (CAP) emissions and compare the projected emissions levels to the thresholds identified by the local air district. If emissions levels exceed air district thresholds, consultation of the air district will occur. If the local air district provides recommendation addressing the impacts of the calculated levels of emissions, then those recommendations shall be made part of the planned subsequent activity. If the local air district cannot provide additional mitigation to address the impacts, then the subsequent activity will not occur as part of the VTP.

YES **N/A** **OTHER** **MM AIR-2:** Operation of each large diesel- or gasoline-powered activity equipment (i.e., greater than 50 horsepower [hp]) shall not exceed 16 equipment-hours per day, where an equipment-hour is defined as one piece of equipment operating for one hour (daily CAPs, TACs, GHGs).

YES **N/A** **OTHER** **MM AIR-3:** A CAL FIRE Unit shall not conduct more than five simultaneous VTP activities on any day within an air district when multiple units reside within the same air district boundary. When a single CAL FIRE Unit resides within an air district boundary, one-day total activity emission estimates will not exceed the current air district's Threshold of Significance. No more than one of these subsequent activities shall be a prescribed burn, unless additional prescribed burns have been approved by the local air district having authority over the subsequent activities area.

YES **N/A** **OTHER** **MM AIR-4:** To achieve compliance with local air district emission thresholds in the San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Quality Management District, simultaneously subsequent activities within that air district will be constrained to appropriate number as not to exceed air quality standards. As a result, the program shall implement the following:

CAL FIRE shall not allow more than seven simultaneous treatment activities to occur in the San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Quality Management District, regardless of the number of CAL FIRE units in the district.

12. Would the proposed subsequent activity insure that the following do not occur:

- Produce construction-generated or long-term regional CAPs or precursor emissions that would exceed the local air district daily significance thresholds during mechanical, manual, herbivory, and herbicide activities (Table 4.3-5).
- Produce fire emissions that exceed those produced by a wildfire in the same vegetation type and of the same size as the prescribed fire activity (Table 4.3-6).
- Expose sensitive receptors to TAC emissions that would be estimated to increase cancer contractions by 10 in 1 million people for the Maximally Exposed Individual (MEI) and/or a non-carcinogenic Hazard Index of 1 for the MEI.

- Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people.
- Expose sensitive receptors to fugitive dust emissions containing naturally occurring asbestos (NOA).

YES NO OTHER If NO, provide explanation:

13. If OTHER, were site specific mitigation measures provided that refine or provide equal environment protection based on site-specific conditions and consultation with affected regulatory agencies?

Additional Reasons:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL, CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES: (Answers to 30 - 33 shall be included in a Confidential Addendum).

14. Will the subsequent activity implement the following Archaeology and Cultural Resources – Related SPRs?

YES N/A OTHER **CUL-1:** The project coordinator or designee shall order a current records check as per the most current edition of “Archaeological Review Procedures for CAL FIRE Projects” (Foster and Pollack, 2010, see Appendix E). The project coordinator may contact landowners within the subsequent activity area who might have already conducted a records check for a Timber Harvest Plan or other project on their land to limit costly redundant records searches. Records checks must be less than five years old at the time of subsequent activity submission.

YES N/A OTHER **CUL-2:** Using the latest Native Americans Contact List from the CAL FIRE website, the project coordinator or designee shall send all Native American groups in the counties where the subsequent activity is located a standard letter notifying them of the subsequent activity. The letter shall contain the following:

- A written description of the subsequent activity location and boundaries.
- Brief narrative of the subsequent activity objectives.
- A description of the types of activities used (e.g., prescribed burning, mastication) and associated acreages.
- A subsequent activity and general location map. The subsequent activity map shall be of sufficient scale to indicate the spatial extent of activities within the subsequent activity area.
- A request for information regarding potential cultural impacts from the proposed subsequent activity.

YES N/A OTHER **CUL-3:** The project coordinator or designee shall contact a CAL FIRE Archaeologist or CAL FIRE Certified Archaeological Surveyor to arrange for a survey of the subsequent activity area if necessary. The specific requirements need to comply with the most current edition of “Archaeological Review Procedures for CAL FIRE Projects” (CAL FIRE, 2010).

15. Will the subsequent activity implement the following Archaeology and Cultural Resources – Related mitigation measures?

YES *N/A* *OTHER* **MM CUL-1:** Protection measures for known archaeological and cultural resources shall be developed through consultation with a CAL FIRE archeologist. If new archaeological sites are discovered, the project coordinator or designee shall notify Native American groups of the resource and the protection measure with the standard second letter (see Appendix E). Locations of archaeological resources should not be disclosed on a map to the members of the public, including Native American groups.

YES *N/A* *OTHER* **MM CUL-2:** If an unknown site is discovered during subsequent activity operations, operations within 100 feet of the identified boundaries of the new site shall immediately halt, and the activity will avoid any more disturbances. A CAL FIRE Archaeologist shall be contacted for an evaluation of the significance of the site. In accordance with the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are discovered during ground disturbing activities, CAL FIRE and/or the activity contractor(s) shall immediately halt potentially damaging activities within 200 feet of the burial and notify the County Coroner and a qualified professional archaeologist to determine the nature and significance of the remains.

16. Would the proposed subsequent activity insure that the following to do not occur:

- A substantial adverse change in the characteristic(s) contained in that resource which qualify it as being significant
- An adverse change to locations associated with the traditional beliefs of Native Americans, including areas used or assumed to be used for ceremonial activities
- An adverse change to locations and or resources used by Native Americans to carry out or support economic, artistic, or other cultural practices.

YES *NO* *OTHER* If NO, provide explanation:

17. If OTHER, were site specific mitigation measures provided that refine or provide equal environment protection based on site-specific conditions and consultation with affected regulatory agencies?

Additional Reasons:

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES:

18. Will the subsequent activity implement the following Biological – Related SPR?

YES *N/A* *OTHER* **BIO-1:** Subsequent activities shall be designed to avoid significant effects and avoid take of special status species as defined in the glossary as a plant or animal species that is listed as rare, threatened, or endangered under Federal law; or rare, threatened, endangered,

candidate, or fully protected under State law; or as a sensitive species by the California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection.

19. Will the subsequent activity implement the following Biological - Related mitigation measures?

YES N/A OTHER **MM BIO-1:** The project coordinator shall run a nine-quad search or larger search area (may be required if a subsequent activity is on the boundary of two USGS quad maps) of the area surrounding the proposed subsequent activity for special status species, using at a minimum, the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) or its successor (e.g., DFW's Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program, VegCAMP).

The project coordinator shall write a summary of all special status species identified in the biological scoping including the CNDDDB search with a preliminary analysis, identifying which species would be affected by the proposed subsequent activity. A field review will then be conducted by the project coordinator to identify the presence or absence of any special status species, or appropriate habitat for special status species, within the subsequent activity area.

The project coordinator shall ensure that a CAL FIRE Environmental Coordinator analyze impacts to any species identified in a CNDDDB or BIOS search and shall submit the summary and preliminary analysis to the CDFW, USFWS, and [if applicable] NOAA Fisheries for consultation. The preliminary analysis shall be accompanied with a standard letter containing the following:

- A written description of the subsequent activity location and boundaries.
- Brief narrative of the subsequent activity objectives.
- A description of the types of activities used (e.g., prescribed burning; mastication) and associated acreages.
- A subsequent activity and general location map. Subsequent activity map shall be of sufficient scale to indicate the spatial extent of activities within the subsequent activity area.
- The output from the CNDDDB run, including a map of any special status species located during the field review, and the SPRs or proposed mitigation measures that will be implemented to minimize impacts on the identified special status species.
- A request for information regarding the known location of any special status species or applicable HCPs in the activity vicinity, and take avoidance measures.
- An offer to schedule a day to visit the subsequent activity area with the project coordinator.

The subsequent activity shall incorporate the recommendations that prevent significant impacts to biological resources. If CDFW has not responded within 30 days, the SPR's and proposed mitigation measures disclosed in the letter will be implemented.

YES *N/A* *OTHER* **MM BIO-2:** Vegetation treatment subsequent activities that are not deemed necessary to protect critical infrastructure or forest health in San Diego, Imperial, Riverside, Orange, Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Barbara, Kern, and San Bernardino counties shall:

- Be designed to prevent vegetation type conversion.
- Not take place in vegetation that has not reached the age of median fire return intervals.
- Not re-enter treatment areas for maintenance in an interval shorter than the median fire return interval outside of the wildland urban interface and excluding fuel break maintenance.
- Take into account the local aesthetics, wildlife, and recreation of the shrub-dominated subtype during the planning and implementation of the subsequent activity.

YES *N/A* *OTHER* **MM BIO-3:** In shrublands containing native oaks, treatments shall incorporate retention of older, acorn producing oaks. Subsequent activities may include planting native vegetation to promote species diversity and improve wildlife habitat when such practices are not in conflict with program goals.

YES *N/A* *OTHER* **MM BIO-4:** Unless otherwise directed by CDFW, a minimum 50-foot avoidance buffer shall be established around any special status animal, nest site, or den location and a minimum 15-foot avoidance buffer shall be established around any special status plant within the subsequent activity area. Additional buffer distances may be required through consultation with the appropriate State or Federal agencies, or a qualified biologist to avoid significant effects to special status species (see MM BIO-1).

YES *N/A* *OTHER* **MM BIO-5:** To reduce the spread of new invasive plants, only certified weed-free straw and mulch shall be used.

YES *N/A* *OTHER* **MM BIO-6:** During the planning phase, if the program coordinator determines that there is a significant risk of introducing or spreading an invasive pest (plant or animal), the following standards will be implemented.

1. Seasonal restrictions of operations during saturated soil conditions,
2. Mud and debris will be washed from equipment to the extent feasible prior to moving from an infected to non-infected area,
3. No material will be transported off site,
4. Where applicable, work will begin in the non-infected area and progress towards the infected area to minimize spread of pests around the activity site.

Additional project specific mitigation measures may be developed in consultation with a CAL FIRE Forest Health Specialist or document outlining generally accepted management standards for the

invasive pest in question, such as those found in “Preventing the Spread of Invasive Plants: Best Management Practices for Land Managers (3rd edition)” or other relevant documents.

YES N/A OTHER **MM BIO-7:** If water drafting becomes a necessary component of the proposed subsequent activity, drafting sites shall be planned to avoid adverse effects to special status aquatic species and associated habitat, in-stream flows, and depletion of pool habitat. Water drafting shall be in compliance with the water drafting guidelines included in Appendix B. A CDFW 1600 permit shall be obtained for any water drafting activities with the potential to cause a substantial diversion of the watercourse.

20. Would the proposed subsequent activity insure that the following to do not occur;

- Threat to eliminate a plant community.
- Violation of any state or federal wildlife protection law.
- Contribution either directly (through immediate mortality) or indirectly (through reduced productivity, survivorship, genetic diversity, or environmental carrying capacity) to a substantial, long-term reduction in the viability of any native species or subspecies at the state level.
- Adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modification, on any species identified as a special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by CDFW or USFWS.
- Net effect in a local subsequent activity area was a substantial increase in the population of invasive species and this occurred on over 10 percent of a WHR lifeform in a bioregion.
- Creation of a public nuisance.

YES NO OTHER If NO, provide explanation:

21. If OTHER, were site specific mitigation measures provided that refine or provide equal environment protection based on site-specific conditions and consultation with affected regulatory agencies?

Additional Reasons:

CLIMATE CHANGE/ GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS:

Note: Climate Change / Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Related SPRs and mitigations are within AIR-2, FBE-1, HAZ-1, MM AIR-3, MM BIO-2, MM BIO-3, MM FBE-1 and MM FBE-2.

Please refer any impact discussion under those items within this checklist.

27. Would the proposed subsequent activity insure that the following to do not occur:

- Produce emissions that are in excess of that which would periodically be produced from wildfire from those same acres (510,030 MT/year), or significantly degrade the productivity of the site by altering the species composition or degradation of the soil resources.
- Result in a substantial increase in vulnerability of lands in CAL FIRE's responsibility area due to the effects of climate change.

YES NO OTHER If NO/OTHER, provide explanation (include any site-specific mitigations as a result of any consultations):

GEOLOGY, HYDROLOGY, SOILS AND WATER QUALITY:

22. Will the subsequent activity implement the following Hydrologic and Water Quality – Related SPRs?

YES N/A OTHER **HYD-1:** The subsequent activity shall comply with all applicable water quality requirements adopted by the appropriate Regional Water Quality Control Board and approved by the State Water Board (i.e., Basin Plan).

YES N/A OTHER **HYD-2:** No new roads (including temporary roads) shall be constructed or reconstructed (reconstruction is defined as cutting or filling involving less than 50 cubic yards/0.25 linear road miles).

23. Will the subsequent activity implement the following Geologic – Related mitigation measure?

YES N/A OTHER **MM GEO-1:** A RPF or licensed geologist shall assess the subsequent activity area for unstable areas and unstable soils as per 14 CCR 895.1 of the California Forest Practice Rules. Guidance on identifying unstable areas is contained in the California Licensed Foresters Association *Guide to Determining the Need for Input From a Licensed Geologist During THP Preparation* and California Geological Survey (CGS) Note 50 (see Appendix C). Priority will be placed on assessing watercourse-adjacent slopes greater than 50%. If unstable areas or soils are identified within the subsequent activity area, are unavoidable, and are potentially directly or indirectly affected by the activity operations, a licensed geologist (P.G. or C.E.G.) shall conduct a geologic assessment to determine the potential for project-induced impacts and mitigation strategies. The subsequent activity shall incorporate all the recommended mitigations. Geologic reports should cover the topics outlined in CGS Note 45 (see Appendix C).

24. Will the subsequent activity implement the following Hydrologic and Water Quality – Related mitigation measures?

YES N/A OTHER **MM HYD-1:** During the planning phase the project coordinator shall submit a standard letter to the appropriate RWQCB containing the following:

- A written description of the subsequent activity location and boundaries.
- Brief narrative of the subsequent activity objectives.
- A description of the types of activities used in the subsequent activity (e.g., prescribed burning, mastication) and associated acreages.
- A subsequent activity and general location map. Map shall be of sufficient scale to indicate the spatial extent of activities within the project area.
- Notification of whether the activity drains directly into an impaired water body, and the type of water quality constituent(s) that is impairing the water body.
- A request for information and recommendations regarding the potential for significant water quality impacts from the proposed activity and an offer to schedule a day to visit the area with the project coordinator.

YES N/A OTHER **MM HYD-2:** A WLPZ shall be established on each side of all Class I and II watercourses that is equal to the standard widths specified in the current California Forest Practice Rules. Fifty-foot equipment limitation zones (ELZs) shall be established for Class III watercourses. Vegetation within the WLPZ or ELZ will not be disturbed by activities including prescribed fire ignitions, with the exception of backing prescribed fire. Class IV watercourses shall be exempted from required protection when such protection is inconsistent with the management objectives of the owner of the manmade watercourse.

Table 7.2-1 Watercourse and lake protection zone buffer widths by watercourse classification and hillslope gradient. These represent default minimum widths without further consultation. Widths may be wider based on site-specific consultation.

Note: ELZ-Equipment Limitation Zone

Water Characteristics or Key Indicator / Beneficial Use. Includes springs, seeps, estuaries and wetlands.	Class	1) Domestic supplies, including springs, on site and/or within 100 feet downstream of the activity area and/or	1) Fish always or seasonally present offsite within 1000 feet downstream and/or	No aquatic life present, watercourse showing evidence of being capable of sediment transport to Class I and II water under normal high water flow conditions of timber operations	Man-made watercourses, usually downstream, established domestic, agricultural, hydroelectric supply or other beneficial use	Wet meadows and wet areas
Water Class		2) Fish always or seasonally present onsite, includes habitat to sustain fish migration and spawning	2) Aquatic habitat for non-fish aquatic species.			
		3) Excludes Class III water that are tributary to Class I waters				
		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Wet meadows/areas

Slope Class (%)	Width (ft.)	Width (ft.)	Width (ft.)	Width
<30	75	50	50 (ELZ)	25 (ELZ)*
30-50	100	75	50 (ELZ)	25 (ELZ)*
>50	150	100	50 (ELZ)	25 (ELZ)*

*Class IV waters shall be exempted from required protection when such protection is inconsistent with the management objectives of the owner of the manmade watercourse.

YES N/A OTHER **MM HYD-3:** No direct ignition shall be allowed within the WLPZ or ELZs. However, it is acceptable for a fire to enter or back into a WLPZ's or ELZ's.

YES N/A OTHER **MM HYD-4:** Compacted and/or bare linear treatment areas (e.g., fire breaks, roads, or trails) capable of generating storm runoff shall be drained via water breaks using the spacing guidelines contained in Sections 914.6, 934.6, and 954.6(c) of the California Forest Practice Rules.

YES N/A OTHER **MM HYD-5:** No high ground pressure vehicles shall be driven through project areas when soils are wet and saturated to avoid compaction and/or damage to soil structure. Saturated soil means that soil and/or surface material pore spaces are filled with water to such an extent that runoff is likely to occur. Indicators of saturated soil conditions may include, but are not limited to: (1) areas of ponded water, (2) pumping of fines from the soil or road surfacing material during timber operations, (3) loss of bearing strength resulting in the deflection of soil or road surfaces under a load, such as the creation of wheel ruts, (4) spinning or churning of wheels or tracks that produces a wet slurry, or (5) inadequate traction without blading wet soil or surfacing materials.

YES N/A OTHER **MM HYD-6:** During dry, dusty conditions, unpaved roads shall be wetted using water trucks or treated with a non-toxic chemical dust suppressant (e.g., emulsion polymers, organic material). Any dust suppressant product used shall be environmentally benign (i.e., non-toxic to plants and shall not negatively impact water quality) and its use shall not be prohibited by the ARB, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), or the State Water Resources Control Board. Exposed areas shall not be over-watered such that water results in runoff. The type of dust suppression method shall be selected by the contractor based on soil, traffic, site-specific conditions, and local air quality regulations.

YES N/A OTHER **MM HYD-7:** Heavy equipment is prohibited on slopes exceeding 65 percent or on slopes greater than 50 percent where the erosion hazard rating is high or extreme. Heavy equipment is prohibited on slopes greater than 50 percent that lead without flattening to watercourses.

YES *N/A* *OTHER* **MM HYD-8:** Burn piles shall not exceed 20 feet in length, width, or diameter, except when on landings, road surfaces, or on contour. Burn piles shall not be located in WLPZ.

YES *N/A* *OTHER* **MM HYD-9:** If herbivory is proposed to treat vegetation in a subsequent activity area containing watercourses, then the following items must be addressed:

- The subsequent activity will require water on site in the form of an on-site stock pond outside the WLPZ or ELZ, or a portable water source located outside the WLPZ or ELZ.
- The subsequent activity will specify animal containment measures in the PSA to prevent animals from entering the WLPZ and/or ELZs. These might include the use of fencing (i.e., fixed or portable), the use of guard or herd dogs, or the use of an on-site herder.

YES *N/A* *OTHER* **MM HYD-10:** At the CalWater Planning Watershed scale, if the combined, appropriately-weighted acreage subjected to fuels treatments and logging exceed 20% of the watershed area within a 10-year timespan (see Appendix K for calculation procedures); an analysis will be performed to determine the potential for hydrologically-induced significant impacts of the proposed activity.

25. Would the proposed subsequent activity insure that the following to do not occur:

- A Be located on unstable geologic units or soils, including expansive soils, or located on geologic units or soils that could become unstable as a result of the project, resulting in ground failures.
- Exposure of people or structures to the risk of loss, injury, or death involving landslides.
- Result in substantial soil erosion or loss of topsoil.
- Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge, such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level.
- Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or sedimentation on- or off-site.
- Create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff.
- Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area, as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map, or other flood hazard delineation map.
- Place structures within a 100-year flood hazard area that would impede or redirect flood flows.
- Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death from flooding, including flooding resulting from the failure of a levee or dam.
- Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow.
- An activity that triggers ground failures or landslides (e.g. mudflow, debris flow, rotational slide, etc), or will significantly increase the probability that ground failures/landslides are initiated.
- An activity that alters any runoff processes and pathways in a manner that will result in substantial soil loss, delivery of sediment to waters of the State, and/or increase significantly increase the magnitude and/or duration of peak flows.
- An activity that violates any quantitative (e.g., turbidity, temperature) or narrative standards in the Basin Plan within the Water Quality Region where the activities are located.
- Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements.
- Would substantially degrade water quality.

YES NO OTHER If NO, provide explanation:

26. If OTHER, were site specific mitigation measures provided that refine or provide equal environment protection based on site-specific conditions and consultation with affected regulatory agencies?

Additional Reasons:

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY:

28. Will the subsequent activity implement the following Hazards and Hazardous Material – Related SPRs?

YES **N/A** **OTHER** **HAZ-1:** All diesel- and gasoline-powered equipment shall be properly maintained per manufacturer's specifications, and in compliance with all state and federal emissions requirements. Maintenance records shall be available for verification. Prior to the start of subsequent activities, the project coordinator or contractor shall inspect all equipment for leaks and regularly inspect thereafter until equipment is removed from the site. Faulty equipment will be repaired before being put back into service for VTP subsequent activities.

YES **N/A** **OTHER** **HAZ-2:** Prior to the selection of treatment activities, CAL FIRE shall determine if there are viable, cost-effective, non-herbicide treatment activities that could be implemented prior to the selection of herbicide treatments.

YES **N/A** **OTHER** **HAZ-3:** Prior to the start of herbicide treatment activities, the project coordinator shall prepare a Spill Prevention and Response Plan (SPRP) to provide protection to onsite workers, the public, and the environment from accidental leaks or spills of herbicides, adjuvants, or other potential contaminants. This plan shall include (but not be limited to):

- A map that delineates VTP staging areas, where storage, loading, and mixing of herbicides will occur
- A list of items required in a spill kit onsite that will be maintained throughout the life of the activity
- Procedures for the proper storage, use, and disposal of any herbicides, adjuvants, or other chemicals used in vegetation treatment

YES **N/A** **OTHER** **HAZ-4:** All pesticide applications shall:

- Be implemented consistent with recommendations prepared annually by a licensed Pest Control Advisor (PCA).
- Comply with all appropriate laws and regulations pertaining to the use of pesticides and safety standards for employees and the public, as governed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the California Department of Pesticide Regulation, and local jurisdictions.
- Adhere to label directions for application rates and methods, storage, transportation, mixing, and container disposal.
- Be applied by an applicator appropriately licensed by the state.

The project coordinator shall coordinate pesticide use with the County Agricultural Commissioners, and all required licenses and permits shall be obtained prior to pesticide application.

YES N/A OTHER **HAZ-5:** All herbicide and adjuvant containers shall be triple rinsed with clean water at an approved site, and the rinsate shall be disposed of by placing it in the batch tank for application per 3 CCR § 6684. Used containers shall be punctured on the top and bottom to render them unusable, unless said containers are part of a manufacturer's container recycling program, in which case the manufacturer's instructions shall be followed. Disposal of non-recyclable containers will be at legal dumpsites. Equipment would not be cleaned and personnel would not bathe in a manner that allows contaminated water to directly enter any body of water within the treatment areas or adjacent watersheds. Disposal of all pesticides shall follow label requirements and local waste disposal regulations.

29. Will the subsequent activity implement the following Hazards and Hazardous Material – Related mitigation measures?

YES N/A OTHER **MM HAZ-1:** Prior to the start of vegetation treatment activities, the project coordinator shall conduct DTSC EnviroStor (<http://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/>) web search to identify any known contamination sites within the subsequent activity area. If a proposed vegetation treatment activity includes sites located on the DTSC Cortese List, no activities shall occur within 100 feet of the site boundaries.

YES N/A OTHER **MM HAZ-2:** If remediation of hazardous contamination is needed, the project coordinator shall hire a licensed contractor with expertise in performing such work. The contractor shall comply with all laws and regulations governing worker safety and the removal and disposal of any contaminated material.

YES N/A OTHER **MM HAZ-3:** Activities shall avoid herbicide treatment in areas adjacent to water bodies and riparian areas. Application of herbicides shall be outside the WLPZ and ELZ as specified in HYD-2, or at the distances set forth in the herbicide label requirements, whichever is greater. No aerial spraying of herbicides shall occur under this PEIR.

YES N/A OTHER **MM HAZ-4:** The following general application parameters shall be employed during herbicide application:

- Application shall cease when weather parameters exceed label specifications, when sustained winds at the site of application exceeds seven miles per hour (MPH), or when precipitation (rain) occurs or is forecasted with greater than a 40 percent probability in the next 24-hour period to prevent herbicides or herbicide residues from entering the water via surface runoff
- Spray nozzles shall be configured to produce the largest appropriate droplet size to minimize drift
- Low nozzle pressures (30-70 pounds per square inch [PSI]) shall be utilized to minimize drift
- Spray nozzles shall be kept within 24 inches of vegetation during spraying

Drift avoidance measures shall be used to prevent drift in locations where target weeds and pests are in proximity to special status species or their habitat. Such measures can consist of, but would not be limited to, the use of plastic shields around target weeds and pests and adjusting the spray nozzles of application equipment to limit the spray area.

YES N/A OTHER **MM HAZ-5:** Storage, loading and mixing of herbicides shall be set back at least 150 feet from any aquatic feature, special status species or their habitat, or sensitive natural communities.

YES N/A OTHER **MM HAZ-6:** Non-toxic colorants or dyes shall be added to the herbicide mixture where prescribed by the PCA to determine treated areas and prevent over-spraying.

YES N/A OTHER **MM HAZ-7:** For treatment activities located within or adjacent to public recreation areas, signs shall be posted at each end of herbicide treatment areas and any intersecting trails notifying the public of the use of herbicides. The signs shall consist of the following information: signal word, product name, and manufacturer; active ingredient; EPA registration number; target pest; treatment location; date and time of application; restricted entry interval, if applicable per the label requirements; date which notification sign may be removed; and contact person with telephone number. Signs shall be posted at the start of treatment and notification will remain in place for at least 72 hours after treatment ceases.

YES N/A OTHER **MM HAZ-8:** All heavy equipment shall be required to include spark arrestors or turbo chargers that eliminate sparks in exhaust and have fire extinguishers onsite.

YES N/A OTHER **MM HAZ-9:** All ground disturbing treatment activities, including land clearing and bull dozer line construction, shall be suspended when a red flag warning is issued by the local National Weather Service office.

YES N/A OTHER **MM HAZ-10:** Staging areas for equipment staging and servicing shall be designated and located outside of the WLPZ or ELZ (see MM HYD-2) to prevent the leakage of oil, hydraulic fluids, or other chemicals into watercourses or lakes.

30. Would the proposed subsequent activity insure that the following to do not occur;

- Create a public health hazard, or a significant hazard to the environment, from the use or accidental release of hazardous materials including, but not limited to, oil, pesticides, and chemicals.
- Expose people to existing health hazards from hazardous material or soil contamination.
- Create a public health hazard related to smoke from prescribed burns.
- Increase the risk of wildland fire hazards.

YES NO OTHER *If NO, provide explanation:*

31. If OTHER, were site specific mitigation measures provided that refine or provide equal environment protection based on site-specific conditions and consultation with affected regulatory agencies?

Additional Reasons:

NOISE:

32. Will the subsequent activity implement the following Noise – Related mitigation measures?

YES N/A OTHER **MM NSE-1:** Equipment engine shrouds shall be closed during equipment operation.

YES N/A OTHER **MM NSE-2:** All heavy equipment and equipment staging areas shall be located as far as possible from nearby noise-sensitive land use (e.g., residential land uses, schools, hospitals, places of worship). Public notice of the proposed subsequent activity shall be given to notify noise-sensitive receptors of potential noise-generating activities.

YES N/A OTHER **MM NSE-3:** All motorized equipment shall be shut down when not in use. Idling of equipment or trucks shall be limited to 5 minutes.

33. Would the proposed subsequent activity insure that the following to do not occur;

- Noise in excess of 90 dBA at 50', or in excess of 65 dBA at 1,600' at sensitive receptor locations (schools, residential units, churches, libraries, commercial lodging facilities, and hospitals or care facilities).
- Noise levels in excess of 70 dBA L_{dn}

YES NO OTHER If NO, *provide explanation:*

34. If OTHER, were site specific mitigation measures provided that refine or provide equal environment protection based on site-specific conditions and consultation with affected regulatory agencies?

RECREATION:

35. Will the proposed subsequent activity result in a significant portions of the recreational area being closed to recreational use during peak visitor season over a calendar year, or more than 10 percent of the recreational area in a condition of decreased visual quality during peak visitor season?

YES N/A OTHER

TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC:

36. Will the subsequent activity implement the following Noise – Related mitigation measures?

YES N/A OTHER **MM TRA-1:** Public road ways leading into activity area shall be signed to warn traffic of the activities that are taking place. Road signage shall be posted the morning prior to the commencement of burning operations and shall remain until all operations are completed.

YES N/A OTHER **MM TRA-2:** Direct smoke and dust impacts to roadway visibility and the indirect distraction of operations shall be considered during burning operations. Traffic control operations shall be implemented if weather conditions inhibiting smoke and dust dispersion have the potential to impact roadway visibility to motorists.

37. Would the proposed subsequent activity insure that the following to do not occur;

- Traffic increases in excess of 10 percent Average Daily Trips (ADT) of the capacity of roads that serve residential and/or commercial areas appurtenant to the subsequent activity.

YES NO OTHER If NO, explain:

38. If OTHER, were site specific mitigation measures provided that refine or provide equal environment protection based on site-specific conditions and consultation with affected regulatory agencies?

Additional Reasons:

UTILITIES AND ENERGY:

39. Are there any transmission lines or other electrical, telecommunications, or water supply facilities in or near the project area? Protective measures need to be taken and may include installation of firebreaks using hand treatments around sensitive equipment.

YES N/A OTHER

40. If treatments will include digging below the surface of the ground to a depth of greater than 2 feet, project coordinator should contact local utilities to determine location of buried underground utilities.

YES N/A OTHER

41. If OTHER, were site specific mitigation measures provided that refine or provide equal environment protection based on site-specific conditions and consultation with affected regulatory agencies?

Additional Reasons:

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS:

Yes No

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Does the subsequent activity have the potential to 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, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory that have not been addressed in the PEIR analysis?
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Does the subsequent activity have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable that have not been addressed in the PEIR analysis? ("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)
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Does the subsequent activity have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly that have not been addressed in the PEIR analysis?
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Will the combined acreage of this subsequent activity and any past, current, and reasonably foreseeable future subsequent activities exceed 20% of a CalWater Planning Watershed over a 10-year timespan?
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5. Will the combined acreage of this subsequent activity and any other proposed or completed VTP subsequent activity exceed 110% of any bioregion as identified in Table 2.5-6 over an annual or 10-year period?
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If 1-5 had any YES, please explain and identify if additional CEQA analysis is required:

Attachments:

PSA Attachment A – VTP Standard Project Requirements

- Project Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program
- Archaeological reviews/surveys (Confidential addendum)
- Air Quality and GHG Emissions Estimates
- Air Quality consultations
- Wildlife reviews/CNDDDB Records Search/Biologist Recommendation
- Water Quality consultation
- Prescribed Fire Burn Plan
- Smoke Management Plan
- Go-No Go Checklist
- Aerial imagery of subsequent activity area
- Vicinity map on a USGS quad map
- Parcel map with APN's covering all ownerships within subsequent activity area
- Soil survey map of subsequent activity area
- Model run of FOFEM, BEHAVE, or other appropriate fire behavior modeling simulation
- Other _____

RECOMMENDATION (checked and initialed by Unit CEQA Coordinator or designee):

- _____ Subsequent activity is consistent with activities evaluated under the VTP PEIR and all appropriate SPRs and mitigation measures have been incorporated into the subsequent activity.
- _____ Certain proposed activities are not consistent with activities evaluated in the VTP PEIR and additional environmental review is required.
- _____ Subsequent activity is consistent with activities evaluated under the VTP PEIR; however, some SPRs and mitigation measures applicable to the subsequent activity have not been incorporated and as a result additional environmental review may be required. Documentation of any consultations with regulatory agencies supporting the absence of these mitigation measure and SPRs shall be included with the PSA.

**Project Coordinator
Signature:**

Date:

**Unit Forester's
Signature (or designee):**

RPF#

Date:

**Sacramento Program
Manager Signature:**

Date:

7.2.1 PSA ATTACHMENT A- SPRS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

7.2.1.1 Administrative Standard Project Requirements

ADM-1: Prior to the start of operations, the project coordinator shall meet with the contractor(s) to:

- Discuss all resources that must be protected using standard project requirements (SPRs) and any applicable mitigation measures.
- If any special status species or sensitive natural communities are identified within the subsequent activity area, an onsite meeting shall occur between the project coordinator and operating contractor. At this meeting the project coordinator shall conduct a brief review of life history, field identification, and habitat requirements for each special status species, their known or probable locations in the vicinity of the treatment site, activity specific requirements or avoidance measures, and necessary actions if special status species or sensitive natural communities are encountered.
- If burning operations are done with CAL FIRE personnel, the Battalion Chief and/or their Company Officer designee shall meet with the project coordinator onsite prior to operations to discuss resource protection measures. Additionally, the project coordinator shall specify the resource protection measures and details of the burn plan in the incident action plan (IAP) and shall attend the pre-operation briefing to provide further information.

ADM-2: All protected resources shall be flagged, painted or otherwise marked prior to the start of operations by someone knowledgeable of the resources at risk, their location, and the applicable protection measures to be applied. This work shall be performed by a Registered Professional Forester (RPF), or his/her supervised designee, for any activity in a forested landscape as defined in PRC § 754.

ADM-3: The project coordinator or designee shall monitor SPR and mitigation implementation and effectiveness where applicable. If a SPR and/or mitigation does not perform adequately to protect the specified resource, the project coordinator will determine corrective strategies, in coordination with the contractor and/or CAL FIRE personnel, and require their implementation.

ADM-4: The project coordinator or designee shall notify the party responsible for monitoring a minimum of three weeks in advance of operations. More advanced notification is encouraged from project coordinators to parties responsible for more rigorous monitoring activities.

ADM-5: To evaluate if the subsequent activity and closely related projects exceeds 20 percent disturbance of the Cal Water planning watershed in a 10-year period, the project

coordinator or designee shall develop a list of past, current, and reasonably foreseeable probable future projects within the planning watershed of the proposed subsequent activity. If the total combined acreage disturbed in the planning watershed exceeds 20 percent in a 10-year period, compliance with HYD-10 must be met prior to any ground disturbing operations. Projects that may combine with VTP subsequent activities to create the potential for significant effects include, but are not limited to, controlled burning, fuel reduction, and commercial timber harvesting.

ADM-6: The Sacramento Program Manager shall track the annual and 10-year average annual acreage treated by the VTP, by bioregion. If the acreage treated within any bioregion exceeds 110 percent of the yearly amounts as identified in **Error! Reference source not found.**, the Program manager will notify the affected CAL FIRE Units that any additional subsequent activities submitted within that bioregion fall outside of the scope of analysis by this PEIR and additional CEQA analysis will be required. Additional CEQA analysis, such as a mitigated negative declaration, shall assess the cumulative impacts of the proposed subsequent activity and identify any additional constraints that may be necessary to mitigate these to less than significant. Additional CEQA analysis may be tiered off this PEIR when the proposed activity is otherwise consistent with the VTP.

7.2.1.2 Air Quality Standard Project Requirements

AIR-1: The subsequent activity shall comply with all local, state, and federal air quality regulations and ordinances. The local Air Pollution Control District (APCD) or Air Quality Management District (AQMD) will be contacted to determine local requirements.

AIR-2: In accordance with 17 CCR Section 80160(b), all burn prescriptions shall require the submittal of a smoke management plan for all subsequent activities greater than 10 acres or are estimated to produce more than 1 ton of particulate matter. Burning shall only be done in compliance with the burn authorization program of the local APCD having jurisdiction over the subsequent activity area. Example of a smoke management plan is in Appendix J.

AIR-3: The speed of activity-related trucks, vehicles, and equipment traveling on dirt areas shall be limited to 15 miles per hour (mph) to reduce fugitive dust emissions, in accordance with the Air Resources Board Fugitive Dust protocol.

AIR-4: In areas where sufficient water supplies and access to water is available, all visible dust, silt, or mud tracked-out on to public paved roadways because of treatment activities shall be removed at the conclusion of each work day, or at a minimum of every 24 hours for continuous treatment activities, in accordance with Vehicle Code Section 23113.

AIR-5: Ground-disturbing treatment activities, including land clearing and bull dozer lines, shall be suspended when there is a visible dust transport outside the subsequent activity boundary, in accordance with H&SC Section 41700.

AIR-6: Ground-disturbing treatment activities shall not be performed in areas identified as “moderately likely to contain naturally occurring asbestos (NOA)” per maps and guidance published by the California Geological Survey (CGS), unless an Asbestos Dust Control Plan (Title 17 CCR §93105) is prepared by the project coordinator and approved by the air district(s) with jurisdiction over the subsequent activity site. This determination would be based on a CGS publication titled *A General Location Guide for Ultramafic Rocks in California – Areas More Likely to Contain Naturally Occurring Asbestos* (Churchill and Hill 2000), or whatever more current guidance from CGS exists at the time the subsequent activity is evaluated. Any NOA-related guidance provided by the applicable APCD shall also be followed. If it is determined that NOA could be present at the subsequent activity site, then an Asbestos Dust Control Plan shall be prepared and implemented in accordance with Title 17 of the Public Health CA Code of Regulations of Section 93105.

7.2.1.3 Air Quality Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure AIR-1: Prior to approval of subsequent activity under the VTP, the project coordinator shall model the subsequent activities Criteria Air Pollutant (CAP) emissions and compare the projected emissions levels to the thresholds identified by the local air district. If emissions levels exceed air district thresholds, consultation of the air district will occur. If the local air district provides recommendation addressing the impacts of the calculated levels of emissions, then those recommendations shall be made part of the planned subsequent activity. If the local air district cannot provide additional mitigation to address the impacts, then the subsequent activity will not occur as part of the VTP.

Mitigation Measure AIR-2: Operation of each large diesel- or gasoline-powered activity equipment (i.e., greater than 50 horsepower [hp]) shall not exceed 16 equipment-hours per day, where an equipment-hour is defined as one piece of equipment operating for one hour (daily CAPs, TACs, GHGs).

Mitigation Measure AIR-3: A CAL FIRE Unit shall not conduct more than five simultaneous VTP activities on any day within an air district when multiple units reside within the same air district boundary. When a single CAL FIRE Unit resides within an air district boundary, one-day total activity emission estimates will not exceed the current air district’s Threshold of Significance. No more than one of these subsequent activities shall be a prescribed burn, unless additional prescribed burns have been approved by the local air district having authority over the subsequent activities area.

Mitigation Measure AIR-4: To achieve compliance with local air district emission thresholds in the San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Quality Management District, simultaneously subsequent activities within that air district will be constrained to appropriate number as not to exceed air quality standards. As a result, the Program shall implement the following:

- CAL FIRE shall not allow more than seven simultaneous treatment activities to occur in the San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Quality Management District, regardless of the number of CAL FIRE units in the district.

7.2.1.4 Archaeology and Cultural Resources Standard Project Requirements

CUL-1: The project coordinator or designee shall order a current records check as per the most current edition of “Archaeological Review Procedures for CAL FIRE Projects” (CAL FIRE, 2010, see Appendix E). The project coordinator may contact landowners within the subsequent activity area who might have already conducted a records check for a Timber Harvest Plan or other project on their land to limit costly redundant records searches. Records checks must be less than five years old at the time of subsequent activity submission.

CUL-2: Using the latest Native Americans Contact List from the CAL FIRE website, the project coordinator or designee shall send all Native American groups in the counties where the subsequent activity is located a standard letter notifying them of the subsequent activity. The letter shall contain the following:

- A written description of the subsequent activity location and boundaries.
- Brief narrative of the subsequent activity objectives.
- A description of the types of activities used (e.g., prescribed burning, mastication) and associated acreages.
- A subsequent activity and general location map. The subsequent activity map shall be of sufficient scale to indicate the spatial extent of activities within the subsequent activity area.
- A request for information regarding potential cultural impacts from the proposed subsequent activity.

CUL-3: The project coordinator or designee shall contact a CAL FIRE Archaeologist or CAL FIRE Certified Archaeological Surveyor to arrange for a survey of the subsequent activity area if necessary. The specific requirements need to comply with the most current edition of “Archaeological Review Procedures for CAL FIRE Projects” (CAL FIRE, 2010).

7.2.1.5 Archaeology and Cultural Resources Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure CUL-1: Protection measures for known archaeological and cultural resources shall be developed through consultation with a CAL FIRE archeologist. If new

archaeological sites are discovered, the project coordinator or designee shall notify Native American groups of the resource and the protection measure with the standard second letter (see Appendix E). Locations of archaeological resources should not be disclosed on a map to the members of the public, including Native American groups.

Mitigation Measure CUL-2: If an unknown site is discovered during subsequent activity operations, operations within 100 feet of the identified boundaries of the new site shall immediately halt, and the activity will avoid any more disturbances. A CAL FIRE Archaeologist shall be contacted for an evaluation of the significance of the site. In accordance with the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are discovered during ground disturbing activities, CAL FIRE and/or the activity contractor(s) shall immediately halt potentially damaging activities within 200 feet of the burial and notify the County Coroner and a qualified professional archaeologist to determine the nature and significance of the remains.

7.2.1.6 Biological Standard Project Requirements

BIO-1: Subsequent activities shall be designed to avoid significant effects and avoid take of special status species as defined in the glossary as a plant or animal species that is listed as rare, threatened, or endangered under Federal law; or rare, threatened, endangered, candidate, or fully protected under State law; or as a sensitive species by the California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection.

7.2.1.7 Biological Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: The project coordinator shall run a nine-quad search or larger search area (may be required if a subsequent activity is on the boundary of two USGS quad maps) of the area surrounding the proposed subsequent activity for special status species, using at a minimum, the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) or its successor (e.g., DFW's Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program, VegCAMP).

The project coordinator shall write a summary of all special status species identified in the biological scoping including the CNDDDB search with a preliminary analysis, identifying which species would be affected by the proposed subsequent activity. A field review will then be conducted by the project coordinator to identify the presence or absence of any special status species, or appropriate habitat for special status species, within the subsequent activity area.

The project coordinator shall ensure that a CAL FIRE Environmental Coordinator analyze impacts to any species identified in a CNDDDB or BIOS search and shall submit the summary and preliminary analysis to the CDFW, USFWS, and [if applicable] NOAA

Fisheries for consultation. The preliminary analysis shall be accompanied with a standard letter containing the following:

- A written description of the subsequent activity location and boundaries.
- Brief narrative of the subsequent activity objectives.
- A description of the types of activities used (e.g., prescribed burning; mastication) and associated acreages.
- A subsequent activity and general location map. Subsequent activity map shall be of sufficient scale to indicate the spatial extent of activities within the subsequent activity area.
- The output from the CNDDDB run, including a map of any special status species located during the field review, and the SPRs or proposed mitigation measures that will be implemented to minimize impacts on the identified special status species.
- A request for information regarding the known location of any special status species or applicable HCPs in the activity vicinity, and take avoidance measures to be implemented.
- An offer to schedule a day to visit the subsequent activity area with the project coordinator.

The subsequent activity shall incorporate the recommendations that prevent significant impacts to biological resources. If Fish and Wildlife has not responded within 30 days, the SPR's and proposed mitigation measures disclosed in the letter will be implemented.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Vegetation treatment subsequent activities that are not deemed necessary to protect critical infrastructure or forest health in San Diego, Imperial, Riverside, Orange, Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Barbara, Kern, and San Bernardino counties shall:

- Be designed to prevent vegetation type conversion.
- Not take place in vegetation that has not reached the age of median fire return intervals.
- Not re-enter treatment areas for maintenance in an interval shorter than the median fire return interval outside of the wildland urban interface and excluding fuel break maintenance.
- Take into account the local aesthetics, wildlife, and recreation of the shrub-dominated subtype during the planning and implementation of the subsequent activity.

Mitigation Measure BIO-3: In shrublands containing native oaks, treatments shall incorporate retention of older, acorn producing oaks. Subsequent activities may include planting native vegetation to promote species diversity and improve wildlife habitat when such practices are not in conflict with program goals.

Mitigation Measure BIO-4: Unless otherwise directed by CDFW, a minimum 50-foot avoidance buffer shall be established around any special status animal, nest site, or den location and a minimum 15-foot avoidance buffer shall be established around any special status plant within the subsequent activity area. Additional buffer distances may be required through consultation with the appropriate State or Federal agencies, or a qualified biologist to avoid significant effects to special status species (see MM BIO-1).

Mitigation Measure BIO-5: To reduce the spread of new invasive plants, only certified weed-free straw and mulch shall be used.

Mitigation Measure BIO-6: During the planning phase, if the program coordinator determines that there is a significant risk of introducing or spreading an invasive pest (plant or animal), the following standard BMPs will be implemented.

0. Seasonal restrictions of operations during saturated soil conditions
1. Mud and debris will be washed from equipment to the extent feasible prior to moving from an infected to non-infected area
2. No material will be transported off site
3. Where applicable, work will begin in the non-infected area and progress towards the infected area to minimize spread of pests around the activity site

Additional subsequent activity specific mitigation measures may be developed in consultation with a CAL FIRE Forest Health Specialist or document outlining generally accepted management BMPs for the invasive pest in question, such as those found in “Preventing the Spread of Invasive Plants: Best Management Practices for Land Managers (3rd edition)” or other relevant documents.

Mitigation Measure BIO-7: If water drafting becomes a necessary component of the proposed subsequent activity, drafting sites shall be planned to avoid adverse effects to special status aquatic species and associated habitat, in-stream flows, and depletion of pool habitat. Water drafting shall be in compliance with the water drafting guidelines included in Appendix B. A CDFW 1600 permit shall be obtained for any water drafting activities with the potential to cause a substantial diversion of the watercourse.

7.2.1.8 Fire Behavior Standard Project Requirements

FBE-1: A burn plan shall be created using the burn plan template. The burn plan shall include a fire behavior model output of First Order Fire Effects Model (FOFEM) and BEHAVE or other fire behavior modeling simulation and performed by a fire behavior technical specialist (S-490 qualified) that predicts fire behavior, calculates consumption of fuels, tree mortality, predicted emissions, GHG emissions, and soil heating. The results

of the analysis shall be included with the burn plan. The burn plan shall be created with input from the vegetation project's Battalion Chief and a fire behavior technical specialist (S-490 qualified).

7.2.1.9 Fire Behavior Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure FBE-1: The prescribed fire burn prescription shall be designed through FBE-1 to initiate a surface fire of sufficient intensity that will only consume surface and ladder fuels. The prescribed fire burn prescription shall be designed and implemented to protect soil resources from direct soil heating impacts.

Mitigation Measure FBE-2: Approximately two weeks prior to commencement of prescribed burning operations the project coordinator shall 1) post signs along the closest major road way to the area describing the activity, timing, and requesting for smoke sensitive persons in the area to contact the project coordinator; 2) publish a public interest notification in a local newspapers describing the activity, timing, and requesting for smoke sensitive persons in the area to contact the CAL FIRE project coordinator; 3) send the local county supervisor a notification letter describing the activity, its necessity, timing, and summarize the measures being taken to protect the environment and prevent escape; and 4) develop a list of smoke sensitive persons in the area and contact them prior to burning.

7.2.1.10 Geologic Related Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure GEO-1: A RPF or licensed geologist shall assess the subsequent activity area for unstable areas and unstable soils as per 14 CCR 895.1 of the California Forest Practice Rules. Guidance on identifying unstable areas is contained in the California Licensed Foresters Association Guide to Determining the Need for Input From a Licensed Geologist During THP Preparation and California Geological Survey (CGS) Note 50 (see Appendix C). Priority will be placed on assessing watercourse-adjacent slopes greater than 50%. If unstable areas or soils are identified within the subsequent activity area, are unavoidable, and are potentially directly or indirectly affected by the activity operations, a licensed geologist (P.G. or C.E.G.) shall conduct a geologic assessment to determine the potential for project-induced impacts and mitigation strategies. The subsequent activity shall incorporate all of the recommended mitigations. Geologic reports should cover the topics outlined in CGS Note 45 (see Appendix C).

7.2.1.11 Hazards and Hazardous Material Standard Project Requirements

HAZ-1: All diesel- and gasoline-powered equipment shall be properly maintained per manufacturer's specifications, and in compliance with all state and federal emissions requirements. Maintenance records shall be available for verification. Prior to the start of

subsequent activities, the project coordinator or contractor shall inspect all equipment for leaks and regularly inspect thereafter until equipment is removed from the site. Faulty equipment will be repaired before being put back into service for VTP subsequent activities.

HAZ-2: Prior to the selection of treatment activities, CAL FIRE shall determine if there are viable, cost-effective, non-herbicide treatment activities that could be implemented prior to the selection of herbicide treatments.

HAZ-3: Prior to the start of herbicide treatment activities, the project coordinator shall prepare a Spill Prevention and Response Plan (SPRP) to provide protection to onsite workers, the public, and the environment from accidental leaks or spills of herbicides, adjuvants, or other potential contaminants. This plan shall include (but not be limited to):

- A map that delineates VTP staging areas, where storage, loading, and mixing of herbicides will occur
- A list of items required in a spill kit onsite that will be maintained throughout the life of the activity
- Procedures for the proper storage, use, and disposal of any herbicides, adjuvants, or other chemicals used in vegetation treatment

HAZ-4: All pesticide applications shall:

- Be implemented consistent with recommendations prepared annually by a licensed Pest Control Advisor (PCA).
- Comply with all appropriate laws and regulations pertaining to the use of pesticides and safety standards for employees and the public, as governed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the California Department of Pesticide Regulation, and local jurisdictions.
- Adhere to label directions for application rates and methods, storage, transportation, mixing, and container disposal.
- Be applied by an applicator appropriately licensed by the state.

The project coordinator shall coordinate pesticide use with the County Agricultural Commissioners, and all required licenses and permits shall be obtained prior to pesticide application.

HAZ-5: All herbicide and adjuvant containers shall be triple rinsed with clean water at an approved site, and the rinsate shall be disposed of by placing it in the batch tank for application per 3 CCR § 6684. Used containers shall be punctured on the top and bottom to render them unusable, unless said containers are part of a manufacturer's container recycling program, in which case the manufacturer's instructions shall be followed. Disposal of non-recyclable containers will be at legal dumpsites. Equipment would not be

cleaned and personnel would not bathe in a manner that allows contaminated water to directly enter any body of water within the treatment areas or adjacent watersheds. Disposal of all pesticides shall follow label requirements and local waste disposal regulations.

7.2.1.12 Hazards and Hazardous Material Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure HAZ-1: Prior to the start of vegetation treatment activities, the project coordinator shall conduct DTSC EnviroStor (<http://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/>) web search to identify any known contamination sites within the subsequent activity area. If a proposed vegetation treatment activity includes sites located on the DTSC Cortese List, no activities shall occur within 100 feet of the site boundaries.

Mitigation Measure HAZ-2: If remediation of hazardous contamination is needed, the project coordinator shall hire a licensed contractor with expertise in performing such work. The contractor shall comply with all laws and regulations governing worker safety and the removal and disposal of any contaminated material.

Mitigation Measure HAZ-3: Activities shall avoid herbicide treatment in areas adjacent to water bodies and riparian areas. Application of herbicides shall be outside the WLPZ and ELZ as specified in HYD-2, or at the distances set forth in the herbicide label requirements, whichever is greater. No aerial spraying of herbicides shall occur under this PEIR.

Mitigation Measure HAZ-4: The following general application parameters shall be employed during herbicide application:

- Application shall cease when weather parameters exceed label specifications, when sustained winds at the site of application exceeds seven miles per hour (MPH), or when precipitation (rain) occurs or is forecasted with greater than a 40 percent probability in the next 24-hour period to prevent herbicides or herbicide residues from entering the water via surface runoff
- Spray nozzles shall be configured to produce the largest appropriate droplet size to minimize drift
- Low nozzle pressures (30-70 pounds per square inch [PSI]) shall be utilized to minimize drift
- Spray nozzles shall be kept within 24 inches of vegetation during spraying

Drift avoidance measures shall be used to prevent drift in locations where target weeds and pests are in proximity to special status species or their habitat. Such measures can consist of, but would not be limited to, the use of plastic shields around target weeds and pests and adjusting the spray nozzles of application equipment to limit the spray area.

Mitigation Measure HAZ-5: Storage, loading and mixing of herbicides shall be set back at least 150 feet from any aquatic feature, special status species or their habitat, or sensitive natural communities.

Mitigation Measure HAZ-6: Non-toxic colorants or dyes shall be added to the herbicide mixture where prescribed by the PCA to determine treated areas and prevent over-spraying.

Mitigation Measure HAZ-7: For treatment activities located within or adjacent to public recreation areas, signs shall be posted at each end of herbicide treatment areas and any intersecting trails notifying the public of the use of herbicides. The signs shall consist of the following information: signal word, product name, and manufacturer; active ingredient; EPA registration number; target pest; treatment location; date and time of application; restricted entry interval, if applicable per the label requirements; date which notification sign may be removed; and contact person with telephone number. Signs shall be posted at the start of treatment and notification will remain in place for at least 72 hours after treatment ceases.

Mitigation Measure HAZ-8: All heavy equipment shall be required to include spark arrestors or turbo chargers that eliminate sparks in exhaust and have fire extinguishers onsite.

Mitigation Measure HAZ-9: All ground disturbing treatment activities, including land clearing and bull dozer line construction, shall be suspended when a red flag warning is issued by the local National Weather Service office.

Mitigation Measure HAZ-10: Staging areas for equipment staging and servicing shall be designated and located outside of the WLPZ or ELZ (see MM HYD-2) to prevent the leakage of oil, hydraulic fluids, or other chemicals into watercourses or lakes.

7.2.1.13 Hydrologic and Water Quality Standard Project Requirements

HYD-1: The subsequent activity shall comply with all applicable water quality requirements adopted by the appropriate Regional Water Quality Control Board and approved by the State Water Board (i.e., Basin Plan).

HYD-2: No new roads (including temporary roads) shall be constructed or reconstructed (reconstruction is defined as cutting or filling involving less than 50 cubic yards/0.25 linear road miles).

7.2.1.14 Hydrologic and Water Quality Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure HYD-1: During the planning phase the project coordinator shall submit a standard letter to the appropriate RWQCB containing the following:

- A written description of the project location and boundaries.
- Brief narrative of the project objectives.
- A description of the types of activities used in the project (e.g., prescribed burning, mastication) and associated acreages.
- A project and general location map. Project map shall be of sufficient scale to indicate the spatial extent of activities within the project area.
- Notification of whether the project drains directly into an impaired water body, and the type of water quality constituent(s) that is impairing the water body.
- A request for information and recommendations regarding the potential for significant water quality impacts from the proposed project and an offer to schedule a day to visit the project area with the project coordinator.

Mitigation Measure HYD-2: A WLPZ shall be established on each side of all Class I and II watercourses that is equal to the standard widths specified in the current California Forest Practice Rules. Fifty-foot equipment limitation zones (ELZs) shall be established for Class III watercourses. Vegetation within the WLPZ or ELZ will not be disturbed by project activities including prescribed fire ignitions, with the exception of backing prescribed fire. Class IV watercourses shall be exempted from required protection when such protection is inconsistent with the management objectives of the owner of the manmade watercourse.

Table 7.2-2 Watercourse and lake protection zone buffer widths by watercourse classification and hillslope gradient. These represent default minimum widths without further consultation. Widths may be wider based on site-specific consultation.

Note: ELZ-Equipment Limitation Zone

Water Class Characteristics or Key Indicator / Beneficial Use. Includes springs, seeps, estuaries and wetlands.	1) Domestic supplies, including springs, on site and/or within 100 feet downstream of the activity 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 non-fish aquatic species. 3) Excludes Class III water 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 water under normal high water flow conditions of timber operations	Man-made watercourses, usually downstream, established domestic, agricultural, hydroelectric supply or other beneficial use	Wet meadows and wet areas
Water Class	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Wet meadows/areas
Slope Class (%)	Width (ft.)	Width (ft.)	Width (ft.)	Width	
<30	75	50	50 (ELZ)	25 (ELZ)*	25
30-50	100	75	50 (ELZ)	25 (ELZ)*	25

>50	150	100	50 (ELZ)	25 (ELZ)*	25
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*Class IV waters shall be exempted from required protection when such protection is inconsistent with the management objectives of the owner of the manmade watercourse.

Mitigation Measure HYD-3: No direct ignition shall be allowed within the WLPZ or ELZs. However, it is acceptable for a fire to enter or back into a WLPZ's or ELZ's.

Mitigation Measure HYD-4: Compacted and/or bare linear treatment areas (e.g., fire breaks, roads, or trails) capable of generating storm runoff shall be drained via water breaks using the spacing guidelines contained in Sections 914.6, 934.6, and 954.6(c) of the California Forest Practice Rules.

Mitigation Measure HYD-5: No high ground pressure vehicles shall be driven through project areas when soils are wet and saturated to avoid compaction and/or damage to soil structure. Saturated soil means that soil and/or surface material pore spaces are filled with water to such an extent that runoff is likely to occur. Indicators of saturated soil conditions may include, but are not limited to: (1) areas of ponded water, (2) pumping of fines from the soil or road surfacing material during timber operations, (3) loss of bearing strength resulting in the deflection of soil or road surfaces under a load, such as the creation of wheel ruts, (4) spinning or churning of wheels or tracks that produces a wet slurry, or (5) inadequate traction without blading wet soil or surfacing materials.

Mitigation Measure HYD-6: During dry, dusty conditions, unpaved roads shall be wetted using water trucks or treated with a non-toxic chemical dust suppressant (e.g., emulsion polymers, organic material). Any dust suppressant product used shall be environmentally benign (i.e., non-toxic to plants and shall not negatively impact water quality) and its use shall not be prohibited by the ARB, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), or the State Water Resources Control Board. Exposed areas shall not be over-watered such that water results in runoff. The type of dust suppression method shall be selected by the contractor based on soil, traffic, site-specific conditions, and local air quality regulations.

Mitigation Measure HYD-7: Heavy equipment is prohibited on slopes exceeding 65 percent or on slopes greater than 50 percent where the erosion hazard rating is high or extreme. Heavy equipment is prohibited on slopes greater than 50 percent that lead without flattening to watercourses.

Mitigation Measure HYD-8: Burn piles shall not exceed 20 feet in length, width, or diameter, except when on landings, road surfaces, or on contour. Burn piles shall not be located in WLPZ.

Mitigation Measure HYD-9: If herbivory is proposed to treat vegetation in a subsequent activity area containing watercourses, then the following items must be addressed:

- The subsequent activity will require water on site in the form of an on-site stock pond outside the WLPZ or ELZ, or a portable water source located outside the WLPZ or ELZ.
- The subsequent activity will specify animal containment measures in the PSA to prevent animals from entering the WLPZ and/or ELZs. These might include the use of fencing (i.e., fixed or portable), the use of guard or herd dogs, or the use of an on-site herder.

Mitigation Measure HYD-10: At the CalWater Planning Watershed scale, if the combined, appropriately-weighted acreage subjected to fuels treatments and logging exceed 20% of the watershed area within a 10-year timespan (see Appendix K for calculation procedures), the subsequent activity will fall outside the scope of the VTP.

7.2.1.15 Noise-Related Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure NSE-1: Equipment engine shrouds shall be closed during equipment operation.

Mitigation Measure NSE-2: All heavy equipment and equipment staging areas shall be located as far as possible from nearby noise-sensitive land use (e.g., residential land uses, schools, hospitals, places of worship).

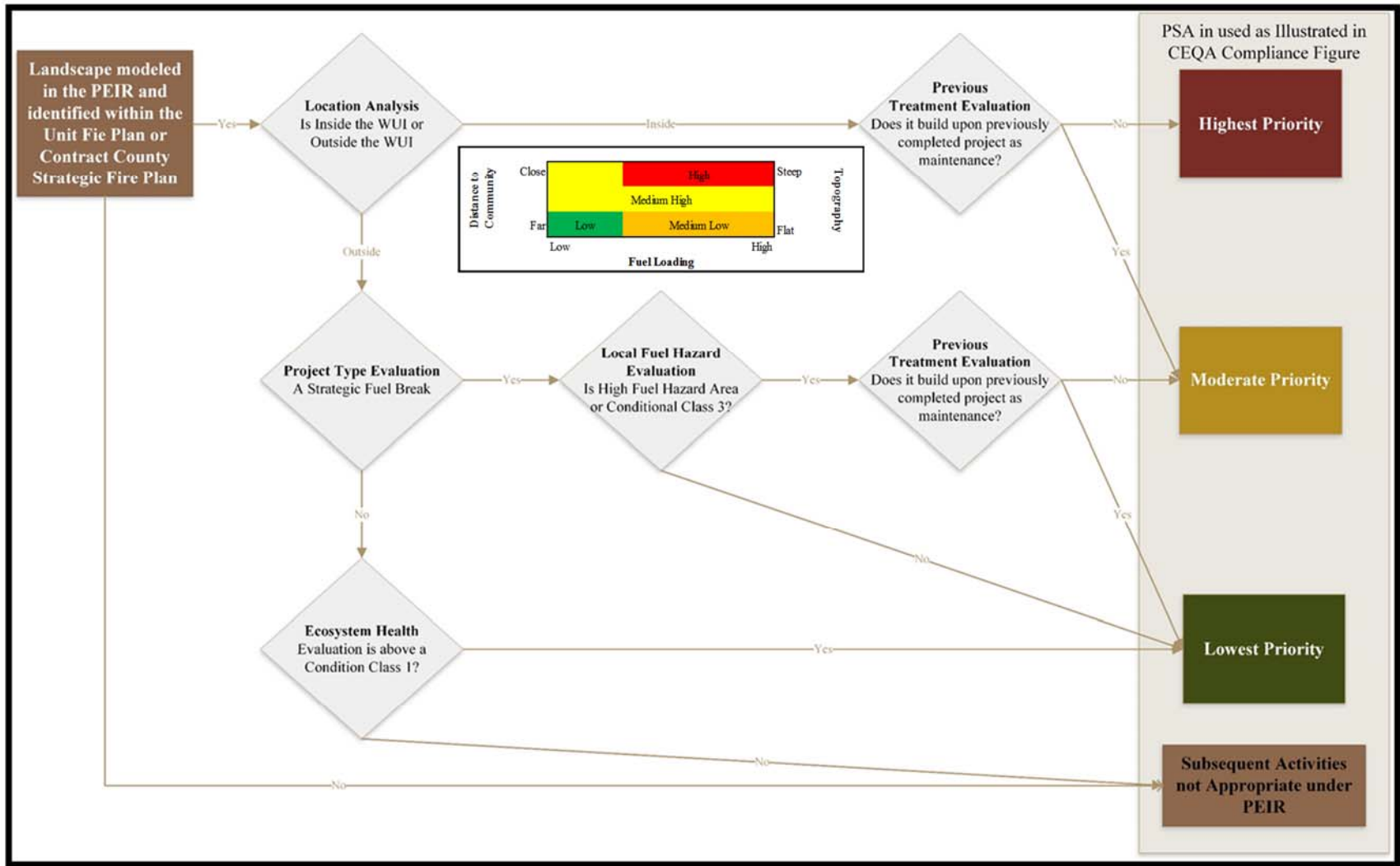
Mitigation Measure NSE-3: All motorized equipment shall be shut down when not in use. Idling of equipment or trucks shall be limited to 5 minutes.

7.2.1.16 Traffic-Related Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure TRA-1: Public road ways leading into activity area shall be signed to warn traffic of the activities that are taking place. Road signage shall be posted the morning prior to the commencement of burning operations and shall remain until all operations are completed.

Mitigation Measure TRA-2: Direct smoke and dust impacts to roadway visibility and the indirect distraction of operations shall be considered during burning operations. Traffic control operations shall be implemented if weather conditions inhibiting smoke and dust dispersion have the potential to impact roadway visibility to motorists.

7.2.2 PSA ATTACHMENT B- PROJECT PRIORITY RANKING



7.2.3 PSA ATTACHMENT C- VTP OBJECTIVES & PROJECT OBJECTIVE EXAMPLES

1. Modify wildland fire behavior to help reduce losses to life, Property and natural resources.
2. Increase the opportunities for altering or influencing the size, intensity, shape, and direction of wildfires within the wildland urban interface.
3. Reduce the potential size and total associated suppression costs of individual wildland fires by altering the continuity of wildland fuels.
4. Reduce the potential for high severity fires by restoring and maintaining a range of native, fire-adapted plant communities through periodic low intensity treatments within the appropriate vegetation types.
5. Provide a consistent, accountable, and transparent process for vegetation treatment monitoring that is responsive to the objectives, priorities and concerns of landowners, local, state, and federal governments, and other stakeholders.

WUI treatment sample objectives –

- Reduce the vertical and horizontal continuity of fuels adjacent to structures.
- Provide vegetation clearance along ingress and egress for public safety.

Ecological Restoration treatment sample objectives –

- Recreate pre-settlement fire regimes, stand structures and species compositions
- Increase the quality of habitat for early seral stage wildlife species.
- Increase range forage conditions for domestic livestock

Fuel Break treatment sample objectives –

- Provide a shaded fuel break between ##### and ##### to help slow the progress of wildfire impacting the ##### community and/or allow for the safe deployment of firefighting personnel.