

## Appendix A – Avoidance and Minimization Measures (AMMs)

The following AMMs are incorporated into the project's design features and are considered integral elements. In cases where any of the following measures are duplicative or overlapping, the most comprehensive measure (i.e., the measure providing the most restriction) will apply.

### BIO-1: Avoidance of Nesting Migratory Birds

- a. To the extent practicable, work will not occur during nesting season for birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), the California Fish & Game Code (CA F&GC) 3503, and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA).
- b. The following bird nesting seasons apply:
  - i. Nongame nesting birds, including raptors (unless specified): **February 1 through August 31**
  - ii. Bald Eagle: **January 1 through August 31**
- c. If work is conducted during the above specified bird nesting seasons, Mitigation Measure #5 shall apply.

### BIO-2: Avoidance of Elderberry Shrub (*Sambucus spp.*) and Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (VELB)

- a. Elderberry shrubs are not slated for treatment. Refer to 2.2.4 for treatment specifications. No elderberry shrubs shall be removed or disturbed during implementation.
- b. Due to elderberry's cultural significance and host relationship with valley elderberry longhorn beetle (VELB, *Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*), a qualified individual will conduct prework surveys within reasonably accessible treatment areas, access routes, and staging areas immediately ahead of implementation for elderberry shrubs. Any detected elderberry shrubs will be mapped and/or flagged for avoidance within all treatment areas prior to implementation.
- c. If additional elderberry shrubs are encountered during implementation, the contractor(s) shall notify the Project RPF and/or designee and avoid the plant. The plants will be mapped and/or flagged for avoidance by a qualified individual.

### BIO-3: Avoidance of Lone manzanita and Lone buckwheat

- a. Lone manzanita and lone buckwheat are not slated for treatment. Refer to treatment specifications. No lone manzanita or lone buckwheat shall be removed or disturbed during implementation.
- b. Although not expected, if lone manzanita or lone buckwheat are encountered during implementation, the contractor(s) shall notify the Project RPF and/or designee and avoid the plant(s). The plant(s) will be mapped and flagged for avoidance by a qualified individual, and any occurrences will be submitted to the CNDDDB.

### BIO-4: Avoidance of Botanical Resources during Blooming Season

- a. To the extent practicable, implementation will be targeted to occur outside of blooming period to minimize effects to botanical resources and their pollinators.
  - If avoidance is not feasible, Mitigation Measure #1 shall apply.
- b. To avoid trampling, equipment staging will not be permitted in areas of observed botanical resources. Areas free of vegetation will be prioritized for equipment staging.
- c. Per treatment specifications, herbaceous vegetation, forbs, and annual grasses are not slated for treatment. Herbicide use is not permitted for this Project.

BIO-5: Avoidance of Sensitive Amphibians: CA Red-legged frog (CRLF), CA Tiger Salamander (CTS), Foothill Yellow-legged frog, and Western spadefoot

- a. Vehicle speeds within the project area, excluding public roads, shall be limited to 15mph. Reduced driving speeds provide the driver with increased reaction time to observe for sensitive species which may be on the road.
- b. Potentially suitable aquatic breeding habitat for CRLF, CTS, and/or foothill yellow-legged frog will be identified by spatial analysis and mapped. This will be followed by field reconnaissance and watercourse buffer flagging by a qualified individual (refer to AMM HYD-1) within the treatment areas, access routes, and equipment staging areas.
- c. California Tiger Salamander: If activities are planned to occur within suitable CTS upland habitat during the dispersal season (November 1 to April 30) or following the first fall rain event (whichever comes first), then Mitigation Measure #3 shall apply.
- d. California Red-legged Frog: If activities are planned to occur within suitable CRLF upland habitat during the dispersal season (October 1 through April 1), then Mitigation #4 shall apply (refer to Section 4 of the IS-MND).
- e. Western spadefoot: Following precipitation events, a qualified individual will conduct prework surveys within all reasonably accessible treatment areas, access routes, and staging areas immediately ahead of implementation for rain pools and puddles; such areas shall be avoided. Watercourse buffers shall also be in effect throughout the course of project implementation (refer to AMM HYD-1).

CUL-1: Unanticipated Discovery and Avoidance of Cultural and Tribal Cultural Resources

- a. Following the adoption of this document, if right-of-entry is granted for additional parcels within the Project area where treatments are planned, the Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians will be consulted prior to any work occurring.
- b. For parcels not surveyed by a qualified professional archaeologist or RPF paraprofessional archaeologist: any unanticipated discovery or encounter of potential cultural resources (historic or pre-historic) will be assumed eligible for state and/or federal registers. The Project RPF will ensure that cultural resources are not adversely affected by Project activities.
- c. If a potential cultural or tribal cultural resource is discovered during implementation within a parcel which has not already been surveyed or flagged for avoidance as described above (b), the following procedure shall be followed:
  - i. Project activities within the immediate vicinity of the discovered resource will cease.
  - ii. The discovery will be flagged for avoidance within 50' of the discovery and mapped if appropriate.
  - iii. A qualified professional archaeologist, RPF paraprofessional archaeologist, and/or the preservation representative of the Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians will be consulted as soon as practicable for guidance on proceeding with project activities.

CUL-2: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains (Archaeology)

- a. In the unlikely event that human remains are encountered during implementation, work within 100' of the discovery shall be halted until such time as the resource can be evaluated, and the appropriate agency representative clears the site to proceed with Project activities. A qualified archaeologist will be consulted regarding appropriate agency involvement, proper documentation, and discovery evaluation.
- b. Pursuant to CA PRC §5097.98 and Health and Safety Code §7050.5, if a discovery as described in (a) is determined to be Native American human remains, the NAHC and those persons the NAHC believes to be descended from the deceased, referred to as the most likely descendant (MLD), shall be immediately notified. With permission of the landowner or a designated representative, the MLD may inspect the remains and any associated cultural materials and make recommendations for treatment or disposition of the remains and associated grave goods. The MLD shall provide recommendations or preferences for treatment of the remains and associated cultural materials within 48 hours of being granted access to the site.

EDU-1: Educational Program for Project Personnel

- a. Prior to implementation, all field personnel, including contractors and subcontractors, shall be provided with an educational session pertaining to sensitive species, historic and prehistoric cultural resources, AMMs, and Mitigation Measures for the Project.
- b. Any personnel working on the Project shall be directed to stop work and notify the Project RPF, designee, and/or Lead Agency if any special status species or potential archaeological resources are encountered during implementation.
- c. Any special status species encountered during implementation will be mapped, and occurrence data will be submitted to CNDDDB and/or reported to the appropriate agency in a reasonably timely manner.
- d. Any personnel working on the Project shall stop work and notify the Project RPF, designee, and/or Lead Agency if any potential culturally significant resources, including tribal, are encountered during implementation (refer to AMM CUL-1).
- e. All personnel working on the Project will be provided with a basic field identification guide for reference as needed throughout the Project; the guide will include, at a minimum, pictures of the occurring and potentially occurring threatened and endangered species listed in Section 3.3.4 of the IS-MND.

GEO-1: Maximum Slope Limitations for Tracked and Wheeled Equipment

Tracked equipment will be the preferred type utilized for mechanical operations.

Vegetation removal and heavy equipment use shall not occur on unstable areas or excessively rocky areas.

Heavy equipment operations shall be limited to the following slopes:

<b>Equipment Type</b>	<b>Maximum Percent Slope<sup>1</sup></b>
Wheeled front end loaders or masticators	25%
Tracked Chippers	40%
Tracked Masticators	55%
Walking Excavators equipped with masticators	65%

<sup>1</sup>For equipment operations in slopes >50%, equipment operators may only treat if they can exit the slope from the same direction they entered, and under their own mechanical power; this excludes areas with an erosion hazard rating of high, extreme, or in problem areas.

Heavy equipment operations shall not occur during saturated soil conditions. Saturated soil conditions are defined as when soil and/or surface material pore spaces are filled with water to such an extent that runoff is likely to occur. Indicators of saturated soil conditions may include, but are not limited to, one or more of the following:

- 1) areas of ponded/pooled water;
- 2) pumping water and fine materials from the soil or road surface during operations;
- 3) loss of bearing strength resulting in the deflection of soil or road surfaces under a load (e.g., the creation of wheel ruts);
- 4) spinning or churning wheels or tracks which produce a wet slurry; or

5) inadequate traction without blading wet soil or surfacing materials.

Heavily used trails created or utilized by equipment shall have water breaks constructed to prevent disruption to site hydrology. Water breaks shall be constructed either by hand or mechanically. They shall be constructed either prior to November 15<sup>th</sup>, or when the National Weather Service forecasts at least a 30% chance of precipitation within the next 24 hours, whichever occurs first. Water breaks shall be built to a minimum of 12" (preferred 18" to 24") in height when compacted (measured from the bottom the trough to the top of the compacted water bar). The following table defines the maximum distance between water breaks on trails created or used by heavy equipment:

Trail Gradient	≤10%	11-25%	26-50%	>50%
Maximum Distance Between Waterbreaks	200'	150'	100'	75'

Contractors must repair any unanticipated or accidental rutting or soil deflection resulting from activities.

Refer to HYD-1(b) for drying periods to prevent soil compaction.

Mechanical treatments shall not occur in areas identified as *problem areas* by CAL FIRE's Erosion Hazard Rating Tool (2022), or in areas where the erosion hazard rating is high or extreme; refer to the map depicting these areas within the Project area. Alternate treatment methods may be utilized at the discretion of the Project RPF in these areas.

HAZ-1: Spill Prevention of Hazardous Materials

- a. Hazardous materials which are necessary for Project implementation will be transported and stored safely in accordance with ANSI and OSHA standards as well as applicable law.
- b. Contractual language for the awarded bidder will include a requirement to develop a spill prevention plan for the Project. A spill kit will be required on-site during implementation.
- c. Mixing of chemicals and re-fueling of equipment shall be done outside of all watercourses, watercourse buffers, and other sensitive areas, with the utmost care possible.

HAZ-2: Wildfire Prevention and burning permits (smoke management plan, etc.)

To reduce the risk of ignition associated with Project activities, the following measures will be taken:

- a. All applicable equipment on the Project must have a spark arrestor and be properly maintained in good working order.
- b. A daily safety tailboard will be required by the contractor during Project implementation, which will include a review of the daily fire ratings, weather conditions, and steps that will be taken to reduce the risk of ignition.
- c. The contractor will be required to furnish all necessary fire suppression and safety equipment pursuant to local, state, and federal law. The contractor shall furnish an approved fire-plan to be included in their contract. Only competent and qualified individuals will be permitted to work on the Project.
- d. Hand piles will be constructed per treatment specifications.
- e. If prescribed burning is planned, all required/applicable permits and plans shall be obtained or developed. The contractor shall cooperate with the Calaveras County Air Pollution Control District (CCAPCD) and use the

Prescribed Fire Incident Reporting System (PFIRS) system to develop a smoke management plan (if applicable; a suitable alternative may be used at the approval of CCAPCD).

- f. Burning will only be conducted with the full cooperation and coordination of the landowner(s) involved.

HYD-1: Avoidance of Riparian Areas, Sensitive Wetland Habitats, and Watercourses

- a. Equipment Staging: Equipment staging will be excluded from areas determined to have sensitive habitat for special status species, and from wet areas and watercourse buffers. Staging will occur on previously compacted surfaces whenever practicable.
- b. Drying period: To prevent soil compaction and to avoid the dispersal or migration of terrestrial amphibians, mechanical operations will cease during periods of significant rainfall and will be subject to a minimum drying period of 24 hours and up to 72 hours. Manual treatments, chipper operations on established roads, and chipper operations on previously compacted surfaces may continue.
- c. If a threatened or endangered species is identified at any time throughout the Project, contractors will cease operations and immediately notify the Project RPF or designee. CDFW or a qualified biologist will be consulted for guidance.
- d. To prevent erosion and sedimentation, to preserve water quality, and to protect aquatic species and riparian habitat, watercourses will be classified by a qualified individual and flagged with an appropriate buffer prior to implementation. Refer to the tables below for watercourse classifications, characteristics, buffers, and circumstantially permitted activities within the buffers.

**Watercourse and Lake Classifications, Characteristics, and Buffers**

<b>Watercourse Classification</b>	<b>Class I<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Class II<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Class III</b>	<b>Class IV</b>
<b>Water Class Characteristics or Key Indicator Beneficial Use</b>	1) Domestic supplies, including springs, on site and/or within 100 feet downstream of the operations area and/or  2) Fish always or seasonally present onsite, includes habitat to sustain fish migration and spawning.	1) Fish always or seasonally present offsite within 1000 feet downstream and/or  2) Aquatic habitat for non-fish aquatic species.  3) Excludes Class III waters that are tributary to Class I waters.	No aquatic life present, watercourse showing evidence of being capable of sediment transport to Class I and II waters under normal high water flow conditions after completion of operations.	Man-made watercourses, usually downstream, established domestic, agricultural, hydroelectric supply or other beneficial use.
<b>Slope Class</b>	<b>Watercourse Buffer (ft)<sup>3,4</sup></b>			
<35%	n/a	50	25	Determined by consultation with facility owner/manager.
35-55%	n/a	75	50	Determined by consultation with facility owner/manager.
>55%	n/a	100	50	Determined by consultation with facility owner/manager.
<sup>1</sup> None present within the Project area but included for reference. <sup>2</sup> For the purposes of the Project, vernal pools and other wet areas (e.g., bogs, seeps) will be afforded Class II protection during wet season. When dry, buffers will not apply. <sup>3</sup> Applied to both sides of the watercourse, measured perpendicularly from the top of the bank. <sup>4</sup> For all watercourse buffers, equipment is allowed to travel through the buffer at locations of existing and functional watercourse crossings.				

Permitted Activities				
Treatment Type	Class I Watercourse	Class II Watercourse	Class III Watercourse	Class IV Watercourse
<b>Mechanical Thinning</b>	n/a	No operations.	<p>1) When water is present, equipment operations permitted in areas where side slopes are &lt;35%.</p> <p>2) Equipment tracks shall not enter buffer; masticators with boom mount attachments may reach into buffer to treat, as long as tracks remain outside of buffer.</p> <p>3) Equipment is not permitted to cross the watercourse unless approved, in writing by the Project RPF or designee.</p> <p>4) Woody debris or sediment shall not be deposited into existing channels. Debris greater than small incidental amounts will be removed from channels.</p> <p>Additional AMMs or mitigations may apply.</p>	Determined by consultation with facility owner/manager.
<b>Hand Thinning</b>	n/a	<p>Permitted within the buffer, excluding the stream channel to top of bank.</p> <p>Treated slash or debris must be moved at least 25ft from the banks of water courses.</p> <p>Additional AMMs or mitigations may apply.</p>	<p>Permitted.</p> <p>Treated slash must be moved at least 15ft from the banks of water courses.</p> <p>Additional AMMs or mitigations may apply.</p>	Determined by consultation with facility owner/manager.



## Appendix B - Mitigation Measures

The following Mitigation Measures shall be followed during implementation to reduce impacts to a less than significant threshold or avoid impacts altogether. Section 5 covers analyses of impacts to resource categories and describes which mitigation measures will be applied to reduce potentially significant impacts below a threshold of significance. The awarded implementation contractor(s) shall follow all mitigation measures listed herein. Refer to Appendix C (Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan) for additional information on the implementation and oversight of project mitigations.

### **Mitigation #1: Botanical Resources - Protections for Select Food Plant Genera of Crotch's Bumble Bee**

To protect the preferred plant food sources for *Bombus crotchii* during floristic blooming season, the following measures will be followed:

- a. Ahead of implementation, a qualified individual will conduct prework surveys of all reasonably accessible areas within the treatment area, access route(s), and equipment staging area(s) for the presence of *Antirrhinum* (snapdragon), *Phacelia* (scorpionweed), *Clarkia* spp., *Dendromecon* (bush poppy), *Eschscholzia* (California poppy), and *Eriogonum* spp. (wild buckwheats).
  - i. If any of these select food plant genera are observed in the Project area, a 10-foot exclusion buffer will be flagged for avoidance around the outermost plant of an observed plant population.
- b. Prescribed Fire:
  - i. Prescribed burning within occupied or suitable habitat for special-status bumble bees will occur from October through February to avoid the bumble bee flight season.
  - ii. If prescribed fire is planned within a treatment area where any of these plant genera are present, a fire line will be constructed down to bare mineral soil where the 10' exclusion buffer would be flagged (i). Burn piles shall not be constructed on observed plants or within range to where plants would be scorched or killed by radiant heat.
- c. If herbivore grazing is planned within a treatment area where any of these plant genera are present, the plant(s) will be fenced for exclusion. An alternative exclusion method may be implemented upon approval of the Project RPF, if the plants are not grazed upon.

### **Mitigation #2: Protections for Western Pond Turtle**

- a. During a significant drought event, and/or during nesting season (May 15 through July 15) in areas of suitable terrestrial habitat for the species, a qualified individual will conduct prework surveys immediately ahead of implementation of all reasonably accessible areas within the treatment units, access routes, and equipment staging areas for presence of the species.
- b. If a turtle is encountered during operations, work will immediately stop, and the contractor shall notify the Project RPF or designee; work shall not resume until the turtle leaves the worksite on its own accord. If a nest is identified, work will immediately stop, and the contractor shall notify the Project RPF or designee; the nest will

be flagged for avoidance before work will be permitted to resume. Any occurrences will be submitted to the CNDDDB.

C. Any observed individuals shall not be relocated unless CDFW is first consulted and an Incidental Take Permit (Fish and Game Code § 2081 (b); Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, §§ 783.2-783.8) is obtained by the Lead Agency.

***Mitigation #3: Protections for California Tiger Salamander (CTS; *Ambystoma californiense* pop. 1)***

For treatment areas that are within 1.25 miles of potentially suitable aquatic habitat, as described in AMM BIO-5:

- a. A qualified individual will conduct prework surveys of all reasonably accessible areas within the treatment area, access route(s), and equipment staging area(s) to confirm if suitable CTS upland dispersal habitat is present. Suitable upland dispersal habitat includes areas (grasslands and open woodlands) where ground squirrels and other small rodent burrows are present. Prework surveys will be based on the contractor's work schedule but will occur no more than 72 hours prior to operations.
  - i. If the absence of suitable upland dispersal habitat is confirmed, no further steps are necessary.
- b. If the presence of suitable upland habitat is confirmed, then a qualified individual will conduct walking surveys for the presence of animal burrows (CTS refugia):
  - i. If the absence of burrows is confirmed, no further steps are necessary.
  - ii. If the presence of burrows is confirmed, the burrows will be mapped and either delineated with exclusion tape, marked with pin flagging next to the burrow(s), or flagged in areas where delineation is not feasible, for exclusion and avoidance.
- c. In treatment areas where burrows are confirmed by the steps outlined above, the following seasonality restrictions shall apply:
  - i. If work is planned after the first fall rain of at least 0.5" or starting November 1 when CTS dispersal season begins (whichever occurs first), and until CTS dispersal season ends on April 30 or when nearby suitable breeding habitat within 1.25 miles is dry (whichever occurs last), then the contractor must be cleared for work by a qualified individual prior to operations.
  - ii. Where (i) above applies, operations shall also wait at least 30 minutes after sunrise and shall stop at least 30 minutes prior to sunset to allow for the safe passage of any unaccounted CTS.
- d. Prework surveys of all staged equipment will be conducted by a qualified individual to account for CTS utilizing equipment as refugia.
- e. If CTS is observed, the occurrence will be reported to CNDDDB and CDFW shall be consulted for guidance.
- f. Any observed individuals shall not be relocated unless CDFW is first consulted and an Incidental Take Permit (Fish and Game Code § 2081 (b); Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, §§ 783.2-783.8) is obtained by the Lead Agency.

***Mitigation #4: Protections for CA Red-legged Frog (CRLF)***

For treatment areas that are within 1.7 miles of potentially suitable aquatic breeding habitat, as described in AMM BIO-5, either (a) or (b), described in the following, shall occur:

- a. A qualified biologist shall implement protocol level surveys following the *Revised Guidance on Site Assessments and Field Surveys for California Red-legged Frog* (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2005).
  - i. If a qualified biologist implements protocol level surveys and confirms the absence of CRLF, no further measures shall apply for that respective treatment area.

- ii. If CRLF are found to be present, then a qualified individual shall actively monitor operations to ensure no individuals are harmed or disturbed by activities. Alternatively, an Approved Designated Biologist may relocate an individual, if an appropriate location exists.
- b. An exclusion buffer of 300' from aquatic habitat will be flagged for all activities, except grazing, and shall apply during CRLF dispersal season from October 1 through April 1, or within 24 hours following a rain event of greater than 0.25".
  - i. If avoidance is not feasible within the 300' exclusion buffer from aquatic habitat during active dispersal season, or following a rain event of greater than 0.25", then a qualified individual will conduct prework surveys of all reasonably accessible areas within the treatment area, access route(s), and equipment staging area(s) prior to activities, to confirm the absence of CRLF. Activities will be monitored by a qualified individual during work in these areas.
  - ii. If the above (i) is being implemented and project activities require moving or treating large woody debris greater than 12" in diameter, that piece of woody debris shall be evaluated by a qualified individual to confirm the absence of CRLF.
- c. Refer to AMM HYD-1 (b) regarding drying periods for mechanized equipment following rainfall. Manual treatments, chipper operations on established roads, and chipper operations on compacted surfaces may continue.
- d. For activities performed year-round (e.g., manual treatments): within 30' of any class I or II watercourses, sensitive habitat areas (e.g., wet seeps), or running class III watercourses, a qualified individual will conduct secondary walking surveys of all reasonably accessible areas within the treatment areas, access route(s), and equipment staging area(s) prior to activities, to confirm the absence of CA Red-legged Frog. Activities will be actively monitored by the qualified individual until work ceases within 30' of the watercourse or habitat.
- e. If an individual is found during any of the above listed steps, or an individual enters the treatment area during active operations, all work will stop within a non-disturbance buffer of 100' around the individual unless it is determined by a qualified individual that a different buffer is appropriate to avoid disturbance, injury, or mortality. Additionally, the following shall apply:
  - i. Treatment activities will cease within the buffer until the animal leaves on its own.
  - ii. The occurrence will be reported to CNDDDB and CDFW shall be consulted for guidance.
  - iii. Any observed individuals shall not be relocated unless CDFW is first consulted and an Incidental Take Permit (Fish and Game Code § 2081 (b); Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, §§ 783.2-783.8) is obtained by the Lead Agency.

***Mitigation #5: Protections for Swainsons Hawk, Tricolored Blackbird, Bald Eagle, and nongame nesting birds***

**If activities are planned during bird nesting season, the following steps shall apply:**

- a. No more than 7 days prior to the first day of implementation within a treatment area, a qualified individual shall conduct prework surveys of all reasonably accessible areas within the treatment area, access routes, and equipment staging areas for the presence of nesting birds or bird nests. If no nests or colonies are observed, no further steps are necessary.
  - a. Any known nest locations (active or inactive) identified during field reconnaissance will be re-visited as part of this step.
- b. If an active nest or nesting bird is identified, the contractor will cease activities and immediately notify the Project RPF or designee; CDFW will be consulted for further guidance and occurrences of special status species

will be reported to CNDDDB. Any encountered nests shall be mapped, and a corresponding performance-based exclusion buffer shall apply. The buffer will be flagged whenever practicable, and the following shall apply:

- i. No mechanical equipment operations or vegetation altering activities shall occur within the exclusion buffer, except for grazing. Factors to be considered for determining buffer location will include the following: presence of natural buffers provided by vegetation or topography, nest height above ground, baseline levels of noise and human activity, species sensitivity, and expected treatment activities.
- ii. The preliminary exclusion buffer will depend on species as follows:
  - Non-raptors: 50' buffer
  - Tricolored Blackbird: 60' buffer, in accordance with CDFW's "Staff Guidance Regarding Avoidance of Impacts to Tricolored Blackbird Breeding Colonies on Agricultural Fields in 2015". If a nesting colony is present within 300' CDFW will be consulted. A nesting colony is defined as a spatially discrete cluster of breeding/nesting territories, usually tightly packed together.
  - Swainsons Hawk: 0.5-mile buffer
  - Bald Eagle: 10-acre (660 foot) buffer
- c. A qualified individual will actively monitor the nest(s) during any activities which may cause disturbance. Should a nesting bird exhibit agitated behavior resulting from activities (e.g., vocalizing, flying defensively, flying off the nest or otherwise disturbing brooding) the exclusion buffer will be increased until activities are far enough from the nest that the behavior(s) stop.
- d. The exclusion buffer will remain in place for the duration of the Project during nesting season, or until chicks have fledged.
- e. Any observed individuals shall not be relocated unless CDFW is first consulted and an Incidental Take Permit (Fish and Game Code § 2081 (b); Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, §§ 783.2-783.8) is obtained by the Lead Agency.

## Appendix C - Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan

In accordance with CEQA Guidelines § 15074(d), when adopting a mitigated negative declaration, the Lead Agency will adopt a mitigation monitoring and reporting plan (“MMRP”) that ensures compliance with mitigation measures required for project approval. Mitigation Measures have been developed for the Project to reduce environmental impacts to a less than significant level or to avoid impacts altogether. Refer to Section 4 of the IS-MND for the full description of Mitigation Measures. The MMRP identifies the parties responsible for overseeing each mitigation measure, and which party is responsible for monitoring mitigations, when applicable. The MMRP shall be kept on file by the Lead Agency and updated weekly during project implementation when operations are active.

### ***Mitigation #1: Botanical Resources - Protections for Select Food Plant Genera of Crotch’s Bumble Bee***

**Schedule:** Prior to and during project implementation.

**Responsible Party:** Project Manager for Lead Agency, and/or contracted RPF

**Verification of Compliance:**

**Initials** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date(s):** \_\_\_\_\_

### ***Mitigation #2: Protections for Western Pond Turtle***

**Schedule:** Prior to and during project implementation.

**Responsible Party:** Project Manager for Lead Agency, and/or contracted RPF

**Verification of Compliance:**

**Initials** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date(s):** \_\_\_\_\_

### ***Mitigation #3: Protections for California Tiger Salamander (Ambystoma californiense pop. 1)***

**Schedule:** Prior to and during project implementation.

**Responsible Party:** Project Manager for Lead Agency, and/or contracted RPF

**Verification of Compliance**

**Initials** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date(s):** \_\_\_\_\_

### ***Mitigation #4: Protections for CA Red-legged Frog***

**Schedule:** Prior to and during project implementation.

**Responsible Party:** Project Manager for Lead Agency, and/or contracted RPF

**Monitoring Party:** Qualified Biologist, if (a) applies

**Verification of Compliance**

**Initials** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date(s):** \_\_\_\_\_

### ***Mitigation #5: Protections for Swainsons Hawk, Tricolored Blackbird, Bald Eagle, and nongame nesting birds***

**Schedule:** Prior to and during project implementation.

**Responsible Party:** Project Manager for Lead Agency, and/or contracted RPF)

**Monitoring Party:** Qualified Biologist or Qualified Individual, if (c) applies

**Verification of Compliance**

**Initials** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date(s):** \_\_\_\_\_



## Appendix D – Fire Plan

### FIRE PLAN AND FIRE PRECAUTIONS

For all operations associated with this project, the preferred operating season is outside of the CAL FIRE Declared Fire Season. The “Declared Fire Season” is when open burning is not permitted in any region and varies from county to county. It typically begins on or around May 1st annually, but this is subject to change and is not guaranteed. Even outside of Declared Fire Season, there is always potential for operations to cause fires due to mechanical failure or sparks. **All contractor proposals must include a detailed, job-specific Fire Plan, which must include requirements outlined in AMM HAZ-2.** Further, the fire plan must include the following:

During operations outside of Declared Fire Season, the contractor must address fire prevention by the following:

1. Meeting the minimum fire tool requirements of the Public Resources Code.
2. Patrol the jobsite after the end of work, as required by the Forest Practice Rules. This includes provisions for immediate communications in the event of a fire.
3. Make provisions for a water trailer or water truck with fire pump to be on-site. The size, type, and capacity of this water truck or trailer must be stated, along with pump capability (PSI or gallons/minute), hose size and length and required accessories (e.g., gasoline for the engine, nozzles, etc.) The contractor must describe where the fire trailer is located, and how this trailer will be moved, can it be brought into areas away from roads, etc.
4. State the size and types of fire extinguishers available on each piece of equipment. If the equipment is also outfitted with additional fire suppression capabilities, such as a “heavy equipment fire suppression system”, this needs to be stated and described.

During operations within Declared Fire Season, the contractor must address fire prevention by the following:

1. Meeting ALL requirements for work outside of Declared Fire Season (as listed above).
2. State specific operating restrictions during each day, such as an early start of operations in the morning, then shutting down early during critical heat periods in the afternoon.
3. Capabilities to determine which days are National Weather Service “Red Flag Days,” “Fire Weather Watch Days” or other high fire-danger days.
4. The contractor will be required to masticate an outside work perimeter in the morning, then work within that perimeter for the rest of the day, unless exempted by the RCD project manager.

In addition to the above, the following mandatory fire restrictions apply:

1. On any Red Flag Day, no operations are allowed. This includes any equipment maintenance or repair that involves cutting with a torch, grinding, or welding.

2. On any Fire Weather Watch Day, operations are allowed only with prior approval from the CCRCD.
3. On any other high fire-danger day, the CCRCD will shut down operations at any time of the day when they determine that fire conditions are extreme.
4. The CCRCD may mandate specific areas to work or not work on any given day. (For example, rocky areas may not be worked on hot, dry days.
5. Other operational restrictions may apply, including a total prolonged shut-down of the operation. If this is required, the CCRCD will not be liable for any additional equipment mobilization costs incurred by the contractor.

Additional requirements may apply in the interest of safety.