

SCH # _____

Form F Summary

CA FLAP MAD 26(1)
Avenue 26 and Road 29 Rehabilitation Project

LEAD AGENCY

Madera County Public Works Department
Capital Improvement Projects Division
200 W. 4th Street, Suite 3100
Madera, CA 93637



Project Title: CA FLAP MAD 26(1) Avenue 26 and Road 29 Rehabilitation Project

Project Location: The CA FLAP MAD 26(1) Avenue 26 and Road 29 Rehabilitation Project (“project”) is located in north-central Madera County, California east of the city of Chowchilla and extends from Avenue 26 to Road 29 just south of the Eastman Lake Recreational Area (“project alignment”).

Project Description: The Federal Highways Administration Central Federal Lands Division (FHWA), in cooperation with Madera County Public Works Department (MCPWD), proposes to improve approximately 11 miles of Avenue 26 and 5.4 miles of Road 29. Improvements shall include pulverization and replacement of existing asphalt two-lane roadway with new aggregate base and asphalt pavement to establish two travel lanes with standard shoulders. The roadway shall be re-graded to establish the new pavement safety edge with slopes. Centerline striping shall be replaced by 6” striping at edge lines for increased visibility. Pavement markings, and signage shall also be evaluated and replaced to bring the facility up to current safety standards. Culverts shall be evaluated for extensions or replacements as needed and culvert headwalls shall be located away from the edge of the facility. Bridge terminal sections shall be evaluated for improvement to meet current standards and safety guidelines and mailbox posts shall be replaced with crashworthy posts along the immediate facility.

Summary of Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measures Air Quality

AQ-1: The Agency, or the contractor(s) hired to complete construction of the project, shall implement the following specific mitigation to ensure adequate dust control during pconstruction activities. Compliance with the mitigation measures should minimize the potential for violations of Regulation VIII, Fugitive Dust Emissions.

Clearing and Grubbing/Earth Moving

- Water shall be applied by means of truck(s), hoses and/or sprinklers as needed prior to any land clearing or earth movement to minimize dust emissions.
- Haul vehicles transporting soil into or out of the property shall be covered. A water truck shall be onsite at all times. Water shall be applied to disturbed areas a minimum of 2 times per day during the dry season or as needed to limit dust emissions.
- Speed limits on unpaved roads and within the dirt surface work area shall be limited to 5 mph where applicable.
- A sign visible to the public shall be installed posting the contact number for person responsible for handling dust complaints. Corrective actions shall be addressed within 24 hours of receipt of complaint.
- Contact information for the Project Manager shall be posted for all other nuisance complaints, comments or questions regarding the project.

Disturbed Soil Surface Areas:

- All disturbed soil surface areas that are visibly dry and subject to disturbance from the project, the public, or wind events, shall be watered to minimize dust emissions.

Track-out to Paved Roads:

- Existing Public Paved Roadways that have visible signs of track-out shall be cleaned up at the end of the day or immediately if a rain event is forecasted or begins during the workday. If track-out exceeds 50 feet in length, it must be cleaned up immediately.

Disturbed Roadways – Unpaved:

- Should visible dust emissions be observed during operation on unpaved roadways, the roadway shall be watered to minimize dust emissions.
- A water truck shall be onsite at all times. Water shall be applied to disturbed areas as needed to control dust emissions.
- On-site vehicles shall limit speeds to minimize emissions from unpaved roads.
- Haul roads shall be wetted to provide a visible crust at the end of the workday to control wind erosion as required.

Ingress/Egress within the Construction Area:

- Vehicles entering or exiting the construction area shall travel at a speed, which minimizes dust emissions.

Personnel Vehicles:

- Construction workers and staged equipment shall park in designated parking areas (where applicable) to help reduce dust emissions.

Bulk Material Storage Piles:

- Storage piles that are susceptible to wind erosion shall be wetted to provide a visible crust, secured with tarps or plastic, or covered with other materials to reduce dust emissions.

AQ-2: The following mitigation shall be implemented to reduce and mitigate combustion emissions from heavy-duty construction equipment:

- Maintain all construction equipment in proper tune according to manufacturer's specifications.
- Maximize to the extent feasible, the use of diesel construction equipment meeting the latest CARB certification standards for off-road heavy-duty diesel engines.
- Electrify equipment where feasible
- Use gasoline-powered equipment in lieu of diesel-powered equipment, where feasible.

- Use alternatively fueled construction equipment where feasible during construction such as propane, biodiesel, compressed natural gas, and liquefied natural gas.

Mitigation Measures Biological Resources

BR-1. A USFWS approved, qualified biologist(s) shall be onsite during initial ground disturbing activities that are within proximity to the mapped vernal pools, aquatic resources and thereafter as needed. Qualifications shall be submitted for approval to USFWS no later than 30 days prior to the start of construction. The biologist(s) shall retain copies of applicable permits in their possession while onsite.

- a) Construction personnel will receive worker environmental awareness training. This training instructs workers to recognize special-status species, their habitat(s), as well as other environmentally sensitive areas.
- b) The biologist shall be given the authority to:
 - Communicate either verbally, by telephone, email or hardcopy with all project personnel to minimize take of federally listed species and oversee implementation of the permit requirements; and
 - Stop project activities to minimize take of federally listed species, or if he/she determines that any permit requirements are not fully implemented. The USFWS will be notified within 24 hours if take of any federally listed species occurs.

BR-2. Prior to activities requiring ground disturbance or vegetation removal within seasonal wetlands, swales, intermittent channels, or adjoining annual grassland habitat, a qualified biologist shall survey these areas for the presence of the spiny-sepaled button-celery. Surveys should be conducted during the fruiting period when the sepals are mature (June-August) to determine presence/absence of this species. Should this species occur within the PIA, the population(s) shall be avoided if feasible. If avoidance is not possible, the impacted population(s) shall be transplanted to a suitable, protected location in the spring or early summer.

BR-3. A Biological Opinion with an incidental take statement shall be obtained from the USFWS and a 2081, incidental take permit (ITP) shall be obtained from the CDFW for impacts to CTS prior to construction. Permit conditions, preservation and compensatory measures required within these documents shall be implemented. At a minimum, the following shall be implemented for CTS:

- a) Prior to construction activities within CTS breeding and aestivation habitat, preservation credits shall be obtained from a USFWS and CDFW approved mitigation bank for every acre of habitat permanently lost. If no credits are available at a CDFW approved bank, negotiations shall be implemented with

CDFW to mitigate at a USFWS approved bank. Ratios of 3:1 compensatory mitigation (3 acres of mitigation for every 1 acre of impact) are proposed.

- b) Construction activities that would disturb soil within suitable habitat for California tiger salamander will occur between April 15 and October 15, when the species is unlikely to be active and there is lower potential for an individual to enter the work area.
- c) Within the portion of the construction limits that includes potential CTS habitat, as defined by the qualified biologist, the limits of all work areas including staging, construction, parking, and access routes will be flagged or fenced by the contractor, under the supervision of the qualified biologist, prior to disturbance. In addition, the qualified biologist will survey the temporary workspace areas, where the contractor is proposing to stage/park construction equipment and vehicles, no more than two weeks in advance of construction to map and flag for avoidance burrows that could support California tiger salamanders. All activity will be confined to within the marked areas.
- d) Prior to the initiation of ground disturbing activities, a qualified biologist will map the location and number of ground squirrel burrows that could be directly impacted by the proposed action. Subsequently, a burrow excavation plan and map showing the burrow location data will be prepared and submitted to CDFW and USFWS, for review 30 days prior to initiation of ground disturbance. The excavation plan will include details regarding how excavations will be performed, based on site-specific conditions, to minimize the potential for take of CTS.
- e) Exclusionary silt fencing, or some other suitable exclusionary fencing material shall be installed to preclude wildlife from entering the work area, limit the transport of sediment into adjacent aquatic resources during construction, and prevent construction access into adjacent environmentally sensitive areas. Fencing will be placed at the edge of the temporary workspace in areas adjacent to vernal pools. A fencing plan will be developed and submitted to CDFW and USFWS, 30 days prior to the initiation of ground disturbing activities for review. The biological monitor will inspect the exclusionary fencing on a weekly basis to identify areas that are in need of repair by the contractor, and document that all necessary repairs are made within 48 hours. Pedestrian and vehicular traffic into habitat excluded by the fencing will be prohibited during construction.
- f) All excavations shall be conducted between April 1 and September 30, during the salamander non-breeding season, and burrow mapping in areas proposed

for direct impact will be re-verified no more than two weeks prior to initiation of excavation activities.

- g) Plastic monofilament netting (erosion control matting) or similar material will not be used for the proposed action because California tiger salamanders may become entangled or trapped in it. Acceptable substitutes include coconut coir matting or tackified hydroseeding compounds.
- h) The contractor shall immediately contact the agency approved project biologist(s) in the event that California tiger salamander is observed within a construction zone, and will suspend construction activities within a 50-foot radius of the animal until it leaves the site voluntarily or an agency approved protocol for removal has been completed.
 - The Service-approved biologist(s) will have the authority to handle California tiger salamanders. If an individual of these species is observed in an area to be affected by project activities, and cannot leave the work area of its own volition, the biologist will capture and relocate the animal to nearby suitable habitat out of harm's way. Relocation sites will be identified prior to the start of the project, and submitted to the Service for approval 30 days prior to the start of construction.
- i) The Service-approved biologist(s) and/or all work personnel will visually inspect for California tiger salamanders under and around vehicles and equipment prior to use.
- j) All construction pipe, culverts, or similar structures that are stored at the construction site for one or more overnight periods shall be inspected before it is moved, buried or capped. If CTS is discovered within the structure, no movement or disturbance shall occur until the salamander has escaped on its own.
- k) To prevent entrapment of CTS, all excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches shall be covered with plywood or similar materials, or filled with an escape ramp constructed of earthen fill or wooden planks. Prior to fill all trenches, holes etc. shall be thoroughly inspected for trapped animals. If, at any time, trapped CTS are located, all work within the immediate area will cease until the animal is allowed to leave on its own.
- l) Temporary stockpiling of excavated or imported material shall occur only in approved construction staging areas.
- m) Project related vehicles and equipment shall not exceed 20 miles per hour within the construction area.

- n) Disturbances to habitats of listed species will be minimized to the extent practicable. Vehicle traffic will be restricted to established roads and designated areas and utilize previously disturbed areas to the extent practicable. Vehicle use areas will be included in preconstruction surveys.
- o) All fueling and maintenance of vehicles and other equipment including staging areas shall occur at least 65 feet from any water body. All workers shall be informed during the worker education program of the importance of preventing leaks and spills including appropriate prevention and implementation measures should a leak or spill occur.
- p) A litter control program shall be implemented for the entire project alignment. Closed garbage containers for the disposal of all food-related trash items shall be kept and removed from the site at the end of each day. Construction personnel shall not feed or attract any wildlife to the action area.
- q) No canine or feline pets shall be permitted at the project site to avoid harassment or killing or injuring of wildlife.

BR-4. Implementation of the following mitigation measures to avoid project-related impacts to potential nesting and/or wintering habitat for burrowing owls:

- a) A qualified biologist shall conduct a preconstruction take avoidance survey no less than 14 days prior to initiating ground disturbance active using the recommended methods described in the Detection Surveys Section in appendix D of the Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (CDFW, 2012). If no burrowing owls or their sign are detected in the vicinity of the project site during the preconstruction survey, a letter report documenting survey methods and findings shall be submitted to the County and the CDFW, and no further mitigation is required.
- b) If burrowing owls are detected, no-construction buffers and timing outlined in Table 2 on page 9 of the Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (CDFW, 2012) shall be followed unless a qualified biologist verifies through noninvasive methods that either 1) the birds have not begun egg laying and incubation or 2) that juveniles from the occupied burrows are capable of independent survival (i.e., foraging independently). Buffer diameters outlined in Table 2 in the Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (CDFW, 2012) are as follows:

Location	Time of Year	Level of Disturbance		
		Low	Medium	High
Nesting Sites	April 1-Aug 15	200 meters	500 meters	500 meters
Nesting Sites	Aug 16-Oct 15	200 meters	200 meters	500 meters
Nesting Sites	Oct 16-Mar 31	50 meters	100 meters	500 meters

BR-5. Implementation of the following mitigation measures to avoid and/or minimize project-related impacts to nest sites for Swainson's hawk:

- a) If project activities will occur between February 1 and September 15, a qualified biologist shall conduct a minimum of two preconstruction nest surveys during the recommended survey periods in accordance with the Recommended Timing and Methodology for Swainson's Hawk Nesting Surveys in California's Central Valley (Swainson's Hawk Technical Advisory Committee, 2000). The qualified biologist shall conduct surveys for nesting Swainson's hawk in the PSA and within 0.5 miles of construction activities where legally permitted. The biologist will use binoculars to visually search for Swainson's hawk nests if access to any portion of the survey area is denied. If no active Swainson's hawk nests are identified on or within 0.25 miles of construction activities within the recommended survey periods, a letter report summarizing the survey results shall be submitted to the County within 30 days following the survey, and no further mitigation for nesting habitat is required.
- b) If active Swainson's hawk nests are found within 0.25 miles of construction activities, an appropriate disturbance-free buffer will be established around the nest, to be maintained for the duration of construction or until the young associated with the nest have fledged and are no longer reliant on the nest for parental care, whichever comes first. Should it be necessary to work within the disturbance-free buffer, a qualified biologist shall monitor all activities that occur within the buffer to ensure that disruption of the nest or forced fledging does not occur. Should the biologist determine that the construction activities within the buffer are disturbing the nest, he/she shall stop work within the buffer or within portions of the buffer closest to the nest tree, at his/her discretion. The biologist will also have the authority to expand the disturbance-free buffer around any active Swainson's hawk nests, should that become necessary.

BR-6. Implementation of the following mitigation measures to avoid and/or minimize project-related impacts to nest sites for migratory birds and other birds of prey:

- a) A qualified biologist shall conduct a preconstruction survey for active nests should construction commence during the nesting season for birds of prey and migratory birds (between February 1 and September 15). The preconstruction survey will be conducted within 30 days prior to commencement of construction activities. If surveys show that there is no evidence of nests, then no additional mitigation will be required so long as construction commences within 30 days of the survey.
- b) If any active nests are located within the study area, a buffer zone shall be

established around the nests. A qualified biologist shall monitor nests weekly during construction to evaluate potential nesting disturbance by construction activities. The biologist shall delineate the buffer zone with construction tape or pin flags within 250 feet of the active nest and maintain the buffer zone until the end of breeding season or the young have fledged.

- c) Exclusionary netting should be implemented if any culverts within the project area support nesting swallows. If an active nest becomes established before initiation of exclusionary methods, then guidance from CDFW will be requested prior to construction activities within that location.
- d) Eastman Lake National Recreational Area staff are aware of three known bald eagle nesting sites greater than one half mile, but less than one mile from the northern Road 29 terminus of the project. Eastman Lake staff (Park Manager Carrie Richardson 559-689-3255) should be consulted prior to construction to inquire of any new known nesting site locations in the area. A 0.5 mile no disturbance buffer will be maintained throughout the breeding season (December 30 through July 1) or until the young have fledged and are no longer dependent upon the nest or parental care for survival.

BR-7. Precautionary mitigation measures shall be implemented to avoid project-related effects to SJKF in accordance with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Standardized Recommendations for Protection of the San Joaquin Kit Fox Prior To or During Ground Disturbance (1999a) (Recommendations) for linear projects:

- a) A preconstruction survey must be conducted for SJKF dens within 15 days prior to commencement of construction activities. If no SJKF dens are observed, a letter report summarizing the survey results shall be submitted to the County, the USFWS, and the CDFW within 30 days following the survey, and no further mitigation for denning habitat is required.
- b) Should SJKF dens be observed, then the following mitigation measures shall be implemented:

Exclusion Zones

The configuration of exclusion zones around the SJKF dens shall have a radius measured outward from the entrance or cluster of entrances. The following radii are minimums and if they cannot be followed the USFWS and CDFW must be contacted:

- 50 feet from potential den;
- 100 feet from known den;

- USFWS And CDFW must be contacted if presence of occupied & unoccupied natal/pupping den; and
 - 50 feet from a typical den.
- c) For known dens, the exclusion zone shall be demarcated by fencing that encircles each den at the appropriate distance and does not prevent access to the den by SJKF. Exclusion zone fencing should be maintained until all construction related or operational disturbances have been terminated. At that time, all fencing shall be removed to avoid attracting subsequent attention to the dens.
 - d) For potential and atypical dens, the placement of four to five flagged stakes 50 feet from the den entrance(s) will suffice to identify the den location. No fencing is required, but the exclusion zone must be observed.
 - e) Construction and other project activities shall be prohibited or greatly restricted within these exclusion zones. Only essential vehicle operation on existing roads and foot traffic shall be permitted. All construction, vehicle operation, material storage, or any other type of surface-disturbing activity shall be prohibited within the exclusion zones.

Destruction of Dens

Disturbance to all SJKF dens shall be avoided to the maximum extent possible. Protection provided by SJKF dens for use as shelter, escape, cover, and reproduction is vital to the survival of the species. Limited destruction of SJKF dens may be allowed, if avoidance is not a reasonable alternative, provided the following procedures are observed. The value to SJKF of potential, known, and natal/pupping dens differ, and therefore, each den type needs a different level of protection. Destruction of any known or natal/pupping SJKF den requires a take authorization/permit from the USFWS and the CDFW.

- f) Occupied natal/pupping dens shall not be destroyed until the pups and adults have vacated and then only after consultation with the USFWS and the CDFW. Project activities at some den sites may have to be postponed.
- g) Known dens occurring within the footprint of the activity must be monitored for three days with tracking medium or an infrared beam camera to determine the current use. If no SJKF activity is observed at the den during this period, the den should be monitored for at least five consecutive days from the time of the observation to allow any resident animal to move to another den during its normal activity. Use of the den can be discouraged during this period by partially plugging its entrances with soil in a manner that any resident animal can escape easily. Only when the den is determined to be unoccupied may the den be excavated under the direction of the biologist. If the animal is still present after five or more consecutive days of plugging and monitoring, the den may have to

be excavated when, in the judgment of a biologist, it is temporarily vacant, for example during the animal's normal foraging activities. The USFWS encourages hand excavation, but realizes that soil conditions may necessitate the use of excavating equipment. Extreme caution must be exercised. Destruction of the den should be accomplished by careful excavation until it is certain that no SJKF are inside. The den should be fully excavated, filled with dirt and compacted to ensure that SJKF cannot reenter or use the den during the construction period. If at any point during excavation a SJKF is discovered inside the den, the excavation activity shall cease immediately and monitoring of the den as described above should be resumed. Destruction of the den may be completed when in the judgment of the biologist the animal has escaped from the partially destroyed den.

- h) If a take authorization/permit has been obtained from the USFWS and the CDFW, destruction of potential dens may proceed without monitoring, unless other restrictions were issued with the take authorization/permit. If no take authorization/permit has been issued, then potential dens should be monitored as if they were known dens. If any den was considered to be a potential den, but is later determined during monitoring or destruction to be currently, or previously used by SJKF (e.g. if SJKF sign is found inside), then destruction shall cease and the USFWS and the CDFW shall be notified immediately.

Construction and Operational Requirements

Habitat subject to permanent and temporary construction disturbances and other types of project-related disturbance shall be minimized. Project designs shall limit or cluster permanent project features to the smallest area possible while still permitting project goals to be achieved. To minimize temporary disturbances, all project-related vehicle traffic shall be restricted to established roads, construction areas, and other designated areas. These areas shall also be included in preconstruction surveys and, to the extent possible, shall be established in locations disturbed by previous activities to prevent further impacts.

- i) Project-related vehicles shall observe a 20-mph speed limit in all project areas, except on county roads and State and federal highways; this is particularly important at night when SJKF are most active. To the extent possible, nighttime construction shall be minimized. Off-road traffic outside of designated project areas should be prohibited.
- j) To prevent inadvertent entrapment of SJKF or other animals during the construction phase of a project, all excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches more than two feet deep shall be covered at the close of each working day by plywood or similar materials, or provided with one or more escape ramps constructed of earth fill or wooden planks. Before such holes or trenches are filled, they shall be thoroughly inspected for trapped animals.

- k) SJKF are attracted to den-like structures such as pipes and may enter stored pipe becoming trapped or injured. All construction pipes, culverts, or similar structures with a diameter of four inches or greater that are stored at a construction site for one or more overnight periods should be thoroughly inspected for SJKF before the pipe is subsequently buried, capped, or otherwise used or moved in any way. If a SJKF is discovered inside a pipe, that section of pipe should not be moved until the USFWS has been consulted. If necessary, and under the direct supervision of the biologist, the pipe may be moved once to remove it from the path of construction activity, until the fox has escaped.
- l) All food-related trash items such as wrappers, cans, bottles, and food scraps shall be disposed of in closed containers and removed at least once a week from a construction or study area.
- m) To prevent harassment, mortality of SJKF or destruction of dens by dogs or cats, no pets shall be permitted on study areas.
- n) Use of rodenticides and herbicides in project areas should be restricted. This is necessary to prevent primary or secondary poisoning of SJKF and the depletion of prey populations on which they depend. All uses of such compounds should observe label and other restrictions mandated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, California Department of Food and Agriculture, and other State and federal legislation, as well as additional project-related restrictions deemed necessary by the USFWS and the CDFW. If rodent control must be conducted, zinc phosphide should be used because of proven lower risk to SJKF.
- o) A representative shall be appointed by the project proponent who will be the contact source for any employee or contractor who might inadvertently kill or injure a SJKF or who finds a dead, injured or entrapped individual. The representative will be identified during the employee education program. The representative's name and telephone number shall be provided to the USFWS and the CDFW.
- p) A USFWS-approved biologist conduct habitat sensitivity training related to SJKF for all project contractors and personnel as identified under the CTS conservation measures.
- q) Upon completion of the project, all areas subject to temporary ground disturbances, including storage and staging areas, temporary roads, pipeline corridors, etc. shall be re-contoured if necessary, and re-vegetated to promote restoration of the area to pre-project conditions. An area subject to "temporary" disturbance means any area that is disturbed during the project, but that after project completion will not be subject to further disturbance and has the potential

to be re-vegetated. Appropriate methods and plant species used to re-vegetate such areas shall be determined on a site-specific basis in consultation with the USFWS, CDFW, and re-vegetation experts.

- r) In the case of trapped animals, escape ramps or structures shall be installed immediately to allow the animal(s) to escape, or the USFWS should be contacted for advice.
- s) Any contractor, employee, or military or agency personnel who inadvertently kills or injures a SJKF shall immediately report the incident to their representative. This representative shall contact the CDFW immediately in the case of a dead, injured or entrapped SJKF. The CDFW contact for immediate assistance is State Dispatch at (916) 445-0045. They will contact the local warden or biologist.
- t) The USFWS Sacramento office and the CDFW Central Region office will be notified in writing within three working days of the accidental death or injury to a SJKF during project related activities. Notification must include the date, time, and location of the incident or of the finding of a dead or injured animal and any other pertinent information. The USFWS contact is the Chief of the Division of Endangered Species is at 2800 Cottage Way, Suite W2605, Sacramento, CA 95825, (916) 414-6620. The CDFW contact is Mr. Ron Schlorff at 1416 9th Street, Sacramento, California 95814, (916) 654-4262.

BR-8. The applicant shall obtain a Section 404 Clean Water Act (CWA) Permit from the USACE for impacts to wetlands and waters of the U.S. and Section 401 State CWA Permit with the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) *and* comply with the mitigation measures identified in the Hydrology and Water Quality Section to prevent discharge of pollutants to surface waters during construction. This shall include complying with the State's National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Runoff Associated with Construction Activity (Construction General Permit) issued by the RWQCB. All conditions of the Nationwide Permit shall be adhered to. At a minimum, impacts to waters of the U.S. shall be offset at a 1:1 ratio through the purchase of creation credits or onsite creation. The creation credits that would be purchased for CTS may be used to satisfy the USACE requirements for removal of seasonal wetlands.

BR-9. For work occurring within 250 feet of vernal pools (VP1 through VP7), ground-disturbing activities shall occur when the vernal pools are dry, typically after May 1 and before October 31. Work will be postponed if a 50 percent or greater chance of rain and a half an inch or greater rain event is predicted by the local hourly forecast, based on the local National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration weather forecast. If such a rain event starts occurring onsite during ongoing work, work will be postponed within these areas until the rain ceases and the hourly rain forecast drops below 50 percent. After the rain event begins, work will resume only after rain has ceased and the USFWS-approved biologist confirms site conditions will not cause runoff into adjacent vernal pools. As

necessary, additional best management practices such as fiber roll or silt fence will be installed to minimize potential for runoff into adjacent vernal pools.

Mitigation Measures Cultural Resources

CR-1: An archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards in prehistoric or historical archaeology, as appropriate, shall be available and identified during the course of this project. No monitoring is required during work activities. Mitigation measure CR-1 is required should an unidentified, unknown resource be discovered during work activities even though the likelihood of discovery is low.

- a) If cultural resources or Native American resources are identified, every effort shall be made to avoid significant cultural resources, with preservation an important goal. If significant sites cannot feasibly be avoided, appropriate mitigation measures, such as data recover excavations or photographic documentation of buildings, shall be undertaken consisted with applicable state and federal regulations.
- b) If human remains are discovered, all work shall be halted immediately within 50 meters (165 feet) of the discovery, the County Coroner must be notified, according to Section 5097.98 of the State Public Resources Code and Sections 7050.5 of California’s Health and Safety Code. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, contacts previously identified with the Southern Sierra Miwok Nation, the Northern Valley Yokuts and the procedures outlined in CEQA Section 15064.5(d) and (e) shall be followed.
- c) If any fossils are encountered, there shall be no further disturbance of the area surrounding this find until the materials have been evaluated by a qualified paleontologist, and appropriate treatment measures have been identified.

Mitigation Measures Hazardous Materials

HM-1: Construction contractors shall ensure that any construction equipment that normally includes a spark arrester shall be equipped with an arrester in good working order. That is not limited to, vehicles, heavy equipment, and small hand powered equipment.

HM-2: Construction contractors shall ensure that during construction, staging areas, building areas, and/or areas slated for development using spark-producing equipment shall be cleared of dried vegetation or other materials that could serve as fuel for combustion. To the extent feasible, the contractor shall keep these areas clear of combustible materials to maintain a firebreak.

Mitigation Measures Hydrology and Water Quality

HWQ-1: Prior to the commencement of grading activities a NOI and SWPPP shall be submitted to the RWQCB in accordance with the NPDES CGP requirements. The

SWPPP shall utilize BMPs and technology to reduce erosion and sediment to meet water quality standards. BMPs may include: temporary erosion control measures such as silt fences, staked amphibian-friendly wattles, silt/sediment basins and traps, check dams, geo-fabric, sandbag dikes, and temporary re-vegetation or other ground cover. The SWPPP shall be kept on site and implemented during construction activities.

Mitigation Measures Noise

N-1, would ensure that construction noise does not increase ambient nighttime noise levels in the project vicinity by limiting construction activities to daytime hours. This measure is currently within Madera County Code Ordinances §9.58.020, General noise regulations.

List of Responsible Agencies:

Lead Agency Name and Address

Madera County Public Works Department
200 W. 4th Street, 3rd Floor
Madera, CA 93637
Attn: Engineering Services Division
Joshua Kirk– Assistant Engineer
(559) 675-7811

Project Sponsor Name and Address

Department of Transportation Federal Highways Administration
12300 W. Dakota Avenue, Suite 280
Lakewood, CO 80228
Attn: Lisa Hemesath
(720) 360-3473