

# Appendix C

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## Draft Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

# Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

## Introduction

This mitigation monitoring and reporting program (MMRP) was prepared by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) for the Fremont Weir Adult Fish Passage Modification Project (Project). The Initial Study/Environmental Assessment (IS/EA) and mitigated negative declaration (MND) for this project include a series of mitigation measures to reduce potential environmental impacts during project construction and maintenance to less than significant levels. Those mitigation measures are incorporated into this MMRP and are listed in Table 1.

## Legal Requirements

Under CEQA, public agencies are not to approve projects, as proposed, if there are feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures available that would substantially lessen the significant environmental effects of such projects (California Public Resources Code [PRC] 21002). Furthermore, California PRC Section 21081.6 states:

- The public agency shall adopt a reporting or monitoring program for the changes made to the project or conditions of project approval adopted in order to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment. The reporting or monitoring program shall be designed to ensure compliance during project implementation.
- The monitoring program must be adopted when a public agency makes its findings under CEQA. The program must be designed to ensure compliance with mitigation measures during project implementation.

NEPA does not require federal agencies to adopt a monitoring program for mitigation measures.

## Authorities and Responsibilities

DWR will have the primary responsibility for monitoring the implementation of mitigation measures identified in the MMRP. DWR has the authority to stop any activity associated with the project if the activity is determined to be a deviation from the approved project or the adopted mitigation measures. DWR may delegate responsibility for monitoring to other agencies or consultants, and will ensure that the delegated person is qualified to monitor compliance.

## Implementation and Compliance Approval Process

Table 1 lists the mitigation measures identified in the IS/EA and MND. Table 1 also identifies the party responsible for ensuring implementation of the mitigation measure and the timing of mitigation measure implementation.

## Summary of Monitoring Requirements

Based on the findings of the IS/EA and MND, implementation of the Fremont Weir Adult Fish Passage Modification Project would have no impact or a less than significant impact on the following resources:

- aesthetics
- agricultural and forest resources
- greenhouse gas emissions
- land use and planning
- mineral resources
- noise
- population and housing
- public services
- traffic and transportation
- utilities and service systems

Implementation of the project would result in a potentially significant impact on the following resources:

- air quality
- biological resources
- cultural resources
- geology and soils
- hazards and hazardous materials
- hydrology and water quality
- recreation
- tribal cultural resources

However, all potentially significant impacts would be minimized to less than significant levels through implementation of the mitigation measures identified in Table 1.

**Table 1. Draft Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program for the Fremont Weir Adult Fish Passage Modification Project**

Title of Measure	Description of Measure	Implementing Responsibility	Timing
<b>Air Quality</b>			
AIR-1	<p>Implement Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District feasible mitigation measures for fugitive dust prevention and control</p> <p>The construction contractor shall implement Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District’s recommended construction best management practices (BMPs) for fugitive dust prevention and control. BMPs include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water all active construction sites at least twice daily. Frequency should be based on the type of operation, soil, and wind exposure.</li> <li>• Haul trucks shall maintain at least 2 feet of freeboard.</li> <li>• Cover all trucks hauling dirt, sand, or loose materials.</li> <li>• Apply non-toxic binders (e.g., latex acrylic copolymer) to exposed areas after cut and fill operations and hydroseed area.</li> <li>• Apply chemical soil stabilizers on inactive construction areas (disturbed lands within construction projects that are unused for at least four consecutive days).</li> <li>• Plant tree windbreaks on the windward perimeter of construction projects if adjacent to open land.</li> <li>• Plant vegetative ground cover in disturbed areas as soon as possible.</li> <li>• Cover inactive storage piles.</li> <li>• Sweep streets if visible soil material is carried out from the construction site.</li> <li>• Treat accesses to a distance of 100 feet from the paved road with a 6- to 12-inch layer of wood chips, gravel, or mulch.</li> </ul>	DWR, construction contractor	During Construction
<b>Biological Resources – Botanical Resources</b>			
<u>AIR-1</u>	<u>Implement Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District feasible mitigation measures for fugitive dust prevention and control</u>	<u>Refer to the “Air Quality” mitigation measures section.</u>	

WQ-2	Implement a spill prevention, control, and countermeasure plan.	Refer to the “Hydrology and Water Quality” mitigation measures section.		
BOT-1	Conduct pre-construction surveys for special-status plant species and flag for avoidance.	A qualified botanist shall conduct surveys for special-status plant species with the potential to occur within the project area prior to construction activities. Specific survey timing shall be based on the bloom period for each special-status plant species. All special-status plant species found during such surveys shall be flagged and avoided to the extent practicable. If avoidance is not practicable, the responsible agency shall be consulted and additional measures to avoid or minimize impacts, such as transplantation, shall be examined. Any additional mitigation measures shall be approved by the appropriate regulatory agencies before the project can proceed.	DWR	Prior to Construction and During Construction
BOT-2	Prevent the introduction of invasive plant species.	The construction contractor shall implement the following BMPs, to the extent feasible, to prevent the introduction of invasive plant species: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction equipment with visible plant material or soil shall be washed prior to entering the project area.</li> <li>• Straw bales and other vegetative materials used for erosion control shall also be certified weed free.</li> <li>• All re-vegetation materials (e.g., mulches, seed mixtures) shall be certified weed free and come from locally adapted native plant materials, to the extent practicable.</li> </ul>	DWR, construction contractor	Prior to Construction and During Construction
<b>Biological Resources – Wildlife Resources</b>				
<u>AIR-1</u>	<u>Implement Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District feasible mitigation measures for fugitive dust prevention and control</u>	<u>Refer to the “Air Quality” mitigation measures section.</u>		
BOT-2	Prevent the introduction of invasive plant species.	Refer to the “Biological Resources – Botanical Resources” mitigation measure section.		
WQ-2	Implement a spill prevention, control, and countermeasure	Refer to the “Hydrology and Water Quality” mitigation measures section.		

	plan.			
WQ-3	Implement of a stormwater pollution and prevention plan.	Refer to the “Hydrology and Water Quality” mitigation measures section.		
WILD-1	Conduct mandatory environmental awareness training for all construction personnel.	Prior to the start of construction activities, all construction personnel shall participate in mandatory worker environmental awareness training conducted by a qualified biologist. Construction personnel shall be informed about the identification, potential presence, life history, habitat requirements, legal protections, avoidance and minimization measures, and applicable mitigation measures for all special-status species identified in this document as having potential to be adversely affected by this project. Construction personnel shall also be informed of the procedures to follow should a special-status species be encountered within the project area during construction.	DWR, construction contractor, construction personnel	Prior to Construction and During Construction

WILD-2	Implement general wildlife protection measures during construction.	<p>The construction contractor shall implement general wildlife protection measures during construction that shall include, but may not be limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limit construction activities to daylight hours, to the extent feasible.</li> <li>• <u>If work extends beyond daylight hours, use portable construction lighting to illuminate the area of construction activity.</u></li> <li>• Confine clearing to the minimal area necessary to facilitate construction activities.</li> <li>• Clearly delineate the project area limits by using fencing, flagging, or other means prior to the start of construction activities.</li> <li>• Avoid wildlife entrapment by completely covering, or providing escape ramps for, all excavated steep-walled holes or trenches more than 1 foot deep at the end of each work day.</li> <li>• Inspect the work area and any equipment or material left on-site overnight for special-status wildlife species prior to the start of construction activities each day.</li> <li>• Observe posted speed limit signs on local roads and observe a 15-mile-per-hour speed limit along ingress/egress routes.</li> <li>• Dispose of food-related garbage in wildlife-proof containers and remove the garbage from the construction area regularly during the construction period.</li> <li>• Retain a qualified biological monitor to be present or on-call during construction activities with the potential to affect sensitive biological resources. The biological monitor shall be on-site during initial ground-disturbing activities. The biological monitor shall ensure that any construction or exclusion fencing is maintained. The biological monitor shall have the authority to stop work if a special-status wildlife species is encountered within the project area during construction, and the appropriate regulatory agency(ies) shall be notified. Construction activities shall cease until it is determined that the species will not be harmed or that it has left the construction area on its own.</li> </ul>	DWR, construction contractor	Prior to Construction and During Construction
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WILD-3	Conduct pre-construction elderberry shrub surveys.	Prior to the start of construction activities, elderberry shrub surveys shall be conducted within the project area by a qualified biologist. All elderberry shrubs with stems greater than 1 inch in diameter at ground level shall be recorded and marked with flagging for avoidance.	DWR	Prior to Construction
WILD-4	Establish and maintain a buffer zone for elderberry shrubs.	<p>Elderberry shrubs mapped during surveys shall be avoided to the extent practicable during construction activities. For all elderberry shrubs identified for avoidance, an avoidance buffer of 100 feet or more shall be established prior to construction activities. <u>A 20-foot avoidance buffer shall be established from the dripline of all elderberry shrubs within 50 feet of construction activity.</u> The avoidance buffer shall consist of a physical barrier, such as flagging, exclusion fencing, or K-Rail barriers, and shall be maintained for the duration of project construction. Signs alerting construction workers to the presence of elderberry shrubs shall be placed around the perimeter of the buffer. Signs and fencing shall be posted in accordance with the USFWS's Conservation Guidelines for the Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1999).</p> <p>In areas where encroachment into the 100-foot buffer zone is necessary, a minimum setback distance from the dripline of the elderberry plant, to be determined during consultation with USFWS, shall be established. Any damage done within the buffer area during construction shall be restored by providing erosion control. Under this measure, no elderberry shrubs with one or more stems 1 inch or greater in diameter at ground level would be disturbed or removed.</p>	<p>DWR, construction contractor, construction workers</p> <p>DWR will consult with USFWS</p>	<p>Prior to Construction and During Construction</p>

WILD-5	Mitigate for elderberry shrubs that cannot be avoided.	<p>DWR and Reclamation shall identify measures to relocate or replace elderberry shrubs with stems measuring 1 inch or greater in diameter at ground level, if an adequate buffer cannot be provided, if trimming is required, or if a shrub cannot be avoided during construction and must be removed. The mitigation plan shall include transplantation procedures that comply with USFWS's Conservation Guidelines for the Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1999). If transplantation is not feasible, USFWS general guidelines require replacement of elderberry plants in designated mitigation areas, at a mitigation ratio determined during consultation with USFWS.</p> <p>Alternatively, mitigation credits may be purchased from an approved mitigation bank. The mitigation plan must be approved by USFWS during formal consultation and may include, but not necessarily be limited to, identified locations for transplanted or replacement elderberry shrubs and the appropriate replacement ratios. USFWS shall be consulted prior to removal, trimming, or thinning of any elderberry shrubs.</p>	<p>DWR, Reclamation</p> <p>DWR will consult with USFWS</p>	<p>Prior to Construction and During Construction</p>
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WILD-6	<u>Implement avoidance and minimization measures for valley elderberry longhorn beetle during maintenance activities.</u>	<p>The following measures shall be implemented to avoid or minimize valley elderberry longhorn beetle impacts during maintenance activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Prior to the start of maintenance activities, elderberry shrub surveys shall be conducted within the maintenance area by a qualified biologist. All elderberry shrubs with stems greater than 1 inch in diameter at ground level shall be marked with flagging and a 20-foot avoidance buffer shall be established. These areas will be avoided by all maintenance personnel and maintenance activities.</u></li> <li>• <u>Insecticides, herbicides, or other chemicals that might harm the beetle or its host plant shall not be used within the established buffers (20 feet) around elderberry shrubs. Inside established buffers grass and ground cover may be mowed from July to April to reduce fire hazard. Mowing will not occur within 5 feet of any elderberry stem 1-inch in diameter or greater. Vegetation within 5 feet of any elderberry stem 1-inch in diameter or greater will be removed by hand only.</u></li> </ul>	<u>DWR, Reclamation</u>	<u>Prior to Maintenance and During Maintenance</u>
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WILD-67	Implement standard avoidance and minimization measures during construction activities in giant garter snake habitat.	<p>The following measures shall be implemented to avoid or minimize giant garter snake impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To the extent possible, work shall be conducted during the giant garter snake active period (May 1 to October 1). Only construction phases that have started prior to October 1 shall continue outside the active season, with CDFW and USFWS approval. No new construction work phases shall be started after October 1.</li> <li>• <u>A qualified biological monitor shall be onsite during vegetation removal in giant garter snake habitat and during construction activities adjacent to aquatic habitat at the deep pond.</u></li> <li>• Prior to the start of construction activities and during the active period for giant garter snakes, the construction contractor shall install exclusion fencing along the edge of construction areas that are within 200 feet of suitable giant garter snake aquatic habitat. The exclusion fencing material shall consist of a material that snakes cannot get through or become entangled in and buried at least six inches below ground to prevent animals from entering below the fence. The exclusion fence shall be regularly inspected and maintained throughout project construction. <u>If work extends beyond October 1, the exclusion fencing shall be maintained to prevent giant garter snakes from entering the construction limit and utilizing upland areas for overwintering.</u></li> <li>• Vegetation clearing within 200 feet of the banks of suitable giant garter snake aquatic habitat shall be confined to the minimal area necessary to facilitate construction activities. Movement of heavy equipment shall be confined to existing roadways, <del>to the maximum extent possible</del> <u>or temporary construction access roads established during construction.</u></li> <li>• A USFWS- and CDFW-approved biologist shall conduct pre-construction surveys in suitable giant garter snake habitat a maximum of 24 hours prior to the start of construction activities. If there is a lapse in construction activities of two weeks or greater, the construction area shall be resurveyed a maximum of 24 hours prior to recommencement of work. If a giant garter snake is encountered during construction, USFWS and CDFW shall be</li> </ul>	DWR, construction contractor  DWR will consult with CDFW and USFWS	Prior to Construction and During Construction
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notified and activities shall cease until appropriate corrective measures have been completed or it is determined that the snake will not be harmed. If possible the snake should be allowed to leave on its own and activities shall not resume until the snake has moved out of the area on its own. Alternatively, the qualified biologist may capture and relocate the snake unharmed to suitable habitat at least 200 feet from the construction area. If the snake does not leave on its own and cannot be relocated unharmed, construction activities within approximately 200 feet of the snake will stop to prevent harm to the snake, and USFWS and CDFW will be consulted to identify next steps. USFWS and CDFW will be notified by telephone or email within 24 hours of a giant garter snake observation during construction activities.

- After April 15, any dewatered habitat shall be allowed to dry (no standing water) for at least 15 consecutive days prior to excavating or filling of the dewatered habitat.

WILD-78	Restore temporarily disturbed giant garter snake aquatic and upland habitat after construction completion.	After completion of construction activities, the construction contractor shall remove any temporary fill and construction debris from the channel. Temporarily disturbed upland areas shall be reseeded with native seed mix and channel vegetation shall be allowed to recolonize. Under this measure, temporary construction activities would not result in the permanent loss of giant garter snake aquatic and upland habitat.	DWR, construction contractor	Post-Construction
WILD-9	<u>Compensate for permanent loss of giant garter snake habitat.</u>	<u>The permanent loss of giant garter snake habitat shall be compensated for by purchasing credits at a USFWS- and CDFW-approved conservation or mitigation bank. Mitigation ratios shall be determined in coordination with USFWS and CDFW during the permitting process to mitigate for adverse habitat alteration or loss of giant garter snake habitat.</u>	<u>DWR, Reclamation</u>	<u>Post-Construction</u>
WILD-10	<u>Implement avoidance and minimization measure during maintenance activities in giant garter snake habitat.</u>	<p><u>The following measures shall be implemented to avoid or minimize giant garter snake impacts during maintenance activities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•<u>Prior to the start of maintenance activities, all personnel shall participate in mandatory worker environmental awareness training conducted by a qualified biologist. Personnel will be informed about the identification, potential presence, life history, habitat requirements, legal protections, and avoidance and minimization measures for giant garter snake.</u></li> <li>•<u>To the extent possible, work shall be conducted during the giant garter snake active period (May 1 to October 1). Only maintenance phases that have started prior to October 1 shall continue outside the active season, with CDFW and USFWS approval. No new maintenance work phases shall be started after October 1.</u></li> <li>•<u>A 15-mile-per-hour speed limit shall be observed on the Fremont Weir maintenance road, levee access roads, and at Agricultural Road Crossing 2. Observing a 15 mile-per-hour speed limit will allow personnel in vehicles to see and avoid giant garter snakes that may be present on the roads.</u></li> <li>•<u>A qualified biologist shall be available on an on-call basis during project-related maintenance activities with the potential to affect giant garter snake. If needed, a qualified biologist shall be maintained on-site during maintenance activities to ensure the protection of giant garter snake. The biological monitor shall have the authority to stop work if a giant garter snake is encountered within the project area during maintenance.</u></li> <li>•<u>If a giant garter snake is observed in the maintenance area, all activities</u></li> </ul>	<u>DWR, Reclamation</u>	<u>Prior to Maintenance and During Maintenance</u>

		<p><u>shall cease and a qualified biologist shall be notified immediately. If possible the snake shall be allowed to leave on its own and activities shall not resume until the snake has moved out of the area on its own. Alternatively, the qualified biologist may capture and relocate the snake unharmed to suitable habitat at least 200 feet from the maintenance area. If the snake does not leave on its own and cannot be relocated unharmed, maintenance activities within approximately 200 feet of the snake shall stop to prevent harm to the snake, and USFWS and CDFW shall be consulted to identify next steps. USFWS and CDFW shall be notified by telephone or email within 24 hours of a giant garter snake observation during maintenance activities.</u></p>		
WILD-811	Conduct pre-construction surveys for western pond turtle.	A qualified biologist shall conduct pre-construction surveys for western pond turtle in suitable upland and aquatic habitat within 48 hours prior to the start of construction activities. If there is a lapse in construction activities of two weeks or greater, the area shall be resurveyed within 24 hours prior to recommencement of work.	DWR	Prior to Construction and During Construction
WILD-912	Relocate western pond turtles observed within the project area during construction.	If western pond turtles are observed within the project area during project construction, CDFW shall be notified and construction activities in the vicinity shall cease until protective measures are implemented or it is determined that the pond turtle will not be harmed. If it is determined that the pond turtle would be harmed by continued construction activities, a qualified biologist shall move the western pond turtle to a suitable location outside of the project area.	DWR  DWR will consult with CDFW	During Construction
WILD-1013	Conduct pre-construction surveys for western red bat and pallid bat.	A qualified biologist shall conduct pre-construction surveys for western red bat, pallid bat, and roosts within 48 hours prior to the start of construction activities. If there is a lapse in construction activities of two weeks or greater, the area shall be resurveyed within 24 hours prior to recommencement of work.	DWR	Prior to Construction and During Construction
WILD-1114	Establish and maintain a buffer zone for known bat roosts in trees that do not need to be removed.	If a bat roost is present within the project area in a tree that does not need to be removed, a qualified bat biologist shall establish a no-disturbance buffer (typically 100 feet) and that buffer shall be maintained throughout project activities. If a maternity roost is identified, a no-disturbance buffer shall be established and maintained until a qualified biologist determines that the roost is no longer active.	DWR	Prior to Construction and During Construction

<p>WILD-<del>12</del> 15</p>	<p>Implement protective measures during removal of trees <del>with that provide</del> <u>suitable bat roosting habitat.</u></p>	<p>All removal of trees <del>that provide suitable with</del> <u>bat roosting habitat (such as trees with deep bark crevices, snags, or holes)</u> shall be conducted <del>between September 1 August 15 and October 30, or earlier than October 30</del> <u>if evening temperatures fall below 45 degrees Fahrenheit and/or more than ½” of rainfall occurs within 24 hours. If the pre-construction surveys, as mentioned in WILD-13, identify a tree with bats that could potentially be a nursery roost, that tree shall be removed between August 30 and October 30. These dates which</u> corresponds to a time period when bats would not be caring for non-volant young and have not yet entered torpor. <del>If a non-maternity roost is found in a tree that must be removed or trimmed between September 1 and October 30, a</del> <u>qualified biologist shall monitor tree removal/trimming of trees that provide suitable bat roosting habitat.</u> Tree removal/trimming shall occur over two consecutive days. On the first day in the afternoon, limbs and branches shall be removed using chainsaws only. Limbs with cavities, crevices, or deep bark fissures shall be avoided, and only branches or limbs without those features shall be removed. On the second day, the entire tree shall be removed. Prior to tree removal/trimming, each tree shall be shaken gently and several minutes shall pass before felling trees or limbs to allow bats time to arouse and leave the tree. The biologist shall search downed vegetation for dead or injured bat species and report any dead or injured special-status bat species to CDFW.</p>	<p>DWR  DWR will consult with CDFW</p>	<p>During Construction</p>
<p>WILD-<del>13</del> 16</p>	<p>Implement protective measures for work during non-daylight hours in bat habitat.</p>	<p>If project activities must occur during non-daylight hours, a qualified biologist shall establish monitoring measures, including frequency and duration, based on species, individual behavior, and type of construction activities. Night lighting should be used only within the portion of the project actively being worked on, and focused directly on the work area. This measure would minimize visual disturbance and allow bats to continue to utilize the remainder of the area for foraging and night roosting. If bats are showing signs of distress, work activities shall be modified to prevent bats from abandoning their roost or altering their feeding behavior. At any time, the biologist shall have the authority to halt work if there are any signs of distress or disturbance that may lead to roost abandonment. Work shall not resume until corrective measures have been taken or it is determined that continued activity would not adversely affect roost success.</p>	<p>DWR</p>	<p>During Construction</p>

WILD- <del>14</del> 17	Conduct pre-construction surveys for American badger.	A qualified biologist shall conduct pre-construction surveys for American badger and dens in suitable habitat at least 48 hours prior to the start of construction activities. If there is a lapse in construction activities of two weeks or greater the area shall be resurveyed within 24 hours prior to recommencement of work. Potential American badger dens identified in the project area shall be monitored to determine current use. Potentially inactive dens shall be blocked with a one-way door or excavated to prevent use during construction. Blocking with one-way doors, where feasible, is preferable to excavation; potential dens blocked with doors shall be made available to badgers after construction.	DWR	Prior to Construction and During Construction and Post Construction
WILD- <del>15</del> 18	Establish and maintain a den buffer for American badger.	American badger dens determined to be occupied during the breeding season (February 15 through June 30) shall be flagged, and ground-disturbing activities avoided, within 100 feet to protect adults and nursing young. Buffers may be modified by the qualified biologist, provided the badgers are protected, and shall not be removed until the qualified biologist has determined that the den is no longer in use. If the den is occupied during the non-maternity period and avoidance is not feasible, badgers shall be relocated by first incrementally blocking the den over a three-day period, followed by slowly excavating the den before or after the rearing season (February 15 through June 30). This slow excavation shall be performed either by hand or with mechanized equipment under the direct supervision of a qualified biologist; no more than 4 inches depth shall be excavated at a time. Any passive relocation of American badgers shall occur only under the direction of a qualified biologist.	DWR	Prior to Construction and During Construction
WILD- <del>16</del> 19	Conduct <del>pre-construction</del> <u>nesting bird surveys for western yellow-billed cuckoo, least Bell's vireo, and migratory birds prior to construction and maintenance activities.</u>	<del>Pre-construction nesting bird surveys shall be conducted by a qualified</del> <u>For construction and maintenance conducted between April 1 and August 31, a USFWS-approved biologist in all suitable nesting habitats within the project area shall conduct passive surveys within a minimum of 500 feet of proposed activities to determine the presence of cuckoos and vireos.</u> Nesting surveys shall be conducted in accordance with the recommended timing, methodology, and or/protocol for <del>each bird species</del> <u>western yellow-billed cuckoo, least Bell's vireo, and migratory birds, including but not limited to A Natural History Summary and Survey Protocol for the Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo Population (Haltermann et al. 2015), and Least Bell's</u>	DWR	Prior to Construction

		<p><u>Vireo Survey Guidelines (United States Fish and Wildlife Service 2001).</u>  Surveys shall also include a 0.25-mile radius outside of the project area for <del>other nesting migratory birds such as Swainson’s hawk and western yellow-billed cuckoo</del>, and a 500-foot radius outside of the project area for other nesting migratory birds. Surveys shall be conducted within 14 days prior to the start of construction <u>or maintenance activities, or as prescribed by established survey protocols.</u> <u>If there is a break in construction of one week or more, surveys shall be conducted prior to the re-initiation of construction.</u> <u>If birds or nests are located within this buffer, USFWS will be contacted for further guidance to ensure birds or nests are not disturbed.</u></p>		
WILD-1720	Establish nest protection buffers for active bird nests.	<p>If an active bird nest is located in the survey area, an appropriate nest protection buffer shall be established by a qualified biologist based on the species, type of construction activities, and line of sight to the work area. Under this measure nesting birds and offspring would not be disturbed or killed and nests and eggs would not be destroyed. Work shall be conducted no less than 500 feet from an active raptor nest and 100 feet from an active migratory bird nest, though buffer distances for all nesting birds may differ based on consultation with CDFW and USFWS. To prevent encroachment, the established buffer(s) shall be clearly marked by high-visibility material if it has been determined by the qualified biologist that high visibility material would not attract predators to the nest site. No construction activities, including tree removal, shall occur within the buffer zone until the young have fledged or the nest is no longer active, as confirmed by the qualified biologist.</p>	<p>DWR  DWR will consult with CDFW and USFWS</p>	<p>Prior to Construction and During Construction</p>

WILD - <del>18</del> 21	Monitor active nests within nest protection buffer.	If project activities must occur within established buffer zones, a qualified biologist shall establish monitoring measures, including frequency and duration, based on species, individual behavior, and type of construction activities. If birds are showing signs of distress within the established buffer(s) work activities shall be modified or the buffer(s) shall be expanded, to prevent birds from abandoning their nest. At any time the biologist shall have the authority to halt work if there are any signs of distress or disturbance that may lead to nest abandonment. Work shall not resume until corrective measures have been taken or it is determined that continued activity would not adversely affect nest success.	DWR	During Construction
WILD- <del>19</del> 22	Compensate for permanent loss of riparian habitat.	The permanent loss of riparian habitat shall be compensated for by purchasing riparian credits from a <u>USFWS- and CDFW-approved conservation or mitigation bank in compliance with CDFW Lake and Streambed Alteration (Fish and Game Code Section 1600-1603) requirements. Since the project design allows some riparian trees to be avoided, a portion of the impacts will be mitigated before construction begins and the remainder will be mitigated after full impacts are known.</u> Mitigation ratios shall be determined in coordination with CDFW and United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) during the permitting process.	DWR  DWR will consult with CDFW and USACE	Post Construction
<b>Biological Resources - Fisheries Resources</b>				
WILD-1	Conduct mandatory environmental awareness training for all construction personnel.	Refer to the “Biological Resources – Wildlife Resources” mitigation measure section.		
WILD-22	Compensate for permanent loss of riparian habitat.	Refer to the “Biological Resources – Wildlife Resources” mitigation measure section.		

WQ-2	Implement a spill prevention, control, and countermeasure plan.	Refer to the “Hydrology and Water Quality” mitigation measures section.		
WQ-3	Implement of a stormwater pollution and prevention plan.	Refer to the “Hydrology and Water Quality” mitigation measures section.		
WQ-4	Develop turbidity monitoring program.	Refer to the “Hydrology and Water Quality” mitigation measures section.		
WQ-5	Place signage and warning signals.	Refer to the “Hydrology and Water Quality” mitigation measures section.		
FISH-1	No work shall be done during a Fremont Weir overtopping event.	Though unlikely to occur during the May 1 through November 1 work window, work shall be suspended in the event that a Fremont Weir overtopping is forecast to occur, to reduce the likelihood of encountering special-status fish species that may be drawn into the Yolo Bypass during an overtopping event.	DWR, construction contractor	During Construction
FISH-2	Conduct fish rescues in conjunction with dewatering efforts.	DWR shall submit a dewatering and fish rescue plan to National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and CDFW for approval prior to construction. After earthen dams are installed, and in conjunction with dewatering, a fish rescue shall be conducted by NMFS- and CDFW-approved fish biologists. As the work site is being dewatered, all fish shall be captured and immediately released to a suitable downstream habitat near the project site. NMFS and CDFW shall be contacted in the event sensitive fish species are encountered during the dewatering effort. Dewatering pumps shall be screened according to NMFS fish-screening criteria for anadromous salmonids (National Marine Fisheries Service 1997).	DWR, construction contractor  DWR will consult with NMFS and CDFW	Prior to Construction and During Construction

FISH-3	Compensate for loss of essential fish habitat.	The permanent loss of essential fish habitat (EFH) shall be compensated for by purchasing mitigation credits from an approved mitigation bank. Mitigation ratios shall be determined in coordination with NMFS and USACE during the permitting process.	DWR  DWR will consult with NMFS and USACE	Post-Construction
FISH-43	Modified structures shall be monitored for stranded special-status fish <del>after construction</del> following an overtopping event.	Following an overtopping event, an NMFS- and CDFW-approved fish biologist shall survey the fish passage structure, the Upstream Channel (which connects the fish passage structure to the Sacramento River), and Reach 1 (which connects the fish passage structure to the downstream deep pond). Adult fish shall be captured and relocated to the Sacramento River, and any potential stranding trouble spots shall be noted. Additional earthwork shall be performed at these sites in the event that post-construction monitoring (refer to Appendix B, "Post-Construction Monitoring, Evaluation, and Adaptive Management Plan") indicates that stranding has increased as a direct result of project implementation. A technical memorandum will be submitted to NMFS, USFWS, and CDFW annually for a duration of five years after the fish passage structure becomes operational. This memorandum will include a summary of stranding sites and a discussion of adaptive management decisions and maintenance activities performed.	DWR  DWR will consult with NMFS and CDFW	Post Construction
FISH-4	<u>Implement protective measures for work during non-daylight hours near ESA-listed fish habitat.</u>	<u>If project activities must occur during non-daylight hours, a qualified biologist shall establish monitoring measures, including frequency and duration, based on species presence, individual behavior, and type of construction activities. When night work cannot be avoided, night lighting shall be used only within the portion of the project actively being worked on, and focused directly on the work area. Lights on work areas shall be shielded and focused to minimize lighting of ESA-listed fish species habitat, if ESA-listed fish species are expected to be present. If the work area is located near surface waters, the lighting shall be shielded such that it does not shine directly into the water. If ESA-listed fish species are showing signs of distress or are attracted to the lighted areas, work activities shall be modified to prevent ESA-listed fish species from altering their migration or feeding behavior. At any time, the biologist shall have the authority to halt work if there are any signs of distress or disturbance that may lead to delayed migrations or increased predation. Work shall not</u>	<u>DWR, construction contractor</u>	<u>During Construction</u>

		<u>resume until corrective measures have been taken or it is determined that continued activity would not adversely affect ESA-listed fish species.</u>		
<b>Biological Resources – Waters of the United States</b>				
WILD-2	Implement general wildlife protection measures during construction.	“Biological Resources – Wildlife Resources” mitigation measure section		
WQ-2	Implement a spill prevention, control, and countermeasure plan.	Refer to the “Hydrology and Water Quality” mitigation measures section.		
WQ-3	Implement of a stormwater pollution and prevention plan.	Refer to the “Hydrology and Water Quality” mitigation measures section.		
WET-1	Compensate for the loss of federally protected wetlands.	Construction and placement of project features shall be limited to the smallest area necessary to meet the project purpose. Final determination of jurisdictional status and associated project impacts on such jurisdictional wetlands and waters shall be decided by USACE. If as a result of a wetland delineation and jurisdictional determination, the USACE determines that the proposed Project would impact jurisdictional waters and wetlands, avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures shall be implemented pursuant to USACE guidance to ensure that the project would result in no-net-loss of waters of the U.S.	DWR  DWR will consult with USACE	Post Construction
<b>Cultural Resources</b>				

CUL-1	Conduct cultural resources awareness training.	<p>The following mitigation measure shall be implemented before the start of ground-disturbing activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DWR staff shall conduct cultural resources awareness training for construction contractors and staff prior to the start of construction and as new personnel arrive on the work site.</li> </ul>	DWR, construction contractor, construction personnel	Prior to Construction and During Construction
CUL-2	Retain Native American monitors before conducting ground disturbing activities.	Native American monitors provided by the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation and the United Auburn Indian Community shall be retained to monitor ground disturbing activities in the project footprint.	<p>DWR</p> <p>DWR will consult with the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation and the United Auburn Indian Community</p>	Prior to Construction

CUL-3	If archaeological resources are discovered, cease construction activities and implement appropriate treatment measures.	<p>The following mitigation measures shall be implemented before the start of ground-disturbing activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If historical or unique archaeological resources/historic properties are discovered during construction, work must be halted within 100 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for archaeologists (62 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR]33708) visits the site and assesses the significance of the resource. The federal agency official must follow 36 CFR 800.13(b)(3) and notify the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), tribes, and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) within 48 hours of discovery. Work may continue on other parts of the project while evaluation and, if necessary, mitigation takes place (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 [f]). After the assessment is completed, the archaeologist shall submit a report describing the significance of the discovery with cultural resource management recommendations. If the find is determined to be an historical or unique archaeological resource/historic property, time allotment and funding sufficient to allow for implementation of avoidance measures, or appropriate mitigation, must be available.</li> <li>• Should significant archaeological resources be found, the resources shall be treated in compliance with Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21083.2. If the project can be modified to accommodate avoidance, preservation of the site is the preferred alternative. Data recovery of the damaged portion of the site also shall be performed pursuant to PRC Section 21083.2(d).</li> </ul>	<p>DWR, construction contractor, qualified archaeologist</p> <p>Federal agency official will notify SHPO, tribes, and ACHP</p>	<p>Prior to Construction and During Construction</p>
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CUL-4	If human remains are found, cease construction activities and implement appropriate procedures for the treatment of remains.	If human remains are found, such remains are subject to the provisions of Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5–7055. The requirements and procedures shall be implemented, including immediately stopping work in the vicinity of the find and notifying the Yolo County Coroner. The process for notification of the California NAHC and consultation with the individual(s) identified by the NAHC as the most likely descendent is set forth in Section 5097.98 of the California PRC. The federal agency official must follow 36 CFR 800.13(b)(3) and notify the SHPO, tribes, and ACHP within 48 hours of discovery. Work can restart after the remains have been investigated and appropriate recommendations have been made for the treatment and disposition of the remains.	DWR, construction contractor  Federal agency official will notify the Yolo County Coroner, California NAHC, SHPO, tribes, and ACHP	During Construction
<b>Geology and Soils</b>				
WQ-3	Implement of a stormwater pollution and prevention plan.	Refer to the “Hydrology and Water Quality” mitigation measures section.		
WQ-4	Develop turbidity monitoring program.	Refer to the “Hydrology and Water Quality” mitigation measures section.		
GEO-1	Incorporate findings from the site-specific geotechnical investigation into project design.	Design of the fish passage structure and the agricultural road crossing designs shall incorporate California Building Code seismic design criteria and levee design criteria used by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). DWR DOE shall use these parameters in the project evaluation and design, and shall incorporate findings from the site-specific geotechnical investigation conducted for the project as part of the preliminary design through final design.	DWR, construction contractor	Prior to Construction
<b>Greenhouse Gas Emissions</b>				
GHG	Implement best management practices to avoid and minimize impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions.	As an environmental commitment, the proposed project will implement the following DWR project-level GHG emissions-reduction BMPs for construction activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GHG 1. Evaluate project characteristics, including location,</li> </ul>	DWR, construction contractor	Prior to Construction and During Construction

		<p>project work flow, site conditions, and equipment performance requirements, to determine whether specifications of the use of equipment with repowered engines, electric drive trains, or other high-efficiency technologies are appropriate and feasible for the project or specific elements of the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• GHG 2. Evaluate the feasibility and efficacy of performing on-site material hauling with trucks equipped with on-road engines.</li><li>• GHG 3. Ensure that all feasible avenues have been explored for providing an electrical service drop to the construction site for temporary construction power. When generators must be used, use alternative fuels, such as propane or solar, to power generators to the maximum extent feasible.</li><li>• GHG 4. Evaluate the feasibility and efficacy of producing concrete on-site and specify that batch plants be set up on-site or as close to the site as possible.</li><li>• GHG 5. Evaluate the performance requirements for concrete used on the project and specify concrete mix designs that minimize GHG emissions from cement production and curing while preserving all required performance characteristics.</li><li>• GHG 6. Limit deliveries of materials and equipment to the site to off-peak traffic congestion hours. Construction BMPs apply to all construction and maintenance projects that DWR completes or for which DWR issues contracts. All projects are expected to implement all construction BMPs unless a variance is granted by the Division of Engineering Chief, Division of Operation and Maintenance Chief, or Division of Flood Management Chief (as applicable) and the variance is approved by the DWR CEQA Climate 18 Change Committee. Variances will be granted when specific project conditions or characteristics make implementation of the BMP infeasible and where omitting the BMP will not be detrimental to the project's consistency with the GGERP.</li><li>• GHG 7. Minimize idling time by requiring that equipment be shut</li></ul>		
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		<p>down after five minutes when not in use (as required by California Code of Regulations, Title 13, Section 2485, the State's airborne toxics control measure). Provide clear signage that posts this requirement for workers at the entrances to the site and provide a plan for the enforcement of this requirement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• GHG 8. Maintain all construction equipment in proper working condition and perform all preventative maintenance. Required maintenance includes compliance with all manufacturer's recommendations, proper upkeep and replacement of filters and mufflers, and maintenance of all engine and emissions systems in proper operating condition. Maintenance schedules shall be detailed in an air quality control plan prior to commencement of construction.</li><li>• GHG 9. Implement a tire inflation program on the job site to ensure that equipment tires are correctly inflated. Check tire inflation when equipment arrives on-site and every two weeks for equipment that remains on-site. Check vehicles used for hauling materials off-site weekly for correct tire inflation. Procedures for the tire inflation program shall be documented in an air quality management plan prior to commencement of construction.</li><li>• GHG 10. Develop a project-specific ride share program to encourage carpools, shuttle vans, transit passes, and/or secure bicycle parking for construction worker commutes.</li><li>• GHG 11. Reduce electricity use in temporary construction offices by using high-efficiency lighting and requiring that heating and cooling units be Energy Star compliant. Require that all contractors develop and implement procedures for turning off computers, lights, air conditioners, heaters, and other equipment each day at close of business.</li><li>• GHG 12. For deliveries to project sites where the haul distance exceeds 100 miles and a heavy-duty class 7 or class 8 semi-truck or 53-foot or longer box-type trailer is used for hauling, a SmartWay2 certified truck will be used to the maximum extent</li></ul>		
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		<p>feasible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GHG 13. Minimize the amount of cement in concrete by specifying higher levels of cementitious material alternatives, larger aggregate, longer final set times, or lower maximum strength, where appropriate.</li> <li>• GHG 14. Develop a project-specific construction debris recycling and diversion program to achieve a documented 50-percent diversion of construction waste.</li> <li>• GHG 15. Evaluate the feasibility of restricting all material hauling on public roadways to off-peak traffic congestion hours. During construction scheduling and execution, minimize, to the extent possible, uses of public roadways that would increase traffic congestion.</li> </ul>		
<b>Hazards and Hazardous Materials</b>				
WQ-1	Implement a hazardous materials management plan.	Refer to the “Hydrology and Water Quality” mitigation measures section.		
WQ-2	Implement a spill prevention, control, and countermeasure plan.	Refer to the “Hydrology and Water Quality” mitigation measures section.		
WQ-3	Implement of a stormwater pollution and prevention plan.	Refer to the “Hydrology and Water Quality” mitigation measures section.		
<b>Hydrology and Water Quality</b>				

WQ-1	Implement a hazardous materials management plan.	Prior to the start of any construction activities, a hazardous materials management plan (HMMP) shall be developed and implemented to ensure that all staff transport, store, handle, notify, and dispose of construction-related hazardous materials in a manner consistent with federal, State, and local laws and regulations. At a minimum, this plan shall include those methods recommended by the California Department of Transportation, Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB), and the Yolo County Department of Environmental Health. The HMMP shall ensure that staff is trained in the proper method of spill containment and notification of all appropriate jurisdictional agencies, including the local certified unified program agency and the Governor's Office of Emergency Services.	DWR, construction contractor	Prior to Construction and During Construction
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WQ-2	Implement a spill prevention, control, and countermeasure plan	<p>DWR, or its construction contractor, shall develop and implement a spill prevention, control, and countermeasure plan (SPCCP) to minimize the potential for, and effects from, spills of hazardous, toxic, and petroleum substances during construction and operation activities, as well as minimize the effects of unearthing previously undocumented hazardous materials. The SPCCP shall be completed before any construction activities begin. Implementation of this measure shall comply with State and federal water quality regulations. The SPCCP shall describe spill sources and spill pathways in addition to the actions that shall be taken in the event of a spill (e.g., an oil spill from engine refueling shall be cleaned up immediately with oil absorbents) or the exposure of an undocumented hazard. The SPCCP shall outline descriptions of containment facilities and practices, such as double-walled tanks, containment berms, emergency shut-offs, drip pans, fueling procedures, and spill response kits. It shall also describe how and when employees are trained in proper handling procedures, as well as spill prevention and response procedures.</p> <p>DWR shall review and approve the SPCCP before onset of construction activities and routinely inspect the construction area to verify that the measures specified in the SPCCP are properly implemented and maintained. DWR shall notify its contractors immediately if there is a non-compliance issue and shall require compliance.</p> <p>If a spill is reportable, the construction contractor's superintendent shall notify DWR, and DWR shall take action to contact the appropriate safety and cleanup crews to ensure that the SPCCP is followed. A written description of reportable releases shall be submitted to the CVRWQCB and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control. This submittal shall contain a description of the release, including the type of material and an estimate of the amount spilled, the date of the release, an explanation of why the spill occurred, and a description of the steps taken to prevent and control future releases. The releases shall be documented on a spill report form.</p>	<p>DWR, construction contractor</p> <p>DWR report to the Central Valley Regional Water Board and California Department of Toxic Substances Control</p>	<p>Prior to Construction and During Construction</p>
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WQ-3	Implement a stormwater pollution and prevention plan.	<p>The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program (NPDES) requires projects that would result in ground disturbance of greater than 1 acre to obtain a general construction activity stormwater permit. The NPDES general construction activity stormwater permit generally requires the project applicant to prepare a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) that describes the BMPs that shall be implemented to control accelerated erosion, sedimentation, and other pollutants during and after project construction. The SWPPP shall be prepared by the construction contractor prior to initiating construction activities. Specific BMPs that shall be incorporated into the SWPPP shall be site-specific and shall be prepared in accordance with the regional water board field manual. The SWPPP shall include, but not be limited to, the following standard erosion and sediment control BMPs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timing of construction. All construction activities shall occur from May 1 through October 31 to avoid ground disturbance in the rainy season.</li> <li>• Stabilize grading spoils. Grading spoils generated during construction may be temporarily stockpiled in staging areas. Silt fences, fiber rolls, or similar devices shall be installed around the base of the temporary stockpiles to intercept runoff and sediment during storm events. If necessary, temporary stockpiles may be covered with a geotextile material to increase protection from wind and water erosion.</li> <li>• Permanent site stabilization. The construction contractor shall install structural or vegetative methods to permanently stabilize all graded or disturbed areas once construction is complete. Structural methods may include the installation of biodegradable fiber rolls or erosion control blankets. Vegetative methods may include the application of organic mulch and tackifiers, and/or an erosion control native seed mix.</li> <li>• Staging of construction equipment and materials. Equipment and materials shall be staged in designated staging areas.</li> <li>• Minimize soil and vegetation disturbance. The construction contractor shall minimize ground disturbance and the disturbance/destruction of existing vegetation. This shall be accomplished, in part, through establishing designated equipment staging areas, ingress and egress corridors, equipment exclusion zones prior to the commencement of any grading operations, and protection of existing trees.</li> </ul>	DWR, construction contractor	Prior to Construction and During Construction and Post Construction
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Install sediment barriers. The construction contractor shall install silt fences, fiber rolls, or similar devices to prevent sediment-laden water from leaving the construction area.</li> </ul>		
WQ-4	Develop turbidity monitoring program.	<p>The Basin Plan for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River basins (Fourth Edition) (Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board 2011) contains turbidity objectives. Specifically, the plan states that where natural turbidity is less than 1 nephelometric turbidity unit (NTU), controllable factors shall not cause downstream turbidity to exceed 2 NTUs; where natural turbidity is between 1 and 5 NTUs, increases shall not exceed 1 NTU; where natural turbidity is between 5 and 50 NTUs, turbidity levels may not be elevated by 20 percent above ambient conditions; where ambient conditions are between 50 and 100 NTUs, conditions may not be increased by more than 10 NTUs; and where natural turbidity is greater than 100 NTUs, increases shall not exceed 10 percent.</p> <p>When water is flowing through the project area, DWR or its construction contractor shall monitor turbidity approximately 500 feet downstream of construction activities to determine whether turbidity is being affected by construction. Grab samples shall be collected at a downstream location that is representative of the flow near the construction site. If there is a visible sediment plume being created from construction, the sample shall represent this plume. A sampling plan shall be developed and implemented based on specific site conditions and in consultation with the CVRWQCB. If turbidity limits exceed basin plan standards, construction-related earth-disturbing activities shall slow to a point that would alleviate the problem. DWR shall notify the CVRWQCB of the issue immediately and provide an explanation of the cause.</p>	<p>DWR, construction contractor</p> <p>DWR will consult with the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board</p>	<p>Prior to Construction and During Construction</p>
WQ-5	Place signage and warning signals.	<p>DWR and its construction contractor, in coordination with the CDFW Fremont Weir Wildlife Area (FWWA) manager, shall at minimum place visual warning signage in the FWWA, around the fish passage structure, and at key access points, such as parking lots. If deemed necessary, audible signals, such as alarms or sirens, shall also be installed to signal when the fish passage structure is about to open.</p>	<p>DWR, construction contractor, CDFW</p>	<p>Post Construction</p>

Noise				
NOISE-1	Implement best management practices to minimize traffic-related noise effects on sensitive receptors.	<p>The construction contractor shall implement BMPs to minimize traffic-related noise in the vicinity of sensitive receptors. BMPs shall include, but not be limited to the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All construction equipment shall be stored in a designated staging area during the construction phase to eliminate daily heavy-duty truck trips on local roadways.</li> <li>• To achieve an hourly average noise level below 60 dBA (weighted decibel), speed limits and limits on the number of passbys per hour shall be established and enforced for construction vehicle traffic on local roads adjacent to sensitive receptors to minimize traffic noise.</li> <li>• Construction activities shall be limited to the daytime weekday hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., to the extent feasible. Construction-related activities outside of these construction hours shall be minimized when located adjacent to sensitive receptors. The construction contractor shall notify Yolo County and/or immediate residents when work is scheduled to extend outside of normal construction times.</li> </ul>	<p>DWR, construction contractor</p> <p>Construction contractor will notify Yolo County and immediate residents</p>	During Construction
Recreation				

REC-1	Post notices of scheduled closures and coordinate closures with Fremont Weir Wildlife Area manager	<p>The construction contractor shall post and distribute notifications at the main FWWA entrance parking area, and at any other local access points, notifying of any scheduled closure of FWWA lands or features at least 30 days in advance of the construction work. Additionally, the construction contractor, in coordination with DWR, shall notify any affected private property owners or lessees if there will be a closure, or other conditions imposed upon entry of their respective private property, in the vicinity of project activities.</p> <p>The construction contractor shall coordinate with the CDFW FWWA manager at least one week prior to construction, and weekly during construction periods, to ensure that construction closure areas, signage, and non-construction periods are arranged to avoid most hunting or other access conflicts in the FWWA. Construction shall not occur during the first two days and first two weekends of the following hunting seasons (dates represent opening day): archery deer season (August 19); dove season (September 1), regular deer season (September 23); quail season (October 14); and fall upland game season (November 11). The construction contractor shall construct and maintain a temporary no-hunting barrier fence extending 150 yards away from the construction area and provide “no-hunting” signage around the fence, indicating the periods of construction and associated hunting restrictions. The construction contractor shall coordinate with the CDFW FWWA manager regarding periods of construction so the manager can provide CDFW website notifications.</p> <p>Internal route closures and detours shall be established by the construction contractor during construction at Fremont Weir, as necessary, to ensure public and worker safety.</p>	<p>DWR, construction contractor</p> <p>DWR and construction contractor will notify private property owners or lessees</p> <p>construction contractor will coordinate with CDFW FWWA manager</p>	<p>Prior to Construction and During Construction</p>
<b>Traffic and Transportation</b>				

TRAFFIC-1	Enter into a road repair agreement with Yolo County	DWR, Reclamation, and the construction contractor shall enter into a road repair agreement with the Yolo County Public Works Division. The agreement shall include post-construction road repair measures to return County roads adversely affected by project-related traffic to pre-project conditions. Pre-project conditions shall be documented by DWR, Reclamation, and the construction contractor prior to the start of construction. Road repair measures may include, but not be limited to, chip sealing and reconstruction of any disturbed road shoulders.	DWR, Reclamation, construction contractor	Prior to Construction and During Construction
<b>Tribal Cultural Resources</b>				
CUL-1	Conduct cultural resources awareness training.	Refer to the “Cultural Resources” mitigation measures section.		
CUL-2	Retain Native American monitors before conducting ground disturbing activities.	Refer to the “Cultural Resources” mitigation measures section.		
CUL-3	If archaeological resources are discovered, cease construction activities and implement appropriate treatment measures.	Refer to the “Cultural Resources” mitigation measures section.		
CUL-4	If human remains are found, cease construction activities and implement appropriate procedures for the treatment of remains.	Refer to the “Cultural Resources” mitigation measures section.		
<b>References:</b>				
<p>Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board. 2011. <i>The Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins (Fourth Edition)</i>. Last Revised: June 2015. Viewed online at: <a href="http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb5/water_issues/basin_plans/">http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb5/water_issues/basin_plans/</a>. Accessed: May 9, 2016.</p> <p>National Marine Fisheries Service. 1997. <i>Fish Screening Criteria for Anadromous Salmonids</i>. NMFS Southwest Region. January.</p> <p>United States Fish and Wildlife Service. 1999. Conservation Guidelines for the Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle. Sacramento (CA): U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office. 15 pp. Viewed online at: <a href="http://www.fws.gov/sacramento/es/Survey-Protocols-Guidelines/Documents/velb_conservation.pdf">http://www.fws.gov/sacramento/es/Survey-Protocols-Guidelines/Documents/velb_conservation.pdf</a>. Accessed: May 2, 2016. Pages cited: 1–15.</p>				

**Key:**

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
BMPs	best management practices
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CVRWQCB	Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
FWWA	Fremont Weir Wildlife Area
GHG	greenhouse gas
HMMP	hazardous materials management plan
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
PRC	Public Resources Code
Reclamation	United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers

USFWS

United States Fish and Wildlife Service

YSAQMD

Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District

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