Appendix **D**

Best Management Practices

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Best Management Practices

FEMA will require the Authority to implement the following best management practices (BMPs). These BMPs would be applied as general measures to minimize impacts associated with proposed LMR project site activities. These BMPs may be superseded by higher or more stringent standards required by the particular Federal, State, or local government agency issuing permits, licenses, or approvals for the proposed LMR project.

1. Follow applicable State and local permitting requirements for construction.
2. Apply water to the construction site two to three times per day if dust emissions become a problem.
3. Enclose or water down exposed dirt storage piles.
4. Minimize the disturbed area and preserve vegetation to the maximum extent possible.
5. Maintain topsoil whenever possible.
6. Phase construction activities, to the extent possible, to reduce disturbed areas and time of exposure.
7. Plan the development to fit the topography, soils, drainage pattern and natural vegetation of the site.
8. Delineate clearing limits, easements, setbacks, sensitive or critical areas, trees, drainage courses, and buffer zones to prevent excessive or unnecessary disturbances and exposure. Minimize the size of staging areas to the extent practical.
9. Avoid excavation and grading during wet weather.
10. Use berms and drainage ditches to divert runoff around exposed areas. Place diversion ditches across the top of cut slopes.
11. Control stormwater flowing to and through the project site.
12. Protect slopes by using measures such as erosion control blankets, bonded fiber matrices, turf reinforcement mats, silt fences (for moderate slopes), etc.
13. Retain sediment on-site and control dewatering practices by using sediment traps or basins for large areas (> 1 acre) when appropriate.
14. Temporarily protect storm drain inlets until the site is stabilized. Protect drainage courses, creeks, or catch basins with fiber rolls, silt fences, sand/gravel bags and/or temporary drainage swales if on-site sediment control measures are not adequately preventing stormwater runoff.
15. Use appropriate erosion control measures to reduce siltation and runoff of contaminants into wetlands and adjacent, ponds, streams, or riparian woodland/scrub.
16. Conduct routine inspections of erosion control measures especially before and immediately after rainstorms, and repair if necessary.

17. Establish stabilized construction entrances/exits (e.g. large crushed rocks, stone pads, steel wash racks, hose-down systems, and pads).

18. Limit construction activities, including operation of heavy machinery, to normal business hours as established by applicable local noise ordinances (typically 7am-7pm weekdays, but varies by city).

19. Provide advance notification to surrounding land uses disclosing the construction schedule, including the various types of activities that would be occurring throughout the duration of the construction period.

20. The use of noise-producing signals, including horns, whistles, alarms, and bells shall be for safety warning purposes only. No project-related public address or music system shall be audible at any adjacent noise-sensitive receptor.

21. Locate mobile equipment staging, parking and maintenance areas as far practical away from noise-sensitive receivers such as schools, hospitals, residential areas, nursing homes, etc.

22. Ensure adequate maintenance of equipment, including proper engine maintenance, use of the manufacturer's standard noise control devices (i.e., mufflers, baffling, and/or engine enclosures), adequate tire inflation, and proper maintenance of pollution control devices.

23. Reduce construction equipment idling to the maximum extent practicable.

24. Implement plans to eliminate and minimize oil or fuel spills from construction equipment.

25. Clean up leaks, drips, and other spills immediately to avoid soil or groundwater contamination. Cleanup of a spill on soil would include removing the contaminated soil using the emergency spill cleanup gear. Contaminated soil and disposable gear used to clean up a hazardous materials spill would be properly disposed of following State and Federal hazardous material disposal regulations.

26. Stabilize slopes promptly. Following construction, stabilize all remaining disturbed areas by revegetating with locally acquired sources of native seeds and plants. Plant during the optimum season for the species being planted. Any seeding carried out during the revegetation program is to be completed with commercially available seeds certified to be free of noxious weed seeds and other invasive species. The target for new plantings is an 80 percent survival rate at the end of 3 years. Control invasive exotic plant species to the maximum extent practical to accomplish the revegetation effort. If the application of a chemical is required to control an invasive exotic plant species, a certified pesticide or herbicide applicator shall apply the chemical per labeled directions and in compliance with all Federal, State, and local laws and regulations.

27. When applicable, adopt measures to minimize traffic impacts during construction such as providing warning signs, limiting the use of public right-of-ways for staging of equipment or materials, using flag persons when needed, and coordinating detours if traffic access points will be obstructed.

28. To the extent possible, adopt other feasible measures under the USEPA Guidance Potential for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions in the Construction Sector.

29. In the event that any prehistoric or historic subsurface cultural resources, as defined by the responsible agency, are discovered during ground disturbing activities, all work within 50 feet of the resources should be halted until a qualified archaeologist has assessed the significance of the find. If any find is determined to be significant, representatives of federal lead agency, the proponent, and the qualified archaeologist would meet to determine the appropriate course of action. All significant cultural materials recovered shall be subject to scientific analysis, professional museum curation, and a report prepared by the qualified archaeologist according to current professional standards.

30. Dispose of all wastes properly. Materials that cannot be reused or recycled must be taken to an appropriate landfill or may require disposal as hazardous waste. Never throw debris into channels, creeks or into wetland areas. Never store or leave debris in the street or near a creek where it may contact runoff.

31. Establish an inspection and maintenance approach to ensure BMPs are working adequately.

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Appendix **E**

Proposed Project Equipment

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Table E-1: Project On-site Construction Equipment Usage

Equipment Type	Specification (Brake Horsepower)	No. Per Site	Hours Per Day	Trips To/ From Site	Days on Site[1]	Usage
Personnel and Tool Delivery						
F250 Antenna and Line Truck	306	4	0.067	120	30	Haul equipment
F550 Civil Truck	306	1	0.067	30	30	Haul personnel
Demolition[3]						
Concrete Saw[2]	81[27][2]	1	7	1	1	Break up existing concrete
Mini Excavator	22.9	1	4	1	1	Cut and fill work
Dump Truck	450	1	8	1	1	Haul off excess material
2,000 Gallon Water Truck	210	1	1	1	1	Dust control
Site Preparation						
Mini Excavator	22.9	1	4	1	15	Cut and fill work
Excavation[3]						
Auger Drill Rig[2]	205 [206][2]	1	3	1	2	Install fences, excavate foundation holes and bores
Excavator[1]	153	1	5	1	10	Trenching
Cat Skid Steer	73	1	4	1	10	Move excavated soil on site
2,000 Gallon Water Truck	210	1	1	3	10	Dust control
Pad Construction[3]						
Concrete Truck	450	1	1	19	19	Pour concrete
Monopole/Shelter/Tower and Equipment Installation[3]						
3-Ton Flatbed Truck	400	1	3	1	2	Haul materials and equipment
250-Ton Crane	530	1	8	2	4	Monopole/shelter installation, tower assembly
8,000 Pound Reach Fork	60	1	4	2	5	Access structures, string conductor, modify structure arms, tree trimming/ removal, etc.
Portable Generator[2]	84 [7][2]	1	6	1	10	Operate power tools

[1] Maximum six week total construction duration.

[2] Horsepower and usage data referenced from *Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Final Environmental Assessment, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System LTE System* (LA-RICS LTE, 2008).

[3] Building Mount and Existing Lattice Towers and Monopoles site types would not require all equipment and/or phase.

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Appendix **F**

Mitigation Measures

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Appendix F

Mitigation Measures

Where relevant to a specific LMR project site, FEMA will require the Authority to impose the following LMR mitigation measures as a condition of project approval/grant award. Most of these measures have been developed in coordination with the USFWS through informal Section 7 consultation for the LMR Project and documented in the Biological Resources Report. Two additional measures were developed to address the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. All measures presented in Appendix F may be superseded by higher or more stringent standards required by the particular Federal, State, or local government agency issuing permits, licenses, or approvals for the project.

In addition to project-wide conservation measures, species-specific measures would apply, as needed, on a site-specific basis. The measures associated with any one species at a particular site would be implemented in coordination with the project-wide conservation measures as well as a suite of measures selected for that particular species at that particular LMR project site.

Listed below are the project-wide measures, followed by species-specific measures. The measures to be applied would depend on which species occur at a site, determined through a site by site evaluation, and documented in a Biological Resources Report to be submitted to the USFWS. The species-specific measures identified address one or more of the proposed LMR sites identified to date. If protected species (not addressed in these measures) are identified as having the potential to occur at a site added to the proposed LMR project, FEMA would coordinated with the USFWS to determine appropriate species-specific measures to avoid or minimize impacts to the species.

Project-wide Conservation Measures	
BIO CM - Conservation Monitoring and Reporting Plan	Prior to construction, the Authority shall develop and implement or require the system contractor to develop and implement a mitigation monitoring and reporting plan (MMRP) for the proposed Project. The MMRP would serve to organize environmental compliance requirements identified in best management practices (BMPs), mitigationmeasures, permit requirements, real property agreement conditions, and other applicable sources. The MMRP shall contain an organization chart and communication plan for environmental compliance as it relates to the proposed project.
BIO CM - Worker Environmental Awareness Program	Prior to construction, the Authority shall develop and implement or require the system contractor to develop and implement a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) for the proposed Project. This conservation measure would serve to institute and formalize an education program to increase awareness of environmental resources and measures and rules that are in place to help minimize impacts to those resources.

	a) A WEAP shall be developed and shall be required for all construction employees prior to placement of Project equipment, construction, or any ground disturbing activities at the proposed Project site. Training of additional workers, contractors, and visitors shall be provided, as needed. b) The WEAP is to inform on-site workers of the possible presence of special status species, the measures to be taken to protect these species, and the importance of minimizing impacts to the natural environment through the protection of native vegetation, adhering to required buffers and protection zones, staying on existing roads, and implementing BMPs that includes containment of any spills, disposal of trash, and management of runoff and sediment transport. c) To assure long-term implementation of mitigation measures, an information sheet shall be prepared, distributed to workers, and posted on-site, listing potential sensitive species and what to do if any are encountered.
BIO CM - Biological Monitoring	A qualified biological monitor shall be present at the site during construction activities that result in ground disturbance or removal of vegetation to ensure all conservation measures are met. Duties of the biological monitor include checking for the presence of wildlife on the construction site, inspecting trenches or holes for trapped wildlife, surveying for the presence of nesting birds and adherence to nesting bird protection buffers, monitoring construction site boundaries, and checking that vegetation flagged for
BIO CM - Biological Compliance Reporting	A biological monitor shall visit all active construction sites at least once weekly to document compliance and provide reports to the Project administrator on a weekly basis.
BIO CM - Protect Native Vegetation and Common Wildlife	a) Minimize disturbance to native perennial plants; new ground disturbance shall be the minimum necessary and established and delineated prior to any earth-moving activities. b) If native perennial vegetation cannot be avoided and would be impacted or destroyed, the disturbance area is to be surveyed for the presence of special status plants and to remove common species of wildlife prior to destruction of the vegetation. c) At no time shall protected species be handled or moved. If a protected species is found within the construction area, all work that may impact that animal shall cease and the appropriate agency(s) shall be contacted (e.g., USFWS, CDFW, land management agency). The animal shall be allowed to leave the site on its own accord. d) Prior to construction or any ground-disturbance activities, mark the construction disturbance limits and monitor for adherence to these boundaries. e) Stay on existing roads. f) Do not remove native trees; construction limits shall be established to

	avoid walnuts, oaks, and any other sensitive species habitat and the limits shall be flagged by a biological monitor. g) Protect tree root systems by precluding paving, trenching, or other ground-disturbing activities, and preclude heavy equipment from driving, parking, or staging within the tree's drip line. h) Any loss of native perennial vegetation, whether planned or unintentional, is to be accounted for in reports prepared by the biological monitor.
BIO CM -Prevent the Spread of Nonnative Vegetation	a) All ground disturbed by construction activities that would not be paved, landscaped, or otherwise permanently stabilized (e.g., graveled, soil compaction) shall be seeded using species native to the Project vicinity. b) To prevent the introduction of invasive species seeds, all earthmoving and hauling equipment shall be inspected at the equipment storage facility to remove soil and vegetation, and the equipment shall be washed prior to entering the construction site. c) To prevent invasive species seeds from leaving the site, all construction equipment shall be inspected, and all attached plant/vegetation and soil/ mud debris shall be removed prior to leaving the construction site.
BIO CM - Site Sanitation	The contractor shall keep a regulated work area free of litter and trash. Trash and discarded food items shall be contained within an appropriate receptacle and removed daily to avoid attracting wildlife to the construction site, contribute to habituation of wildlife to the presence of humans, or to attract avian or mammalian predators to the area. All construction debris (including nuts, bolts, small pieces of wire, etc.) shall be cleaned up (e.g., trash removed, scrap materials picked up) each day that work is conducted to minimize the likelihood of wildlife visiting the site and consuming microtrash (e.g., zip-ties, bottle caps, cigarette butts), discarded food, or other substances.
BIO CM - Hazardous Materials Management	a) A toxic substance management and spill response plan shall be prepared by the contractor. b) Hazardous materials shall be contained; spills shall be prevented; and any spills at the Project site or along access roads shall be contained and cleaned up immediately. c) All construction vehicles are required to carry at least one spill response kit. d) Any spills shall be accounted for in reports prepared by the biological/environmental monitor.
BIO CM - Trenches and Holes Management	a) The contractor shall cover or backfill all trenches the same calendar day they are opened, where practicable. b) If trenches or holes cannot be closed the same day they are made, covers shall be firmly secured at ground level in such a way that small wildlife cannot slip beneath. At sites that require the presence of a biological

	monitor, trench covers shall be approved by the monitor. c) Open trenches shall be inspected regularly throughout the day and prior to filling to remove any trapped common wildlife (e.g., small mammals, reptiles, amphibians) and to check for the presence of protected wildlife species (e.g., arroyo toad) at Project sites that require the presence of a biological monitor. d) If a protected wildlife species is present in the trench, the on-site biological monitor shall contact USFWS immediately, ensure the protected species is not in immediate danger, and wait for instruction by USFWS. e) Covered trenches and holes at sites where biological monitors are present are to be inspected by the monitor at the end of the work day and prior to initiating construction activities the next day. f) In locating trenches or holes, minimize disturbance to natural vegetation, including plant root systems. g) Prior to trenching, mark the construction disturbance limits and monitor for adherence to these boundaries.
BIO CM - No Pets	Construction and maintenance workers shall be prohibited from bringing pets (especially dogs) to non-urban Project sites, as the domestic animal may harass or kill native wildlife present at the site.
BIO CM - Site Access	a) On access roads operate all vehicles within the posted speed limits. b) If access road speed limits are not posted, do not exceed 15 miles per hour (mph). c) Adjust vehicle speed as appropriate to road conditions; avoid causing ruts and gullies, and minimize dust. d) Watch for wildlife on roads (including amphibians, snakes, rodents, and tortoises), especially during raining periods, and avoid running them over. e) Look under parked vehicles for the presence of wildlife (especially desert tortoise) before pulling away to avoid running over wildlife. f) Do not park on or drive over native perennial vegetation. g) Avoid cutting corners on access roads and impacting vegetation when large equipment and trailers are brought to the Project site. h) Do not drive off the designated roadway or make any modifications to the road or road shoulders.
BIO CM - Anti-perch Devices	Anti-perch devices shall be affixed to any elevated, horizontal structure (this includes the top quarter-arc of disc antennas) suitable for perching or nesting by raptors, ravens, vultures, gulls or other large birds to deter the use of these facilities as perch or nest sites to avoid attracting avian predators to the area, and so as not to contribute to the habituation of condors to the presence of humans.

BIO MM - Nesting Bird Protection	It is preferred that removal of trees or large tree limbs and other vegetation removal activities such as grubbing or shrub clearing avoid the typical bird nesting season of January 1 through September 15. If construction activities occur during the bird nesting season, and to prevent disturbance to or destruction of nests of protected native bird species that could occur as a result of vegetation removal, disturbance, or other on-site construction activities, preconstruction surveys for nesting birds shall be conducted by a qualified biological monitor within 10 calendar days prior to on-site construction-related disturbance activities from March 1 through September 15 for non-raptors, and January 1 through July 31 for raptors. If nesting protected non-raptor species are detected, a 300-foot avoidance buffer shall be implemented; a 500-foot avoidance buffer would be applied to any active nest of a raptor or other species of special status bird. Appropriate site-specific buffers may be established with the approval of a project designated avian expert, based in part on the species of nesting bird present, location of nest, nesting phenology, magnitude of potential disturbance, and other site conditions (e.g., levels of ambient noise; line-of-sight). If construction activities would occur within the general buffer distances for active nests (300 feet for non-raptors and 500 feet for raptors), a biologist monitor must be present during those activities. No active nests may be destroyed; inactive bird nests may be destroyed as part of vegetation removal but may not be reduced to possession. Between September 16 and December 30, grubbing, shrub clearing, and tree/limb removal activities are not subject to restrictions based on the protection of migratory birds.’
Bio MM - Raptor Protection	a) If construction activities occur during the American peregrine falcon, bald eagle, golden eagle, long-eared owl, or burrowing owl breeding period, January 1 through July 31, preconstruction surveys would be conducted in all suitable habitats within 500 feet of the Project site as well as within a species-appropriate distance beyond the 500-foot buffer based on line-of-sight between potential nesting habitat and the construction site. b) If construction takes place during the breeding period, the biological monitor shall contact appropriate land management and resource agencies to ascertain if they have any current information on raptor nesting activities in the general vicinity of the proposed Project sites. c) If an active American peregrine falcon, bald eagle, golden eagle, long

	eared owl, or burrowing owl nest is discovered within 500 feet of the construction site, work shall not be undertaken at that site until the nest is no longer active, with an additional five days to allow the fledging birds to disperse. An active nest is defined as one that is attended, built, maintained, or used by a pair of birds during a given breeding season, whether or not eggs are laid; a nest is considered inactive if not attended to for a period of 10 days or longer. If an active American peregrine falcon, bald eagle, golden eagle, long-eared owl, or burrowing owl nest is discovered between 500 feet and 0.5 mile of the construction site, the potential for disturbance of the nesting birds would be evaluated based on line-of-sight, degree of potentially disturbing activities, and other site-specific factors. If the CDFW and land management agency concur, the protection buffer distance may be reduced.
Species-Specific Conservation Measures	
BIO CM - California Condor Protection	As part of **BIO CM - Site Sanitation**, a written list of procedures shall be established and posted on-site and/or kept in a site binder at all times. Specifically the protocol shall list requirements including: all trash of any size shall be placed and contained in covered containers, and no trash of any kind shall be released to the environment. This includes any food items, small or large pieces of plastic or wire, and any small metallic objects (i.e., nuts, bolts, wire nuts). As part of **BIO CM - WEAP**, construction crews shall be informed of the possible presence of California condors. A qualified biologist shall prepare an informational handout to be presented at WEAP instruction. This program and handout shall provide, at a minimum, information concerning the biology and distribution of the California condor, legal status, and possible occurrence in the Project vicinity; measures to avoid impacts to condors; procedures to be implemented to eliminate microtrash from the site (e.g., zip-ties, bottle caps, cigarette butts); and what to do in case of California condor encounters. The informational handout shall be posted at the Project site for continued reference by construction and maintenance workers. During construction and operations of the facility, all workers shall avoid any interaction with condors and shall immediately stop work if condors are present in the Project site. If condors are on site, USFWS would be contacted immediately (Ventura office: 805-644-1766) following internal chain-of-command communications protocol. Once condors leave on their own accord or as a result of techniques employed by permitted USFWS personnel, on-site work may continue. If condors are known to be present in the area, and found roosting within 0.5 mile of the Project site, no construction activity shall occur between one hour before sunset and one hour after sunrise or until the condors

	e) If condors are documented nesting within 1.5 miles of a proposed Project site (as determined by nesting bird surveys, observations by the biological monitor, and/or information from USFWS condor program), no construction activity shall occur until further authorization is received from USFWS. f) The Project site shall be maintained in a clean condition at all times. g) All wires, cables, and other items, either temporary or permanent, that could entangle a condor are to be securely fastened down or removed from site. No permanent guy wires will be used. h) As part of **BIO CM - Biological Compliance Reporting**, the environmental monitor shall verify at least once a week during active construction and upon completion of construction activities that the project site is maintained in a clean condition.'
BIO CM - Coastal California Gnatcatcher Protection	a) As part of **BIO CM - WEAP**, construction crews shall be informed of the possible presence of coastal California gnatcatchers in the area, and the importance of maintaining coastal sage scrub vegetation. b) As part of **BIO CM - Protect Native Vegetation and Common Wildlife**, disturbance to native perennial vegetation, especially coastal sage scrub vegetation (e.g., California sagebrush, sage, and laurel sumac, and California buckwheat), would be minimized. Surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist for the presence of coastal sage scrub perennial vegetation and plants not identified for removal within or near the construction zone shall be marked for protection. c) As part of **BIO CM - Biological Compliance Reporting**, the environmental monitor shall verify at least once a week during active construction and upon completion of construction activities that habitat protection measures have been followed.'
BIO CM - Coastal California Gnatcatcher Breeding Season Restriction	Construction activities that include loud noises (e.g., trenching, drilling, concrete cutting), the use of large equipment (e.g., booms, cranes, drills, concrete pouring), or the removal of perennial vegetation shall be precluded between February 15 and August 30. This measure is applicable to identified Project sites where coastal California gnatcatchers are known to be, or likely would be, present and construction activities may result in disturbance to the bird.
BIO CM - Coastal California Gnatcatcher Protocol Surveys	a) To determine if coastal California gnatcatchers are present within 500 feet of specified Project sites and if breeding season restrictions would be required, surveys following the most recent version of the USFWS Coastal California Gnatcatcher Presence/Absence Survey Protocol (current revision issued by USFWS Carlsbad Office 1997) shall be conducted prior to initiating any construction activities that may result in ground disturbance or loud noises during the gnatcatcher breeding season (february 15 through August 39). This protocol requires call-playback

	surveys by a permitted biologist, conducting a minimum of six surveys at least one week apart between March 15 and June 30 (additional survey requirements are presented in the protocol). b) If adult, nesting, or fledgling gnatcatchers are detected even once within 500 feet of the proposed Project site, or if surveys are not completed in compliance with the protocol, **BIO CM – Coastal California Gnatcatcher Breeding Season Restriction** shall apply to the site, precluding any construction activities that include load noises (e.g., trenching, drilling, concrete cutting), the use of large equipment (e.g., booms, cranes, drills, concrete pouring), or the removal of perennial vegetation between the February 15 and August 30. c) If no adult, nesting, or fledgling gnatcatchers are detected within 500 feet of the proposed Project site, construction activities may commence beginning July 1 through February 14. d) Survey requirements shall be applied each year that construction activities take place at the Project site
BIO CM - Snowy Plover Protection	a) As part of **BIO CM - WEAP**, construction crews shall be informed of the possible presence of western snowy plover in the area and the importance of not disturbing nesting birds. b) If construction occurs between February 1 and July 31, prior to beginning construction a biological monitor shall verify through coordination with USFWS and on-site surveys that no breeding western snowy plovers are using the Project site or are within 500 feet of any Project activity. c) If plovers are nesting in the vicinity, **BIO CM - Biological Monitoring** would apply and a 500-foot protection buffer shall be required where no construction activities may occur while birds remain in the area.'
BIO CM - Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Protection	a) As part of **BIO CM - WEAP**, construction crews shall be informed of the possible presence of southwestern willow flycatchers in the area, and the importance of maintaining riparian vegetation. b) As part of **BIO CM - Protect Native Vegetation and Common Wildlife**, disturbance to native perennial vegetation, especially riparian species (e.g., sycamore, cottonwood, willow), would be minimized; no ground disturbing activities or removal of vegetation would occur within stream corridors or floodplains. Prior to construction, surveys for the presence of riparian vegetation shall be conducted by a qualified biologist, and those plants within or near the construction zone not identified for removal shall be marked for protection and monitored for adherence to these boundaries.'
BIO CM - Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Breeding Season Restriction	Construction activities that include loud noises (e.g., trenching, drilling, concrete cutting), the use of large equipment (e.g., booms, cranes, drills, concrete pouring), or the removal of perennial vegetation shall be precluded between May 1 and August 31, or once all willow flycatchers (adults and young of the year) have left the area as determined by the monitoring

	biologist. This measure is applicable to identified Project sites where southwestern willow flycatchers are known to be, or likely would be, present and construction activities may result in disturbance to the bird.
BIO CM - Least Bell's Vireo Breeding Season Restriction	Construction activities that include loud noises (e.g., trenching, drilling, concrete cutting), the use of large equipment (e.g., booms, cranes, drills, concrete pouring), or the removal of perennial vegetation shall be precluded between March 15 and September 15, or once all vireos (adults and young of the year) have left the area as determined by the monitoring biologist. This measure is applicable to identified Project sites where least Bell's vireos are known to be, or likely would be, present and construction activities may result in disturbance to the bird.
BIO CM - Santa Catalina Island Fox Protection	a) As part of **BIO CM - WEAP**, construction crews shall be informed of the possible presence of the Santa Catalina Island fox and the measures to be taken to avoid impacts to the fox. b) Prior to initiation of construction activities, the Project site plus a 250-foot buffer shall be inspected by a qualified biologist for the presence of Santa Catalina Island fox dens; if a den is located, no construction activities may be initiated and USFWS and CDFW shall be contacted. c) As part of **BIO CM - Biological Monitoring**, the biological monitor shall inspect the work area, including equipment storage sites and staging areas, for the presence of foxes each day prior to initiation of on-site work. Construction equipment that may be used as hiding cover by a fox (e.g., open pipes, equipment piles) shall be inspected prior to moving.'
BIO CM - Protected Amphibian Protection	As part of **BIO CM WEAP**, construction crews shall be informed of the possible presence of protected amphibians (i.e., arroyo toad, California red-legged frog, mountain yellow-legged frog southern California DPS) in the area and along access roads, and the measures to be taken to avoid impacts to these amphibians. b) As part of **BIO CM - Biological Monitoring**, the biological monitor shall be present during site preparation and placement of Project equipment. The monitor shall inspect the work area, including equipment storage sites and staging areas, for the presence of protected amphibians each day prior to initiation of on-site construction work following a measureable rain event (>=0.01 inch) while construction is ongoing. c) To protect dispersing frogs and toads, no Project-related on-site ground disturbing activities or construction-related travel on access roads shall occur during the night or during rainy periods (within 24 hours of a measureable [>=0.01 inch] precipitation event or within 48 hours of a major [>=0.1 inch] precipitation event). d) To protect dispersing frogs and toads during normal site operations (non-emergency situations), these Project sites shall not be accessed by maintenance workers during the night or during rainy periods (within 24 hours of a measureable [>=0.01 inch] precipitation event or within 48'

	hours of a major [>=0.1 inch] precipitation event) (emergency situations are exempted). If a protected amphibian (i.e., arroyo toad, California red-legged frog, mountain yellow-legged frog southern California DPS) is found within 50 feet of the construction site, all work that involves moving vehicles or ground disturbance shall cease until the animal moves on its own accord. If protected amphibians are present on the road, vehicles shall stop until the individual(s) move out of harm's way on their own accord.
BIO CM - Protected Resident Butterfly Protection	a) As part of **BIO CM WEAP**, construction crews shall participate in environmental awareness instruction and be informed of the possible presence of the Palos Verdes blue butterfly in the area and the importance of preserving native vegetation. b) As part of **BIO CM - Protect Native Vegetation and Common Wildlife**, disturbance to native perennial vegetation, especially coastal sage scrub vegetation (e.g., California sagebrush, sage, and laurel sumac, and California buckwheat), would be minimized. Surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist for the presence of coastal sage scrub perennial vegetation and plants not identified for removal within or near the construction zone shall be marked for protection. c) All areas proposed for vegetation removal shall be surveyed by a qualified botanist to determine if butterfly host plants are present. d) If butterfly host plants are encountered, they shall be avoided and a suitable buffer of existing vegetation shall be retained around these plants, if possible. e) If butterfly host plants cannot be avoided due to site constraints, a transplant/revegetation plan shall be developed and implemented. No plants shall be disturbed if butterfly eggs, larva, or chrysalises are present. f) Prior to construction, the construction disturbance limits would be marked and monitored for adherence to these boundaries. g) As part of **BIO CM - Biological Compliance Reporting**, the environmental monitor shall verify at least once a week during active construction and upon completion of construction activities that habitat protection measures have been followed.
BIO CM - Special Status Plants Surveys and Protection	As part of **BIO CM - WEAP**, construction crews shall be informed prior to the onset of construction activities of the possible presence of special status plants in the area, and the importance of maintaining native vegetation. At identified sites, surveys for special status plants shall be conducted by a qualified botanist prior to ground disturbing activities, in the proper season (i.e., during the plant species' blooming period) and in suitable habitat surrounding the proposed Project site or any area subject to

	ground disturbance, including access roads. c) If a special status plant is found to be present or if surveys are determined to be inconclusive, the areas requiring special protection would be marked prior to construction to provide a buffer to maintain the ecological context of the location at which the plant was found. d) **BIO CM - Biological Monitoring** shall apply at proposed Project sites where special status plants or their habitat are present, and protection buffers would be monitored for compliance.’