

Placer County Conservation Program

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Introduction

Section 21081.6 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 15097 of the State CEQA Guidelines require a lead agency that adopts an environmental impact report (EIR) to establish a program to monitor and report on the adopted mitigation measures in order to ensure that approved mitigation measures are implemented subsequent to project approval. Specifically, the lead agency must adopt a reporting or monitoring program for mitigation measures incorporated into a project or imposed as conditions of approval. The program must be designed to ensure compliance during project implementation. As stated in California Public Resources Code Section 21081.6(a)(1):

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. For those changes which have been required or incorporated into the project at the request of a responsible agency or a public agency having jurisdiction by law over natural resources affected by the project, that agency shall, if so requested by the lead agency or a responsible agency, prepare and submit a proposed reporting or monitoring program.

This mitigation monitoring and reporting program (MMRP) is designed to meet that requirement. As lead agency for this project, Placer County will use this MMRP to ensure compliance with mitigation measures associated with implementation of the proposed project. Mitigation measures identified in this MMRP were developed in the EIS/EIR prepared for the proposed project.

The following table indicates the mitigation measure number, the mitigation measure text, implementation timing, the monitoring agency, and an area to record monitoring compliance.

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Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Proposed Mitigation Measure(s)	Timing	Implementing Party	Monitoring	Verification of Completion	
				Date	Initial
Air Quality, Greenhouse Gases, and Climate Change					
<p>Mitigation Measure AQ-1: Implement FRAQMD exhaust controls and criteria pollutant offsets during construction and O&M activities</p> <p>The proponent shall assemble a comprehensive inventory list (i.e., make, model, engine year, horsepower, emission rates) of all heavy-duty off-road (portable and mobile) equipment (50 horsepower and greater) that will be used an aggregate of 40 or more hours for the construction project and apply the following mitigation measure:</p> <p>The project shall provide a plan for approval by FRAQMD demonstrating that the heavy-duty (equal to or greater than 50 horsepower) off-road equipment to be used in the construction project, including owned, leased and subcontractor vehicles, will achieve a project wide fleet-average 5% ROG reduction, 20% NOX reduction and 45% particulate reduction compared to the most recent ARB fleet average at time of construction. A Construction Mitigation Calculator (MS Excel) may be downloaded from the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District web site to perform the fleet average evaluation. The results of the Construction Mitigation Calculator shall be submitted and approved by FRAQMD prior to beginning work.</p> <p>Acceptable options for reducing emissions may include use of late model engines, low-emission diesel products, alternative fuels, engine retrofit technology (Carl Moyer Guidelines), after-treatment products, voluntary offsite mitigation projects, provide funds for air district offsite mitigation projects, and/or other options as they become available. The District should be contacted to discuss alternative measures.</p> <p>The project shall provide a monthly summary of heavy-duty off-road equipment usage to the District throughout the construction of the project.</p>	During construction and implementation of the Conservation Strategy	Placer Conservation Authority (PCA)	<p>Reviewing Party PCA</p> <p>Monitoring Action PCA shall verify incorporation of measure in contractor contracts</p>		
Biological Resources					
<p>Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Conduct surveys for and avoid special-status plants in proposed restoration and enhancement areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Placer Conservation Authority (PCA) will retain qualified botanists to survey proposed restoration and enhancement areas, those portions of reserve areas where management activities will result in ground disturbing activities in previous undisturbed areas and/or vegetation removal, to document the presence of special-status plants before restoring and enhancing habitat where vegetation would be removed and/or grading would occur. Surveys would not be required for firebreaks in reserves that are pre-existing but would be required prior to the establishment of new firebreaks but not thereafter. Surveys would not be required prior to the use of cattle grazing. The botanists will conduct a floristic survey following recent CDFW botanical survey guidelines or other Resource Agency-approved protocol (California Department of Fish and Wildlife 2018). All plant species observed will be identified to the level necessary to determine whether they qualify as special-status plants or are plant species with unusual or significant range extensions. The guidelines also require that field surveys be conducted when special-status plants that could occur in the area are evident and identifiable, generally during the reported blooming period. To account for different special-status plant identification periods, one or more series of field surveys may be required in spring and summer. If any special-status plants are identified during the surveys, the botanists will photograph them and map their locations, document the location and extent of the population on a CNDDDB Survey Form, and submit the completed Survey Form to the CNDDDB. Based on the mapped locations, the PCA will redesign or modify proposed habitat restoration to avoid direct or indirect effects on special-status plants. Exclusionary construction fencing and explanatory signage will be placed around the perimeter of special-status plant occurrences that could be affected by restoration activities throughout the period during which such activities are conducted. Signage will explain the nature of the sensitive resource and warn that no effect on the plants is allowed. The fencing will include a buffer zone of at least 20 feet between the special-status plants and construction activities. All exclusionary fencing will be maintained in good condition throughout the construction period. The establishment of activity exclusion zones will not be required if construction-related disturbances would occur more than 250 feet from the occupied habitat site. 	During construction and implementation of the Conservation Strategy	Placer Conservation Authority (PCA)	<p>Reviewing Party PCA</p> <p>Monitoring Action PCA shall verify incorporation of measure in contractor contracts</p>		

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before any work, including grading, occurs in the restoration or enhancement area, a qualified biologist will conduct mandatory contractor/worker awareness training for construction personnel. The awareness training will be provided to all construction personnel to brief them on the need to avoid effects on special-status plants and the penalties for not complying with permit requirements. The biologist will inform all construction personnel about the life history of special-status plant species that occur in the restoration area, the importance of maintaining habitat, and the terms and conditions of the authorizing document. Proof of this instruction will be submitted to CDFW or other overseeing agency, as appropriate. • The PCA or its contractors will retain qualified biologists to monitor construction activities adjacent to special-status plants. The biologists will assist the construction crew, as needed, to comply with all project implementation restrictions and guidelines. In addition, the biologists will be responsible for ensuring that the PCA or its contractors maintain the exclusion fencing adjacent to special-status plants. 					
<p>Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Conduct preconstruction surveys for coast horned lizard</p> <p>For all ground-disturbing activities in sandy, friable soils related to conservation actions under the Plan, PCA will retain a qualified biologist to conduct a habitat assessment in areas that are relatively undisturbed or have a moderate to high potential to support the coast horned lizard. The biologist will survey for coast horned lizard in areas of suitable habitat concurrently with the preconstruction surveys for covered species. If coast horned lizards are found in work areas, the biologist will first attempt to allow the individuals to move out of the work area on their own, but if conditions do not allow this, the biologist will capture individuals and relocate them to the nearest suitable habitat outside the work area as allowed under the biologist's current Scientific Collecting Permit amended for such handling. To the extent feasible, work in areas of suitable habitat for coast horned lizard should not be conducted during periods of cold and hot temperatures (below 67°F and above 100°F), because individuals would be relatively inactive at these temperatures and could be taking cover in loose soil, in burrows or crevices, or under structures such as rocks or logs (Morey 2000). This measure would reduce the impact of horned lizards being crushed by vehicles and equipment.</p>	During construction and implementation of the Conservation Strategy	Placer Conservation Authority (PCA)	<p>Reviewing Party PCA</p> <p>Monitoring Action PCA shall verify incorporation of measure in contractor contracts</p>		
<p>Mitigation Measure BIO-3: Conduct preconstruction surveys for roosting bats and implement protective measures when implementing certain PCCP conservation measures</p> <p>This measure was designed to avoid and minimize adverse direct and indirect effects on special-status bats. However, baseline data regarding how bats use the Plan Area, individual numbers of bats, and how populations vary seasonally are not available. Consequently, it is difficult to quantify the reduction in species numbers. Bat species with potential to occur in the Plan Area employ varied roost strategies, from solitary roosting in tree foliage to colonial roosting in trees and artificial structures such as buildings and bridges. Daily and seasonal variations in habitat use are common. To achieve the highest likelihood of detection, PCA will assess the potential for bat roosting habitat in restoration or enhancement areas and conduct pre-activity bat surveys for those conservation actions that have a potential to directly affect bat roosting habitat, such as those actions that require the trimming or removal of trees and the removal or modification of bridges and structures. The assessment and surveys will include the components listed below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of potential roosting habitat within project footprint. • Daytime search for bats and bat sign in and around identified habitat. • Evening emergence surveys at potential day-roost sites, using night-vision goggles and/or active full-spectrum acoustic monitoring where species identification is sought. The use of night-vision goggles is primarily for identifying a specific location where bats are emerging from a roost. Using them in combination with acoustic detectors will allow the biologist to note the time at which emergence was observed with the time stamp on the calls that were recorded, thereby allowing one to assign a greater likelihood of a species being tied to a specific roost site. • Passive full-spectrum acoustic monitoring and analysis to detect bat use of the area from dusk to dawn over multiple nights. • Additional onsite night surveys as needed following passive acoustic detection of special-status bats to determine nature of bat use of the structure in question (e.g., use of structure as night roost between foraging bouts). • Qualified biologists will have knowledge of the natural history of the species that could occur in the study area and experience using full-spectrum acoustic equipment. During surveys, biologists will avoid unnecessary disturbance of occupied roosts. 	During construction and implementation of the Conservation Strategy	Placer Conservation Authority (PCA)	<p>Reviewing Party PCA</p> <p>Monitoring Action PCA shall verify incorporation of measure in contractor contracts</p>		

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<p><i>Preconstruction Surveys of Bridges and Other Structure (if Plan Conservation Actions involve Bridge/Structure Modifications)</i></p> <p>For any conservation actions that entail bridge or structure modifications, such as demolition of derelict buildings, before such work begins, qualified biologists will conduct a daytime search for bat sign and evening emergence surveys to determine if the bridge or structure is being used as a roost. Biologists conducting daytime surveys will listen for audible bat calls and use naked eye, binoculars, and a high-powered spotlight to inspect expansion joints, weep holes, and other features that could house bats. Bridge surfaces and the ground around the bridge or structure will be surveyed for bat sign, such as guano, staining, and prey remains. Evening emergence surveys will consist of at least one biologist stationed on each side of the bridge or structure watching for emerging bats from one-half hour before sunset to 1–2 hours after sunset for a minimum of two nights in the season during which construction would take place. Night-vision goggles and/or full-spectrum acoustic detectors will be used during emergence surveys to assist in species identification. All emergence surveys will be conducted during favorable weather conditions (calm nights with temperatures conducive to bat activity and no predicted precipitation).</p> <p>Additionally, passive monitoring with full-spectrum bat detectors will be used to assist in identifying species that are present. A minimum of four nights of acoustic monitoring surveys will be conducted in the season during which the construction would take place. If site security allows, detectors should be set to record bat calls for the duration of each night. To the extent possible, all monitoring will be conducted during favorable weather conditions (calm nights with temperatures conducive to bat activity and no predicted precipitation). The biologists will analyze the bat call data using appropriate software and prepare a report with the results of the surveys. If acoustic data suggest that bats may be using the bridge or structure as a night roost, biologists will conduct a night survey from 1–2 hours past sunset up to 6 hours past sunset to determine if the bridge is serving as a colonial night roost.</p> <p>If suitable roost structures would be removed, additional surveys may be required to determine how the structure is used by bats: i.e., whether for night roosting, maternity roosting, migration stopover, or hibernation.</p> <p><i>Preconstruction Tree Surveys</i></p> <p>If tree removal or trimming is necessary under conservation actions, qualified biologists will examine trees to be removed or trimmed for suitable bat roosting habitat. High-value habitat features (e.g., large tree cavities, basal hollows, loose or peeling bark, larger snags, palm trees with intact thatch) will be identified and the area around these features searched for bats and bat sign (e.g., guano, culled insect parts, staining). Riparian woodland, orchards, and stands of mature broadleaf trees should be considered potential habitat for solitary foliage-roosting bat species.</p> <p>If bat sign is detected, biologists will conduct evening visual emergence survey of the source habitat feature, from one-half hour before sunset to 1–2 hours after sunset for a minimum of two nights in the season within which construction would take place. Methodology should follow that described above for the bridge emergence survey.</p> <p>Additionally, if suitable tree roosting habitat is present, acoustic monitoring with a bat detector will be conducted to assist in identifying species that are present. These surveys will be conducted in coordination with the acoustic monitoring conducted for the bridge or structure surveys.</p> <p><i>Protective Measures for Bats using Bridges, Structures, or Trees</i></p> <p>Avoidance and minimization measures will be necessary if it is determined that bats are using the bridge, structure, or trees as roost sites or if special-status bat species are detected during acoustic monitoring. PCA will determine appropriate measures in consultation with CDFW; such measures will include, as applicable, those listed below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bats will be protected from noise, vibrations, and light that result from construction activities associated with water conveyance facilities, conservation components, and ongoing habitat enhancement, as well as operations and maintenance of aboveground water conveyance facilities, including the transmission facilities. This protection will be accomplished either by directing noise barriers and lights inward from the disturbance or by ensuring that the disturbances do not extend more than 300 feet from the point source. 					

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance of bridges or structures will be avoided between March 1 and October 31 (the maternity period) to avoid impacts on reproductively active females and dependent young. • Exclusion devices will be installed from March 1 through October 31 to preclude bats from occupying the bridge during construction. Exclusionary devices will only be installed by or under the supervision of an experienced bat biologist. • Tree removal will be avoided between April 15 and September 15 (the maternity period for bat species that use trees) to avoid impacts on pregnant females and active maternity roosts (colonial or solitary). • Tree removal will be conducted between September 15 and October 31 to the maximum extent feasible—the period when bats are not likely to have entered winter hibernation and would not be caring for flightless young. If weather conditions remain conducive to regular bat activity beyond October 31, later tree removal may be considered in consultation with CDFW. • Trees will be removed in pieces, rather than felling the entire tree, which will create some initial disturbance to rouse bats and allow the more time to exit/leave a tree before the entire tree is cut down. • If a maternity roost is located, whether solitary or colonial, that roost will remain undisturbed with a buffer as determined in consultation with CDFW until September 15 or until a qualified biologist has determined the roost is no longer active. • If a non-maternity roost is found, that roost will be avoided to the maximum extent feasible and an appropriate buffer established in consultation with CDFW. Every effort will be made to avoid the roost to the maximum extent feasible, as methods to evict bats from trees are largely untested. However, if the roost cannot be avoided, eviction will be attempted and procedures designed in consultation with CDFW to reduce the likelihood of mortality of evicted bats. In all cases, the following restrictions will apply. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Eviction will not occur before September 15 and will match the timeframe for tree removal approved by CDFW. ○ Qualified biologists will carry out or oversee the eviction tasks and monitor the tree trimming or removal. ○ Eviction will take place late in the day or in the evening to reduce the likelihood of evicted bats falling prey to diurnal predators. ○ Eviction will take place during weather and temperature conditions conducive to bat activity. ○ Special-status bat roosts will not be disturbed. <p>Eviction procedures will include the following characteristics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pre-eviction surveys will be conducted to obtain data to inform the eviction approach and subsequent mitigation requirements. Relevant data may include the species, sex, reproductive status, and number of bats using the roost, as well as roost conditions such as temperature and dimensions. Surveys may include visual emergence, night vision, acoustic, and capture techniques. ○ Structural changes may be made to the roost if they can be undertaken without harming bats, such that the conditions in the roost are undesirable to roosting bats and the bats leave on their own (e.g., open additional portals to change temperature, wind, light, and precipitation regime in the roost). ○ Noninjurious harassment, such as ultrasound deterrents or other sensory irritants, can be carried out at the roost site to encourage bats to leave on their own. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to removal or trimming, after other eviction efforts have been attempted, any confirmed roost tree will be shaken, repeatedly struck with a heavy implement such as an axe, and several minutes allowed to elapse before felling the tree or trimming limbs to allow bats time to arouse and leave the tree. The biologists should search downed vegetation for dead and injured bats. The presence of dead or injured bats will be reported to CDFW. 					

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<p>Mitigation Measure BIO-4: Conduct preconstruction survey for American badger when implementing certain PCCP conservation measures</p> <p>PCA will retain a qualified biologist to conduct surveys for American badger concurrently with the preconstruction survey for burrowing owl where conservation actions are to occur. If badgers are detected, the biologist will passively relocate badgers out of the work area prior to construction, if feasible. If an active den is detected within the work area, PCA will establish a suitable buffer distance and avoid the den until the qualified biologist determines the den is no longer active. Dens that are determined to be inactive by the qualified biologist will be collapsed by hand to prevent occupation of the den between the time of the survey and construction activities. In addition, ground disturbance in project-related conservation areas within 50 feet of active American badger dens will be prohibited. No dogs will be allowed on conservation areas with active American badger populations. Rodent control will be prohibited in areas with American badger populations to ensure rodent prey availability. Mitigation Measure BIO-4 is applicable to all ground-disturbing activities related to conservation actions.</p>	During construction and implementation of the Conservation Strategy	Placer Conservation Authority (PCA)	<p>Reviewing Party PCA</p> <p>Monitoring Action PCA shall verify incorporation of measure in contractor contracts</p>		
Cultural and Paleontological Resources					
<p>Mitigation Measure CUL-1: Retain a qualified professional paleontologist to monitor significant ground-disturbing activities</p> <p>When excavation deeper than 3 feet will occur in geologic units sensitive for paleontological resources (Table 3.4-2, Figure 3.4-1), a qualified paleontologist will be present during excavation. Prior to these ground-disturbing activities, the professional paleontologist, as defined by SVP's Standard Procedures for the Assessment and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts to Paleontological Resources (2010), will be retained. Data gathered during detailed project design will be used to determine the activities that will require the presence of the paleontologist. Recovered fossils will be prepared so that they can be properly documented. Recovered fossils will then be curated at a facility that will properly house and label them, maintain the association between the fossils and field data about the fossils' provenance, and make the information available to the scientific community.</p>	During construction and implementation of the Conservation Strategy	Placer Conservation Authority (PCA)	<p>Reviewing Party PCA</p> <p>Monitoring Action PCA shall verify incorporation of measure in contractor contracts</p>		
<p>Mitigation Measure CUL-2: Stop work if substantial fossil remains are encountered during construction</p> <p>If substantial fossil remains (particularly vertebrate remains) are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, the construction contractor will stop activities immediately until a state-registered professional geologist or qualified professional paleontologist can assess the nature and importance of the find and a qualified professional paleontologist can recommend appropriate treatment. Treatment may include preparation and recovery of fossil materials so that they can be housed in an appropriate museum or university collection and may also include preparation of a report for publication describing the finds.</p>	During construction and implementation of the Conservation Strategy	Placer Conservation Authority (PCA)	<p>Reviewing Party PCA</p> <p>Monitoring Action PCA shall verify incorporation of measure in contractor contracts</p>		
Noise					
<p>Mitigation Measure NOI-1: Implement measures to reduce noise resulting from conservation measures and Covered Activities during construction and O&M activities to ensure compliance with applicable noise standards, where feasible</p> <p><u>Employ Noise-Reducing Construction Practices during Construction and O&M Activities</u></p> <p>During construction and O&M activities associated with PCCP conservation measures that include the use of heavy equipment, PCA contractors will employ BMPs to reduce construction noise near noise-sensitive land uses. Implementation of this measure will ensure that construction noise levels, as applicable, do not violate applicable local noise standards. Measures used to limit construction noise include the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limiting above-ground noise-generating construction to the hours between 6:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, and between 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays, in accordance with the Placer County Noise Ordinance. Locating stationary equipment (e.g., generators, compressors, rock crushers, cement mixers, idling trucks) as far as possible from noise-sensitive land uses. Prohibiting gasoline or diesel engines from having unmuffled exhaust. Requiring all construction equipment powered by gasoline or diesel engines to have sound-control devices that are at least as effective as those originally provided by the manufacturer, and requiring all equipment to be operated and maintained to minimize noise generation. 	During construction and implementation of the Conservation Strategy	Placer Conservation Authority (PCA)	<p>Reviewing Party PCA</p> <p>Monitoring Action PCA shall verify incorporation of measure in contractor contracts</p>		

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preventing excessive noise by shutting down idle vehicles or equipment. Using noise-reducing enclosures around noise-generating equipment. Selecting haul routes that affect the fewest numbers of people. Constructing barriers between noise sources and noise-sensitive land uses or taking advantage of existing barrier features (e.g., terrain, structures) to block sound transmission to noise-sensitive land uses. The barriers shall be designed to obstruct the line of sight between the noise-sensitive land use and onsite construction equipment. When installed properly, acoustic barriers can reduce construction noise levels by approximately 8–10 dBA (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 1971). <p><u>Prior to Construction, Initiate a Complaint/Response Tracking Program</u></p> <p>Prior to commencement of construction and O&M activities, PCA contractors will make a construction schedule available to residents living in the vicinity of the construction areas before construction begins and designate a noise disturbance coordinator. The coordinator will be responsible for responding to complaints regarding construction noise by determining the cause of the complaint, and ensuring that reasonable measures are implemented to correct the problem when feasible. A contact telephone number for the noise disturbance coordinator will be conspicuously posted on construction site fences and will be included in the notification of the construction schedule.</p>					
<p>Mitigation Measure NOI-2: Employ vibration-reducing construction practices for vibration-generating activities associated with conservation measures and Covered Activities</p> <p>The PCA construction contractor will, to the extent feasible, maintain a minimum distance of 200 feet between pile drivers (should these be used for construction related to conservation measures) and occupied buildings or structures, and 50 feet between other construction equipment and occupied buildings or structures, when utilizing construction equipment for the implementation of conservation measures under the PCCP.</p> <p>For cases where this is not feasible, residents or property owners would be notified in writing prior to construction activity that construction may occur within the specified distances of their buildings. The PCA will inspect the potentially affected buildings prior to construction to inventory existing cracks in paint, plaster, concrete, and other building elements. The PCA shall retain a qualified acoustical consultant or engineering firm to conduct vibration monitoring at potentially affected buildings to measure the actual vibration levels during construction. If measured vibration exceeds 0.1 in/sec PPV, alternative construction approaches will be implemented to limit vibration to 0.1 in/sec PPV. Following completion of construction, the PCA will conduct a second inspection to inventory changes in existing cracks and new cracks or damage, if any, which occurred as a result of construction-induced vibration. If new damage is found, then the PCA will promptly arrange to have the damaged repaired.</p> <p>In addition, if construction activity is required within 100 feet of residences or other vibration-sensitive buildings, a designated complaint coordinator will be responsible for handling and responding to any complaints received during such periods of construction. A reporting program will be required to document complaints received, actions taken, and the effectiveness of these actions in resolving disputes.</p>	During construction and implementation of the Conservation Strategy	Placer Conservation Authority (PCA)	<p>Reviewing Party PCA</p> <p>Monitoring Action PCA shall verify incorporation of measure in contractor contracts</p>		