

Notice of Determination

Appendix D

To:
 Office of Planning and Research
For U.S. Mail: *Street Address:*
 P.O. Box 3044 1400 Tenth St., Rm 113
 Sacramento, CA 95812-3044 Sacramento, CA 95814

From:
 Public Agency: California Dept. of Fish and Game
 Address: 830 S Street
 Sacramento, CA 95811
 Contact: Karen Carpio
 Phone: 916-327-8658

County Clerk
 County of: _____
 Address: _____

Lead Agency (if different from above): _____
 Address: _____
 Contact: _____
 Phone: _____

SUBJECT: Filing of Notice of Determination in compliance with Section 21108 or 21152 of the Public Resources Code.

State Clearinghouse Number (if submitted to State Clearinghouse): 2011122047

Project Title: The 2012 Fisheries Restoration Grant Program

Project Applicant: California Department of Fish and Game

Project Location (include county): Various coastal counties

Project Description:
 The project will use grant funds approved by the California Legislature to initiate activities designed to restore salmon and steelhead habitat in coastal streams and watersheds.

1. The project [will will not] have a significant effect on the environment.
2. An Environmental Impact Report was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.
 A Negative Declaration was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.
3. Mitigation measures [were were not] made a condition of the approval of the project.
4. A mitigation reporting or monitoring plan [was was not] adopted for this project.
5. A statement of Overriding Considerations [was was not] adopted for this project.
6. Findings [were were not] made pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.

This is to certify that the final EIR with comments and responses and record of project approval, or the negative Declaration, is available to the General Public at:
830 S Street, Sacramento, CA 95814

Signature (Public Agency): [Handwritten Signature] Title: Environmental Program Manager

Date: 1/13/2012 Date Received for filing at OPR: _____



Authority cited: Sections 21083, Public Resources Code.
 Reference Section 21000-21174, Public Resources Code.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
THE RESOURCES AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

FOR

THE 2012 FISHERIES RESTORATION GRANT PROGRAM
IN
DEL NORTE, HUMBOLDT, MARIN, MENDOCINO, NAPA, SAN LUIS OBISPO, SANTA BARBARA,
SANTA CRUZ, SISKIYOU, SONOMA, AND VENTURA COUNTIES
AND
REQUIRED AGREEMENT REGARDING PROPOSED STREAM OR LAKE ALTERATION

Prepared By:

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Northern Region

Karen Carpio
Environmental Scientist
Fisheries Restoration Grant Program

This Report Has Been Prepared Pursuant to the
California Environmental Quality Act of 1970
State of California
The Resources Agency
Department of Fish and Game

INITIAL STUDY
AND
MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION
FOR
THE 2012 FISHERIES RESTORATION GRANT PROGRAM
IN
DEL NORTE, HUMBOLDT, MARIN, MENDOCINO, NAPA, SAN LUIS OBISPO, SANTA BARBARA,
SANTA CRUZ, SISKIYOU, SONOMA, AND VENTURA COUNTIES
AND
REQUIRED AGREEMENT REGARDING PROPOSED STREAM OR LAKE ALTERATION

The Project: This project uses grant funds approved by the California Legislature to initiate activities that are designed to restore salmon and steelhead habitat in coastal streams and watersheds. Years of poor land management within California's watersheds which combined with natural events has altered native habitats. This has limited the ability of fish to survive and successfully reproduce in coastal streams that historically produced large populations of salmon and steelhead. This proposed project is designed to increase populations of wild anadromous fish in coastal streams by restoring their habitat.

The project objective is to improve spawning success for adult salmon and steelhead as well as to increase survival for eggs, embryos, and rearing juvenile salmonids. Bank erosion and riparian enhancement treatments improve spawning conditions and embryo survival by reducing sediment yield to streams. Upslope road decommissioning or upgrading also help address these widespread problems. The replacement of migration barriers at stream crossings with bridges or natural stream bottom culverts allow adult and juvenile salmonids access to additional spawning and rearing habitats. The installation of instream habitat improvement structures recruit and sort spawning gravel for adult salmon and steelhead, and create summer rearing pool and over-wintering habitat for juveniles.

The Finding: Although the project may have the potential to cause minor short-term impacts on soil, vegetation, wildlife, water quality, and aquatic life, the measures that shall be incorporated into the project will lessen such impacts to an insignificant level (see initial study and environmental checklist).

Basis for the Finding: Based on the initial study, it was determined that there would not be significant adverse environmental effects resulting from implementing the proposed project. In addition, the project is expected to achieve a net benefit to the environment by enhancing and maintaining quality salmonid spawning and rearing habitat in the eleven-county project area.

The Department of Fish and Game (DFG) finds that implementing the proposed project will have no significant environmental impact.

Therefore, this mitigated negative declaration is filed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code Section 21080 (c2). This proposed mitigated negative declaration consists of all of the following:

- **Introduction - Project Description and Background Information**
- **Initial Study Environmental Checklist Form**
- **Explanation of Response to Initial Study Environmental Checklist Form**
- **Appendix A.**
 - **Table A-1: Exempt Items**
 - **Table A-2: Action Items**
 - **State-wide Action Items Location Maps**

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

- **Appendix B. Mitigation Measures, Monitoring and Reporting Program For the 2012 Fisheries Restoration Grant Program**
- **Appendix C. Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities**
- **Appendix D. Procedure for the Programmatic Evaluation of Paleontological Resources for the Fisheries Restoration Grant Program**
- **Appendix E. Procedure for the Programmatic Evaluation of Archaeological Resources for the Fisheries Restoration Grant Program**

DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION
FOR
THE 2012 FISHERIES RESTORATION GRANT PROGRAM
IN
DEL NORTE, HUMBOLDT, MARIN, MENDOCINO, NAPA, SAN LUIS OBISPO, SANTA BARBARA,
SANTA CRUZ, SISKIYOU, SONOMA, AND VENTURA COUNTIES
AND
REQUIRED AGREEMENT REGARDING PROPOSED STREAM OR LAKE ALTERATION

INTRODUCTION

The 2012 Fisheries Restoration Grant Program in Del Norte, Humboldt, Marin, Mendocino, Napa, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Siskiyou, Sonoma, and Ventura Counties (FRGP) is a “project” subject to review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Pub. Resources Code, § 21000 et seq.). The FRGP involves funding, in whole or in part, of 86 habitat restoration items. These 86 restoration items are divided into 46 action items and 40 non-physical items.

The 46 action items, which are discussed in detail in the environmental analysis that follows (listed in Appendix A, Table A-2) are the principal focus of the environmental analysis set forth below.

The 40 non-physical habitat restoration-related activities are exempt from CEQA and are implemented within various counties of the DFG FRGP region. These action items have no prospect of direct or indirect physical changes to the existing environment, and involve the award of grants for projects such as watershed evaluation, assessment, project planning, technical training, and public involvement. (See generally *Id.*, § 21102; Cal. Code Regs., title 14, § 15262.). Each of these exempt action items are identified in Appendix A, Table A-1.

This initial study and the mitigated negative declaration (MND) analyze the environmental impacts that might result from implementation of the proposed FRGP. The initial study and MND also serve to address potential environmental impacts that may occur to the extent an individual restoration activity requires a Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA) from the California Department of Fish and Game (See Fish and Game Code, § 1600 et seq.). Construction of all or a portion of some of the individual restoration activities may actually occur in subsequent years, depending on the terms for each respective individual grant provided by the DFG.

**PROJECT
GOAL AND OBJECTIVES**

The primary goal of this restoration program is to maintain and restore natural watershed processes that create habitat characteristics favorable to salmonids.

The objectives of the restoration program action items are to enhance the capability of streams to produce wild anadromous salmonids by maintaining, restoring, and improving stream habitat essential to salmonid production.

Finally, it is the DFG’s objective to implement this project while not causing a significant adverse effect on the environment, or reducing the number or restricting the range of an endangered, threatened or rare species.

BACKGROUND

The DFG may grant funds for habitat restoration to public and nonprofit organizations, and Native American tribes. Sections 1501 and 1501.5 of the Fish and Game Code pertain to activities funded by the DFG.

The FRGP was established in 1981 and is administered by the DFG. This program was initiated by the precipitous drop in the population of fish in coastal streams, mainly salmon and steelhead. This program was developed as a mechanism to administer grant funds designated for the restoration of fish populations. Through the past several decades to the present time, funds allocated by the California Legislature have been used in this grant program in an effort to rebuild fish populations (see Fish and Game Code Section 6900 et seq.). Initially, grants were awarded in three categories: stream restoration, fish rearing, and education. Since 1997, a more holistic restoration approach has been emphasized that facilitates habitat enhancement throughout the watershed.

There are many factors responsible for the decline of California coastal salmon and steelhead stocks. One important factor is the degradation of stream habitats. Activities in watersheds including logging, mining, road building, livestock grazing, water diversions, and dam construction have seriously impacted the ability of fish to survive and reproduce. For example, excessive fine-sediment has reduced egg and fry survival, removal of riparian vegetation has contributed to increased water temperatures, habitats have been impaired by water diversions, and culverts and dams have blocked fish passage. Habitat destruction has been instrumental in drastically reducing native anadromous fish populations. Natural events such as wildfire, drought, and floods have exacerbated these problems and accelerated the alteration of habitat further. The resulting decline in fish populations has caused extreme financial hardship to a once thriving commercial fishery and drastically reduced, or in some cases eliminated, a very popular sport fishery. Poor ocean conditions resulting in the collapse of the marine food chain along with the various factors stated above has culminated in the population crash of the Central Valley Chinook salmon in 2008 and 2009. This event prompted the closure of recreational and commercial ocean salmon season in 2008 and 2009. Most stocks have been reduced to the point where listing under the Federal and State Endangered Species Acts has become necessary.

The FRGP was instituted as the critical need to restore salmon and steelhead habitat was recognized. Guided by the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual* (Flosi et al., 1998, 2003, 2006 and 2009), hundreds of habitat restoration actions funded by the FRGP have been completed by government agencies, Indian Tribes and nonprofit groups. Activities have included revegetation with livestock exclusion fencing, riparian planting, removal of barriers to fish passage, bank stabilization and other bank protection structures, decommissioning of roads, and improving drainage systems on existing roads. Instream structures such as boulder clusters, wing deflectors, and log cover have also been used. Road crossings that have impeded fish migration have been replaced with bridges or culverts with natural stream bottoms allowing fish to access additional stream reaches. Finally, other watershed improvement activities include installation of fish screens to prevent entrainment of juvenile salmon and steelhead. These actions create spawning and nursery habitat, provide escape cover and prevent fine sediments from entering streams. Project monitoring has shown significant habitat improvements in streams where this work has taken place. A gradual rebuilding of salmon and steelhead populations is expected as this program continues.

PROJECT LOCATION

Activities performed in the FRGP typically occur in watersheds that have been subjected to significant levels of logging, road building, mining, grazing, and other activities that have reduced the quality and quantity of stream habitat available for native anadromous fish.

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

Coastal watersheds previously dominated by mature redwood and Douglas fir forests, contain extensive road and skid trail systems from tractor logging. These previous mature, forested areas can now be found in various seral stages of vegetative recovery and are predominate in the coastal FRGP region. Action items are implemented within the stream course to improve fish habitat. Upslope restoration actions improve fish habitat by reducing the input of fine sediment to the stream environment.

Inland locations are usually in watersheds dominated by pine and fir forests, often with steep unstable terrain; some inland locations are in valley areas in agricultural use. Most restoration activities are intended to reduce sediment delivery to streams, and provide spawning and rearing habitat in the streams. Streams flowing through valley areas will be treated to stabilize stream banks and increase riparian vegetation.

SCHEDULE

The activities carried out in the FRGP typically occur during the annual period of dry weather. Stream work is normally confined to the period of June 15 through November 1 or the first significant fall rainfall, which ever comes first. This is to take advantage of low stream flows and is outside the spawning and egg/alevin incubation period of salmon and steelhead.

Generally, upslope work occurs during the same approximate period. Road decommissioning and other sediment reduction activities are dependent on soil moisture content. Equipment access on dirt roads, and the ability of equipment to move soil, is inhibited by wet conditions. The scheduling of upslope work may also be affected by the avoidance of nesting or breeding seasons of birds and terrestrial animals.

Some activities may continue after November 1, but only where no impact, or less than significant impacts, will result. This will primarily involve hand-planting of tree seedlings, which typically does not begin until December 1, and may continue until the end of March. Planting during the wet season is necessary to ensure the best survival of seedlings.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The DFG releases an annual Proposal Solicitation Notice (Solicitation) for proposals for fishery restoration, and watershed assessment and planning work throughout California. Following initial review by the DFG Technical Review Team (TRT), proposals are sent to appropriate fishery staff for field review, comment, and scoring, using standardized evaluation criteria. The evaluation process requires consideration of benefits to the fishery resources, the benefit for targeted species, project costs, and positive or negative impacts to the environment. The need for work in particular drainages or sites is evaluated and reviewed by the TRT utilizing the watershed assessment and planning work funded through the program, and from other DFG and agency programs at work in California. The proposals, technical scores, and comments are forwarded to the California Coastal Salmonid Restoration Grants Peer Review Committee (PRC). The PRC also evaluates and scores each proposal, and makes recommendations for funding priorities. After CEQA review is completed the Director of the DFG reviews the recommendations of the TRT and PRC, and makes the final funding decision. Grants are written for the approved action items.

The FRGP operates under two Regional General Permits (RGP) issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). RGP12 (file number: 2003-27922N) was issued in 2010 by the USACE San Francisco District and covers action items implemented within the regulatory boundaries of the San Francisco District. RGP78 (file number: SPL-2003-01123-BAH) was issued in 2009 by the USACE Los Angeles District and covers action items implemented within the regulatory boundaries of the Los Angeles District. The RGP's allow the DFG, grantees, and other individuals and groups to conduct fishery habitat restoration activities using methods described in the *California Salmonid*

Stream Habitat Restoration Manual (Flosi et al 1998, 2003, 2006 and 2009) that have been evaluated by DFG biologists. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA - formerly NMFS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) have issued biological opinions, which are incorporated into the corresponding RGP's. The biological opinions address the impacts of the DFG's FRGP and stipulate the mitigations that shall be implemented to avoid and/or minimize impacts to listed species.

The FRGP shall submit an annual application for a programmatic Section 401 Certificate to the State Water Resources Control Board. A description of project work and methods to prevent impacts on water quality shall be provided annually to the State Water Resources Control Board, and to the appropriate regional boards.

The DFG's lake and stream alteration agreement process (Fish and Game Code Section 1600 et seq.) is an integral part of stream restoration planning and implementation. An agreement is developed for each action item which defines required measures to minimize disturbance to the stream environment. Procedures to accomplish this task are contained in the DFG Lake and Streambed Alteration Program (1600) webpage <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/habcon/1600/>. Activities such as installing replacement culverts to provide fish passage, operating equipment in or near streams, and installing bank stabilizing structures are all discussed in the context of minimizing impacts, and all required measures for species protection discussed in this document are incorporated into the agreement for each project.

All features of this project requiring CEQA review are being provided in sufficient detail to facilitate public review and clearly define the environmental evaluation. In order to achieve this goal, the FRGP action items are considered to fall into two categories corresponding to similar activities and requirements for CEQA review. These two categories of action items are as follows:

Public Involvement, Planning, Research, Monitoring, and Habitat Acquisition – Exempt Action Items

Exempt action items (exempt items) in this category include watershed evaluation, assessment, planning, and habitat acquisition projects. The names of 40 exempt items in this category are presented in a list in Appendix A, Table A-1: Exempt Items. These exempt items all qualify as either statutory or categorical exemptions under CEQA Guidelines sections 15262 (Feasibility and Planning Studies), 15306 (Information Collection), and 15313 (Acquisition of Lands for Wildlife Conservation Purposes). These exempt items have no potential to change any physical conditions including land, air, water, minerals, plants, animals, ambient noise, historic sites, or aesthetics. Based on these facts, these types of exempt action items will not be discussed further in this document.

Restoration Element - Major Action Items

There is a notable difference in the level of activity found under this category. The names of the 46 major action items (action items) in this category are presented in a list in Appendix A, Table A-2: Action Items. The location of each action item is illustrated on a state-wide and on DFG regional level maps in Appendix A. A detailed description of each action item in this element is also located in Appendix A, sorted by county.

Stream bank stabilization may include the use of boulder and cobble armoring of eroding banks, log cribbing, willow mattresses, or willow siltation baffles. Revegetation of riparian habitat normally involves the use of willow sprigs or willow or alder seedlings or transplants to stabilize banks and slopes, promote long-term shade and channel stability, and enhance large-wood recruitment.

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

Indigenous stocks (when available) shall be used for all planting projects. Upslope earthmoving and culvert replacement require large size material and increased volumes to be moved by heavy equipment and, in so doing, involve certain limited construction activities. The techniques that are used for these action items have proven successful on many coastal streams and are detailed in the current version of the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual*. This manual describes in detail how the work shall be performed in the field.

Typically, these stream habitat restoration activities use dump trucks to deliver logs, root wads, or quarry rock to staging areas, and front-end loaders to deliver material to restoration sites. Existing stream crossings are used to access the stream in most cases. If stream crossings do not exist, the least damaging access points are selected based upon the size, type, and density of riparian vegetation. Where use of such access points is necessary, riparian vegetation can be affected, particularly the upper part of plants may be damaged, with the roots and lower parts receiving minimal damage. Plants damaged in this way usually re-sprout and recover. Access to restoration activity sites are identified before implementation of the action item and shall not create bank erosion or cause the removal of riparian trees. Staging areas at the activity sites are set up on dry stream banks where there is a minimum, and less than significant, impact to vegetation. Disturbed or bare mineral soils resulting from work activities, which are subject to surface erosion, are seeded and straw mulched.

Hydraulic excavators or backhoes may be used to excavate trenches or keyways in stream banks to anchor logs or boulder structures. Excavators are used to place materials, construct instream structures, and stabilize stream banks with boulders and logs. Willow cuttings are usually placed into the keyway trenches around the logs or boulders and then the trench is backfilled with cobble and native soil. This procedure anchors the structure into the stream bank, accelerates the establishment of willows around the structure, and prevents the stream from scouring around the newly placed structure.

Action items that stabilize stream banks or small stream-side landslides shall armor and buttress the landslide or stream bank using boulders, logs, root wads, and loose rock revetment. Revetments are designed with logs, root wads, and boulders that extend into the stream to provide instream cover and velocity breaks for salmonids. Smooth riprap, however, which accelerates water velocities along the stream bank, is not permitted under this program. When practical, the bank will be sloped back to a minimum 1.5 to 1 slope. A toe trench will be excavated at the toe of the landslide or eroding bank. The excavated trench shall be backfilled with boulders and will extend up to the high-water mark. Rock from the toe trench, up to the high-water mark, shall be of a size that will withstand normal high flows. Revetment shall extend upstream and downstream of the unstable reach and shall be keyed into the stable banks.

Runoff from above the slide or eroding banks shall be diverted away from the area being stabilized. The slide face shall be re-vegetated using indigenous plants. Willow cuttings shall be placed in the toe trenches. Browse protectors shall be used on seedlings to prevent predation by browsing animals.

All work, except for the revegetation, shall take place during the summer and fall (low flow period) and shall be completed by November 1 or before the first significant seasonal rainfall, which ever comes first. Planting of seedlings takes place after December 1, or when sufficient rainfall has occurred, to ensure the best chance of survival of the seedlings, but in no case later than April 15. All habitat improvements shall be done in accordance with techniques described in the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual*.

Upslope action items upgrade or decommission roads by implementing all or part of the following tasks: road ripping or decompacting; installing or maintaining rolling dips (critical dips); installing or maintaining waterbars and crossroad drains; replacing, maintaining or cleaning culverts;

outsloping roadbeds; re-vegetating work sites; and excavating stream crossings with spoils stored on site or end-hauled.

Sites which are expected to erode and deliver sediment to the stream are the only locations where work shall be authorized under this category. Work shall not be authorized to improve aesthetic values only.

Removal of road and skid trails shall include retrieving unstable material sidecast during original road construction and excavation of stream crossings and other watercourse fill. Stream crossings shall be excavated to original width, depth, and slope to expose natural channel morphology and armor. Side slopes will generally match original contours above and below the road. Culverts that are replaced in fish bearing reaches of streams shall be done in a manner to allow for unimpeded upstream and downstream fish passage.

When fill material is placed on road benches for permanent storage, the road bench shall be ripped or decompacted first. The fill shall then be placed against the cutbank and shaped to blend with the surrounding topography that existed prior to road construction. Outsloping of the roadbed will occur as needed, to reduce potential sediment delivery to the stream where there is insufficient fill available to recontour the site, or where there is evidence that the overall long-term stability of the site does not justify a full recontour treatment. Where practical, fill shall be compacted to the top of the filled cut to reduce the potential for fill cut failure. Spoil material shall be stored in stable locations where it will not erode. If stable spoils storage sites are not available within the project area, they will be end-hauled to a stable storage site outside of the project area. Areas chosen for this purpose shall be devoid of tree and shrub vegetation. Upon completion of each site, woody debris shall be scattered over the surface of the restored area as mulch.

Road crossing removal may involve some removal of vegetation that has grown in sediment that has been deposited upslope of road prisms. Most of this vegetation shall be used as coarse wood mulch on bare soils to reduce surface erosion. Some of the material shall be transplanted on-site as one component of the restoration action items. In all cases, disruption of existing vegetation shall be minimized.

Culvert replacement requires diverting stream flow around the project site and excavating the existing culvert with heavy equipment. Normally concrete footings are constructed to support a new bottomless culvert or bridge. If appropriate, grade control structures are incorporated into the project area to prevent excessive down-cutting of the stream. All work concerning culvert replacement shall be consistent with current DFG and NOAA criteria concerning fish passage. Current NOAA fish passage guidelines can be found on the web at: <http://swr.nmfs.noaa.gov/hcd/NMFSSCG.PDF>. DFG fish passage guidelines can be found in Part IX of the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual*, available at <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/Resources/HabitatManual.asp>.

Fish screens are constructed within existing irrigation diversions to prevent entrainment of juvenile salmon and steelhead. Fish screens are often composed of a concrete foundation and walls. A steel framework supports perforated screen panels with a mechanical cleaning system. A stream flow bypass carries the fish back to the stream. Current NOAA and DFG fish screen criteria can be found in Appendix S of the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual*.

Cooperative fish production located at the Kingfisher Flat Hatchery will be performed using protocols developed by DFG and NOAA. Furthermore, the hatchery will follow the criteria found in Appendix B of the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual* and the mitigation measures listed in Appendix B of this document.

Appendix A contains a list of major action item titles, locations, and descriptions of work that shall be implemented at each site. The action item designs are reviewed by the DFG and are

implemented by grantees utilizing heavy equipment and some hand labor crews. During a pre-project inspection, the grantee and the DFG will tour the entire activity area and identify the sites and techniques necessary to carry out the recommendations. The site-specific recommendations shall be listed in an inspection report which will be acknowledged by the grantee's signature, as a required element of the activity. The DFG shall continue to inspect the work site during and after completion of the action item. All road upgrading or decommissioning shall be done in accordance with techniques described in Part X of the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual*, available at <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/Resources/HabitatManual.asp>. All culvert replacement projects shall be done in accordance with techniques and criteria consistent with current DFG and NOAA guidelines concerning fish passage. Implementation of each major action item shall be conditioned and controlled to prevent any potentially significant impacts under CEQA.

Complete site plans and prescriptions for action and exempt items located in Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Siskiyou, and Trinity counties are available for review at the Department of Fish and Game, Northern Regional Office at 1455 Sandy Prairie Court, Suite J, Fortuna, California 95540. For an appointment to view this information, contact Senior Environmental Scientist, Gary Flosi at (707) 725-1072, Monday through Friday, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Complete site plans and prescriptions for action and exempt items located in Alameda, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, and Sonoma counties are available for review at the Department of Fish and Game, Bay Delta Region, office of Senior Environmental Scientist, Gail Seymour, 5355 B Skylane Dr., Santa Rosa, California 95403. Appointments may be made by telephoning (707) 576-2813, Monday through Friday, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Complete site plans and prescriptions for action and exempt items located in Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties are available for review at the Department of Fish and Game, Central Region, office of Senior Environmental Scientist, Margaret Paul, 20 Lower Ragsdale Dr. Ste. 100, Monterey, California 93940. Appointments may be made by telephoning (831) 649-2882, Monday through Friday, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Complete site plans and prescriptions for action and exempt items in Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Riverside, and Ventura counties are available for review at the Department of Fish and Game, South Coast Region, office of Senior Environmental Scientist, Mary Larson, 4665 Lampson Ave, Suite C, Los Alamitos, California 90720 and 1933 Cliff Drive, Suite 9, Santa Barbara, CA 93109. Appointments may be made by telephoning (562) 342-7186, Monday through Friday, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Environmental Assessment of Each Major Action Item

Each action item is assigned to the appropriate category using the established criteria for each category. The work to be completed for each action item is carefully evaluated to make this determination. Once this evaluation process is completed, the action items described under the Restoration Element - Major Action Items section, are subjected to a systematic environmental analysis. This analysis ultimately prescribes site-specific conditions which must be applied in order to avoid potentially significant negative effects on the environment, including such effects on endangered, rare, or threatened species and their habitat.

First, all major action items listed in Appendix A shall comply with DFG policies to conduct archaeological and rare plant surveys. A qualified archaeologist(s) shall be contracted to complete the surveys using standard protocols. Rare plant surveys shall be conducted following the Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities (Department of Fish and Game, 2009). A review of the DFG's current California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) for each project located in the entire eleven-county programmatic project area is attached to the statement of work for each major action item listed in Appendix A and indicates which plant species found on a State or Federal special status list that could potentially be affected at the

work sites. Archaeological and rare plant surveys shall be completed prior to any ground disturbing activities. If any potentially significant impact cannot be avoided, the action item shall not be implemented. Any site specific recommendations made by a DFG biologist, or other qualified biological consultant, to avoid any potentially significant impacts shall become part of the work plan and incorporated into the measures required in the issued streambed alteration agreement (Fish and Game Code Section 1600 et seq.). The DFG's grant managers shall ensure that the grantee or responsible party is aware of, and implements, these site specific conditions during routine inspections. The DFG shall inspect the work site before, during, and after completion of the action item. Any violation of the specific recommendations shall be immediately rectified. Failure, or inability, to rectify a particular recommendation shall cause all work to cease until a remediation plan is developed that avoids the potentially significant impact.

Second, a review of the DFG's CNDDDB for the entire eleven-county project location indicated which animal species found on a State or Federal special status list may be present at the work sites. This site specific information is also attached to each statement of work in Appendix A. Mitigation measures to avoid impacts to these species are presented along with other mitigation measures in Appendix B, Mitigation Measures, Monitoring and Reporting Program. In the absence of site-specific information, species identified as having potential to be affected at a work site shall be assumed present at the work site and mitigation measures to avoid impact to that species shall be implemented. Any site-specific surveys to confirm the presence, or absence, of a plant species at a work site will follow the Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities (Appendix C). Streambed Alteration Agreements and grants for each site shall be conditioned to avoid impacts to any special status species that could potentially be affected at that site. The DFG shall ensure that the grantee or responsible party is aware of all specific conditions that apply to their work site. Also, the DFG shall inspect the work site before, during, and after completion of the action item to ensure compliance with mitigation measures to avoid potential impacts to endangered, rare, or threatened species. Any violation of the specific recommendations shall be immediately rectified. Failure or inability to rectify a particular recommendation will cause all work to cease at that site until a remediation plan is developed.

Third, all action items listed in Appendix A shall comply with DFG policies to conduct a paleontological survey. A qualified paleontologist(s) shall be contracted to complete the surveys using current accepted protocols. Research shall be done on available paleontological data repositories, review fossil resources with regional experts to identify possible areas of importance within the eleven-county programmatic project area. Site specific detailed research shall be done for projects sites deemed likely to encounter paleontological resources (Appendix D). There shall be communication links between DFG grant managers. Review of evaluation surveys shall be completed prior to any ground disturbing activities. If any potentially significant impact cannot be avoided, the action item shall not be implemented. Any site specific recommendations made by a qualified paleontologist(s), or other qualified consultant, to avoid any potentially significant impacts shall become part of the work plan and incorporated into the measures required in the issued streambed alteration agreement (Fish and Game Code Section 1600 et seq.). The DFG grant managers shall ensure that the grantee or responsible party is aware of, and implements, these site specific conditions during routine inspections. The DFG shall inspect the work site before, during, and after completion of the action item. Any violation of the specific recommendations shall be immediately rectified. Failure, or inability, to rectify a particular recommendation shall cause all work to cease until a remediation plan is developed that avoids the potentially significant impact.

Through careful design, scheduling, and monitoring, any and all potentially significant impacts associated with the action items shall be avoided or mitigated to below a level of significance under CEQA. Additional details regarding implementation of action items, including required mitigation measures, are detailed in the environmental checklist section below.

Monitoring

Project monitoring is considered an important element in the activity development and implementation process. The monitoring process provides performance control during the activity and also helps provide a measure of the benefits, insight, and guidance for future projects.

Activity during implementation is overseen by a DFG grant manager and is geared to ensure that all regulatory environmental issues are strictly addressed including air, water, and avoiding impacts to sensitive plant and animal species. During implementation, activities are carefully monitored to make sure plans are followed and that the correct materials and techniques are used so that the objectives of the activities are met while protecting the environment.

Post-activity monitoring begins with information collected immediately after the activity is completed and documents whether the project was completed as designed and according to grant specifications. This information includes documenting the exact location where the activity has occurred with reference points and survey marks. Final project reports should contain "as-built" descriptions with design drawings and photographs (both before and after the activity) are collected. A complete activity description including the objectives of the activity must be retained.

The next phase of post-activity monitoring is designed to assess the efficacy of the project and shall occur within one to three years after an action item is complete. The DFG shall randomly select ten percent of the action items within each project work type for effectiveness/validation monitoring. A random sample, stratified by project type and region, shall be chosen from the pool of new restoration projects approved for funding each year. This evaluation shall be recorded on standard project evaluation forms. Effectiveness monitoring addresses the physical response associated with an activity, while validation monitoring evaluates fish response to the project. Pre-treatment monitoring shall be performed for newly selected projects, and post-treatment monitoring will be performed within three years following project completion.

Complete monitoring specifications are included on the DFG's web site, <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/Resources/HabitatManual.asp>. Additional details on monitoring and reporting requirements are presented in Appendix B.

REFERENCES:

California Department of Fish and Game. Lake and Streambed Alteration Program (1600) webpage <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/habcon/1600/>

California Department of Fish and Game. 2000. Guidelines for Assessing the Effects of Proposed Projects on Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants and Natural Communities. The Resources Agency, State of California, Sacramento, CA.

Flosi, G, S. Downie, J. Hopelain, M. Bird, R. Coey, and B. Collins. 1998. *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual*. Third Edition. Calif. Fish and Game. The most current version of the manual is available at: <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/Resources/HabitatManual.asp>.

Flosi, G, S. Downie, M. Bird, R. Coey, and B. Collins. 2003, 2006. *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual*. Volume II, Third Edition. Calif. Fish and Game. The most current version of the manual is available at: <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/Resources/HabitatManual.asp>.

Hagans and Weaver. 1994. Handbook for Forest and Ranch Roads. 161 p. Prepared by William E. Weaver, Ph.D. and Danny K. Hagans, Pacific Watershed Associates for the Mendocino County Resource Conservation District, 405 Orchard Ave., Ukiah, CA 95482.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST FORM

1. Project Title: **The 2012 Fisheries Restoration Grant Program in Del Norte, Humboldt, Marin, Mendocino, Napa, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Siskiyou, Sonoma, and Ventura Counties.**

2. Lead Agency Name and Address:

California Department of Fish and Game
Fisheries Branch
830 S Street
Sacramento, CA 95811

3. Contact People and Phone Numbers:

Karen Carpio
(916) 327-8658
Fisheries Branch
830 S Street
Sacramento, CA 95811

Gary Flosi
(707) 725-1072
Northern Region
1455 Sandy Prairie Ct.
Suite J
Fortuna, CA 95540

Gail Seymour
(707) 576-2813
Bay Delta Region
5355 B Skylane Dr.
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

Margaret Paul
(831) 649-2882
Central Region
20 Lower Ragsdale Dr. Ste. 100
Monterey, CA 93940

Mary Larson
(562) 342-7186
South Coast Region
4665 Lampson Ave.
Los Alamitos, CA 90720

4. Project Location: Various sites in Del Norte, Humboldt, Marin, Mendocino, Napa, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Siskiyou, Sonoma, and Ventura Counties (Appendix A).

5. Project Sponsor's Name and Address:

California Department of Fish and Game
Fisheries Branch
830 S Street
Sacramento, CA 95811

6. General Plan Designation: Various

7. Zoning: Various

8. Description of Project: Implementation of 46 action items for restoration of anadromous salmonid habitat (Appendix A). These action items include measures to improve anadromous fish passage, reduce erosion and sedimentation, enhance instream habitat, improve water quality and improve juvenile survival.

9. Surrounding Land Uses and Setting: Briefly describe the project's surroundings: Primarily forest lands used for timber production and private lands. Some action items will be located in agricultural lands and in national and state parks.

10. Other Public Agencies Whose Approval Is Required: U.S Army Corps of Engineers, North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board, and Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

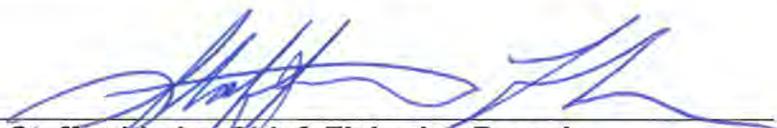
| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> | Agriculture and Forestry | <input type="checkbox"/> | Air Quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Biological Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> | Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> | Geology/Soils |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Greenhouse Gas Emissions | <input type="checkbox"/> | Hazards and Hazardous Materials | <input type="checkbox"/> | Hydrology/Water Quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Land Use/Planning | <input type="checkbox"/> | Mineral Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> | Noise |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Population/Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> | Public Services | <input type="checkbox"/> | Recreation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Transportation/Traffic | <input type="checkbox"/> | Utilities/Service Systems | <input type="checkbox"/> | Mandatory Findings of Significance |

This project will not have a "Potential Significant Impact" on any of the environmental factors listed above; therefore, no boxes are checked.

DETERMINATION:

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required |


Stafford Lehr, Chief, Fisheries Branch

Dec. 13, 2011
Date

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

| | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| I. AESTHETICS: Would the project: | | | | |
| a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| II. AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES: In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment Project; and the forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project: | | | | |
| a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

| | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| III. AIR QUALITY: Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project: | | | | |
| a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non- attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES: Would the project: | | | | |
| a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

| | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

V. CULTURAL RESOURCES: Would the project:

| | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS: Would the project:

| | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving: | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| ii) Strong seismic ground shaking? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| iv) Landslides? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

| | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

VII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS: Would the project:

| | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

VIII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS: Would the project:

| | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

| | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

IX. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY: Would the project:

| | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

| | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| j) Inundation by seiche, tsunamis, or mudflow | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

X. LAND USE AND PLANNING: Would the project:

| | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Physically divide an established community? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

XI. MINERAL RESOURCES: Would the project:

| | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

XII. NOISE: Would the project result in:

| | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

| | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

XIII. POPULATION AND HOUSING: Would the project:

| | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

XIV. PUBLIC SERVICES:

a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Fire protection? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Police protection? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Schools? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Parks? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other public facilities? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

| | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| XV. RECREATION: | | | | |
| a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| XVI. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC: Would the project: | | | | |
| a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e) Result in inadequate emergency access? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| XVII. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS: Would the project: | | | | |
| a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

| | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

XVIII. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

| | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

**EXPLANATION OF RESPONSES TO
INITIAL STUDY ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST**

I. AESTHETICS

- a) The project will not have an adverse effect on a scenic vista. Such an impact will not occur because the project will stabilize, restore, and re-vegetate damaged and eroded sites to produce a more natural and esthetically pleasing appearance.
- b) The project will not damage scenic resources such as trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings. Such an impact will not occur because the project will not disturb large trees or other scenic features in the process of restoring damaged sites.
- c) The project will not substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the work sites and their surroundings. Such an impact will not occur because in most cases the restoration project will restore the natural character of disturbed sites. Where non-natural structures (such as fish screens) are constructed, they will be of small size and compatible with the appearance of their surroundings.
- d) The project will not create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area of the worksites. Such an impact will not occur because none of the restoration project action items require installation of artificial lighting.

II. AGRICULTURE RESOURCES

- a) The project will not convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use. Such an impact will not occur because most project worksites are located away from FMMP designated farmland. Project actions associated with farmland (such as fish screens) are designed to allow continued use of farmland with reduced impacts to anadromous salmonids.
- b) The project will not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract. Fish habitat restoration actions will not change existing land use.
- c) The project will not conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land, timberland, or timber zoned Timberland Production. Fish habitat restoration actions will not change existing land use.
- d) There will be no loss of forest land and the project will not result in the conversion of forest land to non-forest use. Road decommissioning projects in forest land will reduce fine sediment delivery to the streams while restoring forest land by planting with native vegetation.
- e) The project will not involve other changes in the existing environment, which due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use. Fish habitat restoration actions are either away from, or are compatible with, existing agricultural uses.

III. AIR QUALITY

- a) The project will not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan. Such an impact will not occur because implementation of the project does not create any features that would be a source of air pollution. Use of vehicles and heavy equipment during construction will be on a limited scope and a short duration and is not expected to adversely affect air quality.

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

- b) The project will not violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation. Such an impact will not occur because of the limited scope of construction activities and the fact that work sites are located in rural areas that are in overall attainment of air quality standards.
- c) The project will not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable Federal or State ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions that exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors). Such an impact will not occur because the project involves no ongoing sources of air pollution.
- d) The project will not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. Such an impact will not occur because the project will not significantly increase pollutant concentrations.
- e) The project will not create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people. Project actions are designed to restore natural habitat conditions for salmonids, and will not create any stagnant water that might produce objectionable odors.

IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

- a) The project will not have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) or U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Such an impact will not occur because project activities are designed to improve and restore stream habitat, to provide a long-term benefit to both anadromous salmonids and other fish and wildlife. The project will be implemented in a manner that will avoid short-term adverse impacts to rare plants and animals and cultural resources during construction; the mitigation measures that will be implemented to avoid short-term impacts to rare plants and animals and cultural resources are described in Appendices B, C, D, and E. As a result, mitigation measures will ensure that any potentially significant impacts are avoided or mitigated to below a level of significance.

Species Impacts for the following species include (mitigation measures are included in Appendix B):

- i) Point Arena mountain beaver (*Aplodontia rufa nigra*). The Point Arena mountain beaver (PAMB) is a burrowing rodent found in coastal Mendocino County, in an area of approximately 24 square miles (from about 2 miles north of Bridgeport Landing south to about 5 miles south of the town of Point Arena, and from the coast to about 5 miles inland). Mountain beaver inhabit underground burrow systems, associated with moist areas with well drained soils and lush herbaceous vegetation. PAMB populations are typically found in riparian, coastal scrub, or dune scrub habitats; however they may occur in any habitat with brushy or herbaceous cover. PAMB presence is evaluated by surveying for burrows of characteristic size and shape, with signs of recent activity.

Potential impacts to PAMB from salmonid habitat improvement projects include disruption of nesting or other activities due to equipment noise; collapse or damage to burrows from heavy equipment, riparian planting, or foot traffic; and removal of vegetation (such removal is usually temporary, but may nonetheless impact PAMB).

- ii) California freshwater shrimp (*Syncaris pacifica*). As an aquatic species California freshwater shrimp (CAFS) depend on the availability of slow moving perennial water and suitable habitat to survive. Habitat for CAFS as described in the Recovery Plan consists of:
 - Slow moving streams 12-36 inches in depth

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

- Exposed live roots of trees such as willow or alder
- Undercut banks greater than 6 inches
- Overhanging woody debris or stream vegetation and vines including stinging nettles, grasses, vine maple, and mint.

Migration of CAFS is not well understood, however it is speculated that CAFS require access to slow moving waters adjacent to continuous, stable, well vegetated stream banks, or deep stable undercut banks during winter high flows.

Salmonid restoration projects typically enhance or create habitat that is also suitable for CAFS. Stable undercut banks, well vegetated with a variety of native plant species, alongside deep perennial pools, are components of healthy riparian ecology and the end result of many restoration projects. In addition, salmonid restoration projects can remove existing threats to CAFS by:

- Eliminating grazing in the riparian corridor
- Reclaiming riparian vegetation through plantings and increased setbacks in agricultural settings
- Removing summer dams (and culverts) and replacing summer crossings with bridges
- Improving road drainage and maintenance that reduces water and sediment delivery to streams
- Reversing the impacts of flood control practices by replacing vegetation and large woody debris, and by helping restore flood plains and reducing channeling
- Stabilizing banks with vegetation that promotes CAFS habitat
- Removing migration barriers.

While salmonid restoration projects typically enhance or create these habitat and instream conditions that are favorable for CAFS and associated native aquatic species, project activities in wetted stream habitats may directly impact individuals when present. Whereas project activities in dry stream habitats, will not have a direct impact on individuals. Where habitat exists, instream project activities may indirectly impact the species through the loss of habitat. Mitigation measures are implemented to avoid directly impacting individuals when present however, some short term direct and indirect impacts can occur.

Direct impacts may include:

- Short term degradation of water quality at project site resulting in reduction in feeding temporarily
- Addition of instream complex shelter (large and small woody debris, boulders, aquatic vegetation) resulting in temporary dislodgement from undercut banks and vegetation
- Dewatering of project site and movement of animals from preferred habitat to nearby suitable habitat during the project.

Indirect impacts may include:

- Short term loss of habitat until riparian responds
- Short term degradation of habitat
 - √ loss of unstable undercut banks
 - √ short term loss or degradation of overhanging riparian vegetation
- Introduction of migration barriers on one side of the stream.

- iii) California red-legged frog (*Rana aurora draytonii*). As an aquatic species, frogs are generally present in the riparian corridor year-round, utilizing both stream and bank habitat. Impacts to the species have the potential to occur during project implementation activities such as (but not limited to) channel dewatering, unscreened pumping, heavy equipment usage, work with hand tools, removal of riparian vegetation, spills from refueling vehicles, and reintroduction of non-native species into stream. Habitat removal and/or degradation are not the result of restoration projects. Typically, removal of riparian vegetation for the

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

purpose of implementing a project does not occur, but is minimal when it does. Many projects involve restoring the riparian corridor that is absent. More often, dewatering, heavy equipment usage, and work with hand tools occurs during project implementation. All impacts are temporary and can be minimized to avoid take of the species.

- iv) Least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*). Impacts to the species have the potential to occur as a result of removal of riparian vegetation (willows and low shrubs) during the spring and summer or from disturbance within a 0.25 mile radius of next sites. Typically removal of riparian vegetation for the purpose of implementing a project does not occur, but is minimal when it does. Many projects involve restoring the riparian corridor that is absent. Removal of willow branches for revegetation at restoration sites has the potential to degrade existing vireo habitat. Noise from heavy equipment has the potential to cause nesting birds to abandon nests. All impacts are temporary and can be minimized to avoid take of the species.
- v) Tiger salamander (*Ambystoma tigrinum*). Impacts to the species are highly unlikely as most implementation projects occur in or near the stream and riparian corridor. Upslope projects are typically limited to road upgrading and decommissioning in areas that are steep, eroding, and often in areas vegetated with trees and shrubs. The species uses ponds and vernal pools for breeding and grassland habitat for estivation, both of which are usually not in proximity to anadromous fish-bearing streams.
- vi) Coho salmon, Chinook salmon, steelhead, and coast cutthroat trout. Habitat loss and modification are believed to be the major factors determining the current status of salmonid populations. Conservation and recovery of salmonid depend on having diverse habitats with connections among those habitats. The salmonid lifecycle involves adults maturing in the ocean, migrating back to their home streams and spawning, embryos incubating, fry emerging, juveniles growing, and smolts migrating to the estuary to acclimate to saltwater and moving out into the ocean. While all of the work proposed under this program will enhance habitat for one or more of these species, impacts to the species have the potential to occur during project implementation activities such as (but not limited to) channel dewatering, disturbance of banks, and fish relocation. All impacts are temporary and can be minimized to avoid take of the species.
- vii) Arroyo toad (*Bufo microscaphus californicus*). The Arroyo toad inhabits coastal southern California from Salinas River Basin in Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties to Arroyo San Simón in northern Baja California, México. This toad prefers riparian habitats with sandy streambeds with cottonwood, sycamore, and willow trees. Some populations occur in streams within coniferous forests. The stream setting usually has adjacent shallow pools where the toad may sit in the water while partially exposed above. These toads are most active during late winter and early spring after seasonal rains. Early in their activity season, toads forage to prepare for breeding. Impacts to the species have the potential to occur during project implementation activities such as (but not limited to) channel dewatering, unscreened pumping, heavy equipment usage, work with hand tools, removal of riparian vegetation, spills from refueling vehicles, and reintroduction of non-native species into stream. Habitat removal and/or degradation is not the result of restoration projects. Typically, removal of riparian vegetation for the purpose of implementing a project does not occur, but is minimal when it does. Projects can involve restoring the riparian corridor that is absent. More often, dewatering, heavy equipment usage, and work with hand tools occurs during project implementation. All impacts are temporary and can be minimized to avoid take of the species.
- viii) Tidewater goby (*Eucyclogobius newberryi*). The tidewater goby is a small, elongate, grey-brown fish with dusky fins not exceeding 50 millimeters standard length (mm SL). The species, which is endemic to California, is typically found in coastal lagoons, estuaries, and

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

marshes with relatively low salinities. Its habitat is characterized by brackish shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches where the water is fairly still but not stagnant. However, tidewater gobies can withstand a range of habitat conditions: they have been documented in waters with salinity levels from 0 to 42 parts per thousand, temperatures from 8 to 25° Celsius, depths from 25 to 200 centimeters, and dissolved oxygen levels of less than one milligram per liter.

Tidewater gobies may range upstream into fresh water, up to two kilometers from the estuary. In San Antonio Creek and the Santa Ynez River, Santa Barbara County, tidewater gobies are often collected five to eight km upstream of the tidal or lagoonal areas, sometimes in beaver impounded sections of streams. Conversely, tidewater gobies enter marine environments if sandbars are breached during storm events. The species' tolerance of high salinities likely enables it to withstand the marine environment, allowing it to colonize or re-establish in lagoons and estuaries following flood events.

Reproduction peaks from late April or May to July and can continue into November or December depending on the seasonal temperature and rainfall. Males begin the breeding ritual by digging burrows (75 to 100 mm deep) in clean coarse sand. Females then deposit eggs into the burrows, an average of 400 eggs per spawning effort (Swenson 1998 in press). Males remain in the burrows to guard the eggs. Males frequently forgo feeding during this period, possibly contributing to the mid-summer mortality noted in some populations. Within nine to ten days larvae emerge at approximately five to seven mm SL. The larvae live in vegetated areas within the lagoon until they are 15 to 18 mm SL, when they become substrate oriented, spending the majority of time on the bottom rather than in the water column. Both males and females can breed more than once in a season, with a lifetime reproductive potential of 3 to 12 spawning events.

The decline of the tidewater goby can be attributed primarily to urban, agricultural and industrial development in and surrounding the coastal wetlands and alteration of habitats from seasonally closed lagoons to tidal bays and harbors. Some extirpations are believed to be related to pollution, upstream water diversions, and the introduction of exotic fish species (most notably sunfishes and black basses [Centrarchidae]). These threats continue to affect some of the remaining populations of tidewater gobies. Tidewater gobies have been extirpated from several water bodies that are impaired by degraded water quality (e.g., Mugu Lagoon, Ventura County), but still occur in others (e.g., Santa Clara River, Ventura County).

Measures to reduce impacts to tidewater goby habitat will included adjusting the timing of projects to avoid disruption to breeding activities, the use of silt fencing to reduce sediment loads and as barricades around project sites, installing coffer dams above and below project sites and translocating individual tidewater gobies found within the enclosures prior to dewatering, minimization of project areas, and requiring qualified biologists to oversee project activities.

- b) The project will not have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities identified in local or regional plans, policies and regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Such an impact will not occur because the project actions are designed to correct past habitat degradation and restore and enhance riparian habitat and associated upland habitats.
- c) The project will not have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means. The project actions will have either no effect on wetlands or will be beneficial to wetlands.

- d) The project will not substantially interfere with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites. The project will enhance the movement of anadromous fish by the replacement or removal of culverts and bridges that are barriers to fish migration.
- e) The project will not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance. Such an impact will not occur because project actions are designed to restore and enhance biological resources. Some minor disturbance of grasses and shrubs will occur where stream structures are keyed into the stream banks. Care will be taken not to disturb any mature trees. Riparian vegetation will be reestablished where construction activities disturb existing plants, and additional native plants will be planted to enhance the riparian vegetation.
- f) The project will not conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or State habitat conservation plan. Such a conflict will not occur because the project restoration actions will not have a significant adverse impact on any species or habitat. Project actions are designed to restore the natural character of the fish and wildlife habitat at the project work sites. The project specifically supports the California Salmon, Steelhead Trout and Anadromous Fisheries Program Act (Fish and Game Code Section 6900 et. seq.)

V. CULTURAL RESOURCES

- a) The project will not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. While ground disturbance will be required to implement the project at some work sites that have the potential to affect historical resources, this potential impact will be avoided through implementation of the protective measures presented in Appendix B and E for all work sites. Resources identified during site-specific surveys will be protected before ground-disturbing activities are permitted at a site. As a result, mitigation measures will ensure that any potentially significant impacts are avoided or mitigated to below a level of significance.
- b) The project will not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. While ground disturbance will be required to implement the project at some work sites that have the potential to affect archaeological resources, this potential impact will be avoided through implementation of the protective measures presented in Appendix B for all work sites. Resources identified during site-specific surveys will be protected before ground-disturbing activities are permitted at a site. As a result, mitigation measures will ensure that any potentially significant impacts are avoided or mitigated to below a level of significance.
- c) The project will not directly or indirectly destroy any unique paleontological resources or sites, or unique geologic features. While ground disturbance to implement the project at some work sites has the potential to affect these resources, this potential impact will be avoided through implementation of the protective measures presented in Appendix B and D for all work sites. Resources identified during site-specific surveys will be protected before ground-disturbing activities are permitted at a site. As a result, mitigation measures will ensure that any potentially significant impacts are avoided or mitigated to below a level of significance.
- d) The project will not disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries. While ground disturbance will be required to implement the project at some work sites that have the potential to affect these resources, this potential impact will be avoided through implementation of the protective measures presented in Appendix B for all work sites. Resources identified during site-specific surveys will be protected before ground-

disturbing activities are permitted at a site. As a result, mitigation measures will ensure that any potentially significant impacts are avoided or mitigated to below a level of significance.

VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

- a i) The project will not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area, or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault. Such an impact will not occur because the project does not create any structures for human habitation.
- a ii) The project will not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving strong seismic ground shaking. Such an impact will not occur because the project does not create any structures for human habitation.
- a iii) The project will not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction. Such an impact will not occur because the project does not create any structures for human habitation.
- a iv) The project will not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving landslides. Such an impact will not occur because the project does not create any structures for human habitation.
- b) The project will not result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil. Such an impact will not occur because implementation of the restoration project is designed to contribute to an overall reduction in erosion and sedimentation. Existing roads will be used to access work sites. Ground disturbance at most work sites will be minimal, except for road improvements or decommissioning. Road improvements and decommissioning will involve moving large quantities of soil from road fills and stream crossings to restore historic land surface profiles and prevent chronic erosion and sediment delivery to streams. The potential for substantial soil loss associated with road improvement and decommissioning will be avoided through implementation of the mitigation measures presented in Appendix B, Mitigation Measures, Monitoring and Reporting Program. As a result, mitigation measures will ensure that any potentially significant impacts are avoided or mitigated to below a level of significance.
- c) Some project worksites are on unstable soils; however, the project will not increase the risk of landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse. The project actions are designed to stabilize conditions at these sites in order to reduce sediment delivery to salmonid habitat. Actions implemented to stabilize sites may not be successful in all cases, but site instability will not be increased when compared to existing conditions.
- d) Some project work sites will be located on expansive soil; however, the project will not create substantial risks to life or property. Such an impact will not occur because the project will create no habitations, and the majority of the restoration actions will not create rigid structures that could be damaged by expansive soils. The few rigid structures to be created by the project (such as fish screens) will be engineered to withstand expansive soils, if they are present.
- e) The project will not create any sources of waste water requiring a septic system.

VII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

- a. The project will emit greenhouse gases (GHG) through the use of fuel to operate vehicles and heavy equipment. The total volume of fuel (diesel and/or gasoline) is not available for each action item; however, the time the heavy equipment is rented for and the mileage from the budget information is used to calculate the GHG emission and it is assumed that the heavy equipment is in use for the duration of the time it is rented. Accuracy of this method is limited by the known information. The assumption that the heavy equipment is in use the total amount of time it is rented for also assumes the “worst case scenario” because in reality, heavy equipment is not in use the total time it is rented for; nevertheless, this is the only information available to obtain the GHG emissions. In the future, the estimated fuel needed to implement the action items will be requested from the action item proponents to better calculate the GHG emissions. The calculations to convert hours of equipment rented to metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂) are as follows:
- i. Excavators, dump trucks, bulldozers, water trucks, and trailers are assumed to consume diesel.
 - Mid-size heavy equipment burns roughly 8 to 10 gallons of diesel per hour it is being used. Thus, the average taken was 9 gallons of fuel per hour.
 - ii. Pilot cars are assumed to consume gasoline instead of diesel.
 - The fuel consumption for these vehicles is assumed to be 18 miles per gallon and are mainly used in highways where the max speed limit is 55 miles per hour. To obtain the gallons of fuel consumed: hours rented x 55 miles/hour ÷ 18 miles/gallon.
 - iii. The conversion of gallons of fuel to metric tons of CO₂ is (C=carbon; CO₂=carbon dioxide):
 - Diesel:
2778 grams C/gallon x 99 % oxidation factor x 44 grams CO₂/12 grams C = 10,084 grams of CO₂ emission per gallon of diesel. Then divide by 1,000 to obtain 10.1 kilograms CO₂/gallon. One kilogram is equal to 0.001 metric tons.
 - Gasoline:
2421 grams C/gallon x 99 % oxidation factor x 44 grams CO₂/12 grams C = 8,788grams of CO₂ emission per gallon of gasoline. Then divide by 1,000 to obtain 8.8 kilograms CO₂/gallon.

The estimated hours of heavy equipment and pilot cars are 31,997.5 and 775 hours, respectively. The total mileage was also obtained from the budget information. Mileage is assumed to be for gasoline fueled vehicles and is estimated to be 77,272 miles. One budget did include the estimated fuel use which is 1,500 gallons of gasoline. Thus, the total CO₂ emission from the project is estimated to be 2,980.4 metric tons CO₂. **Table 1** below illustrates the CO₂ emission calculations. Equations to calculate CO₂ emissions from gallons of fuel can be found in the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) website: <http://www.epa.gov/oms/climate/420f05001.htm>.

Table 1. Calculations for CO₂ estimates.

| Estimated factor | Value | Gallons of fuel | CO ₂ |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|--|--|
| Hours of heavy equipment (diesel) | 31,997.5 hours | 31,997.5 hours x 9 gallons/hour = 287,977.5 gallons | [287,977.5 gallons x 10.1 kg CO ₂ /gallon] x 1 metric ton/1,000 kg = 2,908.57 metric tons CO ₂ |
| Hours of pilot cars rented (gasoline) | 775 hours | (775 x 55 miles/hour)/18 miles/gallon = 2,368.06 gallons | [2,368.06 gallons x 8.8 kg CO ₂ /gallon] x 1 metric ton/1,000 kg = 20.84 metric tons CO ₂ |
| Gallons of gasoline | 1,500 gallons | 1,500 gallons | [1,500 gallons x 8.8 kg CO ₂ /gallon] x 1 metric ton/1,000 kg = 13.2 metric tons CO ₂ |
| Mileage | 77,272 miles | 77,272 miles/18 miles/gallon = 4,292.89 gallons gasoline | [4,292.89 gallons x 8.8 kg CO ₂ /gallon] x 1 metric ton/1,000 kg = 37.78 metric tons CO ₂ |
| Total | | | 2,980.39 metric tons CO₂ |

While there will be GHG emissions, the impacts will not be significant. The threshold by which project-related greenhouse gas impacts would be considered significant is whether project-related impacts will impair California’s ability to achieve the reduction goals established by Assembly Bill (AB) 32, the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. AB 32 establishes a statewide greenhouse gas emissions cap for 2020, based on the 1990 emissions (California Climate Change Portal). In 1990, California’s CO₂ emissions were estimated to be 364.32 million metric tons of CO₂ (http://www.epa.gov/statelocalclimate/resources/state_energyco2inv.html). The project will emit roughly 0.0008% of the 1990 California CO₂ emissions. In 2007, the California CO₂ emissions were estimated to be 4,002.77 million metric tons, the project’s CO₂ emissions are roughly 0.000074% of the 2007 California estimates. The difference between the percent of emissions from 2007 to 1990 is 0.00007%, thus, the emissions from the project will not have a significant effect on California’s ability to achieve the reduction goals. Many of the proposed restoration activities are of short duration. Therefore, the increases in emissions from activities will only occur in the initial phases (a few days to a few weeks) when vehicular and equipment operation is necessary to carry out the restoration actions. Watershed restoration projects often are of longer duration (six to twelve weeks).

Fourteen action items involve road decommissioning in forested landscapes. The decommissioned roads are re-planted with native conifer tree species. This results in the reforestation of lands that were once paved or dirt roads. The project will decommission 24.93 miles of road. The average road width is 16 feet; thus there are 2,106,086 square feet of road, or 48.35 acres. The project will thereby put 48.35 acres of land back into tree production. According to the EPA (<http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/refs.html>), pine or fir forest sequesters 4.69 metric tons of CO₂ per acre of pine or fir forest. The net result is 226.75 metric tons of CO₂ per acre per year will be sequestered. Furthermore, a fifty year forest harvest rotation is estimated to sequester 11,337.86 metric tons of CO₂ due to this project or 3.8 times as much CO₂ than if the project was not implemented. Additionally, when plants are removed to implement the restoration activity, the replanting ratio is 1:2 (for every plant removed, two native plants are planted). Initial vegetation planting may require irrigation for a year or two which could involve operating water pumps. Native habitat restoration requires little to no maintenance and therefore little to no additional greenhouse gas emissions.

- b. As stated above, the project will not conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHG. The short term impacts to the

GHG levels are less than significant. Furthermore, the long term impacts to the GHG levels from re-vegetation actions will aid in decreasing the GHG levels by reforesting areas where roads have been removed and where restoration work has been done.

VIII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

- a) The project will not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Any potential significant hazard associated with the accidental release of coolant and petroleum products used with equipment during construction will be avoided through implementation of the mitigation measures presented in Appendix B. As a result, mitigation measures will ensure that any potentially significant impacts are avoided or mitigated to below a level of significance.
- b) The project will not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment. At work sites requiring the use of heavy equipment, there is a small risk of an accident upsetting the machine and releasing fuel, oil, and coolant. The potential for accidental release will be reduced to a less than significant level through implementation of the mitigation measures presented in Appendix B. As a result, mitigation measures will ensure that any potentially significant impacts are avoided or mitigated to below a level of significance.
- c) The project will not emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school. Such impact is avoided because the project will not create any feature that will emit hazardous substances.
- d) The project worksites are not located on any site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5.
- e) No project work site is located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public airport or public use airport.
- f) No project work site is located within the vicinity of a private airstrip.
- g) The project will not impair implementation of, or physically interfere with, an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Except for the case of road decommissioning, the project has no effect on access. The planned decommissioning of selected unused wild land roads will not have a significant impact on emergency vehicle access.
- h) The project will not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wild land fires. At work sites requiring the use of heavy equipment, there is a small risk of an accidental spark from equipment igniting a fire. The potential for accidental fire will be reduced to a less than significant level through implementation of the mitigation measures presented in Appendix B, Mitigation Measures, Monitoring and Reporting Program. As a result, mitigation measures will ensure that any potentially significant impacts are avoided or mitigated to below a level of significance.

IX. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

- a) The project will not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. There is the potential for minor short-term increase in turbidity during installation of instream

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structures or culvert removal, however the mitigation measures described in Appendix B Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting will assure that the project actions are in compliance with water quality standards. As a result, mitigation measures will ensure that any potentially significant short-term impacts are avoided or mitigated to below a level of significance.

- b) The project will not substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge. Upslope restoration activities will return drainage to historic patterns thereby decreasing surface runoff and increasing infiltration to the ground water.
- c) The project will not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the work sites in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site. Such an impact will not occur because the project actions are designed to produce decreased erosion overall. Instream habitat structures, such as boulder weirs or flow deflectors, will produce local redistribution of sediments. These structures will produce a local redistribution of bed load, facilitating the deposition of spawning gravel in riffles, and improving scour to maintain pools for juvenile fish habitat. This local redistribution of bed load will not produce a net increase of erosion.
- d) The project will not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the work sites, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site. The project will decrease the risk of flooding through upslope restoration activities that will return drainage to historic patterns, thereby increasing infiltration and decreasing surface runoff.
- e) The project will not create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm-water drainage systems, or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. Such an impact will not occur because upslope restoration activities will stabilize slopes and return drainage to historic patterns, thereby decreasing surface runoff and decreasing the silt load delivered to streams in the area of the project.
- f) The project will not substantially degrade water quality. During placement of stream habitat structures and culvert replacement, some minor turbidity may be generated. The potential for degradation of water quality will be reduced to a less than significant level through implementation of the mitigation measures presented in Appendix B, Mitigation Measures, Monitoring and Reporting Program. Some short-term minor increase in turbidity may also occur as the streambed around instream structures adjusts during the first high stream flow following activity completion. However, this is not expected to produce a significant increase over background turbidity. As a result, mitigation measures will ensure that any potentially significant short-term impacts to water quality are avoided or mitigated to below a level of significance.
- g) The project will not place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on any flood hazard delineation map. No housing will be created as part of this project.
- h) The project will not place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would significantly impede or redirect flood flows. Culvert removal and replacement to be done as part of the project will remove existing impediments to flood flows. Instream habitat structures, such as boulder weirs, deflectors, and bank armor, are built to change the direction and velocity of stream flow. However, these structures are small (sized to affect conditions in the low flow channel) and will not impede flood flows.
- i) The project will not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam. Such an impact will be avoided because all instream structures to be created are small and will not significantly impede flood flows.

- j) The project will not expose people or structures to a significant risk of inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow. Such an impact will not occur because project actions are designed to improve or stabilize conditions at the work sites. Upslope restoration actions will reduce the chance of mudflow by stabilizing disturbed areas, and restoring natural drainage patterns. Project work sites are not located in areas at risk to inundation by seiche or tsunami.

X. LAND USE AND PLANNING

- a) The project will not physically divide an established community. This impact will not occur because no culvert removal or road decommissioning is proposed in any established community.
- b) The restoration activities that comprise this project do not conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. Such an impact will not occur because the project's restoration activities are designed to be compatible with local land use plans and ordinances.
- c) The project will not conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan. Such an impact will not occur because project actions are designed to improve aquatic habitat conditions without adversely affecting any other species or their habitats.

XI. MINERAL RESOURCES

- a) The project will not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state. Such an impact will not occur because project actions are only designed to stabilize and restore habitat and soils within the actions area.
- b) The project will not result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan. Such an impact will not occur because no mineral resource recovery sites occur at the project work sites.

XII. NOISE

- a) The project will not result in exposure of persons to, or generation of noise levels in excess of, standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies. There may be a minor temporary increase in noise levels at those work sites requiring the use of heavy equipment. While such short-term increase in noise will not produce a significant increase in the noise level in the general environment, there is a potential for equipment noise to affect workers in close proximity to equipment producing noise levels ≥ 85 db, such as chainsaws or backhoes. However, such an impact will not occur because personnel operating noisy equipment will be required to wear hearing protection. As a result, mitigation measures will ensure that any potentially significant noise impacts are avoided or mitigated to below a level of significance.
- b) The project will not result in exposure of persons to, or generation of, excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels. Such an impact will not occur because only minor amounts of ground-borne vibration or noise will be generated short-term at those work sites requiring the use of heavy equipment.

- c) The project will not result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project. Such an impact will not occur because most project structures are passive (i.e., contain no moving parts). The only exceptions are the proposed fish screens, which will contain moving brushes to clean the screens. These brushes are driven by slow speed (10-15 RPM) water wheels and will not substantially increase ambient noise levels where installed.
- d) The project will not result in a substantial temporary, or periodic, increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project. Such an impact will not occur because only minor amounts of noise will be generated temporarily at those work sites requiring the use of heavy equipment. At those sites near nesting or breeding sites for listed species, heavy equipment will only be used outside the sensitive periods for nesting or breeding, as described in Appendix B, Mitigation Measures, Monitoring and Reporting Program. As a result, mitigation measures will ensure that any potentially significant noise impacts are avoided or mitigated to below a level of significance.
- e) None of the project work sites are located within two miles of a public airport or public use airport.
- f) None of the project work sites are located within the vicinity of a private airstrip.

XIII. POPULATION AND HOUSING

- a) The project will not induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly or indirectly. Such an impact will not occur because the project will not construct any new homes, businesses, roads, or other human infrastructure.
- b) The project will not displace any existing housing and will not necessitate the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.
- c) The project will not displace any people and will not necessitate the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

XIV. PUBLIC SERVICES

- a) The project will not have any significant environmental impacts associated with new or physically altered governmental facilities. Issuance of restoration grants to government agencies could, in some cases, lead to minor increases in staffing to complete projects. Such increases will not lead to any significant adverse impacts, because the increases are short term, and no significant construction will be required to accommodate additional staff.

XV. RECREATION

- a) The project would not increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks, or other recreational facilities. Such an impact will not occur because the project actions will restore anadromous fish habitat and do not significantly alter human use or facilities at existing parks or recreational facilities. Overall, the Restoration Program is expected to increase recreation opportunities by assisting in restoring populations of anadromous fish.
- b) The project does not include recreational facilities and does not require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities.

XVI. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

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- a) The project will not conflict with any applicable plans, ordinances or policies that establish measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation systems. Such a conflict will not occur because the project will result in only minor temporary increases in traffic to primarily wild land sites during implementation of habitat improvement measures.
- b) The project will not conflict, either individually or cumulatively, with any applicable congestion program established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways. Such an impact will not occur because the habitat improvement actions will not generate a significant amount of traffic at each individual work site and because the work sites are dispersed throughout the coastal counties.
- c) The project will not result in any change in air traffic patterns.
- d) The project will not alter roads in any way that will substantially increase hazards to transportation. The proposed project will reduce hazards to transportation, because the proposed project will correct and reduce landslide and erosion damage on the selected rural roads.
- e) The project will not result in inadequate emergency access. Such an impact will not occur because during replacement of small road crossings, an alternate route for traffic will be provided around the construction.
- f) The project will not significantly affect parking capacity or demand for parking.
- g) The project will not conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation.

XVII. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

- a) The project will not produce wastewater.
- b) The project will not require, or result in the construction of, new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities. Such an impact will not occur because the project will not produce wastewater.
- c) The project will not cause significant adverse environmental effects associated with the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities.
- d) The project will have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources.
- e) The project will not produce wastewater.
- f) The project will not generate solid waste requiring disposal in a landfill.

XVIII. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

- a) The project does have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory. However, the potential is reduced to less than significant by implementing the mitigation measures in Appendix B: Mitigation Measures, Monitoring and Reporting Program. The project shall be implemented in a manner that will avoid short-term adverse impacts to rare plants and animals, and

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

cultural resources during construction. The project activities are designed to improve and restore stream habitat; thereby providing long-term benefits to both anadromous salmonids and other fish and wildlife.

- b) The project does not have adverse impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable. Cumulative adverse impacts will not occur because potential adverse impacts of the project are only minor and temporary in nature. It is the goal of the project that the beneficial effects of habitat enhancement actions will be cumulative over time and contribute to the recovery of listed anadromous salmonids.
- c) The project does not have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly. The habitat enhancement measures implemented as part of this project will contribute to improved water quality, increased soil stability, and the recovery of listed salmonids, all of which will be beneficial to human beings.

APPENDIX B

MITIGATION MEASURES, MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM FOR THE 2012 FISHERIES RESTORATION GRANT PROGRAM

SECTION 1: MITIGATION

General mitigation measures are implemented for all action items. Specific mitigation measures are identified for the various species found at or near the project site. A DFG grant manager is assigned to each action item and is responsible for ensuring the general and specific mitigation measures are implemented.

I. AESTHETICS

No specific mitigation measures are required to protect aesthetics.

II. AGRICULTURE RESOURCES

No specific mitigation measures are required to protect agricultural resources.

III. AIR QUALITY

No specific mitigation measures are required to protect air quality.

IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

A. General Measures for Protection of Biological Resources

- 1) Timing. To avoid impacts to aquatic habitat the activities carried out in the restoration program typically occur during the summer dry season where flows are low or streams are dry.
 - a) Work around streams is restricted to the period of June 15 through November 1 or the first significant rainfall, whichever ever comes first. This is to take advantage of low stream flow and avoid the spawning and egg/alevin incubation period of salmon and steelhead.
 - b) Upslope work generally occurs during the same period as stream work. Road decommissioning and other sediment reduction activities are dependent on soil moisture content. Upslope projects do not have seasonal restrictions in the Incidental Take Statement but work may be further restricted at some sites to allow soils to dry out adequately. In some areas equipment access and effectiveness is constrained by wet conditions.
 - c) The approved work window for individual work sites will be further constrained as necessary to avoid the nesting or breeding seasons of birds and terrestrial animals. At most sites with potential for raptor (including northern spotted owls) and migratory bird nesting, if work is conditioned to start after July 9, potential impacts will be avoided and no surveys will be required. For work sites that might contain nesting marbled murrelets, the starting date will be September 16 in the absence of surveys. The work window at individual work sites could be advanced if surveys determine that nesting birds will not be impacted.

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

- d) For restoration work that may affect swallow nesting habitat (such as removal or modification of bridges, culverts or other structures that show evidence of past swallow nesting activities), construction shall occur after August 31 to avoid the swallow nesting period. Suitable nesting habitat shall be netted prior to the breeding season to prevent nesting. Netting shall be installed before any nesting activity begins, generally prior to March 1. Swallows shall be excluded from areas where construction activities cause nest damage or abandonment.
 - e) All project activities shall be confined to daylight hours.
- 2) Projects shall not disturb or dewater more than 500 feet of contiguous stream reach.
 - 3) During all activities at project work sites, all trash that may attract predators shall be properly contained, removed from the work site, and disposed of regularly. Following construction, all trash and construction debris shall be removed from work areas.
 - 4) Staging/storage areas for equipment, materials, fuels, lubricants, and solvents, will be located outside of the stream's high water channel and associated riparian area where it cannot enter the stream channel. Stationary equipment such as motors, pumps, generators, compressors, and welders located within the dry portion of the stream channel or adjacent to the stream, will be positioned over drip-pans. Vehicles will be moved out of the normal high water area of the stream prior to refueling and lubricating. The grantee shall ensure that contamination of habitat does not occur during such operations. Prior to the onset of work, DFG shall ensure that the grantee has prepared a plan to allow a prompt and effective response to any accidental spills. All workers shall be informed of the importance of preventing spills and of the appropriate measures to take should a spill occur.
 - 5) The number of access routes, number and size of staging areas, and the total area of the work site activity shall be limited to the minimum necessary to complete the restoration action while minimizing riparian disturbance without affecting less stable areas, which may increase the risk of channel instability. Existing roads shall be used to access work sites as much as practicable.
 - 6) The access and work area limits shall be identified with brightly colored flagging or fencing. Flagging and fencing shall be maintained in good repair for the duration of project activities. All areas beyond the identified work area limits shall not be disturbed.
 - 7) Any construction debris shall be prevented from falling into the stream channel. Any material that does fall into a stream during construction shall be immediately removed in a manner that has minimal impact to the streambed and water quality.
 - 8) Where feasible, the construction shall occur from the bank, or on a temporary pad underlain with filter fabric.
 - 9) Any work within the stream channel shall be performed in isolation from the flowing stream and erosion protection measures shall be in place before work begins.
 - a) Prior to dewatering, the best means to bypass flow through the work area to minimize disturbance to the channel and avoid direct mortality of fish and other aquatic invertebrates shall be determined.
 - b) If there is any flow when work will be done, the grantee shall construct coffer dams upstream and downstream of the excavation site and divert all flow from upstream of the upstream dam to downstream of the downstream dam.

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

- c) No heavy equipment shall operate in the live stream, except as may be necessary to construct coffer dams to divert stream flow and isolate the work site.
 - d) Cofferdams may be constructed with clean river run gravel or sand bags, and may be sealed with sheet plastic. Upon project completion, sand bags and any sheet plastic shall be removed from the stream. Clean river run gravel may be left in the stream channel, provided it does not impede stream flow or fish passage, and conforms to natural channel morphology without significant disturbance to natural substrate.
 - e) Dewatering shall be coordinated with a qualified fisheries biologist to perform fish and amphibian relocation activities.
 - f) The length of the dewatered stream channel and the duration of the dewatering shall be kept to a minimum and shall be expected to be less than 300 contiguous feet or 500 total feet per site.
 - g) When bypassing stream flow around work area, stream flow below the construction site shall be maintained similar to the unimpeded flow at all times.
 - h) The work area shall be periodically pumped dry of seepage. Pumps shall be placed in flat areas, away from the stream channel. Pumps shall be secured by tying off to a tree or staked in place to prevent movement by vibration. Pump intakes shall be covered with 0.125 inch mesh to prevent entrainment of fish or amphibians that failed to be removed. Pump intakes shall be periodically checked for impingement of fish or amphibians, and shall be relocated according to the approved measured outlined for each species below.
 - i) If necessary, flow shall be diverted around the work site, either by pump or by gravity flow, the suction end of the intake pipe shall be fitted with fish screens meeting DFG and NOAA criteria to prevent entrainment or impingement of small fish. Any turbid water pumped from the work site itself to maintain it in a dewatered state shall be disposed of in an upland location where it will not drain directly into any stream channel.
 - j) Fish shall be excluded from the work area by blocking the stream channel above and below the work area with fine-meshed net or screen. Mesh shall be no greater than 1/8-inch diameter. The bottom edge of the net or screen shall be completely secured to the channel bed to prevent fish from reentering the work area. Exclusion screening shall be placed in areas of low water velocity to minimize fish impingement. Screens shall be regularly checked and cleaned of debris to permit free flow of water.
- 10) Where the disturbance to construct coffer dams to isolate the work site would be greater than to complete the action (for example, placement of a single boulder cluster), the action shall be carried out without dewatering and fish relocation. Furthermore, measures shall be put in place immediately downstream of the work site to capture suspended sediment. This may include installation of silt catchment fences across the stream, or placement of a filter berm of clean river gravel. Silt fences and other non-native materials will be removed from the stream following completion of the activity. Gravel berms may be left in the stream channel provided it does not impede stream flow or fish passage, and conforms to natural channel morphology without significant disturbance to natural substrate.
- 11) Best management practices associated with fish screens and measures to minimize effects to salmonids associated with fish screen construction, maintenance, and repair are presented below:

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

- a) Screening projects shall only take place on diversions with a capacity of 60 cfs or less. Screening larger diversions shall require separate consultation. Fish screens shall be operated and maintained in compliance with current law, including Fish and Game Code, and DFG fish screening criteria. DFG screening criteria may be referenced on the Internet at:
http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/Resources/Projects/Engin/Engin_ScreenCriteria.asp.
- b) Notwithstanding Fish and Game Code section 6027, fish screens and bypass pipes or channels shall be in-place and maintained in working order at all times water is being diverted.
- c) If a screen site is dewatered for repairs or maintenance when targeted fish species are likely to be present, measures shall be taken to minimize harm and mortality to targeted species resulting from fish relocation and dewatering activities. The responsible party shall notify DFG before the project site is de-watered and streamflow diverted. The notification shall provide a reasonable time for personnel to supervise the implementation of a water diversion plan and oversee the safe removal and relocation of salmonids and other fish life from the project area. If the project requires site dewatering and fish relocation, the responsible party shall implement the dewatering and relocation measures as described in this document to minimize harm and mortality to listed species.
- d) If a fish screen is removed for cleaning or repair, measures shall be undertaken to ensure juvenile fish are not passively entrained into the diversion canal. The area shall be isolated, cleared of fish, and dewatered prior to screen maintenance or replacement. If dewatering the work area is infeasible, then the area in front of the screen shall be cleared of fish utilizing a seine net that remains in place until the project is complete. In the case of a damaged screen, a replacement screen shall be installed immediately or the diversion shut down until a screen is in place.
- e) Fish screens shall be inspected and maintained regularly (not less than two times per week) to ensure that they are functioning as designed and meeting DFG fish screening criteria. During the diversion season, screens shall be visually inspected while in operation to ensure they are performing properly. Outside the diversion season when the screening structure is dewatered, the screen and associated diversion structure shall be more thoroughly evaluated.
- f) Existing roads shall be used to access screen sites with vehicles and/or equipment whenever possible. If it is necessary to create access to a screen site for repairs or maintenance, access points shall be identified at stable stream bank locations that minimize riparian disturbance.
- g) Sediment and debris removal at a screen site shall take place as often as needed to ensure that screening criteria are met. Sediment and debris shall be removed and disposed at a location where it will not re-enter the water course.
- h) Stationary equipment used in performing screen maintenance and repairs, such as motors, pumps, generators, and welders, located within or adjacent to a stream shall be positioned over drip pans.
- i) Equipment which is used to maintain and/or repair fish screens shall be in good condition and checked and maintained on a daily basis to prevent leaks of materials that could be deleterious to aquatic life, wildlife, or riparian habitat.
- j) To the extent possible repairs to a fish screen or screen site shall be made during a period of time when the target species of fish are not likely to be present (for example, in a seasonal creek, repair work should be performed when the stream is dry).

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

- k) Equipment used to maintain and/or repair fish screens shall not operate in a flowing stream except as may be necessary to construct coffer dams to divert stream flow and isolate the work site.
 - l) Turbid water which is generated by screen maintenance or repair activities shall be discharged to an area where it will not re-enter the stream. If the DFG determines that turbidity/siltation levels resulting from screen maintenance or repair activities constitute a threat to aquatic life, all activities associated with the turbidity/siltation shall cease until effective DFG-approved sediment control devices are installed and/or abatement procedures are implemented.
- 12) Any equipment entering the active stream (for example, in the process of installing a coffer dam) shall be preceded by an individual on foot to displace wildlife and prevent them from being crushed.
 - 13) If any non-special status wildlife are encountered during the course of construction, said wildlife shall be allowed to leave the construction area unharmed, and shall be flushed, hazed, or herded in a safe direction away from the project site. —Special status wildlife” is defined as any species that meets the definition of “endangered, rare, or threatened species” in section 15380, article 20 in Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, also known as the “CEQA Guidelines”.
 - 14) Any red tree vole nests encountered at a work site shall be flagged and avoided during construction.
 - 15) For any work sites containing western pond turtles, salamander, foothill yellow-legged frogs, or tailed frogs, the grantee shall provide to the DFG grant manager for review and approval, a list of the exclusion measures that will be used at their work site to prevent take or injury to any individual pond turtles, salamanders, or frogs that could occur on the site. The grantee shall ensure that the approved exclusion measures are in place prior to construction. Any turtles or frogs found within the exclusion zone shall be moved to a safe location upstream or downstream of the work site, prior to construction.
 - 16) All habitat improvements shall be done in accordance with techniques in the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual*. The most current version of the manual is available at: <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/Resources/HabitatManual.asp>.
 - 17) The grantee shall have dependable radio or phone communication on-site to be able to report any accidents or fire that might occur.
 - 18) Installation of bridges, culverts, or other structures shall be done so that water flow is not impaired and upstream and downstream passage of fish is assured at all times. Bottoms of temporary culverts shall be placed at or below stream channel grade.
 - 19) Temporary fill shall be removed in its entirety prior to close of work-window.

B. Specific Measures for Endangered, Rare, or Threatened Species That Could Occur at Specific Work Sites

1) Rare Plants

The work sites for the 2012 grants projects are within the range of a variety of rare plant species. The plant species found on a State or Federal special status list that might be associated with the 2012 grants projects, was determined from a search of DFG's Natural Diversity Database. Because of the large number of widely scattered work sites proposed, it is not feasible to survey individual work sites in advance and still be able to implement the restoration projects, due to time limits on the availability of restoration funds. Lists of special status plant species that might occur at individual work sites are presented in Appendix A. Past experience with grants projects from previous years has shown that the potential for adverse impacts on rare plants at salmonid restoration work sites is very low. Few sites surveyed for rare plants between 1999 and 2010 were found to have rare plant colonies; disturbance of rare plants was avoided in all cases. In order to avoid impacts to rare plants during the 2012 grants projects, the following mitigation measures will be implemented:

- a) DFG shall survey all work sites for rare plants prior to any ground disturbing activities. Rare plant surveys will be conducted following the "Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities" (DFG, 2009). These guidelines are available in Appendix C or on the web at: <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/habcon/plant/>.
- b) If any special status plant species are identified at a work site, DFG shall require one or more of the following protective measures to be implemented before work can proceed:
 - 1) Fencing to prevent accidental disturbance of rare plants during construction,
 - 2) On-site monitoring by a qualified biologist during construction to assure that rare plants are not disturbed, and
 - 3) Redesign of proposed work to avoid disturbance of rare plants.
- c) If it becomes impossible to implement the project at a work site without potentially significant impacts to rare plants, then activity at that work site shall be discontinued.
- d) DFG shall ensure that the grantee or responsible party is aware of these site-specific conditions, and shall inspect the work site before, during, and after completion of the action item.

2) California freshwater shrimp (*Syncaris pacifica*)

Of the 46 work sites proposed as part of the 2012 grants program, three occur within the range of California freshwater shrimp (CFS) (723829 Lagunitas Creek Woody Debris Enhancement Project, 723913 Save Our Salmon (SOS) – Salmon Creek Mainstem Instream Habitat Enhancement Program – Phase 2, and 723874 Save Our Salmon (SOS) – Salmon Creek Rural Water Conservation Implementation Project) (Appendix A). The range of the CFS includes Marin, Napa, and Sonoma counties, excluding the Gualala River watershed. Therefore, the potential for impacts to CFS shall be mitigated by complying with all of the mandatory terms and conditions associated with incidental take authorized by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Biological Opinions (file no. 1-

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

1-03-F-273 and 81420-2009-I-0748-1). DFG proposes to implement the following measures to minimize adverse effects to the CFS and its habitat:

- a) Project activities in potential shrimp habitat shall be restricted to the period between July 1 and November 1.
- b) At least 15 days prior to the onset of activities, DFG shall submit the name(s) and credentials of biologists who will conduct activities specified in the following measures to the USFWS. The grantee shall implement any additional conservation measures requested by DFG and/or the USFWS.
- c) DFG shall be notified at least one week in advance of the date on which work will start in the stream, so that a qualified DFG biologist can monitor activities at the work site. All work in the stream shall be stopped immediately if it is determined by DFG that the work has the potential to adversely impact shrimp or its habitat. Work shall not recommence until DFG is satisfied that there will be no impact on the shrimp.
- d) Where appropriate, a USFWS-approved DFG biologist will survey each site for shrimp before allowing work to proceed and prior to issuance of a Streambed Alteration Agreement. All overhanging vegetation, undercut banks, and tree roots will be surveyed with a butterfly net or fish net.
- e) Prior to the onset of work at a work site that may contain shrimp, the USFWS-approved DFG biologist shall conduct a training session for all construction personnel. At a minimum the training shall include a description of the shrimp and its habitat, the importance of the shrimp and its habitat, the general measures that are being implemented to conserve the shrimp as they relate to the work site, and the work site boundaries where construction may occur.
- f) Only USFWS-approved biologists shall participate in the capture, handling, and monitoring of shrimp. DFG shall report annually on the number of capture, release and injuries/mortality and agrees to modify capture/release strategy with USFWS staff as needed to prevent adverse effects.
- g) In site locations where shrimp are present, DFG will require the grantee to implement the mitigation measures listed:
 - 1) Equipment work shall be performed only in riffle, shallow run, or dry habitats, avoiding low velocity pool and run habitats occupied by shrimp, unless shrimp are relocated according to the protocol described below. ~~Shallow~~ run habitat is defined as a run with a maximum water depth, at any point, less than 12 inches, and without undercut banks or vegetation overhanging into the water.
 - 2) Hand placement of logs or rocks shall be permitted in pool or run habitat in stream reaches where shrimp are known to be present, only if the placement will not adversely affect shrimp or their habitat.
 - 3) Care shall be taken during placement or movement of materials in the stream to prevent any damage to undercut stream banks and to minimize damage to any streamside vegetation. Streamside vegetation overhanging into pools or runs shall not be removed, trimmed, or otherwise modified.
 - 4) No log or rock weirs (including vortex rock weirs), or check dams shall be constructed that would span the full width of the low flow stream channel. Vegetation shall be incorporated with any structures involving rocks or logs to enhance migration potential for shrimp.

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

- 5) No dumping of dead trees, yard waste or brush shall occur in shrimp streams, which may result in oxygen depletion of aquatic systems.
- h) If in the opinion of the USFWS-approved biologist, adverse effects to shrimp would be further minimized by moving shrimp away from the project site, the following procedure shall be used:
 - 1) A second survey shall be conducted within 24 hours of any construction activity and shrimp shall be relocated to the nearest suitable habitat. Shrimp shall be moved while in the net, or placed in buckets containing stream water. Stress and temperature monitoring of shrimp shall be performed by the USFWS-approved biologist. Numbers of shrimp and any mortalities or injuries shall be identified and recorded. Shrimp habitat is defined as reaches in low elevation (less than 116 m) and low gradient (less than one percent) streams where banks are structurally diverse with undercut banks, exposed fine root systems, overhanging woody debris or overhanging vegetation.
 - 2) When no other habitat exists on a landowner's property, the shrimp shall be held in suitable containers with site water and released at the end of the day. Containers shall be placed in the shade.
- i) If moving the shrimp out of the work area cannot be accomplished, and other avoidance measures have been deemed inappropriate, DFG shall drop activities at the work site from the project.
- j) A USFWS-approved DFG biologist shall be present at the work site until such time as all removal of shrimp, instruction of workers, and habitat disturbance associated with the restoration project have been completed. The USFWS-approved biologist shall have the authority to halt any action that might result in the loss of any shrimp or its habitat. If work is stopped, the USFWS-approved biologist shall immediately notify DFG and the USFWS.
- k) If a work site is temporarily dewatered by pumping, intakes shall be completely screened with wire mesh no larger than 0.2 inch to prevent shrimp from entering the pump system. Water shall be released or pumped downstream at an appropriate rate to maintain downstream flows during construction. Upon completion of construction activities, any barriers to flow shall be removed in a manner that would allow flow with the least disturbance to the substrate.
- l) A USFWS-approved biologist shall permanently remove from within the project work site, any individuals of exotic species, such as bullfrogs, centrarchid fishes, and non-native crayfish, to the maximum extent possible. The grantee shall have the responsibility that such removals are done in compliance with the California Department of Fish and Game.
- m) Invasive non-native vegetation that provides shrimp habitat and is removed as a result of Program activities shall be replaced with native vegetation that provides comparable habitat for the shrimp. Re-vegetated sites shall be irrigated as necessary until vegetation is established. Re-vegetated sites shall be monitored until shading and cover achieves 80% of pre-project shading and cover and for a minimum of 5 years.

3) **Coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*), Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), and coast cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki clarki*)**

While all of the work proposed under this program will enhance habitat for one or more of these species, all of the work sites proposed as part of the 2012 grants program could involve instream work in their habitat (Appendix A). In order to avoid any potential for negative impacts to these species, the following measures will be implemented:

- a) Project work within the wetted stream shall be limited to the period between June 15 and November 1, or the first significant rainfall, or whichever ever comes first. This is to take advantage of low stream flows and to avoid the spawning and egg/alevin incubation period of salmon and steelhead. Whenever possible, the work period at individual sites shall be further limited to entirely avoid periods when salmonids are present (for example, in a seasonal creek, work will be confined to the period when the stream is dry).
- b) Suitable large woody debris removed from fish passage barriers that is not used for habitat enhancement, shall be left within the riparian zone so as to provide a source for future recruitment of wood into the stream, reduce surface erosion, contribute to amounts of organic debris in the soil, encourage fungi, provide immediate cover for small terrestrial species and to speed recovery of native vegetation.
- c) Prior to dewatering a construction site, fish and amphibian species shall be captured and relocated by DFG personnel (or designated agents). The following measures shall be taken to minimize harm and mortality to listed salmonids resulting from fish relocation and dewatering activities:
 - 1) Fish relocation and dewatering activities shall only occur between June 15 and November 1 of each year.
 - 2) Fish relocation shall be performed by a qualified fisheries biologist, with all necessary State and Federal permits. Rescued fish shall be moved to the nearest appropriate site outside of the work area. A record shall be maintained of all fish rescued and moved. The record shall include the date of capture and relocation, the method of capture, the location of the relocation site in relation to the project site, and the number and species of fish captured and relocated. The record shall be provided to DFG within two weeks of the completion of the work season or project, whichever comes first.
 - 3) Electrofishing shall be conducted by properly trained personnel following NOAA *Guidelines for Electrofishing Waters Containing Salmonids Listed Under the Endangered Species Act*, June 2000.
 - 4) Prior to capturing fish, the most appropriate release location(s) shall be determined. The following shall be determined:
 - i) Temperature: Water temperature shall be similar as the capture location.
 - ii) Habitat: There shall be ample habitat for the captured fish.
 - iii) Exclusions from work site: There shall be a low likelihood for the fish to reenter the work site or become impinged on exclusion net or screen.
 - 5) The most efficient method for capturing fish shall be determined by the biologist. Complex stream habitat generally requires the use of electrofishing equipment, whereas in outlet pools, fish may be concentrated by pumping-down the pool and then seining or dipnetting fish.

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

- 6) Handling of salmonids shall be minimized. However, when handling is necessary, always wet hands or nets prior to touching fish.
 - 7) Temporarily hold fish in cool, shaded, aerated water in a container with a lid. Provide aeration with a battery-powered external bubbler. Protect fish from jostling and noise and do not remove fish from this container until time of release.
 - 8) Air and water temperatures shall be measured periodically. A thermometer shall be placed in holding containers and, if necessary, periodically conduct partial water changes to maintain a stable water temperature. If water temperature reaches or exceeds 18 °C, fish shall be released and rescue operations ceased.
 - 9) Overcrowding in containers shall be avoided by having at least two containers and segregating young-of-year (YOY) fish from larger age-classes to avoid predation. Larger amphibians, such as Pacific giant salamanders, shall be placed in the container with larger fish. If fish are abundant, the capturing of fish and amphibians shall cease periodically and shall be released at the predetermined locations.
 - 10) Species and year-class of fish shall be visually estimated at time of release. The number of fish captured shall be counted and recorded. Anesthetization or measuring fish shall be avoided.
 - 11) If feasible, initial fish relocation efforts shall be performed several days prior to the start of construction. This provides the fisheries biologist an opportunity to return to the work area and perform additional electrofishing passes immediately prior to construction. In many instances, additional fish will be captured that eluded the previous day's efforts.
 - 12) If mortality during relocation exceeds five percent, capturing efforts shall be stopped and the appropriate agencies shall be contacted immediately.
 - 13) In regions of California with high summer temperatures, relocation activities shall be performed in the morning when the temperatures are cooler.
 - 14) DFG shall minimize the amount of wetted stream channel that is dewatered at each individual project site to the fullest extent possible.
 - 15) Additional measures to minimize injury and mortality of salmonids during fish relocation and dewatering activities shall be implemented as described in Part IX, pages 52 and 53 of the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual*.
- d) Mitigation measures for the cooperative rearing project at the Kingfisher Flat Conservation Genetic Rearing Facility (Facility) shall follow the conditions set forth by the DFG.
- 1) The hatchery infrastructure at the Facility shall be maintained in an acceptable condition and good operating order, such that salmonid eggs and fry will be handled and reared under the controlled conditions necessary for their successful incubation without unnecessary or undue mortality.
 - 2) The Facility Manager on staff shall be a qualified fish aquaculturist with credentials, education and experience representing a level of expertise commensurate with the

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

responsibilities associated with spawning, rearing and managing a critically endangered species.

- 3) Accurate records shall be kept by the Monterey Bay Salmon and Trout Project (MBSTP) using DFG Form 788 and annual report forms. No later than ten (10) days after completion of spawning operations, the completed forms shall be sent to the DFG Fish Rearing Coordinator, Manfred Kittle at 7329 Silverado Trail, Napa, CA 94558. Completed annual report forms shall be submitted to the DFG Fish Rearing Coordinator no later than July 1 of the subject spawning year.
- 4) Unannounced inspections shall be periodically conducted by the DFG Fisheries Biologist, or by DFG law enforcement personnel, whenever fish are being spawned. Notice of intent to spawn shall be provided by the Facility Manager to DFG via telephone or email, as far in advance of any spawning as is practicable.
- 5) At all times while the fish trap and holding facilities are in operation or fish are being held, they shall be closely attended by the Facility Manager or his or her designee. Names of all designated trapping assistants shall be provided to DFG at least 48 hours in advance of carrying out any trapping activities. No other person not possessing the necessary state and federal permits to handle CCC- steelhead shall be allowed to participate without first obtaining written approval from the DFG Biologist or Fish Rearing Coordinator. As the qualified fish aquaculturist on staff, the Facility Manager shall have sole authority and responsibility at all times for proper management and handling of the fish.
- 6) Free passage past the trap will be maintained for fish when the trap is not being actively operated.
- 7) All wild and captive coho salmon shall be spawned in strict accordance with the Spawning Genetic Matrix (SGM) prepared by Dr. Carlos Garza of NOAA Fisheries. The SGM is based on the genotype of each individual fish and identifies the most appropriate spawning pairs with the goal of minimizing risks of outbreeding or inbreeding depression. All female steelhead shall be spawned with up to four (4) males taken at approximately the same time the female was obtained.
- 8) Coho salmon: The Facility is authorized to take eggs from up to 30 male, and 10 female wild coho salmon that return to Scott Creek. At the discretion of the NOAA biology team and DFG Fish Rearing Coordinator, wild coho salmon returns from streams other than Scott Creek shall be appropriately captured, taken to the Facility and included in the SGM. There are currently 350 captive broodstock coho salmon being held at the NOAA lab and Warm Springs Hatchery, which will also be brought back to the Facility and spawned in the 2011-2012 brood year. The Facility is authorized to rear up to 45,000 coho salmon eggs, total. Steelhead: The Facility is authorized to take eggs from up to 60 male, and up to 20 female wild San Lorenzo River returns. In addition, the facility is authorized to take eggs from up to 28 male, and 7 female wild Scott Creek returns. No wild steelhead returns from any other streams may be taken for propagation purposes. The facility is authorized to rear up to 45,000 steelhead eggs, total.
- 9) Disposition of 2011-2012 brood year (BY) coho salmon eggs: Coho salmon shall be released as follows: 4,000 as unfed fry at predetermined locations on San Vicente Creek in June 2012; 5,000 as fingerlings in December 2012; 360 of most robust and morphologically superior to be kept as broodstock; the remainder released in spring of 2013 as smolts.

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

- 10) Planned outbreedings of Scott Creek run fish may occur at the discretion of the NOAA biology team and will include fish native to CCC runs occurring north of the Golden Gate Bridge, depending upon availability, suitability and Facility capacity. All other spawning protocols apply.
- 11) Any San Lorenzo River steelhead eggs to be used for the Salmon and Trout Education Program (STEP) program shall be taken from the 40,000 egg allotment, in batches at the discretion of the DFG and the Facility Manager.
- 12) No spawning of any fish may occur at the Facility if there is a pending storm event that stands to cause a failure at the Facility during the first 48 hours of incubation (when the eggs can't be moved). Under these circumstances, spawning will be delayed until storm threats pass.
- 13) The weir and trap apparatus shall be removed from the stream or, if a permanent installation, modified to provide free passage of fish past the apparatus, once the limit of fish or eggs has been reached, whichever event occurs first.
- 14) San Lorenzo River steelhead may be trapped at the Felton Diversion Dam upon receipt of permission by the property owner, City of Santa Cruz. Scott Creek coho salmon and steelhead may be trapped at the weir maintained by NOAA Fisheries on Scott Creek. All other collection of adult salmonids destined for use in the Facility program shall be limited to manual collection using dip nets and seines. Adult fish in the act of spawning shall not be taken. All normal and customary precautions to ensure the safety and health of the fish shall be taken.
- 15) Weather and habitat conditions permitting, it is appropriate to begin to capture returning adult steelhead during the first week of December (between December 5 and December 10, 2012).
- 16) Determination of the use of wild spawning-run coho salmon in the MBSTP captive spawning program will be made by DFG & NOAA Fisheries during the season. Few, if any, wild coho salmon returns are expected. All returning wild coho salmon will be included in the spawning matrix to maximize the genetic diversity of Scott Creek fish used in the restoration effort.
- 17) All fish shall remain the property of the State of California and their ultimate disposition remains solely at the discretion of DFG.
- 18) All 2011-2012 BY juvenile coho salmon reared at the Facility shall be marked with a PIT-tag ONLY (no adipose-clipping) prior to release to prevent inadvertent take via angling and ensure positive identification of any adult returns via PIT-tag readers installed on Waddell, Scott and San Vicente creeks. All 2011-2012 BY juvenile steelhead reared at the Facility shall be appropriately fin-clipped (via removal of the adipose fin) prior to release.
- 19) For anesthetization purposes, the use of tricaine methane sulfonate (MS-222) on coho salmon and steelhead is authorized to prevent handling stress to the fish which may have adverse impacts on the viability of their gametes. All coho salmon treated with MS-222 will be either held in captivity for a minimum of twenty one (21) days post-treatment, or their spawned-out carcasses properly disposed of per the direction of the Facility Manager and NOAA biology team. All steelhead treated with MS-222 must be held for a minimum of twenty one (21) days prior to release back to the stream. Alternatively, fish may be anesthetized with carbon dioxide in solution, if it is deemed necessary or acceptable by either the Facility Manager or NOAA biologist. Fish may not be treated with nor exposed to any other

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

drug or other chemical during any activity carried out without prior written approval from the DFG Fish Rearing Coordinator or his or her designee.

- 20) No fish or eggs acquired shall be possessed, transferred, or otherwise disposed of except as authorized by the DFG in writing.
 - 21) All eggs, fry, and rearing juvenile fish shall be held in separate rearing tanks and/or raceways according to the site plan developed by NOAA Fisheries. This ensures the fish are broken out by species, stream of origin, brood year and family group (coho salmon).
 - 22) If specifically directed by DFG, all heads of dead adipose-marked adult fish shall be removed, placed in plastic bags, frozen and shipped to the DFG Fish Rearing Coordinator: Manfred Kittel at 7329 Silverado Trail, Napa, CA 94558. Each bag shall contain only one head and have securely affixed to it a hard cardboard tag clearly marked with the following information: Species of fish, sex, date and location trapped, name of Facility, and name of Facility Manager.
 - 23) When performing planned authorized releases of juvenile fish into any water body, the Facility Manager shall supervise and/or approve any and all individuals proposed to participate in such releases to ensure proper handling and care of fish.
 - 24) When releasing adult or juvenile steelhead into the San Lorenzo River, all proper precautions to prevent contamination with or transmission of invasive New Zealand mud snails shall be observed. Waders, boots, hip boots or other personal gear used during the planned releases shall follow the decontamination procedures outlined on DFG's website: <http://www.dfg.ca/~ovlinvasivesludsnail/>.
 - 25) Juvenile steelhead released by this cooperative rearing program have been deemed to pose minimal competition risk to wild fish since release of juvenile steelhead is timed based on fish size and smolt stage, season, and water temperature, ensuring that they quickly exit to the ocean rather than remaining to rear in fresh water. Juvenile coho salmon released by this program are deemed to pose no risk to wild fish, since this program was established and is maintained to recovery the native genetic stock south of San Francisco Bay, originate from the genetic stock in this region, and are managed by the program to maximize the genetic integrity of wild fish to the greatest level that is scientifically feasible.
 - 26) All coho salmon smolts will be planted in Scott Creek, Waddell Creek, San Vicente Creek, and any other appropriate watersheds as determined, in writing, by DFG and NOAA Fisheries. Planting shall occur proximal to the first new moon after the spring equinox.
- e) If these mitigation measures cannot be implemented, or the project actions proposed at a specific work site cannot be modified to prevent or avoid potential impacts to anadromous salmonids or their habitat, then activity at that work site shall be discontinued.

4) **Tidewater goby (*Eucyclogobius newberryi*)**

The tidewater goby was listed by the state of California for protection in 1987, and federally listed in 1994. However, the fish's need for specific kind of habitat means that the populations are isolated from each other, and subject to extirpation due to various human activities, such as draining of wetlands, sand bar breaches, pollutant accumulation in lagoons, and so forth.

Of the 46 work sites proposed as part of the 2012 grants program, two sites (723934 Arroyo Grande Creek Arundo Management Program and 723892 Pinkham project) show the tidewater goby downstream of project site. Actual work sites are not within the tidal zone and as such will not affect suitable habitat for the tidewater goby.

5) California red-legged frog (*Rana aurora draytonii*)

Of the 46 work sites proposed as part of the 2012 grants program, 12 are listed on the corresponding species lists in Appendix A. Activities proposed for the sites (723829 Lagunitas Creek Woody Debris Enhancement Project, 723821 Napa River Rutherford Reach Restoration Project Phase 3: Reach 4 West Riparian Habitat Restoration, 723913 Save Our Salmon (SOS) – Salmon Creek Mainstem Instream Habitat Enhancement Program – Phase 2, 723809 Conservation Genetics Hatchery Capacity Expansion and Coho Salmon Recovery Effort Enhancement, 723816 Enhancing the NOAA SWFSC Coho Captive Broodstock Program, 723837 Thompson Creek Instream Habitat Restoration Project, 723897 2011 Dutch Bill Creek Coho Habitat Enhancement Project, 723838 Sheephouse Road Sediment Reduction Project, 723874 Save Our Salmon (SOS) – Salmon Creek Rural Water Conservation Implementation Project, 723846 Willow Creek Large Wood Recruitment Project, 723934 Arroyo Grande Creek Arundo Management Program, and 723791 The CREW Lower West Barranca Restoration Project—City of Ojai) will not remove or degrade California red-legged frog (CRLF) habitat; however, precautions shall be required at these sites to avoid the potential for take of CRLF while using heavy equipment. The potential for impacts to CRLF will be mitigated by complying with all of the mandatory terms and conditions associated with incidental take authorized by the USFWS, Biological Opinion (file no. 1-1-03-F-273, 81420-2009-I-0748-1, and 81440-2009-F-0387 for projects within the San Francisco District of the USACE, and file no. 2008-F-0441 for projects within the Los Angeles District of the USACE). DFG shall implement the following measures to minimize adverse effects to the CRLF and its habitat:

- a) Project activities in potential red-legged frog habitat shall be restricted to the period between July 1 and October 15.
- b) At least 15 days prior to the onset of project activities, DFG shall submit the names(s) and credentials of biologists who would conduct activities specified in the following measures. No project activities shall begin until DFG has received written approval from the USFWS that the biologist(s) is qualified to conduct the work.
- c) Prior to the onset of any project-related activities, the approved biologist must identify appropriate areas to receive red-legged frog adults and tadpoles from the project areas. These areas must be in proximity to the capture site, contain suitable habitat, not be affected by project activities, and be free of exotic predatory species (i.e. bullfrogs, crayfish) to the best of the approved biologist's knowledge.
- d) A USFWS-approved biologist shall survey the project site at least two weeks before the onset of activities. If red-legged frogs are found in the project area and these individuals are likely to be killed or injured by work activities, the USFWS-approved biologist will allow sufficient time to move them from the site before work activities resume. Only USFWS-approved biologists will participate in activities with the capture, handling, and monitoring of red-legged frogs.
- e) Prior to the onset of project activities, a USFWS-approved biologist shall conduct a training session for all construction personnel. At a minimum, the training shall include a description of the red-legged frog and its habitat, the importance of the red-legged frog and its habitat, the general measures that are being implemented to conserve the

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

red-legged frog as they relate to the project, and the boundaries within which the project may be accomplished. Brochures, books and briefings may be used in the training session, provided that a qualified person is on hand to answer any questions.

- f) A USFWS-approved biologist shall be present at the work site until such time as removal of red-legged frogs, instruction of workers, and habitat disturbance has been completed. The USFWS-approved biologist shall have the authority to halt any action that might result in impacts that exceed the levels anticipated by the USACE and USFWS during review of the proposed action. If work is stopped, the USACE and the USFWS shall be notified immediately by the USFWS-approved biologist or on-site biological monitor.
- g) If red-legged frogs are found and these individuals are likely to be killed or injured by work activities, the USFWS-approved biologists must be allowed sufficient time to move them from the site before work activities resume. The USFWS-approved biologist must relocate the red-legged frogs the shortest distance possible to one of the predetermined areas. The USFWS-approved biologist must maintain detailed records of any individuals that are moved (e.g., size, coloration, any distinguishing features, photographs (digital preferred) to assist in determining whether translocated animals are returning to the point of capture. Only red-legged frogs that are at risk of injury or death by project activities may be moved.
- h) A DFG monitoring plan shall be developed to determine the level of incidental take of the red-legged frog associated with the Restoration Program funded activities in the area. The monitoring plan must include a standardized mechanism to report any observations of dead or injured red-legged frog to the appropriate USACE and USFWS offices.
- i) If a work site is to be temporarily dewatered by pumping, intakes shall be completely screened with wire mesh not larger than 0.125 inch to prevent red-legged frogs from entering the pump system. Water shall be released or pumped downstream at an appropriate rate to maintain down stream flows during construction activities and eliminate the possibility of ponded water. Upon completion of construction activities, any barriers to flow shall be removed in a manner that would allow flow to resume with the least disturbance to the substrate.
- j) Ponded areas shall be monitored for red-legged frogs that may become entrapped. Any entrapped red-legged frog shall be relocated to a pre-determined receiving area by a USFWS-approved biologist.
- k) A USFWS-approved biologist will permanently remove from the project area, any individuals of exotic species, such as bullfrogs (*Rana catesbiana*), centrarchid fishes, and non-native crayfish to the maximum extent possible. The biologist will have the responsibility to ensure that their activities are in compliance with the Fish and Game Code.
- l) The USFWS-approved biologist(s) who handle red-legged frogs shall ensure that their activities do not transmit diseases. To ensure that diseases are not conveyed between work sites by the USFWS-approved biologist, the fieldwork code of practice developed by the Declining Amphibian Populations Task Force (http://www.fws.gov/ventura/species_information/protocols_guidelines/docs/DAFTA.pdf) shall be followed at all times.
- m) The DFG or USACE shall report any observation of the incidental take of red-legged frogs associated with the implementation of the Restoration Program projects in accordance with RGP78. The USFWS and the USACE must review the circumstances

surrounding the incident to determine whether any patterns of repeated authorized or unauthorized activities are occurring that may indicate that additional protective measures are required. If, after completion of the review, the USACE and the USFWS agree that additional protective measures are required and can be implemented within the existing scope of the action, the USACE must require the DFG to implement the agreed-upon measures within a reasonable time frame; if the corrective actions cannot be implemented with the scope of the existing action, the USACE and USFWS will determine whether re-initiation of consultation is appropriate.

- n) Despite term and condition h of this section (above), the USACE must immediately re-initiate formal consultation with the USFWS, pursuant to 7(a) (2) of the Endangered Species Act, if red-legged frogs are taken within the action area at or in excess of the incidental take anticipated in the Incidental Take Statement section of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife biological opinion (file no. 2008-F-0441), whether by project or by year.
- o) If these mitigation measures cannot be implemented or the project activities proposed at a specific work site cannot be modified to prevent or avoid potential impacts to CRLF or its habitat, then project activity at that work site shall be discontinued.

6) Arroyo toad (*Bufo microscaphus californicus*)

None of the proposed projects in the 2012 grants program are located within the range of the Arroyo toad.

7) San Francisco Garter Snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia*)

None of the projects proposed in the 2012 grants program are located within the range of the San Francisco garter snake.

8) Least Bell's Vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*)

Following the listing of the least Bell's vireo subspecies as Federally Endangered in 1986, there has been much conservation, restoration, monitoring, and research that has taken place in its southern California range leading to increased populations in some areas. Of the 46 projects proposed as part of the 2012 grants program, none are within the range of the least Bell's vireo.

9) Marbled murrelet (*Brachyrampus marmoratus*)

The marbled murrelet is listed as endangered under CESA and threatened under ESA. Activities to protect and restore habitat will not remove or degrade suitable habitat for marbled murrelets, however nesting birds could be disturbed by the noise from heavy equipment required for projects such as culvert removal or placement of large woody debris.

Sixteen of the 46 work sites proposed as part of the 2012 grants program are listed on the corresponding species lists in Appendix A. Activities proposed for the sites 723924 First Gulch Road Removal Project, 723848 Strawberry Creek Restoration - RNSP Reach, 723840 Greater Eel River Arundo Eradication Phase II, 723871 Strawberry Creek Riparian Restoration -Phase II, 723864 Lawrence Creek Sediment Reduction and Stream Habitat Improvement Project, 723920 Grizzly Creek Road Decommissioning and Stream

Habitat Improvement Project, 723915 Little S.F. Elk River Sediment Reduction and Habitat Improvement Project, 723867 MLT Water Gulch Dam and Stream Crossing Removal Project, 723788 South Fork Noyo River Stream Habitat Enhancement Project, 723784 North Fork of South Fork Noyo River Stream Habitat Enhancement Project – Phase II, 723919 South Fork Noyo River Instream Habitat Enhancement, 723829 Lagunitas Creek Woody Debris Enhancement Project, 723809 Conservation Genetics Hatchery Capacity Expansion and Coho Salmon Recovery Effort Enhancement, 723816 Enhancing the NOAA SWFSC Coho Captive Broodstock Program, 723837 Thompson Creek Instream Habitat Restoration Project, and 723838 Sheephouse Road Sediment Reduction Project, will not remove, degrade, or downgrade suitable marbled murrelet habitat. As a result, direct injury or mortality of murrelets is not an issue. The potential exists for noise from heavy equipment work at these sites to disrupt marbled murrelet nesting. To avoid this potential impact, the following mitigation measures shall be implemented:

- a) Restoration work in areas considered by the Arcata and Ventura USFWS offices shall not be conducted within 0.25 mile of occupied or un-surveyed suitable marbled murrelet habitat between March 24 and September 15. Restoration work in areas considered by the Sacramento USFWS Office shall not be conducted within 0.25 mile of any occupied or un-surveyed suitable marbled murrelet habitat between November 1 and September 15.
- b) The work window at individual work sites near suitable habitat may be modified, if protocol surveys determine that habitat quality is low and occupancy is very unlikely.
- c) If these mitigation measures cannot be implemented or the project actions proposed at a specific work site cannot be modified to prevent or avoid potential adverse effects to marbled murrelet or their habitat, then activity at that work site shall be discontinued.
- d) For projects contained in streams and watersheds included in a FWS Habitat Conservation Plan the mitigation measures contained within those Habitat Conservation Plans shall be followed.

10) Northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*)

The northern spotted owl is listed as threatened under ESA. Restoration activities should not alter habitat for northern spotted owls, however nesting birds could be disturbed by the noise from heavy equipment during projects such as culvert removal or placement of large woody debris. Disturbance can be avoided by limiting heavy equipment work within 0.25 miles of suitable spotted owl habitat to the period outside the nesting season.

Of the 46 work sites proposed as part of the 2012 grants program, 17 are in potentially suitable habitat for the northern spotted owl (723840 Greater Eel River Arundo Eradication Phase II, 723807 Redwood Creek DVA Roads Decommissioning and Erosion Prevention Project, 723920 Grizzly Creek Road Decommissioning and Stream Habitat Improvement Project, 723804 Lower Eel Sediment Reduction Phase II, 723915 Little S.F. Elk River Sediment Reduction and Habitat Improvement Project, 723806 Mad River 4850 and 4851 Road Decommissioning and Erosion Prevention Project, 723787 Little North Fork Navarro River Wood Enhancement - Phase IV, 723784 North Fork of South Fork Noyo River Stream Habitat Enhancement Project – Phase II, 723786 Russell Brook Stream Habitat Enhancement Project, 723919 South Fork Noyo River Instream Habitat Enhancement, 723921 Little North Fork Navarro River Sediment Reduction and Instream Enhancement Project, 723829 Lagunitas Creek Woody Debris Enhancement Project, 723913 Save Our Salmon (SOS) – Salmon Creek Mainstem Instream Habitat Enhancement Program –

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

Phase 2, 723837 Thompson Creek Instream Habitat Restoration Project, 723838 Sheephouse Road Sediment Reduction Project, 723874 Save Our Salmon (SOS) – Salmon Creek Rural Water Conservation Implementation Project, and 723846 Willow Creek Large Wood Recruitment Project) (Appendix A). None of the activities will remove, degrade, or downgrade northern spotted owl habitat. As a result, direct injury or mortality of owls is not likely. The potential exists for heavy equipment work at these sites to disturb spotted owl nesting. To avoid this potential effect, the following mitigation measures will be implemented:

- a) Work with heavy equipment at any site within 0.25 miles of suitable habitat for the northern spotted owl shall not occur from November 1 to July 31 for projects in areas under the jurisdiction of the Sacramento USFWS Office and from November 1 to July 9 for projects in areas under the jurisdiction of the Arcata USFWS Office.
- b) The work window at individual work sites may be advanced prior to July 9 or July 31 (corresponding to the different time constraints of the Sacramento and Arcata USFWS office), if protocol surveys determine that suitable habitat is unoccupied.
- c) If these mitigation measures cannot be implemented or the project actions proposed at a specific work site cannot be modified to prevent or avoid potential impacts to northern spotted owls or their habitat, then activity at that work site shall be discontinued and DFG must reinitiate consultation with FWS.
- d) For projects contained within streams and watersheds included in a FWS Habitat Conservation Plan the mitigation measures contained within those Habitat Conservation Plans shall be followed.

11) Willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*).

Of the 46 work sites proposed as part of the 2012 grants program, four are in potentially suitable habitat for the willow flycatcher (723924 First Gulch Road Removal Project, 723840 Greater Eel River Arundo Eradication Phase II, 723871 Strawberry Creek Riparian Restoration -Phase II, and 723807 Redwood Creek DVA Roads Decommissioning and Erosion Prevention Project) (Appendix A). None of the activities proposed for these sites will significantly degrade existing willow flycatcher habitat; however, the potential exists for the noise from heavy equipment work or harvesting of revegetation material at these sites to disrupt willow flycatcher nesting. To avoid this potential impact, the following mitigation measures shall be implemented:

- a) Heavy equipment work shall not begin within one quarter mile of any site with known or potential habitat for the willow flycatcher until after August 31 and for the southwestern willow flycatcher until after September 15.
- b) Prior to any work in areas where riparian habitat is present, a qualified biologist shall do a habitat assessment and determine whether the area within 500 feet of the project site is suitable for nesting by southwestern willow flycatchers. If not, work may proceed without further surveys. If the biologist determines that the area is suitable, a qualified biologist must monitor before and during the project to determine the status of the southwestern willow flycatchers within 500 feet of the project site.
- c) The work window at individual work sites may be modified, if protocol surveys determine that nesting birds do not occur within 0.25 miles of the site during the breeding season.

- d) Harvest of willow branches at any site with potential habitat for the willow flycatcher shall not occur between May 1 and August 31. Harvest of willow branches at any site with potential habitat for the southwestern willow flycatcher shall not occur between May 1 and September 15.
- e) No more than 1/3 of any willow plant shall be harvested annually. Care shall be taken during harvest not to trample or over harvest the willow sources.
- f) If any southwestern willow flycatchers are observed nesting within 500 feet of the project activities, work shall cease temporarily until it is determined that either the birds are not nesting or young have fledged.
- g) DFG shall ensure that the grantee or responsible party is aware of this site-specific condition, and shall inspect the work site before, during, and after completion of the action item.
- h) If these mitigation measures cannot be implemented or the project actions proposed at a specific work site cannot be modified to prevent or avoid potential impacts to willow flycatcher or their habitat, then activity at that work site shall be discontinued.

12) Point Arena mountain beaver (*Aplodontia rufa nigra*)

The Point Arena subspecies is only found within a disjunct, 24-square mile area in western Mendocino County, California. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service considers the range of the Point Arena mountain beaver (PAMB) to include areas five miles inland from the Pacific Ocean extending from a point two miles north of Bridgeport Landing south to a point five miles south of the town of Point Arena. PAMB can be found along Nulls Creek, Mallo Pass Creek, Irish Gulch, Alder Creek, Manchester State Park, Lagoon Lake, Lower Hathaway Creek, City of Point Arena, Lower and Middle Brush Creek, and Hathaway Creek.

Of the 46 projects proposed as part of the 2012 grants program, none of the projects list the PAMB in the species list (Appendix A). However, none of the activities proposed for these sites are within the range of the PAMB and will not degrade suitable PAMB habitat.

C. Riparian and re-vegetation

- 1) Planting of seedlings shall begin after December 1, or when sufficient rainfall has occurred to ensure the best chance of survival of the seedlings, but in no case after April 1.
- 2) Any disturbed banks shall be fully restored upon completion of construction. Revegetation shall be done using native species. Planting techniques can include seed casting, hydroseeding, or live planting methods using the techniques in Part XI of the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual*.
- 3) Disturbed and compacted areas shall be re-vegetated with native plant species. The species shall be comprised of a diverse community structure that mimics the native riparian corridor. Planting ratio shall be 2:1 (two plants to every one removed).
- 4) Unless otherwise specified, the standard for success is 80 percent survival of plantings or 80 percent ground cover for broadcast planting of seed after a period of 3 years.
- 5) To ensure that the spread or introduction of invasive exotic plants shall be avoided to the maximum extent possible, equipment shall be cleaned of all dirt, mud, and plant material

prior to entering a work site. When possible, invasive exotic plants at the work site shall be removed. Areas disturbed by project activities will be restored and planted with native plants.

- 6) Mulching and seeding shall be done on all exposed soil which may deliver sediment to a stream. Soils exposed by project operations shall be mulched to prevent sediment runoff and transport. Mulches shall be applied so that not less than 90% of the disturbed areas are covered. All mulches, except hydro-mulch, shall be applied in a layer not less than two (2) inches deep. Where feasible, all mulches shall be kneaded or tracked-in with track marks parallel to the contour, and tackified as necessary to prevent excessive movement. All exposed soils and fills, including the downstream face of the road prism adjacent to the outlet of culverts, shall be reseeded with a mix of native grasses common to the area, free from seeds of noxious or invasive weed species, and applied at a rate which will ensure establishment.
- 7) If erosion control mats are used in re-vegetation, they shall be made of material that decomposes. Erosion control mats made of nylon plastic, or other non-decomposing material shall not be used.
- 8) DFG shall retain as many trees and brush as feasible, emphasizing shade producing and bank stabilizing trees and brush to minimize impacts to the riparian corridor.
- 9) If riparian vegetation is to be removed with chainsaws, the grantee shall use saws that operate with vegetable-based bar oil when possible.
- 10) Disturbed and decompacted areas shall be re-vegetated with native species specific to the project location that comprise a diverse community of woody and herbaceous species.

V. CULTURAL RESOURCES

Ground-disturbance will be required to implement the project at certain locations that, despite efforts to identify cultural resources, have the potential to affect these resources. The procedure for a programmatic evaluation of archeological resources is provided in Appendix E. Potential for inadvertent impacts will be avoided through implementation of the following mitigation measures:

- 1) DFG shall contract with an archaeologist(s) or other historic preservation professional that meets The Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CFR Part 61, and 48 FR 44716) to complete cultural resource surveys at any sites with the potential to be impacted prior to any ground disturbing activities. This work may be augmented with the aid of a Native American cultural resources specialist that is culturally affiliated with the project area. Cultural and paleontological resource surveys shall be conducted using standard protocols to meet the 2010 CEQA Guideline requirements. Paleontological survey protocols are listed in Appendix D.
- 2) If cultural and/or paleontological resource sites are identified at a project location, DFG will require one or more of the following protective measures to be implemented before work can proceed: a) fencing to prevent accidental disturbance of cultural resources during construction, b) on-site monitoring by cultural and/or paleontological resource professionals during construction to assure that cultural resources are not disturbed, c) redesign of proposed work to avoid disturbance of cultural resources.
- 3) DFG shall report any previously unknown historic, archeological, and paleontological remains discovered at a project location to the USACE as required in the RGP.

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

- 4) DFG shall ensure that the grantee or responsible party is aware of these site-specific conditions, and shall inspect the work site before, during, and after completion of the action item.
- 5) Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Resources - If cultural resources, such as lithic debitage, ground stone, historic debris, building foundations, or bone, are discovered during ground-disturbance activities, work shall be stopped within 20 meters (66 feet) of the discovery, per the requirements of CEQA (January 1999 Revised Guidelines, Title 14 CCR 15064.5 (f)). Work near the archaeological finds shall not resume until an archaeologist that meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines suited to the discovery, has evaluated the materials and offered recommendations for further action. Cultural materials not associated with human interments shall be documented and curated in place.
- 6) Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains - If human remains are discovered during project construction, work shall stop at the discovery location, within 20 meters (66 feet), and any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent to human remains (Public Resources Code, Section 7050.5). The county coroner shall be contacted to determine if the cause of death must be investigated. If the coroner determines that the remains are of Native American origin, it is necessary to comply with state laws relating to the disposition of Native American burials, which fall within the jurisdiction of the Native American heritage Commission (NAHC) (Public Resources Code, Section 5097). The coroner will contact the NAHC. The descendants or most likely descendants of the deceased will be contacted, and work shall not resume until they have made a recommendation to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work for means of treatment and disposition, with appropriate dignity, of the human remains and any associated grave goods, as provided in Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98.
- 7) Procedures for treatment of an inadvertent discovery of human remains:
 - a) Immediately following discovery of known or potential human remains all ground-disturbing activities at the point of discovery shall be halted.
 - b) No material remains shall be removed from the discovery site, a reasonable exclusion zone shall be cordoned off.
 - c) The DFG Grant Manager and property owner shall be notified and the DFG Grant Manager shall contact the county coroner.
 - d) DFG shall retain the services of a professional archaeologist to immediately examine the find and assist the process.
 - e) All ground-disturbing construction activities in the discovery site exclusion area shall be suspended.
 - f) The discovery site shall be secured to protect the remains from desecration or disturbance, with 24-hour surveillance, if prudent.
 - g) Discovery of Native American remains is a very sensitive issue, and all project personnel shall hold any information about such a discovery in confidence and divulge it only on a need-to-know basis, as determined by the DFG.
 - h) The coroner has two working days to examine the remains after being notified. If the remains are Native American, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the NAHC in Sacramento (telephone 916/653-4082).

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

- i) The NAHC is responsible for identifying and immediately notifying the Most Likely Descendant (MLD) of the deceased Native American.
 - j) The MLD may, with the permission of the landowner, or their representative, inspect the site of the discovered Native American remains and may recommend to the landowner and DFG Grant Manager means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods. The descendants shall complete their inspection and make recommendations or preferences for treatment with 48 hours of being granted access to the site (Public Resource Code, Section 5097.98(a)). The recommendation may include the scientific removal and non-destructive or destructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.
 - k) Whenever the NAHC is unable to identify a MLD, or the MLD identified fails to make a recommendation, or the landowner or his/her authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the MLD and mediation between the parties by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner, the landowner or his/her authorized representatives shall re-inter the human remains and associated grave offerings with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance in accordance with Public Resource Code, Section 5097.98(e).
 - l) Following final treatment measures, the DFG shall ensure that a report is prepared that describes the circumstances, nature and location of the discovery, its treatment, including results of analysis (if permitted), and final disposition, including a confidential map showing the reburial location. Appended to the report shall be a formal record about the discovery site prepared to current California standards on DPR 523 form(s). DFG shall ensure that report copies are distributed to the appropriate California Historic Information Center, NAHC, and MLD.
- 8) Pursuant to RGP78 and in accordance to 36 C.F.R. Section 800.13, in the event of any discovery during construction of human remains, archeological deposits, or any other type of historic property, the DFG shall notify the USACE archeological staff (Steve Dibble at 213-452-3849 or John Killeen at 213-452-3861) within 24 hours. Construction work shall be suspended immediately and shall not resume until USACE re-authorizes project construction.
 - 9) If it becomes impossible to implement the project at a work site without disturbing cultural or paleontological resources, then activity at that work site shall be discontinued.

VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

There is no potential for a significant adverse impact to geology and soils; implementation of the restoration project will contribute to an overall reduction in erosion and sedimentation. Existing roads will be used to access work sites. Ground disturbance at most work sites will be minimal, except for road improvements or decommissioning. Road improvements and decommissioning will involve moving large quantities of soil from road fills and stream crossings to restore historic land surface profiles and prevent chronic erosion and sediment delivery to streams. In order to avoid temporary increases in surface erosion, the following mitigation measures will be implemented:

- 1) DFG will implement the following measures to minimize harm to listed salmonids resulting from culvert replacement activities and other instream construction work:

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- a) All stream crossing replacement or modification designs, involving fish passage, shall be reviewed and approved by NOAA (or DFG) engineers prior to onset of work.
 - b) If the stream in the project location was not passable to, or was not utilized by all life stages of, all covered salmonids prior to the existence of the road crossing, the project shall pass the life stages and covered salmonid species that historically did pass there. Retrofit culverts shall meet the fish passage criteria for the passage needs of the listed species and life stages historically passing through the site prior to the existence of the road crossing.
- 2) DFG shall implement the following measures to minimize harm to listed salmonids resulting from road decommissioning activities:
- a) Woody debris will be concentrated on finished slopes of decommissioned roads adjacent to stream crossings to reduce surface erosion; contribute to amounts of organic debris in the soil; encourage fungi; provide immediate cover for small terrestrial species; and to speed recovery of native forest vegetation.
 - b) Work sites shall be winterized at the end of each day to minimize the eroding of unfinished excavations when significant rains are forecasted. Winterization procedures shall be supervised by a professional trained in erosion control techniques and involve taking necessary measures to minimize erosion on unfinished work surfaces. Winterization includes the following: smoothing unfinished surfaces to allow water to freely drain across them without concentration or ponding; compacting unfinished surfaces where concentrated runoff may flow with an excavator bucket or similar tool, to minimize surface erosion and the formation of rills; and installation of culverts, silt fences, and other erosion control devices where necessary to convey concentrated water across unfinished surfaces, and trap exposed sediment before it leaves the work site.
- 3) Effective erosion control measures shall be in-place at all times during construction. Construction within the 5-year flood plain shall not begin until all temporary erosion controls (i.e., straw bales or silt fences that are effectively keyed-in) are in place down slope or down stream of project activities within the riparian area. Erosion control measures shall be maintained throughout the construction period. If continued erosion is likely to occur after construction is completed, then appropriate erosion prevention measures shall be implemented and maintained until erosion has subsided.
- 4) An adequate supply of erosion control materials (gravel, straw bales, shovels, etc.) shall be maintained onsite to facilitate a quick response to unanticipated storm events or emergencies.
- 5) Use erosion controls that protect and stabilize stockpiles and exposed soils to prevent movement of materials. Use devices such as plastic sheeting held down with rocks or sandbags over stockpiles, silt fences, or berms of hay bales, to minimize movement of exposed or stockpiled soils.
- 6) When needed, instream grade control structures shall be utilized to control channel scour, sediment routing, and headwall cutting.
- 7) Temporary stockpiling of excavated material shall be minimized. However, excavated material shall be stockpiled in areas where it cannot enter the stream channel. Available sites at or near the project location shall be determined prior to the start of construction. If feasible, topsoil shall be conserved for reuse at project location or use in other areas.

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

- 8) For projects located within the USACE San Francisco District, an annual limit on the number of sediment-producing projects per HUC 10 watershed shall be implemented to ensure that potential sediment impacts will remain spatially isolated, thus minimizing cumulative turbidity effects. Sediment producing projects include instream habitat improvement, instream barrier removal, stream bank stabilization, fish passage improvement, upslope road work, and fish screen construction (unless the screen is located in a diversion ditch and is disconnected from the waterway). The limit of projects shall be as follows:

| Square mile of HUC 10 watershed | Maximum number of instream and upslope projects per year |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <50 | 2 |
| 51-100 | 3 |
| 101-150 | 4 |
| 151-250 | 5 |
| 251-350 | 6 |
| 351-500 | 9 |
| >500 | 12 |

Projects funded by the FRGP that are not authorized under the RGP (i.e., they have undergone separate consultation) or have already been authorized by the RGP in previous years(s) do not count toward the limits described above.

- 9) Each year, all instream projects shall be separated both upstream and downstream from other proposed instream projects by at least 1500 linear feet in fish bearing stream reaches. In non-fish bearing reaches, the distance separating sediment-producing projects will be 500 feet.
- 10) Upon project completion, all exposed soil present in and around the project site shall be stabilized within 7 days. Soils exposed by project operations shall be mulched to prevent sediment runoff and transport. Mulches shall be applied so that not less than 90% of the disturbed areas are covered. All mulches, except hydro-mulch, shall be applied in a layer not less than two (2) inches deep. Where feasible, all mulches shall be kneaded or tracked-in with track marks parallel to the contour, and tackified as necessary to prevent excessive movement. All exposed soils and fills, including the downstream face of the road prism adjacent to the outlet of culverts, shall be reseeded with a mix of native grasses common to the area, free from seeds of noxious or invasive weed species, and applied at a rate which will ensure establishment.
- 11) Soil compaction shall be minimized by using equipment with a greater reach or that exerts less pressure per square inch on the ground, resulting in less overall area disturbed and less compaction of disturbed areas.
- 12) Disturbed soils shall be decompacted at project completion as heavy equipment exits the construction area.
- 13) At the completion of the project, soil compaction that is not an integral element of the design of a crossing should be de-compacted.

VII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

No specific mitigation measures are required. Re-vegetation practices will help offset the short term, less than significant, greenhouse gas emissions.

VIII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

The project will not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment. At work sites requiring the use of heavy equipment, there is a small risk of an accident upsetting the machine and releasing fuel, oil, and coolant, or of an accidental spark from equipment igniting a fire. The potential for these impacts will be reduced to a less than significant level through implementation of the following mitigation measures:

- 1) Heavy equipment that will be used in these activities will be in good condition and will be inspected for leakage of coolant and petroleum products and repaired, if necessary, before work is started.
- 2) When operating vehicles in wetted portions of the stream channel, or where wetland vegetation, riparian vegetation, or aquatic organisms may be destroyed, the responsible party shall, at a minimum, do the following:
 - a) check and maintain on a daily basis any vehicles to prevent leaks of materials that, if introduced to water, could be deleterious to aquatic life, wildlife, or riparian habitat;
 - b) take precautions to minimize the number of passes through the stream and to avoid increasing the turbidity of the water to a level that is deleterious to aquatic life; and
 - c) allow the work area to "rest" to allow the water to clear after each individual pass of the vehicle that causes a plume of turbidity above background levels, resuming work only after the stream has reached the original background turbidity levels.
- 3) All equipment operators shall be trained in the procedures to be taken should an accident occur. Prior to the onset of work, DFG shall ensure that the grantee has prepared a Spill Prevention/Response plan to help avoid spills and allow a prompt and effective response should an accidental spill occur. All workers shall be informed of the importance of preventing spills. Operators shall have spill clean-up supplies on site and be knowledgeable in their proper deployment.
- 4) All activities performed in or near a stream will have absorbent materials designed for spill containment and cleanup at the activity site for use in case of an accidental spill. In an event of a spill, work shall cease immediately. Clean-up of all spills shall begin immediately. The responsible party shall notify the State Office of Emergency Services at 1-800-852-7550 and the DFG immediately after any spill occurs, and shall consult with the DFG regarding clean-up procedures.
- 5) All fueling and maintenance of vehicles and other equipment and staging areas shall occur at least 65 feet from any riparian habitat or water body and place fuel absorbent mats under pump while fueling. The USACE and the DFG will ensure contamination of habitat does not occur during such operations. Prior to the onset of work, the DFG will ensure that the grantee has prepared a plan to allow a prompt and effective response to any accidental spills. All workers will be informed of the importance of preventing spills and of the appropriate measures to take should a spill occur.
- 6) Location of staging/storage areas for equipment, materials, fuels, lubricants, and solvents, will be located outside of the stream's high water channel and associated riparian area.

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

The number of access routes, number and size of staging areas, and the total area of the work site activity shall be limited to the minimum necessary to complete the restoration action. To avoid contamination of habitat during restoration activities, trash will be contained, removed, and disposed of throughout the project.

- 7) Petroleum products, fresh cement, and other deleterious materials shall not enter the stream channel.
- 8) Stationary equipment such as motors, pumps, generators, compressors, and welders, located within the dry portion of the stream channel or adjacent to the stream, will be positioned over drip-pans.
- 9) No debris, soil, silt, sand, bark, slash, spoils, sawdust, rubbish, cement, concrete or washings thereof, asphalt, paint, or other coating material; oil or petroleum products; or other organic or earthen material from any construction or associated activity of whatever nature shall be allowed to enter into, or placed where it may be washed by rainfall or runoff into, waters of the state. When operations are completed, any excess materials or debris shall be removed from the work area and disposed of in a lawful manner.
- 10) All internal combustion engines shall be fitted with spark arrestors.
- 11) The grantee shall have an appropriate fire extinguisher(s) and fire fighting tools (shovel and axe at a minimum) present at all times when there is a risk of fire.
- 12) Vehicles shall not be parked in tall grass or any other location where heat from the exhaust system could ignite a fire.
- 13) The grantee shall follow any additional rules the landowner has for fire prevention.
- 14) The potential for mercury contamination is largely predicted by the presence of historic hydraulic gold mines and mercury (cinnabar) mines (California's Abandoned Mines: A Report on the Magnitude and Scope of the Issue in the State, DOC 2000). Therefore, only a few limited areas within the geographic scope of this grant program have any potential for gravels contaminated with elemental mercury, they are: Middle Klamath River, Salmon River, Scott River, and the Lower Middle and Upper Trinity River. (Though studies by the USGS failed to find significant levels of methyl mercury near these mines.)
 - a) Given the limited geographical potential for encountering mercury contamination (from historic mining) within the geographic scope, and the limited number of projects within these areas that will either disturb the channel bottom or import gravels for instream restoration; the following avoidance and mitigation measure will be adhered to: any gravel imported from offsite shall be from a source known to not contain historic hydraulic gold mine tailings, dredger tailings, or mercury mine waste or tailings.

IX. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

- 1) Instream work shall be conducted during the period of lowest flow.
- 2) Before work is allowed to proceed at a site, DFG shall inspect the site to assure that turbidity control measures are in place.
- 3) The waste water from construction area shall be discharged to an upland location where it will not drain sediment-laden water back to stream channel.

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

- 4) For projects within the USACE San Francisco District, if instream work liberates a sediment wedge, 80% of the wedge shall be removed before the sediment is liberated. The required amount can be modified if NOAA or DFG hydrologists or hydraulic engineers agree that removing a smaller amount will better protect and enhance fish habitat in the area of the project (e.g., leaving some sediment to replenish areas downstream that lack suitable substrate volume or quality).
- 5) To control erosion during and after project implementation, DFG shall implement best management practices, as identified by the appropriate Regional Water Quality Control Board.
- 6) Sediment-laden water caused by construction activity shall be filtered before it leaves the right-of-way or enters the stream network or an aquatic resource area. Silt fences or other detention methods shall be installed as close as possible to culvert outlets to reduce the amount of sediment entering aquatic systems.
- 7) If DFG determines that turbidity/siltation levels resulting from an activity or activities constitute a threat to aquatic life, all activities associated with the turbidity/siltation shall cease until effective DFG approved sediment control devices are installed and/or abatement procedures are implemented.
- 8) Poured concrete shall be excluded from the wetted channel for a period of two weeks after it is poured. During that time the poured concrete shall be kept moist, and runoff shall not be allowed to enter flowing stream. Commercial sealants shall be applied to the poured concrete surface where concrete cannot be excluded from the stream flow for two weeks. If sealant is used, water shall be excluded from the site until the sealant is dry.
- 9) If the DFG determines that turbidity/siltation levels resulting from an activity or activities constitute a threat to aquatic life, all activities associated with the turbidity/siltation shall cease until effective DFG approved sediment control devices are installed and/or abatement procedures are implemented.
- 10) Prior to use, all equipment shall be cleaned to remove external oil, grease, dirt, or mud. Wash sites shall be located in upland locations so that dirty wash water does not flow into the stream channel or adjacent wetlands.
- 11) Water conservation projects that include water storage tanks and a Forbearance Agreement, for the purpose of storing winter water for summer use, require registration of water use pursuant to the Water Code §1228.3, and require consultation with DFG and compliance with all lawful conditions required by DFG. Diversions to fill storage facilities during the winter and spring months shall be made pursuant to a Small Domestic Use Appropriation (SDU) filed with the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). DFG will review the appropriation of water to ensure fish and wildlife resources are protected. The following conditions shall then be applied:
 - a) Seasonal Restriction: No pumping is allowed when stream flow drops below 0.7 cubic feet per second (cfs) except as permitted by DFG in the event of an emergency.
 - b) Bypass Flows: Pumping withdrawal rates shall not exceed 5% of stream flow. If DFG determines that the streamflow monitoring data indicate that fisheries are not adequately protected, then the bypass flows are subject to revision by DFG.
 - c) Cumulative Impacts: Pumping days shall be assigned to participating landowner(s) when streamflows drop below 1.0 cfs to prevent cumulative impacts from multiple pumps operating simultaneously.

- d) Pump Intake Screens: Pump intake screens shall comply with the "2000 California Department of Fish and Game Screening Criteria"* for California streams that provide habitat for juvenile coho salmon, Chinook salmon and steelhead. The landowner shall be responsible for annual inspection and maintenance of screens. Additionally, the landowner shall be responsible for cleaning screens as needed to keep them free of debris and ensure that screen function complies with the criteria specifications.
- e) These conditions do not authorize incidental take of any species, removal of riparian vegetation, or bed, bank, or channel alteration.
- f) DFG shall be granted access to inspect the pump system. Access is limited to the portion of the landowner's real property where the pump is located and those additional portions of the real property which must be traversed to gain access to the pump site. Landowners shall be given reasonable notice and any necessary arrangements will be made prior to requested access including a mutually-agreed-upon time and date. Notice may be given by mail or by telephone with the landowner or an authorized representative of the landowner. The landowner shall agree to cooperate in good faith to accommodate DFG access.

* Fish Screening Criteria are from "State of California Resources Agency Department of Fish and Game Fish Screening Criteria, June 19, 2000." The "approach velocity" shall be calculated according to Section 2C "Screens which are not Self Cleaning." These screening criteria are available at <http://iep.water.ca.gov/cvffrt/DFGCriteria2.htm>.

X. LAND USE AND PLANNING

No specific mitigation measures are required for land use and planning.

XI. MINERAL RESOURCES

No specific mitigation measures are required for mineral resources.

XII. NOISE

Personnel shall wear hearing protection while operating or working near noisy equipment (producing noise levels ≥ 85 db, including chain saws, excavators, and back hoes). No other specific mitigation measures are required for noise.

XIII. POPULATION AND HOUSING

No specific mitigation measures are required for population and housing.

XIV. PUBLIC SERVICES

No specific mitigation measures are required for public services.

XV. RECREATION

No specific mitigation measures are required for recreation.

XVI. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

The project will not affect transportation/traffic, because erosion control and culvert replacement projects will occur in wildland/rural sites with very little use. There is a potential that culvert replacement at some work sites could temporarily interfere with emergency access. This potential impact will be avoided through implementation of the following mitigation measure at any sites where emergency access might be necessary:

- 1) During excavation for culvert replacement, the grantee shall provide a route for traffic around or through the construction site.

XVII. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

No specific mitigation measures are required for utilities and service systems.

SECTION 2: MONITORING AND REPORTING

DFG shall implement the following measures to ensure that individual restoration projects authorized annually through the RGP (RGP12 and RGP78) will minimize take of listed salmonids, monitor and report take of listed salmonids, and to obtain specific information to account for the effects and benefits of salmonid restoration projects authorized through the RGP.

- 1) DFG shall provide USACE, NOAA, and USFWS notification of projects that are authorized through the RGP. The notification shall be submitted at least 90 days prior to project implementation and must contain specific project information including; name of project, type of project, location of project including hydrologic unit code (HUC), creek, watershed, city or town, and county.
- 2) DFG Grant Manager shall inspect the work site before, during, and after completion of the action item, to ensure that all necessary mitigation measures to avoid impacts are properly implemented.
- 3) DFG shall perform implementation monitoring immediately after the restoration activity is completed to ensure that projects are completed as designed.
- 4) DFG shall perform effectiveness/validation monitoring on at least 10 percent of restoration projects funded annually. A random sample, stratified by project type and region, shall be chosen from the pool of new restoration projects approved for funding each year. Pre-treatment monitoring shall be performed for newly selected projects, and post-treatment monitoring will be performed within three years following project completion.
- 5) Current monitoring forms and instructions used by DFG for the implementation monitoring and effectiveness monitoring are available online at: http://ftp.dfg.ca.gov/Public/FRGP/Qualitative_Monitoring_Forms/. DFG shall submit a copy of the annual report, no later than March 1 annually to NOAA.
- 6) The DFG annual report to NOAA shall include a summary of all restoration action items completed during the previous year. The annual report shall include a summary of the specific type and location of each project, stratified by individual project, 5th field HUC and affected species and evolutionary significant unit (ESU)/Distinct Population Segment (DPS). The report shall include the following project-specific summaries, stratified at the individual project, 5th field HUC, and ESU level:

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

- a) A summary detailing fish relocation activities; including the number and species of fish relocated and the number and species injured or killed. Any capture, injury, or mortality of adult salmonids or half-pounder steelhead shall be noted in the monitoring data and report. Any injuries or mortality from a fish relocation site that exceeds 3.0% of the affected listed species shall have an explanation describing why.
 - b) The number and type of instream structures implemented within the stream channel.
 - c) The length of stream bank (feet) stabilized or planted with riparian species.
 - d) The number of culverts replaced or repaired, including the number of miles of restored access to unoccupied salmonid habitat.
 - e) The distance (miles) of road decommissioned.
 - f) The distance (feet) of aquatic habitat disturbed at each project site.
- 7) DFG shall incorporate project data into a format compatible with the DFG/NOAA/Pacific Fisheries Management Council Geographic Information System (GIS) database, allowing scanned project-specific reports and documents to be linked graphically within the GIS database.
- 8) For Marin, Napa, Santa Cruz, and Sonoma Counties, DFG shall submit an annual report due by January 31 (RGP12) of each year of implemented projects to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Office, 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, California 95825. The report must include:
- a) A table documenting the number of California freshwater shrimp or California red-legged frogs killed, injured, and handled during each FRGP project that utilizes the USACE authorization.
 - b) A summary of how the terms and conditions of the biological opinions (file no. 81420-2009-I-0748-1 and 1-103-F-273) and the protective measures by the USACE and DFG worked.
 - c) Any suggestions of how the protective measures could be revised to improve conservation of this species while facilitating compliance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) (Act).
- 9) For Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, and Ventura Counties, DFG shall submit an annual report due by January 31 (RGP12) and February 28 (RGP78) of each year of implemented projects to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Office, 2493 Portola Road, Suite B, Ventura, California 93003. The report must include:
- a) A table documenting the number of red-legged frogs killed, injured, and handled during each FRGP project that utilizes the USACE authorization.
 - b) A summary of how the terms and conditions of the biological opinions (file no. 81440-2009-F-0387 and 2008-F-0441) and the protective measures by the USACE and DFG worked.
 - c) Any suggestions of how these protective measures could be revised to improve conservation of this species while facilitating compliance with the Act.
- 10) DFG shall submit annual reports on July 1 of each year to the 401 Program Managers of the State Water Resources Control Board and the appropriate Regional Water Quality Control Boards documenting work undertaken during the preceding year and identifying for all such work:
- a) Project name and grant number;

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

- b) Project purpose and summary work description;
- c) Name(s) of affected water body(ies);
- d) Latitude/longitude in decimal degrees to at least four decimals;
- e) For projects completed during the year:
 - 1) The type(s) of receiving (affected) water body(ies) (e.g. at minimum: river/streambed, lake/reservoir, ocean/estuary/bay, riparian area, or wetland type); and
 - 2) The total quantity in acres of each type of receiving water body temporarily impacted, and permanently impacted;
- f) For each water body type affected, the quantity of waters of the U.S. temporarily and permanently impacted. Fill/excavation discharges shall be reported in acres and fill/excavations discharges for channels, shorelines, riparian corridors, and other linear habitat shall also be reported in linear feet;
- g) Actual construction start and end-dates;
- h) Whether the project is on-going or completed.
- i) Copies of reports documenting the following monitoring activities:
 - 1) Post-project monitoring immediately after the activity is completed to ensure that projects are completed as designed; and
 - 2) Effectiveness monitoring on a random subset of 10% of the projects, within one to three years after project completion.
- 11) DFG shall report any previously unknown historic archeological and paleontological remains discovered at a site to the USACE as required in the RGP. This information will also be provided to the Native American Heritage Commission, 915 Capitol Mall, Sacramento, CA 95814.
- 12) Pursuant to RGP78, DFG shall monitor and maintain the structures or work conducted at a given site for at least three years after construction to ensure the integrity of the structure and successful growth of the planted vegetation.
- 13) DFG shall allow representatives of USACE to inspect the authorized activities at any time deemed necessary to ensure that they are being or have been accomplished with the terms and conditions of the RGP.
- 14) Pursuant to RGP78, DFG shall notify the USACE annually of the year's projects and shall not begin the activity until after receiving a written Notice to Proceed (NTP). The NTP may include site specific special conditions to avoid and minimize adverse impacts to waters of the U.S and shall be valid for the duration of the RGP78 unless there is a change in the project's scope of work.

Appendix C

Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities

State of California
CALIFORNIA NATURAL RESOURCES AGENCY
Department of Fish and Game
November 24, 2009¹

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

The conservation of special status native plants and their habitats, as well as natural communities, is integral to maintaining biological diversity. The purpose of these protocols is to facilitate a consistent and systematic approach to the survey and assessment of special status native plants and natural communities so that reliable information is produced and the potential of locating a special status plant species or natural community is maximized. They may also help those who prepare and review environmental documents determine when a botanical survey is needed, how field surveys may be conducted, what information to include in a survey report, and what qualifications to consider for surveyors. The protocols may help avoid delays caused when inadequate biological information is provided during the environmental review process; assist lead, trustee and responsible reviewing agencies to make an informed decision regarding the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of a proposed development, activity, or action on special status native plants and natural communities; meet California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)² requirements for adequate disclosure of potential impacts; and conserve public trust resources.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME TRUSTEE AND RESPONSIBLE AGENCY MISSION

The mission of the Department of Fish and Game (DFG) is to manage California's diverse wildlife and native plant resources, and the habitats upon which they depend, for their ecological values and for their use and enjoyment by the public. DFG has jurisdiction over the conservation, protection, and management of wildlife, native plants, and habitat necessary to maintain biologically sustainable populations (Fish and Game Code §1802). DFG, as trustee agency under CEQA §15386, provides expertise in reviewing and commenting on environmental documents and makes protocols regarding potential negative impacts to those resources held in trust for the people of California.

Certain species are in danger of extinction because their habitats have been severely reduced in acreage, are threatened with destruction or adverse modification, or because of a combination of these and other factors. The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) provides additional protections for such species, including take prohibitions (Fish and Game Code §2050 *et seq.*). As a responsible agency, DFG has the authority to issue permits for the take of species listed under CESA if the take is incidental to an otherwise lawful activity; DFG has determined that the impacts of the take have been minimized and fully mitigated; and, the take would not jeopardize the continued existence of the species (Fish and Game Code §2081). Surveys are one of the preliminary steps to detect a listed or special status plant species or natural community that may be impacted significantly by a project.

¹ This document replaces the DFG document entitled "Guidelines for Assessing the Effects of Proposed Projects on Rare, Threatened and Endangered Plants and Natural Communities."

² <http://ceres.ca.gov/ceqa/>

DEFINITIONS

Botanical surveys provide information used to determine the potential environmental effects of proposed projects on all special status plants and natural communities as required by law (i.e., CEQA, CESA, and Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)). Some key terms in this document appear in **bold font** for assistance in use of the document.

For the purposes of this document, **special status plants** include all plant species that meet one or more of the following criteria³:

- Listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered under ESA or candidates for possible future listing as threatened or endangered under the ESA (50 CFR §17.12).
- Listed⁴ or candidates for listing by the State of California as threatened or endangered under CESA (Fish and Game Code §2050 *et seq.*). A species, subspecies, or variety of plant is **endangered** when the prospects of its survival and reproduction in the wild are in immediate jeopardy from one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, over-exploitation, predation, competition, disease, or other factors (Fish and Game Code §2062). A plant is **threatened** when it is likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future in the absence of special protection and management measures (Fish and Game Code §2067).
- Listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act (Fish and Game Code §1900 *et seq.*). A plant is **rare** when, although not presently threatened with extinction, the species, subspecies, or variety is found in such small numbers throughout its range that it may be endangered if its environment worsens (Fish and Game Code §1901).
- Meet the definition of rare or endangered under CEQA §15380(b) and (d). Species that may meet the definition of rare or endangered include the following:
 - ◆ Species considered by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) to be “rare, threatened or endangered in California” (Lists 1A, 1B and 2);
 - ◆ Species that may warrant consideration on the basis of local significance or recent biological information⁵;
 - ◆ Some species included on the California Natural Diversity Database’s (CNDDDB) *Special Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List* (California Department of Fish and Game 2008)⁶.
- Considered a **locally significant species**, that is, a species that is not rare from a statewide perspective but is rare or uncommon in a local context such as within a county

³ Adapted from the East Alameda County Conservation Strategy available at http://www.fws.gov/sacramento/EACCS/Documents/080228_Species_Evaluation_EACCS.pdf

⁴ Refer to current online published lists available at: <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata>.

⁵ In general, CNPS List 3 plants (plants about which more information is needed) and List 4 plants (plants of limited distribution) may not warrant consideration under CEQA §15380. These plants may be included on special status plant lists such as those developed by counties where they would be addressed under CEQA §15380. List 3 plants may be analyzed under CEQA §15380 if sufficient information is available to assess potential impacts to such plants. Factors such as regional rarity vs. statewide rarity should be considered in determining whether cumulative impacts to a List 4 plant are significant even if individual project impacts are not. List 3 and 4 plants are also included in the California Natural Diversity Database’s (CNDDDB) *Special Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List*. [Refer to the current online published list available at: <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata>.] Data on Lists 3 and 4 plants should be submitted to CNDDDB. Such data aids in determining or revising priority ranking.

⁶ Refer to current online published lists available at: <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata>.

or region (CEQA §15125 (c)) or is so designated in local or regional plans, policies, or ordinances (CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G). Examples include a species at the outer limits of its known range or a species occurring on an uncommon soil type.

Special status natural communities are communities that are of limited distribution statewide or within a county or region and are often vulnerable to environmental effects of projects. These communities may or may not contain special status species or their habitat. The most current version of the Department's *List of California Terrestrial Natural Communities*⁷ indicates which natural communities are of special status given the current state of the California classification.

Most types of wetlands and riparian communities are considered special status natural communities due to their limited distribution in California. These natural communities often contain special status plants such as those described above. These protocols may be used in conjunction with protocols formulated by other agencies, for example, those developed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to delineate jurisdictional wetlands⁸ or by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to survey for the presence of special status plants⁹.

BOTANICAL SURVEYS

Conduct botanical surveys prior to the commencement of any activities that may modify vegetation, such as clearing, mowing, or ground-breaking activities. It is appropriate to conduct a botanical field survey when:

- Natural (or naturalized) vegetation occurs on the site, and it is unknown if special status plant species or natural communities occur on the site, and the project has the potential for direct or indirect effects on vegetation; or
- Special status plants or natural communities have historically been identified on the project site; or
- Special status plants or natural communities occur on sites with similar physical and biological properties as the project site.

SURVEY OBJECTIVES

Conduct field surveys in a manner which maximizes the likelihood of locating special status plant species or special status natural communities that may be present. Surveys should be **floristic in nature**, meaning that every plant taxon that occurs on site is identified to the taxonomic level necessary to determine rarity and listing status. "Focused surveys" that are limited to habitats known to support special status species or are restricted to lists of likely potential species are not considered floristic in nature and are not adequate to identify all plant taxa on site to the level necessary to determine rarity and listing status. Include a list of plants and natural communities detected on the site for each botanical survey conducted. More than one field visit may be necessary to adequately capture the floristic diversity of a site. An indication of the prevalence (estimated total numbers, percent cover, density, etc.) of the species and communities on the site is also useful to assess the significance of a particular population.

⁷ <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/vegcamp/pdfs/natcomlist.pdf>. The rare natural communities are asterisked on this list.

⁸ <http://www.wetlands.com/regs/tpge02e.htm>

⁹ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Survey Guidelines available at <http://www.fws.gov/sacramento/es/protocol.htm>

SURVEY PREPARATION

Before field surveys are conducted, compile relevant botanical information in the general project area to provide a regional context for the investigators. Consult the CNDDDB¹⁰ and BIOS¹¹ for known occurrences of special status plants and natural communities in the project area prior to field surveys. Generally, identify vegetation and habitat types potentially occurring in the project area based on biological and physical properties of the site and surrounding ecoregion¹², unless a larger assessment area is appropriate. Then, develop a list of special status plants with the potential to occur within these vegetation types. This list can serve as a tool for the investigators and facilitate the use of reference sites; however, special status plants on site might not be limited to those on the list. Field surveys and subsequent reporting should be comprehensive and floristic in nature and not restricted to or focused only on this list. Include in the survey report the list of potential special status species and natural communities, and the list of references used to compile the background botanical information for the site.

SURVEY EXTENT

Surveys should be comprehensive over the entire site, including areas that will be directly or indirectly impacted by the project. Adjoining properties should also be surveyed where direct or indirect project effects, such as those from fuel modification or herbicide application, could potentially extend offsite. Pre-project surveys restricted to known CNDDDB rare plant locations may not identify all special status plants and communities present and do not provide a sufficient level of information to determine potential impacts.

FIELD SURVEY METHOD

Conduct surveys using **systematic field techniques** in all habitats of the site to ensure thorough coverage of potential impact areas. The level of effort required per given area and habitat is dependent upon the vegetation and its overall diversity and structural complexity, which determines the distance at which plants can be identified. Conduct surveys by walking over the entire site to ensure thorough coverage, noting all plant taxa observed. The level of effort should be sufficient to provide comprehensive reporting. For example, one person-hour per eight acres per survey date is needed for a comprehensive field survey in grassland with medium diversity and moderate terrain¹³, with additional time allocated for species identification.

TIMING AND NUMBER OF VISITS

Conduct surveys in the field at the time of year when species are both evident and identifiable. Usually this is during flowering or fruiting. Space visits throughout the growing season to accurately determine what plants exist on site. Many times this may involve multiple visits to the same site (e.g. in early, mid, and late-season for flowering plants) to capture the floristic diversity at a level necessary to determine if special status plants are present¹⁴. The timing and number of visits are determined by geographic location, the natural communities present, and the weather patterns of the year(s) in which the surveys are conducted.

REFERENCE SITES

¹⁰ Available at <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/cnddb>

¹¹ <http://www.bios.dfg.ca.gov/>

¹² Ecological Subregions of California, available at <http://www.fs.fed.us/r5/projects/ecoregions/toc.htm>

¹³ Adapted from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service kit fox survey guidelines available at www.fws.gov/sacramento/es/documents/kitfox_no_protocol.pdf

¹⁴ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Survey Guidelines available at <http://www.fws.gov/sacramento/es/protocol.htm>

When special status plants are known to occur in the type(s) of habitat present in the project area, observe reference sites (nearby accessible occurrences of the plants) to determine whether those species are identifiable at the time of the survey and to obtain a visual image of the target species, associated habitat, and associated natural community.

USE OF EXISTING SURVEYS

For some sites, floristic inventories or special status plant surveys may already exist. Additional surveys may be necessary for the following reasons:

- Surveys are not current¹⁵; or
- Surveys were conducted in natural systems that commonly experience year to year fluctuations such as periods of drought or flooding (e.g. vernal pool habitats or riverine systems); or
- Surveys are not comprehensive in nature; or fire history, land use, physical conditions of the site, or climatic conditions have changed since the last survey was conducted¹⁶; or
- Surveys were conducted in natural systems where special status plants may not be observed if an annual above ground phase is not visible (e.g. flowers from a bulb); or
- Changes in vegetation or species distribution may have occurred since the last survey was conducted, due to habitat alteration, fluctuations in species abundance and/or seed bank dynamics.

NEGATIVE SURVEYS

Adverse conditions may prevent investigators from determining the presence of, or accurately identifying, some species in potential habitat of target species. Disease, drought, predation, or herbivory may preclude the presence or identification of target species in any given year. Discuss such conditions in the report.

The failure to locate a known special status plant occurrence during one field season does not constitute evidence that this plant occurrence no longer exists at this location, particularly if adverse conditions are present. For example, surveys over a number of years may be necessary if the species is an annual plant having a persistent, long-lived seed bank and is known not to germinate every year. Visits to the site in more than one year increase the likelihood of detection of a special status plant especially if conditions change. To further substantiate negative findings for a known occurrence, a visit to a nearby reference site may ensure that the timing of the survey was appropriate.

¹⁵ Habitats, such as grasslands or desert plant communities that have annual and short-lived perennial plants as major floristic components may require yearly surveys to accurately document baseline conditions for purposes of impact assessment. In forested areas, however, surveys at intervals of five years may adequately represent current conditions. For forested areas, refer to "Guidelines for Conservation of Sensitive Plant Resources Within the Timber Harvest Review Process and During Timber Harvesting Operations", available at <https://r1.dfg.ca.gov/portal/Portals/12/THPBotanicalGuidelinesJuly2005.pdf>

¹⁶ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Survey Guidelines available at http://www.fws.gov/ventura/speciesinfo/protocols_guidelines/docs/botanicalinventories.pdf

REPORTING AND DATA COLLECTION

Adequate information about special status plants and natural communities present in a project area will enable reviewing agencies and the public to effectively assess potential impacts to special status plants or natural communities¹⁷ and will guide the development of minimization and mitigation measures. The next section describes necessary information to assess impacts. For comprehensive, systematic surveys where no special status species or natural communities were found, reporting and data collection responsibilities for investigators remain as described below, excluding specific occurrence information.

SPECIAL STATUS PLANT OR NATURAL COMMUNITY OBSERVATIONS

Record the following information for locations of each special status plant or natural community detected during a field survey of a project site.

- A detailed map (1:24,000 or larger) showing locations and boundaries of each special status species occurrence or natural community found as related to the proposed project. Mark occurrences and boundaries as accurately as possible. Locations documented by use of global positioning system (GPS) coordinates must include the datum¹⁸ in which they were collected;
- The site-specific characteristics of occurrences, such as associated species, habitat and microhabitat, structure of vegetation, topographic features, soil type, texture, and soil parent material. If the species is associated with a wetland, provide a description of the direction of flow and integrity of surface or subsurface hydrology and adjacent off-site hydrological influences as appropriate;
- The number of individuals in each special status plant population as counted (if population is small) or estimated (if population is large);
- If applicable, information about the percentage of individuals in each life stage such as seedlings vs. reproductive individuals;
- The number of individuals of the species per unit area, identifying areas of relatively high, medium and low density of the species over the project site; and
- Digital images of the target species and representative habitats to support information and descriptions.

FIELD SURVEY FORMS

When a special status plant or natural community is located, complete and submit to the CNDDDB a California Native Species (or Community) Field Survey Form¹⁹ or equivalent written report, accompanied by a copy of the relevant portion of a 7.5 minute topographic map with the occurrence mapped. Present locations documented by use of GPS coordinates in map and digital form. Data submitted in digital form must include the datum²⁰ in which it was

¹⁷ Refer to current online published lists available at: <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata>. For Timber Harvest Plans (THPs) please refer to the "Guidelines for Conservation of Sensitive Plant Resources Within the Timber Harvest Review Process and During Timber Harvesting Operations", available at <https://r1.dfg.ca.gov/portal/Portals/12/THPBotanicalGuidelinesJuly2005.pdf>

¹⁸ NAD83, NAD27 or WGS84

¹⁹ <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata>

²⁰ NAD83, NAD27 or WGS84

collected. If a potentially undescribed special status natural community is found on the site, document it with a Rapid Assessment or Relevé form²¹ and submit it with the CNDDDB form.

VOUCHER COLLECTION

Voucher specimens provide verifiable documentation of species presence and identification as well as a public record of conditions. This information is vital to all conservation efforts. Collection of voucher specimens should be conducted in a manner that is consistent with conservation ethics, and is in accordance with applicable state and federal permit requirements (e.g. incidental take permit, scientific collection permit). Voucher collections of special status species (or suspected special status species) should be made only when such actions would not jeopardize the continued existence of the population or species.

Deposit voucher specimens with an indexed regional herbarium²² no later than 60 days after the collections have been made. Digital imagery can be used to supplement plant identification and document habitat. Record all relevant permittee names and permit numbers on specimen labels. A collecting permit is required prior to the collection of State-listed plant species²³.

BOTANICAL SURVEY REPORTS

Include reports of botanical field surveys containing the following information with project environmental documents:

- **Project and site description**

- ◆ A description of the proposed project;
- ◆ A detailed map of the project location and study area that identifies topographic and landscape features and includes a north arrow and bar scale; and,
- ◆ A written description of the biological setting, including vegetation²⁴ and structure of the vegetation; geological and hydrological characteristics; and land use or management history.

- **Detailed description of survey methodology and results**

- ◆ Dates of field surveys (indicating which areas were surveyed on which dates), name of field investigator(s), and total person-hours spent on field surveys;
- ◆ A discussion of how the timing of the surveys affects the comprehensiveness of the survey;

²¹ http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/vegcamp/veg_publications_protocols.asp

²² For a complete list of indexed herbaria, see: Holmgren, P., N. Holmgren and L. Barnett. 1990. Index Herbariorum, Part 1: Herbaria of the World. New York Botanic Garden, Bronx, New York. 693 pp. Or: <http://www.nybg.org/bsci/ih/ih.html>

²³ Refer to current online published lists available at: <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata>.

²⁴ A vegetation map that uses the National Vegetation Classification System (<http://biology.usgs.gov/npsveg/nvcs.html>), for example *A Manual of California Vegetation*, and highlights any special status natural communities. If another vegetation classification system is used, the report should reference the system, provide the reason for its use, and provide a crosswalk to the National Vegetation Classification System.

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

- ◆ A list of potential special status species or natural communities;
 - ◆ A description of the area surveyed relative to the project area;
 - ◆ References cited, persons contacted, and herbaria visited;
 - ◆ Description of reference site(s), if visited, and phenological development of special status plant(s);
 - ◆ A list of all taxa occurring on the project site. Identify plants to the taxonomic level necessary to determine whether or not they are a special status species;
 - ◆ Any use of existing surveys and a discussion of applicability to this project;
 - ◆ A discussion of the potential for a false negative survey;
 - ◆ Provide detailed data and maps for all special plants detected. Information specified above under the headings "Special Status Plant or Natural Community Observations," and "Field Survey Forms," should be provided for locations of each special status plant detected;
 - ◆ Copies of all California Native Species Field Survey Forms or Natural Community Field Survey Forms should be sent to the CNDDDB and included in the environmental document as an Appendix. It is not necessary to submit entire environmental documents to the CNDDDB; and,
 - ◆ The location of voucher specimens, if collected.
- **Assessment of potential impacts**
 - ◆ A discussion of the significance of special status plant populations in the project area considering nearby populations and total species distribution;
 - ◆ A discussion of the significance of special status natural communities in the project area considering nearby occurrences and natural community distribution;
 - ◆ A discussion of direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts to the plants and natural communities;
 - ◆ A discussion of threats, including those from invasive species, to the plants and natural communities;
 - ◆ A discussion of the degree of impact, if any, of the proposed project on unoccupied, potential habitat of the species;
 - ◆ A discussion of the immediacy of potential impacts; and,
 - ◆ Recommended measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts.

QUALIFICATIONS

Botanical consultants should possess the following qualifications:

- Knowledge of plant taxonomy and natural community ecology;

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

- Familiarity with the plants of the area, including special status species;
- Familiarity with natural communities of the area, including special status natural communities;
- Experience conducting floristic field surveys or experience with floristic surveys conducted under the direction of an experienced surveyor;
- Familiarity with the appropriate state and federal statutes related to plants and plant collecting; and,
- Experience with analyzing impacts of development on native plant species and natural communities.

SUGGESTED REFERENCES

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APPENDIX D

Procedure for the Programmatic Evaluation of Paleontological Resources for the Fisheries Restoration Grant Program

There shall be three phases to the process of investigating paleontological resources: 1) project initiation where basic data will be compiled, reviewed and sorted to determine the next steps that need to be taken on any given project; 2) evaluation of individual projects that may encounter paleontological resources; and 3) mitigation planning to develop mitigation strategies for projects that have identified paleontological resources. The three phases are summarized below.

Project Initiation

The logistics and time needs for conducting paleontological evaluations shall be assessed in the project initiation phase. The guidelines outlined below will facilitate rapid evaluation of individual projects and ensure cooperation among evaluators, pertinent agencies, and landowners. Landowner cooperation is through property access and local area information. The evaluation procedure generally follows standards implemented by other agencies conducting ground disturbance activities such as CalTrans.

Evaluation of the likelihood of encountering paleontological resources and land management issues shall be assessed by adhering to the following guidelines and the corresponding actions:

1. If the project does not involve ground disturbing work, then a negative declaration report shall be prepared.
2. If the project involves ground disturbing work and there is no likelihood of encountering paleontological resources, then a negative declaration report shall be prepared. However, if there is a likelihood of encountering paleontological resources at the project site, then the evaluator schedules a field investigation by contacting the DFG grant manager and having them arrange landowner access for the paleontological resource field staff; and if necessary, arrange a meeting with the landowners and the paleontological resources investigation field staff.
3. If the project involves land administered by the US Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, the US Army Corps of Engineers, the Native American tribal lands, or the California Department of Parks and Recreation, then the paleontology report containing site forms, site significance, and mitigation measures shall be coordinated with the involved entities. However, if those agencies are not involved, then the paleontology report with all pertinent information (site forms, site significance, mitigation measures or negative declarations) will be provided to the DFG and to the DFG grant manager

Individual Project Evaluation

The appropriate regional archaeological information center shall be contacted for a record search and the Native American Heritage Commission shall also be contacted for a Sacred Lands File Check. If paleontological resources are likely to be present, then qualified staff shall evaluate the paleontological resources in coordination with any affected agencies including any affected Native American tribe. If paleontological resources are present, then the evaluator will (1) delineate the extent and type of resources present, (2) discuss any issues with pertinent agencies, Native American tribes, project managers, and local experts with regards to potential mitigation planning, and (3) develop a mitigation plan designed to protect sensitive paleontological resources. However, if no resources are present, then a negative declaration report shall be prepared.

Mitigation Planning

Mitigation plans shall be developed to avoid or lessen impacts to the resource if paleontological resources are discovered at any project site. These mitigation plans shall be consistent with current mitigation strategies employed by other entities conducting CEQA investigations. The initial investigation report, along with mitigation recommendations, shall be compiled and delivered to the appropriate DFG grant/contract manager and the project manager of the proposed project in question. Minimum report elements shall include:

- 1) Project description and location.
- 2) Results of the investigation.
- 3) Mitigation recommendations and plans.
- 4) Maps depicting project location and paleontological resource locations.

APPENDIX E

Procedure for the Programmatic Evaluation of Archeological Resources for the Fisheries Restoration Grant Program

Cultural resource investigations are used to identify archaeological resources in the California Department of Fish and Game Fisheries Restoration Grant Program (FRGP) funded project areas. When archaeological resources are found, measures are implemented to protect these resources. The purpose of the investigations described below are to: 1) locate and record cultural resources within the project area; 2) evaluate the significance of cultural resources in the study area; 3) assess potential impacts to cultural resources resulting from implementation of the project and; 4) recommend appropriate mitigation measures when necessary.

Investigative Methods

Background research for each project shall include an examination of historical maps, aerial photographs, archaeological site records and a survey at the appropriate regional information center of the Historical Resources Information System. The background research shall also include a review of pertinent ethnographic literature. For all projects an intensive archaeological field survey that covers the entire project area will be completed.

The California Office of Historical Preservation has established regional information centers as local repositories for all archaeological reports that are prepared under cultural resource management regulations. For each of the projects funded by the FRGP a background literature search shall be conducted at the appropriate regional information center as required by state guidelines and current professional standards. Following completion of the archeological studies a report shall be prepared summarizing the findings of the research. A copy of the report shall be deposited with the California Office of Historical Preservation. The literature review will determine if there are any previously recorded archeological resources or historic structures within the project area, and whether the area has been included within any previous archaeological research or reconnaissance project.

Project notification letters shall be sent to the Native American Heritage Commission along with a request for a Sacred Lands File search of the project areas and appropriate Native American contacts for the projects as soon as funding and contracts are fully routed. In addition, letters shall be sent to local Native American tribes stating that archaeological surveys are being conducted in areas that may be of interest to them. The letters shall request any additional information and shall ask specifically if the tribe(s) have any concerns regarding the project.

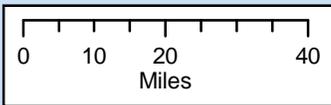
In addition to a records search at the Northwest Information Center, pertinent published ethnographic literature and various inventories shall be reviewed including but not limited to: 1) California Athabascan Groups (Baumhoff 1958); 2) California Inventory of Historic Resources; 3) California Historic Property Inventory and; 4) Government Land Office Land Plot Map.

Intensive surveys are conducted instream and along the bank of the areas included in the project area. All locations of exposed soil along road cuts, skid trails and creek banks are inspected. In areas where mineral soil is visibly obscured, a geology pick shall be used to scrape the surface vegetation and expose the mineral soil to inspect for cultural resources.

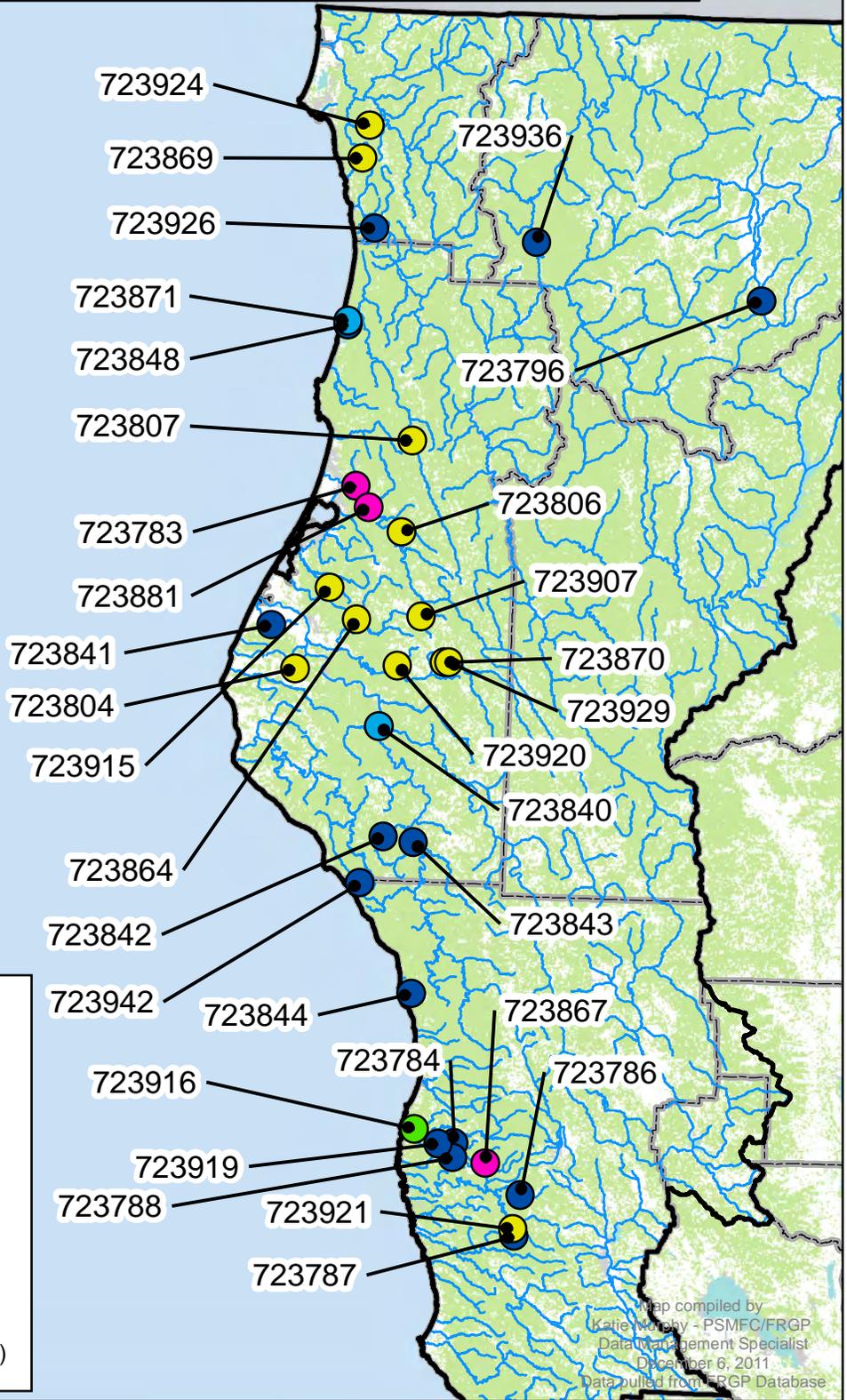
- 1) Any archaeological sites identified during an investigation shall be recorded in a manner consistent with the Office of Historic Preservations Manual titled Instructions for Recording Historic Resources 1955. The DFG shall report any previously unknown historic, archeological and paleontological remains discovered at a site to the US Army Corps of Engineers as required in the Regional General Permit (RGP). This information will also be provided to the Native American Heritage Commission, 915 Capitol Mall, Sacramento, CA 95814.
- 2) An accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, the process stated in Health and Safety Code §7050.5, CEQA §15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code §5097.98 shall be followed.

Appendix A

CA Department of Fish and Game Fisheries Restoration Grant Program 2012 Mitigated Negative Declaration Region 1 Action Items Location Map



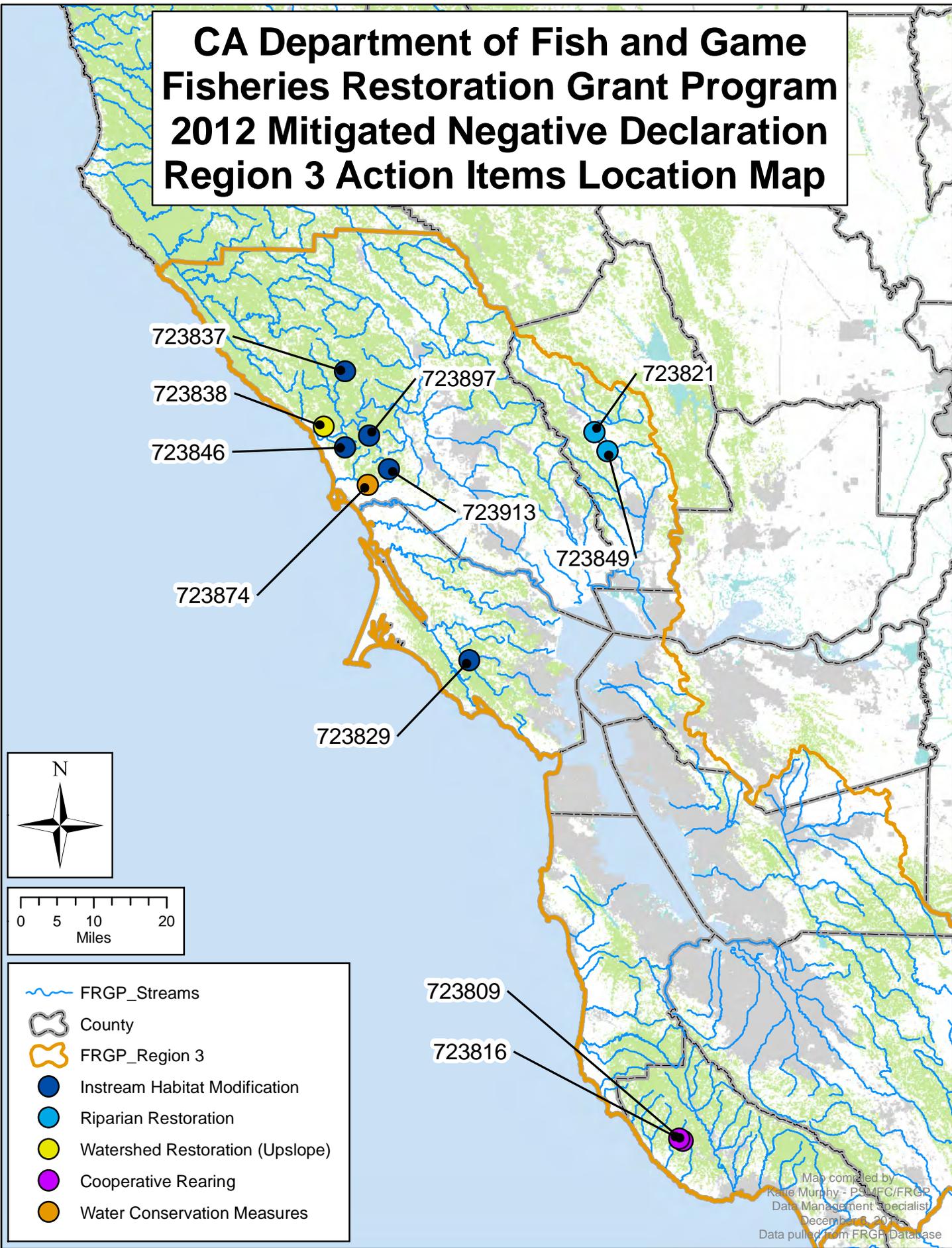
-  FRGP_Streams
-  USACOE_Division Line
-  County
-  FRGP_Region 1
-  Fish Passage
-  Instream Barrier Modification
-  Instream Habitat Modification
-  Riparian Restoration
-  Watershed Restoration (Upslope)



Map compiled by
Katie Morley - PSMFC/FRGP
Data Management Specialist
December 6, 2011
Data pulled from FRGP Database

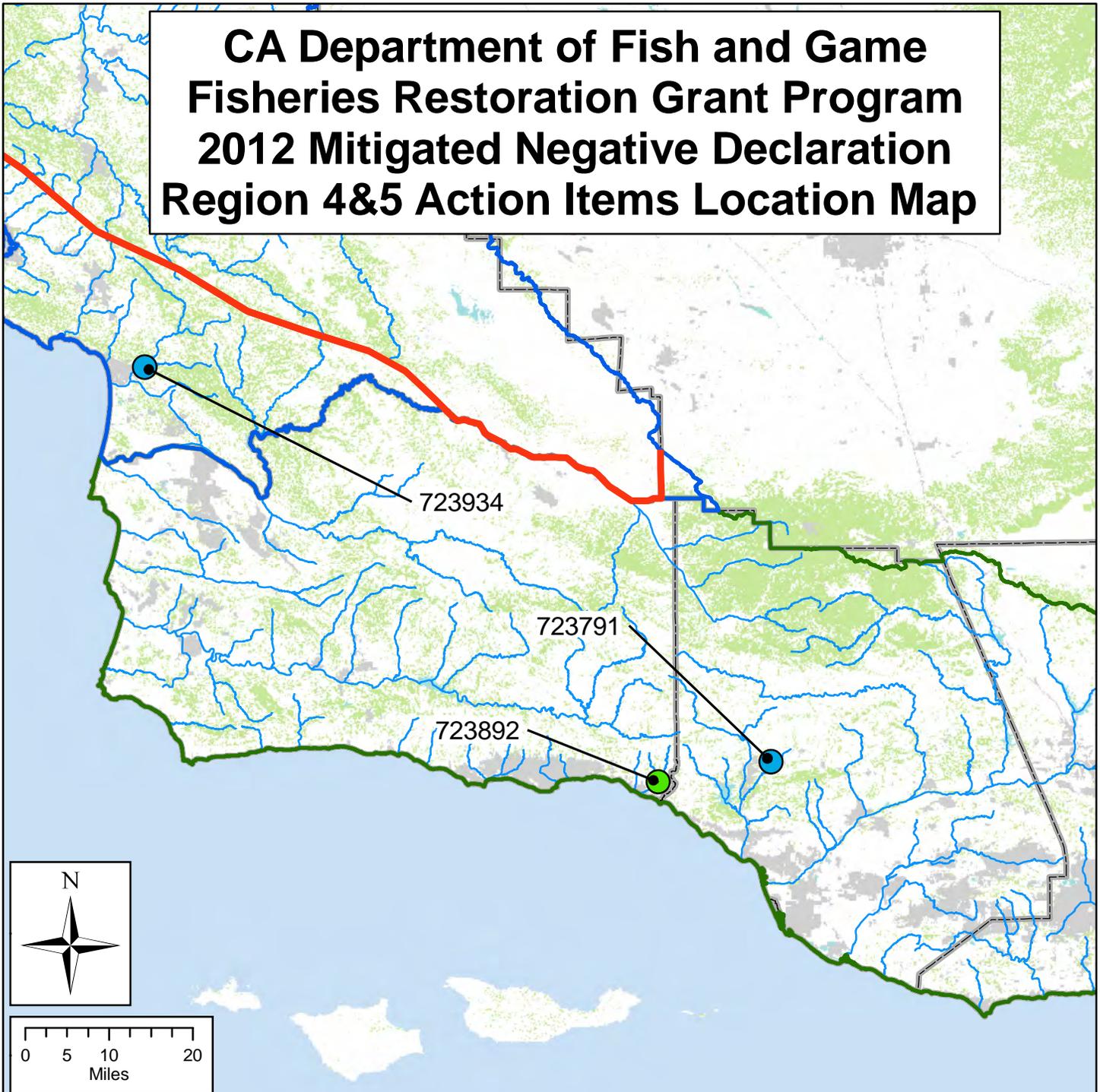
Appendix A

CA Department of Fish and Game Fisheries Restoration Grant Program 2012 Mitigated Negative Declaration Region 3 Action Items Location Map



Appendix A

CA Department of Fish and Game Fisheries Restoration Grant Program 2012 Mitigated Negative Declaration Region 4&5 Action Items Location Map



-  FRGP_Streams
-  USACOE_Division Line
-  County
-  FRGP_Region 4
-  FRGP_Region 5
-  Fish Passage
-  Riparian Restoration

Map compiled by
Katie Murphy - PSMFC/FRGP
Data Management Specialist
December 6, 2011
Data pulled from FRGP Database

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration
Appendix A

Table A-1: Exempt Items

| ProjID | Type | Proposal ID | Project Name | Applicant | County | Region |
|--------|------|-------------|--|--|---|----------------|
| 723938 | AC | 156 | AmeriCorps Watershed Stewards Project - Service Year 19 | California Conservation Corps, AmeriCorps Watershed Stewards Project | All coastal counties | R1, R3, R4, R5 |
| 723798 | PL | 015 | California Habitat Restoration Project Database (CHRPD) 2012-2013 | Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission | All coastal counties | R1, R3, R4, R5 |
| 723802 | PL | 019 | PAD: Barrier Inventory for Anadromous Passage Restoration 2012-2013, Implementing a Ranking Matrix | Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission | All coastal counties | R1, R3, R4, R5 |
| 723832 | PD | 049 | Yontocket Slough Fish Passage Design Project | Pacific Coast Fish Wildlife and Wetlands Restoration Association | Del Norte | R1 |
| 723895 | PD | 112 | Terwer Creek Off-channel Habitat Restoration Feasibility Study | Yurok Tribal Fisheries Program | Del Norte | R1 |
| 723927 | MD | 144 | Monitoring Natal and Non-natal Salmonids in McGarvey Creek, Lower Klamath River | Yurok Tribe | Del Norte, Humboldt | R1 |
| 723792 | PI | 009 | CalFish: Data and Tools for Public Outreach in Selected North Coast Watersheds | Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission | Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Siskiyou, Trinity | R1 |
| 723815 | MD | 032 | Trends in Juvenile Salmonid Use of the Stream-Estuary Ecotone of Freshwater-Ryan Creek Sloughs, and Salmon Creek Estuary, Humboldt Bay | Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission | Humboldt | R1 |
| 723831 | PD | 048 | Lower Jacoby Creek Off-Channel Rearing Habitat Restoration Design | Pacific Coast Fish Wildlife and Wetlands Restoration Association | Humboldt | R1 |
| 723914 | PD | 131 | Martin Slough Enhancement Project Designs | Redwood Community Action Agency | Humboldt | R1 |
| 723884 | PL | 101 | Redwood Creek Estuary Restoration and Levee Rehabilitation Conceptual Design Project | Humboldt County Department of Public Works | Humboldt | R1 |
| 723912 | MD | 007 | Marine survival of coho salmon across California coastal streams | Humboldt State University Sponsored Programs Foundation | Humboldt, Mendocino, Santa Cruz | R1, R3 |

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration
Appendix A

Table A-1: Exempt Items

| ProjID | Type | Proposal ID | Project Name | Applicant | County | Region |
|--------|------|-------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|--------|
| 723868 | TE | 085 | 2012 and 2013 Coho Confabs | Salmonid Restoration Federation | Humboldt, Mendocino | R1 |
| 723789 | PI | 006 | Klamath Community Stewardship Project | Mid Klamath Watershed Council | Humboldt, Siskiyou | R1 |
| 723933 | PL | 150 | Middle Klamath Watershed Restoration Implementation Planning Project | Mid Klamath Watershed Council | Humboldt, Siskiyou | R1 |
| 723819 | PL | 036 | Mad River Instream Flow Enhancement Project | Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District | Humboldt, Trinity | R1 |
| 723880 | TE | 097 | 2013 and 2014 Salmonid Restoration Annual Conferences | Salmonid Restoration Federation | Humboldt, Ventura | R1, R5 |
| 723944 | PD | 162 | Zuma Creek County Beach Arizona Crossing Replacement Design Alternatives Assessment for Steelhead Passage | California Trout, Inc. | Los Angeles | R5 |
| 723875 | PI | 092 | Fisheries Special Corpsmember | California Conservation Corps | Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Ventura | R5 |
| 723945 | OR | 163 | Santa Clara River Watershed Coalition (SCRWC) | California Trout, Inc. | Los Angeles, Ventura | R5 |
| 723860 | PD | 077 | Malibu Creek Watershed Ecosystem Restoration Feasibility Study-Rindge Dam Removal, Malibu Area, Los Angeles County, CA | California Department of Parks and Recreation | Los Angeles, Ventura | R5 |
| 723900 | MD | 117 | Lagunitas Creek Coho Salmon Life-Cycle Monitoring Program | Marin Municipal Water District | Marin | R3 |
| 723932 | MD | 129 | Coho Population Monitoring in San Geronimo Creek and its Tributaries | Salmon Protection and Watershed Network (SPAWN) | Marin | R3 |
| 723910 | PD | 127 | Maximizing Coho-Friendly Habitat and Operations at the San Geronimo Golf Course to Protect and Restore Endangered Coho Salmon | Salmon Protection and Watershed Network (SPAWN) | Marin | R3 |
| 723790 | OR | 149 | Building Capacity to Support Coho Recovery in the Navarro Watershed | Mendocino County Resource Conservation District | Mendocino | R1 |

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration
Appendix A

Table A-1: Exempt Items

| ProjID | Type | Proposal ID | Project Name | Applicant | County | Region |
|--------|------|-------------|--|--|------------------------------|--------|
| 723855 | PL | 072 | California Coastal Watershed Planning and Assessment Program (2012-13) | Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission | Mendocino | R1 |
| 723898 | PL | 115 | James Creek Fish Passage Design | Mendocino Land Trust, Inc. | Mendocino | R1 |
| 723810 | PL | 027 | Big Sur River Watershed Management Plan | Monterey County RCD | Monterey | R4 |
| 723885 | PD | 102 | Trabuco Creek Fishway at Metrolink Railroad Crossing (Metrolink Project) | Trout Unlimited, South Coast Chapter #923 | Orange | R5 |
| 723940 | PI | 158 | South-Southern California Steelhead Watershed Coalition (SSC-SWC): Coalition for Steelhead watersheds in South Orange, North San Diego, and Riverside Counties | California Trout, Inc. | Orange, Riverside, San Diego | R5 |
| 723814 | PL | 031 | San Gregorio Watershed: Assessing Instream Flows | American Rivers | San Mateo | R3 |
| 723891 | OR | 108 | South Coast Streams Fisheries Restoration | Earth Island Institute | Santa Barbara, Ventura | R5 |
| 723882 | TE | 099 | Fish Passage Design and Engineering Workshop | Salmonid Restoration Federation | Santa Barbara, Ventura | R5 |
| 723872 | MD | 089 | Monitoring Coho Salmon and Steelhead Recovery in Scott Creek after the 2009 Lockheed Martin Wildfire | University of California at Santa Cruz, Southwest Fisheries Science Center | Santa Cruz | R3 |
| 723824 | PD | 041 | Coho Salmon and Steelhead Trout Life Cycle Monitoring Station: Developing a Decision Matrix for Assessing the Appropriate Life Cycle Monitoring Equipment for Scott Creek, CA with other Applications to other Coastal Streams | Santa Cruz County Resource Conservation District | Santa Cruz | R3 |
| 723820 | PL | 037 | San Vicente Creek Watershed Restoration Plan for Salmonid Recovery | Santa Cruz County Resource Conservation District | Santa Cruz | R3 |
| 723794 | MD | 011 | Shasta and Scott Rivers Salmonid Outmigrant Monitoring | Shasta Valley Resource Conservation District | Siskiyou | R1 |
| 723795 | PD | 012 | Bogus Creek Fish Passage Improvement Project | Northern California Resource Center | Siskiyou | R1 |
| 723827 | PD | 044 | Parks Creek Cardoza Diversion Fish Passage Design | California Trout, Inc. | Siskiyou | R1 |

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration
Appendix A

Table A-1: Exempt Items

| ProjID | Type | Proposal ID | Project Name | Applicant | County | Region |
|---------------|-------------|--------------------|--|---|---------------|---------------|
| 723901 | PL | 118 | Flow Availability Analysis for Restoration Prioritization Planning | Gold Ridge Resource Conservation District | Sonoma | R3 |

AC: AmeriCorps program only

MD: Monitoring status

OR: Watershed and regional organization

PD: Project design

PI: Public involvement and capacity building

PL: Watershed evaluation, assessment, and planning

TE: Private sector technical training and education

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration
Appendix A

Table A-2: Action Items

| ProjID | Type | Proposal ID | Project Name | Applicant | County | Region |
|--------|------|-------------|---|--|-----------|--------|
| 723869 | HU | 086 | Hunter Creek Road Decommissioning Project | Yurok Tribe | Del Norte | R1 |
| 723924 | HU | 141 | First Gulch Road Removal Project | California State Parks - North Coast Redwoods District | Del Norte | R1 |
| 723783 | HB | 001 | Lindsay Creek Bridge Restoration Project | Humboldt County Department of Public Works | Humboldt | R1 |
| 723881 | HB | 098 | Mad River weir removal project | Humboldt County Resource Conservation District | Humboldt | R1 |
| 723841 | HI | 058 | Francis Creek Instream Habitat Enhancement Pilot Project | Eel River Watershed Improvement Group | Humboldt | R1 |
| 723842 | HI | 059 | Redwood Creek Salmonid Habitat Improvement Project | Eel River Watershed Improvement Group | Humboldt | R1 |
| 723843 | HI | 060 | Connick Creek Instream Habitat Enhancement Project | Eel River Watershed Improvement Group | Humboldt | R1 |
| 723848 | HI | 065 | Strawberry Creek Restoration - RNSP Reach | Pacific Coast Fish Wildlife and Wetlands Restoration Association | Humboldt | R1 |
| 723926 | HI | 143 | Stream and Floodplain Enhancement of Lower McGarvey Creek | Yurok Tribal Fisheries Program | Humboldt | R1 |
| 723840 | HR | 057 | Greater Eel River Arundo Eradication Phase II | Eel River Watershed Improvement Group | Humboldt | R1 |
| 723871 | HR | 088 | Strawberry Creek Riparian Restoration -Phase II | California Conservation Corps | Humboldt | R1 |
| 723804 | HU | 021 | Lower Eel Sediment Reduction Phase II | Humboldt County Resource Conservation District | Humboldt | R1 |
| 723806 | HU | 023 | Mad River 4850 and 4851 Road Decommissioning and Erosion Prevention Project | Pacific Coast Fish Wildlife and Wetlands Restoration Association | Humboldt | R1 |
| 723807 | HU | 024 | Redwood Creek DVA Roads Decommissioning and Erosion Prevention Project | Pacific Coast Fish Wildlife and Wetlands Restoration Association | Humboldt | R1 |
| 723864 | HU | 081 | Lawrence Creek Sediment Reduction and Stream Habitat Improvement Project | Humboldt County Resource Conservation District | Humboldt | R1 |
| 723870 | HU | 087 | Middle Van Duzen River Phase 5 Upslope Restoration Project | Yager/Van Duzen Environmental Stewards | Humboldt | R1 |

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

APPENDIX A

Table A-2: Action Items

| ProjID | Type | Proposal ID | Project Name | Applicant | County | Region |
|--------|------|-------------|---|--|-----------|--------|
| 723907 | HU | 124 | Yager Creek Public/Private Upslope Sediment Reduction Project | Trout Unlimited | Humboldt | R1 |
| 723915 | HU | 132 | Little S.F. Elk River Sediment Reduction and Habitat Improvement Project | Pacific Coast Fish Wildlife and Wetlands Restoration Association | Humboldt | R1 |
| 723920 | HU | 137 | Grizzly Creek Road Decommissioning and Stream Habitat Improvement Project | Trout Unlimited | Humboldt | R1 |
| 723929 | HU | 146 | Middle Van Duzen River Phase 10 Upslope Restoration Project | Yager/Van Duzen Environmental Stewards | Humboldt | R1 |
| 723829 | HI | 046 | Lagunitas Creek Woody Debris Enhancement Project | Marin Municipal Water District | Marin | R3 |
| 723916 | FP | 133 | Newman Gulch Fish Passage Barrier Removal Project | Trout Unlimited | Mendocino | R1 |
| 723867 | HB | 084 | MLT Water Gulch Dam and Stream Crossing Removal Project | Mendocino Land Trust, Inc. | Mendocino | R1 |
| 723784 | HI | 002 | North Fork of South Fork Noyo River Stream Habitat Enhancement Project – Phase II | California Conservation Corps | Mendocino | R1 |
| 723786 | HI | 003 | Russell Brook Stream Habitat Enhancement Project | California Conservation Corps | Mendocino | R1 |
| 723787 | HI | 004 | Little North Fork Navarro River Wood Enhancement - Phase IV | California Conservation Corps | Mendocino | R1 |
| 723788 | HI | 005 | South Fork Noyo River Stream Habitat Enhancement Project | California Conservation Corps | Mendocino | R1 |
| 723844 | HI | 061 | South Fork Cottaneva Creek Habitat Enhancement Project | Eel River Watershed Improvement Group | Mendocino | R1 |
| 723919 | HI | 136 | South Fork Noyo River Instream Habitat Enhancement | Trout Unlimited | Mendocino | R1 |
| 723942 | HI | 160 | Mattole Coho Recovery: Off-Channel Habitat Enhancement Project | Mattole Salmon Group | Mendocino | R1 |

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

APPENDIX A

Table A-2: Action Items

| ProjID | Type | Proposal ID | Project Name | Applicant | County | Region |
|--------|------|-------------|--|--|-----------------|--------|
| 723921 | HU | 138 | Little North Fork Navarro River Sediment Reduction and Instream Enhancement Project | Trout Unlimited | Mendocino | R1 |
| 723821 | HR | 038 | Napa River Rutherford Reach Restoration Project Phase 3: Reach 4 West Riparian Habitat Restoration | Napa County | Napa | R3 |
| 723849 | HR | 066 | Napa River Sediment Reduction and Habitat Enhancement Plan: Oakville to Oak Knoll - Phase 1 Implementation | California Land Stewardship Institute | Napa | R3 |
| 723934 | HR | 151 | Arroyo Grande Creek Arundo Management Program | Central Coast Salmon Enhancement | San Luis Obispo | R4 |
| 723892 | FP | 109 | Pinkham Project | Earth Island Institute | Santa Barbara | R5 |
| 723809 | RE | 026 | Conservation Genetics Hatchery Capacity Expansion and Coho Salmon Recovery Effort Enhancement | Monterey Bay Salmon and Trout Project | Santa Cruz | R3 |
| 723816 | RE | 033 | Enhancing the NOAA SWFSC Coho Captive Broodstock Program | University of California at Santa Cruz, Southwest Fisheries Science Center | Santa Cruz | R3 |
| 723796 | HI | 013 | Scott River Fishery Habitat Enhancement | Northern California Resource Center | Siskiyou | R1 |
| 723936 | HI | 154 | Stanshaw Creek Coho Habitat Enhancement Project | Mid Klamath Watershed Council | Siskiyou | R1 |
| 723837 | HI | 054 | Thompson Creek Instream Habitat Restoration Project | Sotoyome Resource Conservation District | Sonoma | R3 |
| 723897 | HI | 114 | 2011 Dutch Bill Creek Coho Habitat Enhancement Project | Gold Ridge Resource Conservation District | Sonoma | R3 |
| 723913 | HI | 130 | Save Our Salmon (SOS) – Salmon Creek Mainstem Instream Habitat Enhancement Program – Phase 2 | Gold Ridge Resource Conservation District | Sonoma | R3 |
| 723846 | HI | 63 | Willow Creek Large Wood Recruitment Project | Gold Ridge Resource Conservation District | Sonoma | R3 |
| 723838 | HU | 055 | Sheephouse Road Sediment Reduction Project | Sotoyome Resource Conservation District | Sonoma | R3 |

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

APPENDIX A

Table A-2: Action Items

| ProjID | Type | Proposal ID | Project Name | Applicant | County | Region |
|---------------|-------------|--------------------|--|---|---------------|---------------|
| 723874 | WC | 091 | Save Our Salmon (SOS) – Salmon Creek Rural Water Conservation Implementation Project | Gold Ridge Resource Conservation District | Sonoma | R3 |
| 723791 | HR | 008 | The CREW Lower West Barranca Restoration Project—City of Ojai | Concerned Resource and Environmental Workers dba The C.R.E.W. | Ventura | R5 |

FP: Fish passage at stream crossings

HB: Instream barrier modification for fish passage

HI: Instream habitat restoration

HR: Riparian restoration

HU: Watershed restoration (upslope)

RE: Cooperative rearing

WD: Water measuring devices (instream and water diversion)

**EXHIBIT A
PINKHAM PROJECT
STATEMENT OF WORK**

Under direction of the Grantor, and under the following conditions and terms, the Grantee will:

1. The goal of this project is to remove a barrier to steelhead migration on private property within the Carpinteria Creek Watershed in Santa Barbara County. This project will replace an undersized rail car bridge with a new wider, taller bridge as well as remove ~90 feet of concrete from the creek bottom and regrade the creek channel to allow steelhead trout access to an additional 0.5 miles of upstream habitat.
2. The project area is located 3.12 miles upstream from the Pacific Ocean and 0.81 miles upstream of the confluence with Gobernador Creek, Santa Barbara County. The project is located 0.5 miles downstream of the County-owned Lillingston Debris Basin. The project is located in Township 4N, Range 25W, Section 26, Latitude 34.410198°, Longitude -119.480356° on the White Ledge Peak 7.5 minute U.S.G.S. Quadrangle as depicted in Attachment 1, Project Location Map, which is attached and made part of this agreement by this reference
3. If the project will not be completed by March 31, 2015, and therefore the grantee will be requesting an amendment for time, this request and a justification for the delay resulting in the time request must be submitted no later than December 1, 2014.
4. Specific tasks for this project include:
 - Remove the existing barrier, consisting of:
 - Undersized bridge;
 - Left and right abutments; and
 - ~2,250 cubic yards (CY) of cemented channel.
 - Restoring approximately 300 feet of creek bed by grading to a stable gradient (~750 CY);
 - Installing 10,800 square feet (SF) of erosion control blanket;
 - Planting 320 linear feet of willow staking;
 - Stabilize 10,800 SF with native seed and ~430 1-gallon container plants;
 - Plant ~20 native trees upstream and downstream of the new bridge;
 - Install new bridge foundation;
 - Installation of a 60-foot x 12-foot span pre-fabricated bridge;
 - Install approximately 188 feet of 12-foot-wide asphalt roadway; and
 - Install 1,075 tons of riprap for rock slope protection and channel.

The California Conservation Corps (Camarillo Center) will be used for the following activities of the project: site preparation, willow harvesting, erosion control installation, willow plantings, container plantings, and long-term monitoring.

5. The Grantee shall not proceed with on the ground implementation until all necessary permits and consultations are secured and they have received a notice to proceed from the Grantor's Project Manager.
6. In instances where water is present in the work area, the Grantee shall notify the Grantor's Project Manager a minimum of five working days before the project site is de-watered and the stream flow diverted. The notification shall provide a reasonable time for Department personnel to supervise the implementation of the water diversion plan and oversee the safe removal and relocation of salmonids and other fish life from the project area. If the project requires dewatering of the site, and the relocation of salmonids, the Grantee shall implement the following measures to minimize harm and mortality to listed salmonids:

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

- Fish relocation and dewatering activities shall only occur between June 15 and October 31 of each year.
 - The Grantee shall minimize the amount of wetted stream channel dewatered at each individual project site to the fullest extent possible.
 - The Grantee shall provide fish relocation data to the Grantor's Project Manager on a form provided by the Department of Fish and Game.
 - Additional measures to minimize injury and mortality of salmonids during fish relocation and dewatering activities shall be implemented as described in Part IX, pages 52 and 53 of the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual*.
7. Work in flowing streams is restricted to June 15 through October 31 unless otherwise specified in the Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement issued by the Department and with the concurrence of the federal permitting agencies.
 8. The project shall follow the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS 2001) Guidelines for Salmonid Passage at Stream Crossings and DFG criteria for fish passage as described in the Third Edition, Volume II, Part IX, February 2003 and Part XII, April 2009, of the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual*. Culvert replacement or modification designs shall be visually reviewed and authorized by NOAA Fisheries (or CDFG) engineers prior to commencement of work.
 9. All habitat improvements shall be in accordance with techniques described in the Third Edition, January 1998, of the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual*. Planting of tree seedlings shall take place after December 1 or when sufficient rainfall has occurred to insure the best chance of survival of the seedlings. The standard for success is 80% survival of plantings or 80% ground cover for broadcast planting of seed, after a period of three years.
 10. The Grantee shall maintain the modifications to the project sites as well as inspect the bridge in a timely manner and remove debris as necessary during the storm season.
 11. Prior to the contractor selection process, the Grantee will need to define the role of Questa when installing rootwads and placing rock in the channel. All contractors bidding on the project should understand that Questa will be given the authority to direct the selection and placement of all rock and rootwad structures during that phase of the project. During the contractor selection process, the Grantee should select a contractor and subcontractors with prior experience constructing bridges and in-stream structures and a good track record for doing so as these components are critical to the success and durability of the project.
 12. Any modification to the design that occurs during construction must be approved by the design engineers and either David Crowder, NMFS engineer (805)534-3227 or Marcin Whitman, DFG Engineer (916)445-3832 in writing prior to the change being implemented. The grantor's project manager will also be notified by telephone (562)342-7186. Failure to do so will result in cancellation of the grant.
 13. **Deliverables:** Upon completion of the project, the Grantee shall provide copies of all permits, all final design plans, as-built construction drawings, a final construction report, and project photos from pre, during and post construction. The resulting reports and final invoices will be delivered to the Grantor's Project Manager no later than March 31, 2012. **An electronic copy of all material will also be submitted. All project photographs will also be included (as jpeg files) on the CD.**
 14. Submit a progress report to the Grantor's Project Manager at least once a month. Invoices can be submitted monthly or in 3-month increments but not for periods of greater length. When submitting an invoice, a record of in-kind funds or services provided during the invoice period must also be included.

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

15. The Grantee will acknowledge the participation of the Department of Fish and Game, Fisheries Restoration Grant Program and NOAA Fisheries funds on any signs, flyers, or other types of written communication or notice to advertise or explain the Pinkham Project.
16. Upon completion of the project, the Grantee shall submit two (2) hard copies of a final written report and one (1) electronic, *Microsoft Word* compatible, on a CD. If the project is not completed in the current year, the Grantee shall submit a summary of the completed portion no later than December 31 and again each year until completed. The report shall not be considered final until approved and accepted by the grant manager. The Final Report shall follow the format as depicted in Attachment 2, which is made part of this agreement by this reference. The report shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following information: (1) Grant number; (2) Project name; (3) Geographic area (e.g., watershed name); (4) Location of work – show project location using U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute topographical map or appropriately scaled topographical map; (5) Geospatial reference/location (lat/long is preferred – defined as point, line, or polygon); (6) Project start and end dates; (7) A complete final Budget, including: Total of each fund source, by line item, expended to complete the project, breaking down Grant dollars, by line item, and any other funding, including type of match (cash or in-kind service); (8) Total number of volunteer hours; dollar value of volunteer work; description of how the dollar value of the volunteer labor was determined; dollar value of non-volunteer donated labor; and description and dollar value of non-labor in-kind contributions to the project; (9) Expected benefits to anadromous salmonids from the project; (10) Labeled before and after photographs of any restoration activities and techniques; (11) Specific project access using public and private roads and trails, with landowner name and address; (12) Complete as built project description; and (13) Report measurable metrics for the project by responding to the restoration project metrics listed below.

Fish Passage at Stream Crossings (FP)

- Miles of stream treated (include only the actual length of stream *treated* by the project, not the length of stream *affected* by the project);
- Total number of stream crossings/culverts treated to improve fish passage;
- Type(s) of crossings treated, select from: culvert; bridge; or ford;
- Miles of stream made more accessible by treating stream crossings (accessible to next barrier or to upstream end of anadromy);
- Number of culverts replaced/improved;
- Number of bridges installed/improved;
- Number of rocked fords placed;
- Number of road crossings removed;
- If monitoring was included in the project:
 - Type of monitoring, select from: implementation monitoring; compliance monitoring-engineering design; compliance monitoring-project design; pre-treatment monitoring; post treatment monitoring; salmonid monitoring; non-salmonid biological monitoring; water flow monitoring; or physical monitoring; and
 - Location of monitoring, select from: onsite; upstream; downstream; or upslope.

Riparian Restoration (HR)

- Miles of stream treated overall, count stream reach only once, even if it has multiple treatments;
- Miles of riparian stream bank treated, measure both sides of the bank if appropriate;
- Total acres of riparian area treated;
- If the project involves riparian planting:
 - Number of plants;
 - Provisions made for annual survival monitoring and replanting/reseeding;
 - Provisions for watering;
 - Acres of riparian area planted;
 - Species scientific names of plants planted;

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

- If the project involves livestock exclusion:
 - Miles of fence installed/repared;
 - Type of fencing material proposed;
 - Number of water gap installations;
- If the project involves plant removal/control:
 - Acres of riparian area treated for removal of non-native invasive plants;
 - Species scientific names of plants removed;
- If monitoring was included in the project:
 - Type of monitoring, select from: implementation monitoring; compliance monitoring-engineering design; compliance monitoring-project design; pre-treatment monitoring; post treatment monitoring; salmonid monitoring; non-salmonid biological monitoring; water flow monitoring; or physical monitoring; and
 - Location of monitoring, select from: onsite; upstream; downstream; or upslope.

Bank Stabilization (HS)

- Miles of stream treated overall, count stream reach only once, even if it has multiple treatments;
- Type of materials used for stream bank stabilization, select from: logs; rocks/boulders; rock barbs; log barbs; revetments; or vegetation;
- Miles of stream bank treated, measure both sides of the bank if appropriate;
- If monitoring was included in the project:
 - Type of monitoring, select from: implementation monitoring; compliance monitoring-engineering design; compliance monitoring-project design; pre-treatment monitoring; post treatment monitoring; salmonid monitoring; non-salmonid biological monitoring; water flow monitoring; or physical monitoring; and
 - Location of monitoring, select from: onsite; upstream; downstream; or upslope.

Exhibit 3: Mitigated Negative Declaration

California Department of Fish and Game
 Natural Diversity Database
 723892 Pinkham Project

| Common Name/Scientific Name | Element Code | Federal Status | State Status | GRank | SRank | CDFG or CNPS |
|---|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------|-------|--------------|
| 1 Abrams' oxytheca <i>Acanthoscyphus parishii</i> var. <i>abramsii</i> | PDPGN0J041 | | | G4?T2 | S2.2 | 1B.2 |
| 2 American badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i> | AMAJF04010 | | | G5 | S4 | SC |
| 3 Belding's savannah sparrow <i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i> | ABPBX99015 | | Endangered | G5T3 | S3 | |
| 4 California Walnut Woodland | CTT71210CA | | | G2 | S2.1 | |
| 5 California condor <i>Gymnogyps californianus</i> | ABNKA03010 | Endangered | Endangered | G1 | S1 | |
| 6 California red-legged frog <i>Rana draytonii</i> | AAABH01022 | Threatened | | G4T2T3 | S2S3 | SC |
| 7 California satintail <i>Imperata brevifolia</i> | PMPOA3D020 | | | G2 | S2.1 | 2.1 |
| 8 Coast Range newt <i>Taricha torosa</i> | AAAAF02032 | | | G5T4 | S4 | SC |
| 9 Coulter's goldfields <i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i> | PDAST5L0A1 | | | G4T3 | S2.1 | 1B.1 |
| 10 Coulter's saltbush <i>Atriplex coulteri</i> | PDCHE040E0 | | | G2 | S2.2 | 1B.2 |
| 11 Davidson's saltscale <i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i>davidsonii</i> | PDCHE041T1 | | | G5T2? | S2? | 1B.2 |
| 12 Dulzura pocket mouse <i>Chaetodipus californicus femoralis</i> | AMAFD05021 | | | G5T3 | S2? | SC |
| 13 Mexican long-tongued bat <i>Choeronycteris mexicana</i> | AMACB02010 | | | G4 | S1 | SC |
| 14 Miles' milk-vetch <i>Astragalus didymocarpus</i> var. <i>milesianus</i> | PDFAB0F2X3 | | | G5T2 | S2.2 | 1B.2 |
| 15 Nuttall's scrub oak <i>Quercus dumosa</i> | PDFAG050D0 | | | G1G2 | S1.1 | 1B.1 |
| 16 Ojai fritillary <i>Fritillaria ojaiensis</i> | PMLIL0V0N0 | | | G2 | S2 | 1B.2 |
| 17 Ojai navarretia <i>Navarretia ojaiensis</i> | PDPLM0C130 | | | G1 | S1 | 1B.1 |
| 18 Orcutt's pincushion <i>Chaenactis glabriuscula</i> var. <i>orcuttiana</i> | PDAST20095 | | | G5T1 | S1 | 1B.1 |
| 19 Palmer's mariposa-lily <i>Calochortus palmeri</i> var. <i>palmeri</i> | PMLIL0D122 | | | G2T2 | S2.1 | 1B.2 |
| 20 Salt Spring checkerbloom <i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i> | PDMAL110J0 | | | G4? | S2S3 | 2.2 |
| 21 San Diego desert woodrat <i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i> | AMAFF08041 | | | G5T3? | S3? | SC |
| 22 Sanford's arrowhead <i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i> | PMALI040Q0 | | | G3 | S3 | 1B.2 |
| 23 Santa Barbara honeysuckle <i>Lonicera subspicata</i> var. <i>subspicata</i> | PDCPR030R3 | | | G5T2 | S2.2 | 1B.2 |
| 24 Sonoran maiden fern <i>Thelypteris puberula</i> var. <i>sonorensis</i> | PPTHE05192 | | | G5T3 | S2.2? | 2.2 |

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| Common Name/Scientific Name | Element Code | Federal Status | State Status | GRank | SRank | CDFG or CNPS |
|--|--------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|-------|--------------|
| 25 Southern California Coastal Lagoon | CALE1220CA | | | G? | SNR | |
| 26 Southern California Steelhead Stream | CARE2310CA | | | G? | SNR | |
| 27 Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest | CTT61310CA | | | G4 | S4 | |
| 28 Southern Coastal Salt Marsh | CTT52120CA | | | G2 | S2.1 | |
| 29 Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland | CTT62400CA | | | G4 | S4 | |
| 30 Ventura Marsh milk-vetch <i>Astragalus pycnostachyus var. lanosissimus</i> | PDFAB0F7B1 | Endangered | Endangered | G2T1 | S1 | 1B.1 |
| 31 aphanisma <i>Aphanisma blitoides</i> | PDCHE02010 | | | G3G4 | S3 | 1B.2 |
| 32 arroyo chub <i>Gila orcuttii</i> | AFCJB13120 | | | G2 | S2 | SC |
| 33 arroyo toad <i>Anaxyrus californicus</i> | AAABB01230 | Endangered | | G2G3 | S2S3 | SC |
| 34 chaparral nolina <i>Nolina cismontana</i> | PMAGA080E0 | | | G2 | S2 | 1B.2 |
| 35 coast horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> | ARACF12100 | | | G4G5 | S3S4 | SC |
| 36 foothill yellow-legged frog <i>Rana boylei</i> | AAABH01050 | | | G3 | S2S3 | SC |
| 37 globose dune beetle <i>Coelus globosus</i> | IICOL4A010 | | | G1 | S1 | |
| 38 hoary bat <i>Lasiurus cinereus</i> | AMACC05030 | | | G5 | S4? | |
| 39 late-flowered mariposa-lily <i>Calochortus fimbriatus</i> | PMLIL0D1J2 | | | G3G4 | S2.2 | 1B.2 |
| 40 least Bell's vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> | ABPBW01114 | Endangered | Endangered | G5T2 | S2 | |
| 41 light-footed clapper rail <i>Rallus longirostris levipes</i> | ABNME05014 | Endangered | Endangered | G5T1T2 | S1 | |
| 42 mesa horkelia <i>Horkelia cuneata ssp. puberula</i> | PDROS0W045 | | | G4T2 | S2.1 | 1B.1 |
| 43 monarch butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> | IILEPP2010 | | | G5 | S3 | |
| 44 pale-yellow layia <i>Layia heterotricha</i> | PDAST5N070 | | | G2 | S2 | 1B.1 |
| 45 pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i> | AMACC10010 | | | G5 | S3 | SC |
| 46 salt marsh bird's-beak <i>Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum</i> | PDSCR0J0C2 | Endangered | Endangered | G4?T2 | S2.1 | 1B.2 |
| 47 sandy beach tiger beetle <i>Cicindela hirticollis gravida</i> | IICOL02101 | | | G5T2 | S1 | |
| 48 silvery legless lizard <i>Anniella pulchra pulchra</i> | ARACC01012 | | | G3G4T3T4 Q | S3 | SC |
| 49 southern jewel-flower <i>Streptanthus campestris</i> | PDBRA2G0B0 | | | G2 | S2.3 | 1B.3 |

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California Department of Fish and Game
 Natural Diversity Database
 723892 Pinkham Project

| Common Name/Scientific Name | Element Code | Federal Status | State Status | GRank | SRank | CDFG or CNPS |
|---|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| 50 southern steelhead - southern California DPS <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> | AFCHA0209J | Endangered | | G5T2Q | S2 | SC |
| 51 southern tarplant <i>Centromadia parryi ssp. australis</i> | PDAST4R0P4 | | | G4T2 | S2 | 1B.1 |
| 52 southwestern willow flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> | ABPAE33043 | Endangered | Endangered | G5T1T2 | S1 | |
| 53 tidewater goby <i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i> | AFCQN04010 | Endangered | | G3 | S2S3 | SC |
| 54 tricolored blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i> | ABPBXB0020 | | | G2G3 | S2 | SC |
| 55 two-striped garter snake <i>Thamnophis hammondi</i> | ARADB36160 | | | G3 | S2 | SC |
| 56 umbrella larkspur <i>Delphinium umbraculorum</i> | PDRAN0B1W0 | | | G2G3 | S2S3.3 | 1B.3 |
| 57 western mastiff bat <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> | AMACD02011 | | | G5T4 | S3? | SC |
| 58 western pond turtle <i>Emys marmorata</i> | ARAAD02030 | | | G3G4 | S3 | SC |
| 59 western snowy plover <i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i> | ABNNB03031 | Threatened | | G4T3 | S2 | SC |

Exhibit B
Pinkham Project
Project Location Map
T4N, R25W, S22 , White Ledge Peak Quad
Santa Barbara County



34°25'30"N

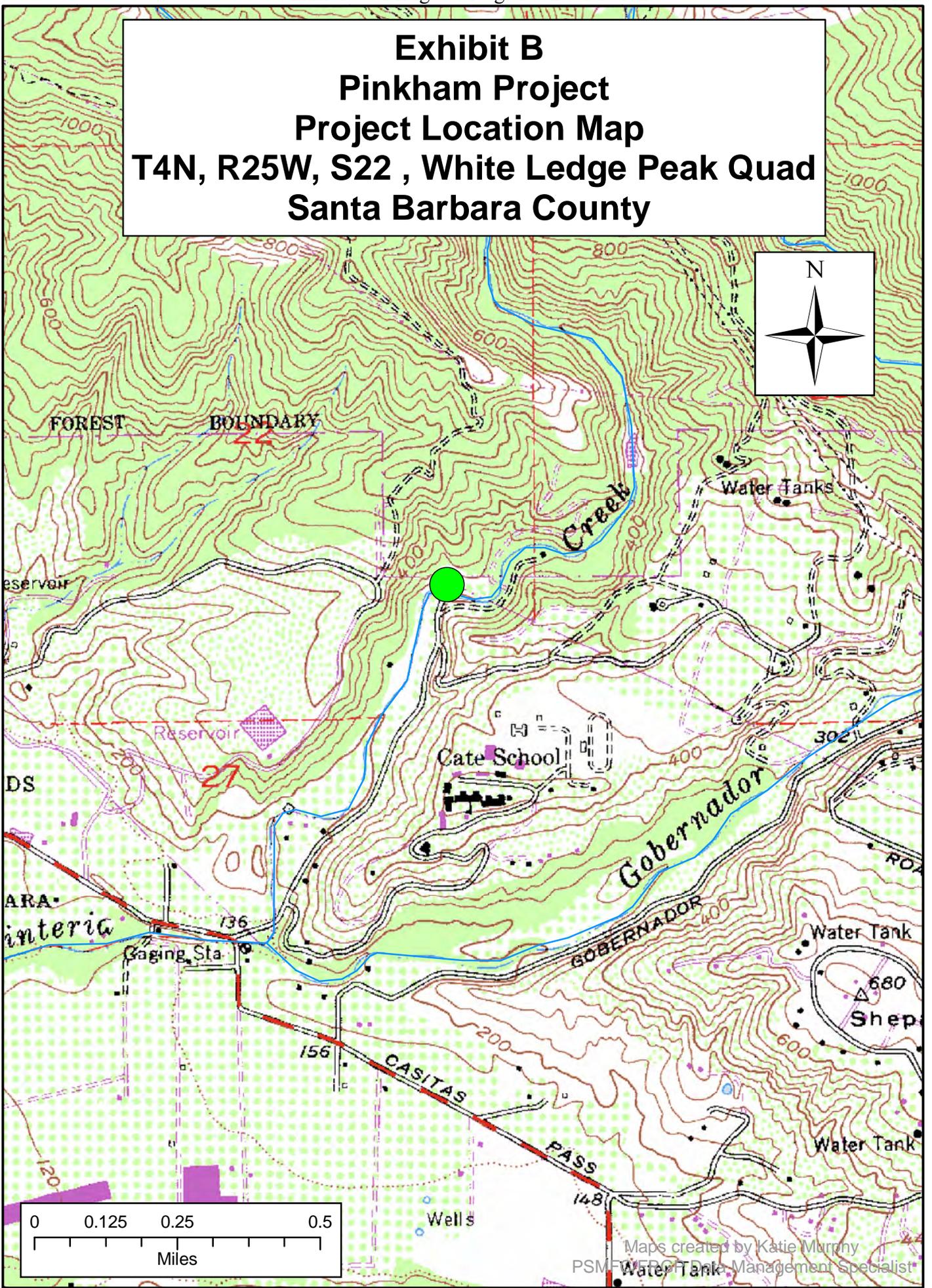
34°25'0"N

34°24'30"N

34°24'30"N

34°24'0"N

34°24'0"N



Maps created by Katie Murny
 PSM Water Management Specialist