



State of California – Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
Central Region
1234 East Shaw Avenue
Fresno, California 93710
(559) 243-4005
www.wildlife.ca.gov

GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor
CHARLTON H. BONHAM, Director



September 20, 2023

Terry Ash, Senior Environmental Planner
707 Third Street, 4th Floor
West Sacramento, California 95605
(916) 376-3824
terry.ash@dgs.ca.gov

**Subject: California Conservation Corps, Auberry Center Project (Project)
Draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND)
State Clearing House (SCH) Number: 2020070014**

Dear Terry Ash:

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) received an Initial Study (IS)/Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) from the California Conservation Corps (CCC) for the above—referenced Project pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and CEQA Guidelines.¹

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments and recommendations regarding those activities involved in the Project that may affect California fish and wildlife. Likewise, CDFW appreciates the opportunity to provide comments regarding those aspects of the Project that CDFW, by law, may be required to carry out or approve through the exercise of its own regulatory authority under Fish and Game Code.

While the comment period may have ended, CDFW would appreciate if you would still consider our comments.

CDFW ROLE

CDFW is California's **Trustee Agency** for fish and wildlife resources and holds those resources in trust by statute for all the people of the State (Fish & G. Code, §§ 711.7, subd. (a) & 1802; Pub. Resources Code, § 21070; CEQA Guidelines § 15386, subd. (a)). CDFW, in its trustee capacity, has jurisdiction over the conservation, protection,

¹ CEQA is codified in the California Public Resources Code in section 21000 et seq. The "CEQA Guidelines" are found in Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, commencing with section 15000.

Terry Ash, Senior Environmental Planner
California Conservation Corps
September 20, 2023
Page 2

and management of fish, wildlife, native plants, and habitat necessary for biologically sustainable populations of those species (*Id.*, § 1802). Similarly, for purposes of CEQA, CDFW is charged by law to provide, as available, biological expertise during public agency environmental review efforts, focusing specifically on projects and related activities that have the potential to adversely affect fish and wildlife resources.

CDFW is also submitting comments as a **Responsible Agency** under CEQA (Pub. Resources Code, § 21069; CEQA Guidelines, § 15381). CDFW expects that it may need to exercise regulatory authority as provided by the Fish and Game Code. As proposed, for example, the Project may be subject to CDFW's lake and streambed alteration regulatory authority (Fish & G. Code, § 1600 et seq.). Likewise, to the extent implementation of the Project as proposed may result in "take" as defined by State law of any species protected under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) (Fish & G. Code, § 2050 et seq.), related authorization as provided by the Fish and Game Code will be required.

Nesting Birds: CDFW has jurisdiction over actions with potential to result in the disturbance or destruction of active nest sites or the unauthorized take of birds. Fish and Game Code sections that protect birds, their eggs and nests include sections 3503 (regarding unlawful take, possession or needless destruction of the nest or eggs of any bird), 3503.5 (regarding the take, possession or destruction of any birds-of-prey or their nests or eggs), and 3513 (regarding unlawful take of any migratory nongame bird).

Water Pollution: Pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 5650, it is unlawful to deposit in, permit to pass into, or place where it can pass into "Waters of the State" any substance or material deleterious to fish, plant life, or bird life, including non-native species. It is possible that without mitigation measures, implementation of the Project could result in pollution of Waters of the State from storm water runoff or Project-related erosion. Potential impacts to the wildlife resources that utilize any aquatic resources within Project limits include the following: increased sediment input from road or structure runoff; and toxic runoff associated with development activities and implementation. The Regional Water Quality Control Board and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers also have jurisdiction regarding discharge and pollution to Waters of the State. In this role, CDFW is responsible for providing, as available, biological expertise during public agency environmental review efforts (e.g., CEQA), focusing specifically on Project activities that have the potential to adversely affect fish and wildlife resources. CDFW provides recommendations to identify potential impacts and possible measures to avoid or reduce those impacts.

Terry Ash, Senior Environmental Planner
California Conservation Corps
September 20, 2023
Page 3

PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Proponent: California Conservation Corps

Objective: The California Conservation Corps (CCC) Auberry Center Project (Proposed Project) will renovate an existing dilapidated elementary school with a modern facility. The Proposed Project would provide for a new residential, training, and operations facility for approximately 90 Corpsmembers and 26 staff. Remodeled and new building construction would total approximately 58,800 square feet (sf), and include 10 buildings consisting of an administration building, a Corpsmembers orientation, motivation, education, and training (COMET) building, staff living quarters, two housing buildings, an education building, a dining/recreation building, a warehouse, a multi-purpose building, apparatus garages, and a vehicle wash. The Project also includes a paved emergency crew and vehicle staging area, asphalt paved surfaces for driveways and parking, and concrete paving for service and staging areas and walkways. The center is intended to be designed to Zero Net Energy (ZNE) per the Governor's Executive Order (EO) B-18-12.

Location: The Proposed Project is located at 33367 North Auberry Road, immediately west of the Auberry Road and Powerhouse Road intersection, at the former Auberry Elementary School in Auberry, Fresno County, California within Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 128-560-12T and 128- 560-02T. The proposed Study Area is 29.89 acres, and the Project Area is 27.3 acres per IS/MND Project information.

The Project is situated at an elevation range between approximately 1,950 and 2,025 feet above Mean Sea Level (MSL) and is located within the Upper San Joaquin River Basin. Site drainage is primarily by sheet flow to the low-lying floodplains areas and existing Little Sandy Creek. This seasonal creek ranges from 15 to 25 feet wide and is characterized by sporadic flows during the wet season and dry during the dry season.

This region is characterized by blue oak/foothill-pine woodlands and is dotted with serpentine (Baldwin et al. 2012). The average annual precipitation for the region is 25.0 inches with an annual average of 3.6 inches of snowfall (Western Regional Climate Center 2019). The Project site is not located within or adjacent to a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) or a Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP).

Timeframe: N/A

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CDFW offers the following comments and recommendations to assist the CCC in adequately identifying and/or mitigating the Project's significant, or potentially significant, direct, and indirect impacts on fish and wildlife (biological) resources.

Terry Ash, Senior Environmental Planner
California Conservation Corps
September 20, 2023
Page 4

Editorial comments or other suggestions may also be included to improve the CEQA document.

CDFW's review of the Project's Draft IS/MND found that the State candidate listed endangered (SCE) Crotch's bumblebee (*Bombus crotchii*) was not considered in the Draft IS/MND or supporting biological technical studies for this project and needs to be evaluated and addressed prior to any approvals that would allow ground-disturbing activities. Further information on this species is listed below.

CDFW found that there are potential impacts to several special-status species that were listed in the environmental document but for which necessary avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures were not identified. The species needing additional mitigation measures include the State endangered (SE) East/Southern Sierra clade and federal species of concern (FSC) foothill yellow-legged frog (*Rana boylei*) and four species of special concern (SSC) including the western pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*), the greater mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*), the pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), and the Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*). While the analysis and proposed avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures were included in the document, CDFW is recommending additional mitigation measures below to reduce potential impacts to these species to less than significant levels.

Special status plants listed in the Draft IS/MND that were determined to have the potential to occur within the Study Area based on a literature review and the habitats/vegetation communities identified during the field reconnaissance included: The California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) tree-anemone (*Carpenteria California*), the CRPR 1B.2 (plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere) Madera leptosiphon (*Limosella serrulatus*), Rawson's Flaming-trumpet (*Collomia rawsoniana*), orange lupine (*Lupinus citrinus* var. *citrinus*), oval-leaved viburnum (*Viburnum ellipticum*), and Tracy's eriastrum (*Eriastrum tracyi*), the CRPR 3.2 (plants about which more information is needed) Kings River monkeyflower (*Erythranthe acutidens*), and the CRPR 3 slender-stalked monkeyflower (*Erythranthe gracilipes*).

The Draft IS/MND noted that there is marginally suitable upland habitat for the foothill yellow-legged frog (FYLF) and the western pond turtle (WPT) and states that a pre-construction clearance survey for FYLF and the WPT will be conducted within 48-hours prior to the start of construction. The Draft IS/MND also states that the Project site contains suitable habitat for the greater mastiff bat, pallid bat, and Townsend's big-eared bat, as well as suitable habitat within the Project site for the eight special-status plant species listed above. The Draft IS/MND noted that as per the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), none of these plants are within proposed Project limits.

Terry Ash, Senior Environmental Planner
California Conservation Corps
September 20, 2023
Page 5

Crotch's Bumble Bee (*Bombus crotchii*)

The Crotch's bumble bee (CBB) was not addressed in the CEQA document yet has the potential to occur within the Project site per aerial imagery showing disturbed grassland habitat within Project limits (CDFW 2023a). CBB was once common throughout most of central and southern California. However, it now appears to be absent from most of their range, especially in the central portion of its historic range within California's Central Valley (Hatfield et al. 2014). Analyses by the Xerces Society suggest there have been sharp declines in relative abundance by 98% and persistence by 80% over the last ten years (Xerces Society et al. 2018).

Nesting resources for CBB can include bare ground, rodent burrows, and other potential nesting sites that may support bumble bee colonies (Williams et al. 2014). Additional suitable CBB habitat includes areas of grasslands and upland scrub. CBB primarily nest in late February through late October underground in abandoned small mammal burrows but may also nest under perennial bunch grasses or thatched annual grasses, under brush piles, in old bird nests, and in dead trees or hollow logs (Williams et al. 2014, Hatfield et al. 2015). Overwintering sites utilized by CBB mated queens include soft, disturbed soil (Goulson 2010), or under leaf litter or other debris (Williams et al. 2014). The proposed Project site appears to contain disturbed grassland habitat, along with an area of oak trees along Little Sandy Creek (CDFW 2023a). These features may provide burrows, old bird nests, and/or dead trees or hollow logs, therefore, ground disturbance and vegetation removal associated with project activities have the potential to significantly impact local CBB populations.

CDFW recommends protocol surveys be conducted following the survey methods outlined in the Survey Considerations for California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Candidate Bumble Bee Species (CDFW 2023b). Survey efforts should include multiple on-site surveys and should be developed to detect foraging bumble bees and potential nesting sites (nesting surveys). Survey timing should be determined based on seasonality and when activity or foraging by CBB will most likely occur each year.

Project proponents may choose to assume presence and rely on habitat as an indicator of presence in lieu of, or in addition to, surveys. Due to the biological behavior of CBB, surveys should be conducted each year that project activities will occur. Even if surveys failed to detect CBB one year, project proponents should perform a full round of surveys each year that project activities will occur or assume presence and obtain take authorization (CDFW 2023b). Any detection of CBB prior to or during project construction warrants consultation with CDFW to discuss how to avoid take. If take cannot be avoided, take authorization through the acquisition of an Incidental Take Permit (ITP), pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 2081 subdivision (b) is necessary to comply with CESA.

Terry Ash, Senior Environmental Planner
California Conservation Corps
September 20, 2023
Page 6

Foothill Yellow-legged Frog (*Rana boylei*)

Per the Project information in the Draft IS/MND, there is one documented CNDDDB occurrence of foothill yellow-legged frog (FYLF) approximately five miles north of the Project area (CDFW 2023a).

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Conduct Pre-Construction Sensitive Amphibian Surveys.

As listed in the Draft IS/MND, pre-construction sensitive amphibian surveys shall be conducted prior to initiation of Project construction. A pre-construction clearance survey for FYLF would occur within 48 hours prior to the start of construction. If FYLF are observed, construction work may not proceed until consultation with CDFW has taken place, and full avoidance measures (such as a minimum no disturbance buffer of 50 feet surrounding all burrows and other potential habitat features for FYLF and biological monitoring) are implemented and verified by CDFW or an ITP to authorize take of FYLF is obtained.

CDFW is concerned that this measure, as proposed, is not sufficient to avoid potential impacts to FYLF. These impacts could include burrow collapse, inadvertent entrapment, reduced reproductive success, reduction in health and vigor or eggs, larvae and/or young, and direct mortality of individual eggs, larvae, frogs, and froglets. FYLF, in this area, is protected as an endangered species under CESA and any potential take of FYLF would be unauthorized and in violation of CESA absent acquisition of an Incidental Take Permit (ITP) pursuant to Fish and Game Code 2081(b). The measure, as proposed in the Draft IS/MND would likely result in take of FYLF. Note that the installation of exclusionary fencing would limit where FYLF may want to move and may result in capture, which is a form of take as defined under Fish and Game Code Section 86. In addition, the measure, as proposed, would not allow for sufficient time to either coordinate with CDFW to develop measures to avoid take of this species or to obtain an ITP.

Figure 2.4, the Conceptual Site Plan in the Draft IS/MND, shows that an emergency vehicle staging area will be constructed with an approximately 100-foot easement for Little Sandy Creek behind it, and a new storm drain detention basin will be constructed between the housing areas and the creek, creating additional disturbance and potential habitat loss. CDFW recommends following the survey methods described in pages 16–22 of “A Standardized Protocol for Surveying Aquatic Amphibians” (Fellers and Freel 1995) except for the portion of the survey protocol advising the use of dip-netting techniques. Please note that dip-netting would constitute take as defined by Fish and Game Code § 86, and so it is recommended this survey technique be avoided or an ITP obtained. If any life stage of the FYLF (adult, metamorph, larvae, egg mass) is found, CDFW recommends consulting with CDFW to develop avoidance measures and evaluate permitting needs in order to avoid take of FYLF.

Terry Ash, Senior Environmental Planner
California Conservation Corps
September 20, 2023
Page 7

Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Conduct Pre-Construction Western Pond Turtle Surveys.

The Draft IS/MND states that pre-construction western pond turtle (WPT) clearance surveys shall be conducted within 48-hours prior to the start of construction. If WPT are observed in the construction zone, a qualified biologist shall relocate the WPT to a location away from the construction zone.

CDFW Mitigation Measures for WPT recommend that a qualified biologist conduct focused surveys for this species ten days prior to Project construction. In addition, CDFW recommends that focused surveys for nests occur during the egg-laying season (March through August) and that any nests discovered remain undisturbed until the eggs have hatched.

Figure 4.2 Conceptual Site Plan listed under “Mitigation Measure BIO-1” above would also apply to potential additional impacts to the WPT and their habitat.

CDFW recommends that if any WPT are discovered at the site immediately prior to or during Project construction, they be allowed to move out of the area on their own.

Mitigation Measure BIO-3: Conduct Pre-Construction Bird Nesting Surveys.

The Draft IS/MND lists the nesting bird season as February 1- August 31, however; CDFW recognizes the nesting bird season as February 1 through September 15 of any given year.

The Draft IS/MND states that a qualified wildlife biologist shall conduct pre-activity surveys for active nests no more than 14 days prior to the start of ground disturbance. However, CDFW recommends that these surveys occur no more than 10 days prior to the start of ground disturbance, to maximize the probability that nests that could potentially be impacted are detected.

CDFW also recommends that surveys cover a sufficient area around the work site to identify nests and determine their status. A sufficient area means any area potentially affected by a project. In addition to direct impacts (i.e. nest destruction), noise, vibration, odors, and movement of workers or equipment could also affect nests. Prior to initiation of construction activities, CDFW recommends a qualified biologist conduct a survey to establish a behavioral baseline of all identified nests. Once construction begins, CDFW recommends a qualified biologist continuously monitor nests to detect behavioral changes resulting from the project. If behavioral changes occur, CDFW recommends the work causing that change cease and CDFW be consulted for additional avoidance and minimization measures.

If continuous monitoring of identified nests by a qualified wildlife biologist is not feasible, CDFW recommends a minimum no-disturbance buffer of 250 feet around active nests

Terry Ash, Senior Environmental Planner
California Conservation Corps
September 20, 2023
Page 8

of non-listed bird species and a 500-foot no-disturbance buffer around active nests of non-listed raptors. These buffers are advised to remain in place until the breeding season has ended or until a qualified biologist has determined that the birds have fledged and are no longer reliant upon the nest or parental care for survival. Variance from these no-disturbance buffers is possible when there is compelling biological or ecological reason to do so, such as when the construction area would be concealed from a nest site by topography. CDFW recommends that a qualified wildlife biologist advise and support any variance from these buffers and notify CDFW in advance of implementing a variance.

Mitigation Measure BIO-4: Special-Status Mammals Surveys

According to the information contained in the Draft IS/MND, suitable habitat is present for three special-status bat species (greater mastiff bat, pallid bat, and Townsend's big-eared bat) within and adjacent to the proposed Project site. In addition, there is a CNDDDB occurrence record of a greater mastiff bat on-site.

The Draft IS/MND states that if suitable roosting habitat is identified, a qualified biologist will conduct an evening bat emergence survey (within a week or less from the start of construction) that may include acoustic monitoring to determine whether or not bats are present. If bats are found, consultation with CDFW prior to initiation of disturbance of suitable roosting habitat will be required. If bats are not found during the pre-construction surveys, no further measures will be necessary.

CDFW acknowledges that the Project will conduct evening bat emergence surveys as listed above; however, CDFW is interested in when the Project proposes to identify where suitable roosting habitat is located?

CDFW recommends focused surveys to establish species presence and seasonal usage of the Project site by bats and further recommends that this survey work occur immediately, with the ensuing results included in an updated and recirculated IS/MND for the project along with any appropriate avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures. Focused survey methodology is advised to include visual surveys of bats (observation of presence of bats during foraging period), inspection for and mapping of suitable habitat or bat sign (guano), and the use of ultrasonic detectors during all dusk emergence and pre-dawn re-entry. To maximize detectability, surveys should be conducted within one 24-hour period and repeated at various times throughout the year.

CDFW recommends that acoustic monitoring be required due to the presence of suitable habitat "within and adjacent to the proposed Project site" as stated in the Draft IS/MND and that this work be completed, and the results included in an updated biological technical report and updated and recirculated IS/MND after all appropriate biological studies have been completed.

Terry Ash, Senior Environmental Planner
California Conservation Corps
September 20, 2023
Page 9

If bats are found to occupy the Project site, CDFW recommends establishing a 100-foot no-disturbance buffer around roost sites, installing temporary exclusionary devices at the appropriate time of year to avoid take, and installing new roost sites prior to initiation of Project-related activities to allow enough time for bats to relocate. CDFW recommends consultation and specific notice to CDFW if bats may be disturbed by Project-related activities.

Special-Status Plants

According to the information within the Draft IS/MND for the project, eight special-status plants, the tree-anemone, Rawson's Flaming-trumpet, Tracy's eriastrum, Kings River monkeyflower, slender-stalked monkeyflower, Madera leptosiphon, orange lupine, and the oval-leaved viburnum were determined to have the potential to occur within the Study Area. The riparian corridor associated with Little Sandy Creek is the only vegetation community/habitat onsite that supports potential habitat for these species. Since there are no proposed impacts to the riparian woodland, no special-status plant surveys are recommended.

CDFW typically recommends that the Project area be surveyed for special-status plants by a qualified botanist following the "Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities" (CDFW 2018). This protocol, which is intended to maximize detectability, includes identification of reference populations to facilitate the likelihood of field investigations occurring during the appropriate floristic period. In the absence of protocol-level surveys being performed, additional surveys may be necessary. Appropriate biological surveys, including plant surveys, are necessary to analyze both indirect and cumulative impacts from proposed Project activities and CDFW recommends that appropriate special status plant surveys be conducted with the results of those included in an updated and recirculated IS/MND for the Project.

CDFW recommends special-status plant species be avoided whenever possible by delineating and observing a no-disturbance buffer of at least 50 feet from the outer edge of the plant population(s) or specific habitat type(s) required by special-status plant species. If buffers cannot be maintained, then consultation with CDFW is warranted to determine appropriate minimization and mitigation measures for impacts to special-status plant species.

If a State-listed plant species is identified during botanical surveys, consultation with CDFW is warranted to determine if the Project can avoid take. However, if take cannot be avoided, take authorization would need to occur through issuance of an ITP by CDFW to comply with Fish and Game Code section 1900 and California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 786.9, subdivision (b).

Terry Ash, Senior Environmental Planner
California Conservation Corps
September 20, 2023
Page 10

Please note that implementation of certain mitigation measures such as the relocation of listed species would constitute take of listed species under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), and erecting exclusion fencing could also result in take of listed species under CESA. Such take of any species listed under CESA would be unauthorized if an Incidental Take Permit (ITP) pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 2081(b) was not acquired in advance of such actions. It is recommended to consult with CDFW before any ground disturbing activities commence and to obtain an ITP if take (including capture related to salvage and relocation) cannot be avoided.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS AND/OR SUGGESTIONS

Nesting birds: CDFW encourages that Project implementation occur during the bird non-nesting season; however, if ground-disturbing or vegetation-disturbing activities must occur during the breeding season (as listed above), the Project applicant is responsible for ensuring that implementation of the Project does not result in violation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or relevant Fish and Game Codes as referenced above.

Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement (LSA Agreement): It is likely that some of the project activities will be subject to CDFW's regulatory authority pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 1600 et seq. If an LSA Agreement is needed, CDFW is required to comply with CEQA in the issuance or the amendment of an LSA Agreement. Therefore, for efficiency in environmental compliance, we recommend that any potential impacts to lakes or streams that may result from project activities be described, and mitigation for the disturbance be developed as part of the project's CEQA document. This will reduce the need for CDFW to require extensive additional environmental review for an LSA Agreement in the future. If inadequate or no environmental review has occurred for project activities that are subject to notification under Fish and Game Code section 1602, CDFW will not be able to issue the Final LSA Agreement until CEQA analysis for the project is complete. This may lead to considerable project delays.

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

CEQA requires that information developed in environmental impact reports and negative declarations be incorporated into a database which may be used to make subsequent or supplemental environmental determinations (Pub. Resources Code, § 21003, subd. (e)). Accordingly, please report any special-status species and natural communities detected during Project surveys to the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB). The CNDDDB field survey form can be found at the following link: <https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDDB/Submitting-Data>. The completed form can be mailed electronically to CNDDDB at the following email address: CNDDDB@wildlife.ca.gov. The types of information reported to CNDDDB can be found at the following link: <https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDDB/Plants-and-Animals>.

Terry Ash, Senior Environmental Planner
California Conservation Corps
September 20, 2023
Page 11

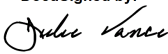
FILING FEES

If it is determined that the Project has the potential to impact biological resources, an assessment of filing fees will be necessary. Fees are payable upon filing of the Notice of Determination by the Lead Agency and serve to help defray the cost of environmental review by CDFW. Payment of the fee is required in order for the underlying project approval to be operative, vested, and final (Cal. Code Regs, tit. 14, § 753.5; Fish & G. Code, § 711.4; Pub. Resources Code, § 21089).

CDFW appreciates the opportunity to comment on the Project to assist the CCC in identifying and mitigating the Project's impacts on biological resources.

More information on survey and monitoring protocols for sensitive species can be found at CDFW's website (<https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Survey-Protocols>). If you have any questions, please contact Kelley Nelson, Environmental Scientist, at the address provided on this letterhead, or by electronic mail at Kelley.Nelson@wildlife.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

DocuSigned by:

FA83F09FE08945A...

Julie A. Vance
Regional Manager

ec: Krista Tomlinson – Environmental Program Manager
Larry Bonner – Senior Environmental Scientist
California Department of Fish and Wildlife

State.clearinghouse@opr.ca.gov
Governor's Office of Planning and Research

Terry Ash, Senior Environmental Planner
California Conservation Corps
September 20, 2023
Page 12

LITERATURE CITED

- Baldwin, B. G., D. H. Goldman, D. J. Keil, R. W. Patterson, and T. J. Rosatti, editors. 2012. The Jepson Manual: vascular plants of California, Second Edition. University of California Press, Berkeley, USA.
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2018. Protocols for surveying and evaluating impacts to special status native plant populations and sensitive natural communities. California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Sacramento, California, USA.
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2023a. Biogeographic information and observation system [BIOS]. <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/BIOS>. Accessed August 31, 2023.
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2023b. Survey considerations for California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Candidate bumble bee species. CDFW, Sacramento, California, USA.
- Fellers, G. M., and K. L. Freel. 1995. A standardized protocol for surveying aquatic amphibians. May 1995.
- Goulson, D. 2010. Bumblebees: behaviour, ecology, and conservation. Oxford University press, New York, USA.
- Hatfield, R., S. Colla, L. Jepsen, R. Richardson, R. Thorp, and S. Foltz Jordan. 2014. Draft International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) assessments for North American *Bombus* spp. for the North American IUCN bumble bee specialist group. The Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation, www.xerces.org, Portland, OR.
- Hatfield, R., S., R. Jepsen, L. Thorp, L. Richardson, and S. Colla. 2015. *Bombus crotchii*. The International Union for Conservation of Nature red list of Threatened species.
- Williams, P., R. Thorp, L. Richardson, and S. Colla. 2014. Bumble bees of North America: An identification guide. Princeton University press, Princeton, New Jersey. 208pp.
- Western Regional Climate Center. 2019. Auberry, California. Available online: <https://wrcc.dri.edu/cgi-bin/cliMAIN.pl?ca0379>. Accessed: September 2023.
- Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation, Defenders of Wildlife, and Center for Food Safety. 2018. A petition to the state of California fish and game commission to list the Crotch bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*), Franklin's bumble bee (*Bombus*

Terry Ash, Senior Environmental Planner
California Conservation Corps
September 20, 2023
Page 13

franklini), Suckley cuckoo bumble bee (*Bombus suckleyi*), and western bumble bee (*Bombus occidentalis occidentalis*) as Endangered under the California Endangered Species Act. October 2018.

Attachment 1

**MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MMRP)
FOR CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES**

**PROJECT: California Conservation Corps (CCC) Auberry Center
SCH No.: 2020070014**

RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURE	STATUS/DATE/INITIALS
<i>Before Disturbing Soil or Vegetation</i>	
Mitigation Measure 1: CBB Habitat Assessment	
Mitigation Measure 2: CBB Protocol Surveys	
Mitigation Measure 4: CBB Take Authorization	
Mitigation Measure 5: FYLF Protocol Surveys	
Mitigation Measure 7: FYLF Take Authorization	
Mitigation Measure 8: WPT Focused Surveys	
Mitigation Measure 10: Nesting Birds Protocol Surveys	
Mitigation Measure 12: Bat Species Focused Surveys, Including Acoustic Monitoring Surveys	
Mitigation Measure 14: Consultation With CDFW For Potential Project-Related Bat Disturbance	
Mitigation Measure 15: Special-Status Protocol Plant Surveys	
Mitigation Measure 18: Special-Status Plant Take Authorization	
<i>During Construction</i>	
Mitigation Measure 3: CBB Avoidance	
Mitigation Measure 6: FYLF Avoidance	
Mitigation Measure 9: WPT Avoidance	
Mitigation Measure 11: Nesting Bird No-Disturbance Buffers	
Mitigation Measure 13: No-Disturbance Buffers For Bat Roost Sites	
Mitigation Measure 16: Special-Status Plant Avoidance Buffers	
Mitigation Measure 17: Special-Status Plant Take Avoidance	