

**DEVELOPER'S STATEMENT & MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM
FOR KASSON MINOR USE PERMIT/COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT
(C-DRC2021-00014)**

The applicant agrees to incorporate the following measures into the project. These measures become a part of the project description and therefore become a part of the record of action upon which the environmental determination is based. All development activity must occur in strict compliance with the following mitigation measures. These measures shall be perpetual and run with the land. These measures are binding on all successors in interest of the subject property.

Per Public Resources Code Section 21081.6 the following measures also constitute the mitigation monitoring and/or reporting program that will reduce potentially significant impacts to less than significant levels. These measures will become conditions of approval (COAs) should the project be approved. The Lead Agency (County) or other Responsible Agencies, as specified in the following measures, is responsible to verify compliance with these COAs.

Note: The items contained in the boxes labeled "Monitoring" describe the County procedures to be used to ensure compliance with the mitigation measures.

AIR QUALITY (AQ)

AQ-1 Diesel Idling Restrictions for Construction Phases. The APCD recognizes the public health risk reductions that can be realized by idle limitations for both on- and off-road equipment. The following idle restricting measures are required for the construction phase of projects. **Upon application for construction and/or encroachment permits,** all required measures shall be shown on applicable grading or construction plans and made applicable during grading and construction activities, as described below.

1. Idling Restrictions Near Sensitive Receptors for Both On- and Off-Road Equipment.
 - a. Staging and queuing areas shall be located at the greatest distance feasible from sensitive receptor locations;
 - b. Diesel idling when equipment is not in use shall not be permitted;
 - c. Use of alternative fueled equipment shall be used whenever possible; and

- d. Signs that specify the no-idling requirements shall be posted and enforced at the construction site.
2. California Diesel Idling Regulations. On-road diesel vehicles shall comply with 13 California Code of Regulations 2485. This regulation limits idling from diesel-fueled commercial motor vehicles with gross vehicular weight ratings of more than 10,000 pounds and licensed for operation on highways. It applies to California- and non-California-based vehicles. In general, the regulation specifies that drivers of said vehicles:
 - a. Shall not idle the vehicle's primary diesel engine when vehicle is not in use, except as noted in Subsection (d) of the regulation; and
 - b. Shall not operate a diesel-fueled auxiliary power system (APS) to power a heater, air conditioner, or any ancillary equipment on that vehicle during sleeping or resting in a sleeper berth for greater than 5.0 minutes at any location when within 100 feet of a restricted area, except as noted in Subsection (d) of the regulation.

Signs must be posted in the designated queuing areas and job sites to remind drivers of the no-idling requirement. The specific requirements and exceptions in the regulation can be reviewed at the following website: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/classic/msprog/truck-idling/13ccr2485_09022016.pdf.

AQ-2

At the time of application for grading and construction permits for initial site improvements and future residential development, the following measures shall be provided on project grading and construction plans and shall be implemented throughout the duration of project grading and construction activities to manage fugitive dust emissions such that they do not exceed the San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District (SLOAPCD) 20% opacity limit (SLOAPCD Rule 401) and minimize nuisance (SLOAPCD Rule 402) impacts:

1. The amount of the disturbed area shall be reduced where possible;
2. Water trucks or sprinkler systems shall be used in sufficient quantities to prevent airborne dust from leaving the site and from exceeding the SLOAPCD's limit of 20% opacity for greater than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period. Increased watering frequency would be required whenever wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour. Reclaimed (non-potable) water shall be used whenever possible. When drought conditions exist and water use is a concern, the contractor or builder shall consider use of a dust

suppressant that is effective for the specific site conditions to reduce the amount of water used for dust control. Please refer to the following link from the San Joaquin Valley Air District for a list of potential dust suppressants:
<http://www.valleyair.org/busind/comply/PM10/Products%20Available%20for%20Controlling%20PM10%20Emissions.htm>;

3. All dirt stockpile areas shall be sprayed daily and covered with tarps or other dust barriers as needed;
4. All roadways, driveways, sidewalks, etc. to be paved shall be completed as soon as possible, and building pads shall be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding, soil binders, or other dust controls are used;
5. All trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose materials are to be covered or should maintain at least 2 feet of freeboard (minimum vertical distance between top of load and top of trailer) or otherwise comply with California Vehicle Code Section 23114;
6. "Track-Out" is defined as sand or soil that adheres to and/or agglomerates on the exterior surfaces of motor vehicles and/or equipment (including tires) that may then fall onto any highway or street as described in California Vehicle Code Section 23113 and California Water Code 13304. To prevent track out, access points shall be designated, and all employees, subcontractors, and others shall be required to use them. A "track-out prevention device" shall be installed and operated where vehicles enter and exit unpaved roads onto paved streets. The track-out prevention device can be any device or combination of devices that are effective at preventing track out, located at the point of intersection of an unpaved area and a paved road. Rumble strips or steel plate devices need periodic cleaning to be effective. If paved roadways accumulate tracked out soils, the track-out prevention device may need to be modified;
7. All fugitive dust mitigation measures shall be shown on grading and building plans;
8. The contractor or builder shall designate a person or persons whose responsibility is to ensure any fugitive dust emissions do not result in a nuisance and to enhance the implementation of the mitigation measures as necessary to minimize dust complaints and reduce visible emissions below the SLOAPCD's limit of 20% opacity for greater than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period. Their duties shall include holidays and weekend periods when work may not be in progress (for example, wind-blown dust could be generated on

an open dirt lot). The name and telephone number of such persons shall be provided to the SLOAPCD Compliance Division prior to the start of any grading, earthwork or demolition (Contact the Compliance Division at 805-781-5912).

9. Permanent dust control measures identified in the approved project revegetation and landscape plans shall be implemented as soon as possible, following completion of any soil-disturbing activities;
10. Exposed ground areas that are planned to be reworked at dates greater than 1 month after initial grading shall be sown with a fast-germinating, non-invasive grass seed and watered until vegetation is established;
11. All disturbed soil areas not subject to revegetation should be stabilized using approved chemical soil binders, jute netting, or other methods approved in advance by the SLOAPCD;
12. Vehicle speed for all construction vehicles shall not exceed 15 miles per hour on any unpaved surface at the construction site;
13. Sweep streets at the end of each day if visible soil material is carried onto adjacent paved roads. Water sweepers shall be used with reclaimed water where feasible. Roads shall be pre-wetted prior to sweeping when feasible; and
14. Additional measures shall be taken as needed to ensure dust from the project site is not impacting areas outside the project boundary.

Monitoring: Measures required to be noted on construction or grading permits. Measures shall be adhered to during construction and ground-disturbing activities. Compliance will be verified by the County Department of Planning and Building and SLOAPCD.

AQ-3 **Prior to initiation of ground-disturbing activities** for initial site improvements and future residential development, the applicant shall retain a registered geologist to conduct a geologic evaluation of the property, including sampling and testing for NOA in full compliance with SLOAPCD requirements and the CARB ATCM for Construction, Grading, Quarrying, and Surface Mining Operations (17 CCR 93105). This geologic evaluation shall be submitted to the City Community Development Department upon completion.

1. If the site is not exempt from the requirements of the regulation, the applicant must comply with all requirements outlined in the Asbestos ATCM. This may include development

of an Asbestos Dust Mitigation Plan and an Asbestos Health and Safety Program for approval by the APCD; or

2. If the site is exempt, an exemption request must be filed with the APCD.

More information on NOA can be found at

<https://www.slocleanair.org/rules-regulations/noa.php>

Monitoring: The geologic evaluation shall occur prior to ground-disturbing activities. Compliance will be verified by the County Department of Planning and Building and SLOAPCD.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (BIO)

BIO-1 Biological Monitor. Prior to ground disturbance, the applicant shall retain a qualified biologist for all measures requiring environmental mitigation to ensure compliance with the coastal development permit measures. The biologist shall be responsible for: (1) ensuring that procedures for verifying compliance with environmental mitigations are implemented; (2) establishing lines of communication and reporting methods; (3) conducting compliance reporting; (4) conducting construction crew training regarding environmentally sensitive areas and protected species; (5) maintaining authority to stop work; and (6) outlining actions to be taken in the event of non-compliance. Monitoring shall be conducted full time during the initial disturbances (site clearing) and be reduced to every other week following initial disturbances or a frequency and duration determined by the qualified biologist in consultation with the County of San Luis Obispo and the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

Monitoring: The biological monitor shall be retained prior to any ground disturbance. Monitoring shall occur weekly during site clearing and then every other week. Compliance will be verified by the County Department of Planning and Building.

BIO-2 Environmental Awareness Training. Prior to the commencement of site grading, a US Fish and Wildlife Service-approved biologist with demonstrable knowledge and experience with Morro shoulderband snail and its habitat will conduct a preconstruction environmental awareness training session for all construction personnel involved in site disturbance. The training is intended to inform the construction crews, field supervisors, and equipment operators about the status and presence of the Morro shoulderband snail and other special-status species that occur in the project area, including California legless lizard, coast horned lizard, and nesting birds. Topics of discussion shall include descriptions of the

species' habitats; general provisions and protections afforded by the Federal Endangered Species Act and the California Environmental Quality Act; measures implemented to protect special-status species; review of the project boundaries and special conditions; the monitor's role in project activities; lines of communication; and procedures to be implemented in the event a special-status species is observed in the work area.

Monitoring: The awareness training shall be given to all construction personnel prior to initiation of construction activities. Compliance will be verified by the County Department of Planning and Building.

BIO-3 Morro Shoulderband Snail Preconstruction Surveys

1. 30 days prior to ground-distributing activities, the US Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) shall be contacted by email to determine a relocation site for Morro shoulderband snail (MSS). All living native snails, in all life stages, that are identified will be captured and moved to suitable areas in a location approved by the Service prior to the initiation of pre-activity surveys.
2. One week prior to commencement of vegetation removal and initial ground-disturbing activities the Service-approved biologist shall survey the disturbance area for MSS individuals that may be present. Any identified individuals shall be captured and moved out of harm's way. All efforts shall be made to locate and move live snails as well as empty shells of the species.

If precipitation or heavy fog conditions occur in the timeframe between survey completion and removal of habitat, the Service-approved biologist shall resurvey the area to ensure MSS did not move into the site. If preconstruction surveys occur during the summer months (April- October), when MSS are typically aestivating, one intensive survey conducted by the Service-approved biologist prior to construction should be sufficient to relocate MSS from the development areas. The survey process shall involve moving and searching under all vegetation and anthropogenic artifacts present (e.g., woodpiles, debris, etc.), and may result in destruction or uprooting of vegetation. If preconstruction surveys occur during the rainy season (November-March) multiple surveys prior to initial disturbance may be needed to identify all MSS present in a work area.

3. The size, location of capture, and release site location shall be recorded for each individual MSS moved from the affected work areas. Empty shells will be noted on a map, counted, and classified by size

and Class (A, B, or C). These shells shall be placed within the open space area on the project site. The Service-approved biologist shall document those activities associated with all surveys and a report shall be submitted to the Service in accordance with Section 5.6 of the *Morro Shoulderband Snail (Helminthoglypta walkeriana) Habitat Conservation Plan for 2680 Cottontail Lane, Los Osos, San Luis Obispo County, California and Incidental Take Permit*.

4. If land clearing, vegetation removal, trenching, or grading activities that have the potential to affect MSS or their habitat occur during the rainy season, surveys shall be conducted at the beginning of each workday that measurable precipitation (0.1 inch or greater) or heavy fog conditions precedes or occurs during the activities to check for and remove any MSS that may have entered the construction area.

Monitoring: Surveys are required one week prior to vegetation removal, construction, and ground-disturbing activities. If replanting is required, it shall occur after winter rains have commenced. Compliance will be verified by the County Department of Planning and Building.

BIO-4 Special-Status Reptile Preconstruction Survey and Monitoring. Within 30 days prior to site grading and during site grading, a qualified biologist shall conduct surveys for Northern California legless lizards, coast horned lizards, and other reptiles. The surveyor shall utilize hand search or cover board methods in areas of disturbance where legless lizards and/or coast horned lizards are expected to be found (e.g., under shrubs, other vegetation, or debris). If cover board methods are used, they shall commence at least 30 days prior to the start of construction. Hand search surveys should be completed immediately prior to and during grading activities. During grading activities, the biologist shall walk behind the grading equipment to capture Northern California legless lizards that are unearthed by the equipment. The surveyor shall capture and relocate any legless lizards or other reptiles observed during the survey effort. The captured individuals shall be relocated from the construction area and placed in suitable habitat on the parcel but outside of the work area. Following the survey and monitoring efforts, the County-approved biologist shall submit to the County a project completion report that documents the number of Northern California legless lizards and other reptiles captured and relocated, and the number of legless lizards or other reptiles mortally taken during grading activities.

Monitoring: Surveys shall occur within 30 days of site grading. Compliance will be verified by the County Department of Planning and Building.

BIO-5 Morro Shoulderband Snail Compliance Monitoring. A US Fish and Wildlife Service (Service)-approved Morro shoulderband snail (MSS) biologist shall conduct compliance monitoring during construction of the project and after construction completion for the term of the incidental take permit.

The Service-approved biologist shall ensure that the required minimization measures, such as protective fencing and environmental training, are implemented during construction. Once the initial disturbances are complete and all MSS habitat has been removed from the disturbance area, the Service-approved biologist shall conduct monthly compliance monitoring visits until the construction of the residence is complete. General Permit Compliance Assessments shall occur once annually throughout the permit term and shall ensure that the applicants maintain compliance with the permit terms. Results of the compliance monitoring shall be reported in the first annual report for the project and be provided to both the Service and the County.

To quantify the amount of incidental take resulting from project implementation, the Service-approved biologist shall document the number and age class of individual MSS that were captured and moved, as well as any MSS injured or killed during implementation of the minimization measures or any aspect of project implementation. This information shall be included in the first annual report for the project.

Monitoring: Monitoring is required during initial ground disturbance and then monthly until construction is complete. Compliance will be verified by the County Department of Planning and Building and US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).

BIO-6 Temporary Construction Fencing. Before any grading or materials delivery occurs at the project site, the construction areas shall be fenced to establish the limits of construction activities. This fencing shall consist of temporary orange construction fencing and shall exclude the remaining Morro manzanita plants and the open space area from inadvertent disturbances during project construction. The temporary fencing shall be removed upon completion of the project.

Pre-disturbance capture and relocation surveys for MSS (BIO-3) shall occur prior to the fencing installation.

All grading plans shall clearly show the location of the Morro manzanita plants to be avoided and project delineation fencing that excludes the adjacent Morro manzanita occurrences and maritime chaparral habitat from disturbance. The fencing shall consist of highly visible construction fence supported by steel T-stakes that are driven into the soil. The

monitoring biologist shall field-fit the placement of the project delineation fencing to minimize impacts to Morro manzanita, MSS, and other sensitive resources. The project delineation fencing shall remain in place and functional throughout the duration of the project and no work activities shall occur outside the delineated work area. The grading plans shall clearly show all staging areas, which shall be located within the construction area and outside the adjacent habitat areas.

Monitoring: Fencing shall be installed prior to grading, site preparation, or staging. Compliance will be verified by the County Department of Planning and Building.

BIO-7 Utility Easement Vegetation Measure. Prior to permit issuance, the project plans shall specify that installation of the power, cable, and phone lines from the existing pole on Bayview Heights Drive be conducted without trenching in the utility easement area. Installation of the utility lines shall include underground trenchless technology (e.g., horizontal directional drilling). The vegetation in the utility easement shall not be removed for utility line installation.

Monitoring: Measures required to be noted on construction or grading permits. Measures shall be adhered to during construction and ground-disturbing activities. Compliance will be verified by the County Department of Planning and Building.

BIO-8 Morro Manzanita Replacement Plan. The project will require the removal of three Morro manzanita plants. The applicant may choose to participate in the LOHCP to mitigate this impact as directed by the LOHCP requirements or the applicant may choose to mitigate this impact by developing and implementing a Morro Manzanita Replacement Plan. If the applicant chooses to implement a Morro Manzanita Replacement Plan, the plan shall provide for the installation and maintenance of 15 Morro manzanita plants on the project parcel. The Morro Manzanita Replacement Plan shall include:

- A. A brief narrative of the project location, description, and purpose;
- B. Clearly identified parties responsible for the mitigation program and their contact information;
- C. A map showing and quantifying all manzanita planting areas;
- D. A detailed discussion of the methods for implementing the Morro Manzanita Replacement Plan, including invasive species removal, sources of plant materials, and supplemental watering regimes;

- E. Provisions for the collection of Morro manzanita propagules from the disturbance area, replacement planting propagation, and reintroduction into the parcel;
- F. Identification of locations, amounts, and sizes of the Morro manzanita plants to be planted.
- G. Identification of necessary components (e.g., temporary irrigation, amendments, etc.) to ensure successful plant reestablishment;
- H. A program schedule and established success criteria for a 5-year maintenance, monitoring, and reporting program that is structured to ensure the success of the mitigation plantings; and
- I. Methods for removing non-native species from the site.

Monitoring: If seeking coverage through the LOHCP, the applicant shall obtain a COI prior to issuance of building permits. If not seeking coverage through the LOHCP, the applicant shall prepare a Morro Manzanita Replacement Plan prior to issuance of building permits. Compliance will be verified by the County Department of Planning and Building.

BIO-9 Removal of Morro Manzanita in the CAL FIRE Buffer Area. The applicant shall not remove Morro manzanita from the CAL FIRE buffer area. Other shrub species in the CAL FIRE buffer area may be removed to reduce the fire ladder. However, only dead wood and lower branches of Morro manzanita specimens in the CAL FIRE buffer area may be removed. Morro manzanita located in the CAL FIRE buffer area may be trimmed but not removed to reduce the fire ladder. This may include removing Morro manzanita branches from individual shrubs that are in contact with each other and removing lower branches to create air space between the ground level and the shrub canopy.

Monitoring: This shall be implemented through the Morro Manzanita Replacement Plan and as an ongoing condition of the project. Compliance will be verified by the County Department of Planning and Building.

BIO-10 Popcorn Lichen Relocation. Prior to construction, the environmental monitor shall relocate popcorn lichen occurrences from the disturbance areas. This species occurs on the sand and detritus in the openings of the chaparral. Popcorn lichen is most visible in the winter months. To the extent feasible, popcorn lichen relocation efforts shall occur in the winter months to maximize detection of the occurrences. The environmental monitor shall remove the popcorn lichen from the disturbance areas and

place them at the base of existing shrubs in the adjacent undisturbed habitat on the parcel.

Monitoring: Popcorn lichen shall be surveyed for and relocated prior to construction. Compliance will be verified by the County Department of Planning and Building.

BIO-11 Nesting Bird Season Construction Limitation. To the maximum extent possible, site preparation, ground-disturbing, and construction activities should be conducted between September 16 and January 30 (outside of the migratory bird breeding season). If such activities are required during the migratory bird breeding season (February 1–September 15), the monitoring biologist shall conduct a nesting bird survey and verify that migratory birds are not occupying the site. If nesting activity is detected, the following measures shall be implemented:

- A. The project shall be modified or delayed as necessary to avoid direct take of identified nests, eggs, and/or young protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code (CFGC);
- B. For project-related activities that occur during the nesting season (February 1–September 15), a nesting bird survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist at least 14 days prior to vegetation removal for each phase of the project. The surveys shall be conducted within all accessible areas within 500 feet of the work area.
- C. The County-approved biologist shall determine an appropriate biological buffer zone around active nest sites. Construction activities within the established buffer zone shall be prohibited until the young have fledged the nest and achieved independence; and
- D. The County-approved biologist shall document all active nests and submit a letter report to the County documenting project compliance with the MBTA, CFGC, and applicable project mitigation measures.

Monitoring: Surveys are required between February 1 and September 30, within 14 days prior to vegetation, construction, and ground-disturbing activities. Compliance will be verified by the County Department of Planning and Building.

BIO-12 Morro Bay Kangaroo Rat Pre-Project Survey Protocol. Prior to project construction, the applicant shall retain a qualified biologist to implement

Phase 1 and Phase 2 (if necessary) of the Morro Bay Kangaroo Rat (MBKR) pre-project survey protocol as described in Appendix F of the County's Community-wide Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP). The qualified biologist shall conduct a Phase 1 Visual Survey on the parcel prior to construction-related disturbances. The survey methods shall include the following:

- A. The visual survey shall occur between April 1 and August 31. Visual surveys shall be conducted only during the morning or late afternoon and during times of low wind conditions. The wind shall not be high enough to disturb/smooth the soil surface.
- B. The parcel shall be subject to a 100% visual examination by the biologist. The property shall be traversed in a series of transects close enough together so that all of the ground surface can be visually assessed.
- C. The biologist(s) shall evaluate the habitat for all types of diagnostic sign for kangaroo rats, including burrows, tail drag marks, tracks, scat, dust baths, and surface seed pit caches. The biologist(s) shall thoroughly evaluate the soil surface to determine the likelihood of diagnostic sign being obliterated and thus hiding the presence of MBKR sign.
- D. The County shall be notified immediately if potential sign of MBKR is observed. If scat is observed, the scat shall be collected and submitted to the CDFW for analysis to determine if it is that of MBKR.
- E. Areas where potential diagnostic sign is observed shall be mapped and the locations recorded with a Global Position System (GPS) unit.
- F. The results of the visual survey shall be provided to the County and the wildlife agencies within 10 working days of survey completion. The wildlife agencies shall provide a written determination regarding the need for track plate/camera station and trapping surveys (Phase 2). The wildlife agencies will provide a written determination regarding the need for Phase 2 survey work within 30 days. If Phase 2 survey work is required by the wildlife agencies, the biologist shall implement the Track Plate/Camera Station and Live Trapping as directed by the agencies.

If the Phase 1 Survey does not detect any sign of Morro Bay kangaroo rat and the wildlife agencies do not require implementation of Phase 2 survey work, the applicant may proceed with the project, as permitted.

Monitoring: Surveys are required prior to and during construction and ground-disturbing activities. Compliance will be verified by the County Department of Planning and Building.

BIO-13 Compensatory Mitigation for Morro Shoulderband Snail and Morro Manzanita.

Considering the site conditions, size of the parcel, and low number of MSS on the parcel, use of the US Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) NFWF IDEA program is the recommended compensatory mitigation option for the proposed project. 0.47 acre (20,473 square feet) of low-value habitat (sparse maritime chaparral) that would be impacted by the project. These impacts include 0.0087 acre of permanent impacts associated with development of the house, the driveway, and associated infrastructure; 0.101 acre of temporary impacts for the yard/septic system area; and 0.283 acre of ongoing habitat degradation for vegetation management pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 4291.

The applicants shall pay a 3:1 compensatory mitigation ratio fee for all impacts to previously undeveloped lands, which is commensurate with the mitigation requirements in the County's Community-wide Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) for projects in the Priority Conservation Area. The current Community-wide HCP has fees set at \$0.99/square foot for the Restoration/Management/Admin Fee + \$0.17 for the Habitat Protection Fee for a total of \$1.16/square foot. To meet the anticipated value of compensatory mitigation in the upcoming revised Community-wide HCP, the applicants shall pay \$0.71/square foot of impact. This modified mitigation fee was determined by subtracting the \$0.45 administration fee (administrative fees are estimated to be 39% of the total fee per square foot) from the combined \$1.16 Habitat Restoration/Management /Administration Fee and Habitat Protection Fee. This amounts to \$43,607.49, which was calculated as follows: $([20,473 \text{ square feet} \times 3] \times \$0.71)$. This fee shall be paid prior to issuance of construction permits.

Monitoring: The impact fee shall be paid prior to issuance of construction permits. Compliance will be verified by the County Department of Planning and Building.

BIO-14 Annual Reporting Guidelines. Project implementation and annual monitoring reports shall be submitted to the US Fish and Wildlife Service during the 10-year ITP period. Annual reports to the US Fish and Wildlife Service shall include:

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- A. Brief summary or list of project activities accomplished during the reporting year (e.g., this includes development/construction activities, and other covered activities).
- B. Project impacts (e.g., number of acres graded, number of buildings constructed, etc.).
- C. Description of any take that occurred for each covered species (includes cause of take, form of take, take amount, location of take and time of day, and deposition of dead or injured individuals).
- D. Brief description of conservation strategy implemented.
- E. Monitoring results (compliance, effects and effectiveness monitoring) and survey information (if applicable).
- F. Description of circumstances that made adaptive management necessary and how it was implemented. A table including the cumulative totals by reporting period of all adaptive management changes to the HCP, including a very brief summary of the actions.
- G. Description of any changed or unforeseen circumstances that occurred and how they were dealt with.
- H. Funding expenditures, balance, and accrual.
- I. Description of any minor or major amendments.

Monitoring: An annual report shall be submitted for the 10-year duration of the ITP. Compliance will be verified by the County Department of Planning and Building and the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).

The applicant understands that any changes made to the project description subsequent to this environmental determination must be reviewed by the Environmental Coordinator and may require a new environmental determination for the project. By signing this agreement, the owner(s) agrees to and accepts the incorporation of the above measures into the proposed project description.



06/19/2024

Signature of Applicant

Name (Print)

Date