

(to detect bat vocalizations). If occupied bat roosts are detected, the applicant shall consult with a qualified biologist to develop measures that avoid impacting roosts. Measures may include, but are not limited to:

1. Maintaining a 100-foot buffer around each roost; no construction activities shall be permitted within this buffer except as described in Mitigation Measure 5.5-5II.
2. Exclusion of bats from roosts (ensuring that no bats are trapped in the roost). For maternity roosts, this measure may only be implemented once young have been reared and are able to freely leave the roost (typically before March and after August).

Measure 5.5-8: Prior to construction or grading activities, a survey for the western pond turtle shall be performed by a qualified biologist within 48 hours of construction. Surveys shall focus on potential upland basking sites. Any pond turtles found during surveys shall be relocated by a qualified biologist to suitable aquatic habitat not proposed to be impacted within the study area. Upon clearance of the site of pond turtles, appropriate exclusionary fencing (associated with project site BMPs) shall be erected to prohibit potential turtle upland migration through, or basking within, the active construction site.

5.6 Cultural and Paleontological Resources

The following mitigation measures are recommended for Alternatives A, B, C, D, and E.

Archaeological and Historical Resources:

Measure 5.6-1: Due to the sensitivity of the general vicinity, appropriate recommendations consist of monitoring by a qualified archaeologist and Native American representative during ground-disturbing activities that occur within 150 feet of perennial water courses including Porterfield Creek at the north and central portions of the project area and the unnamed creek at the south of the project area. An archaeological monitoring program should be established that includes consultation between the consulting archaeologist, lead agency, and the project proponent. The program should clearly define the authority to temporarily halt/redirect construction should resources be encountered.

Measure 5.6-2: If previously unidentified cultural materials are unearthed during construction, work should be halted in that area until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find. Prehistoric materials might include obsidian and chert flaked-stone tools (e.g., projectile points, knives, scrapers) or toolmaking debris; culturally darkened soil (“midden”) containing heat-affected rocks, artifacts, or shellfish remains; and stone milling equipment (e.g., mortars, pestles, handstones, or milling slabs); and battered stone tools, such as hammerstones and pitted stones. Historic-era materials might include stone, concrete, or adobe footings and walls; filled wells or privies; and deposits of metal, glass, and/or ceramic refuse. If any find is determined to be significant, the project proponent and a qualified archaeologist will meet to determine the appropriate avoidance measures or other appropriate mitigation.

Human Remains

In the unlikely event that human remains were discovered during subsurface activities, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries, the human remains could be inadvertently damaged,