

**TABLE 6-5  
Evaluation of Impacts to Special-Status Wildlife Species Within the Jefferson-Martin 230 kV Transmission Line Project Area**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Anticipated Impacts <sup>1</sup>	Mitigation Measures
<b>Invertebrates</b>				
<b>Arachnids</b>				
<i>Calicina minor</i>	Edgewood Blind Harvestman	FSC/None	<p><b>Impact 6-8. Impacts to Special Status Harvestman Species</b></p> <p><b>Construction:</b> Several towers will be installed in sensitive serpentine grassland habitat, which is suitable habitat for the special-status harvestman species. The new tower footings will be installed below ground, with only a 2.5-foot diameter footing exposed at the ground surface, for standard towers. Because the existing towers currently use a 2-foot diameter footing, the total above-ground area that will be occupied by the new tower footings is expected to be only slightly greater than that occupied by the existing tower footings.</p>	<p><b>Mitigation Measure 6-9. Mitigation For Impacts to Special Status Harvestman Species.</b></p> <p>Restrict work from December through April in Edgewood Park to avoid work when the harvestman species are active.</p> <p>Areas that were not surveyed because they are outside the survey corridor (e.g., cable pull sites, staging areas) will be surveyed prior to construction and similar mitigation measures will be applied for any potentially suitable habitat that is found.</p> <p>Top soil from new footing locations in serpentine habitats will be stockpiled and used as backfill at the existing footing locations, after the existing towers are removed.</p> <p>Affected serpentine grassland habitats will be revegetated using plants grown from native and locally collected seeds. Refer to the Revegetation and Erosion Control Plan for further detail.</p>
<i>Microcina edgewoodensis</i>	Edgewood Park Microblind Harvestman	FSC/None	<p>The topsoil from the new footing locations will be salvaged and stockpiled, then used as backfill where the existing footings are removed. The area will be revegetated with locally collected, native grass species (see the Revegetation and Erosion Control Plan for details). With the implementation of these measures, impacts to potential harvestman habitat will be less than significant.</p> <p>Towers that are in the sensitive serpentine grassland habitat at Edgewood County Park and Preserve will be accessed during construction only by helicopter or by foot from existing access roads, except in the event of an emergency. No new access roads will be constructed. In addition, construction activities will be restricted or minimized during the rainy season and spring, when these sensitive harvestman species are active. However, the direct loss of a few individuals could occur during installation of tower footings, as a result of disturbance to rocks and soil in which the arachnids occur. With implementation of the work restriction, the potential adverse effects to or loss of a few individuals is not considered to be a significant impact to the population or the species.</p> <p>Some temporary disturbance of serpentine habitat (e.g., removal or trampling of vegetation) will occur during construction, due to movement of workers and/or equipment during foundation excavation and pouring of concrete. Adverse effects to serpentine grasslands during construction will be minimized to the greatest degree possible by prohibiting vehicular access and using helicopters to move workers and equipment. Following the completion of construction, all affected serpentine habitats will be restored, using local native grass species. By implementing helicopter construction methods that minimize construction-related impacts and revegetating serpentine grasslands with native grass species following construction, impacts to existing and potential harvestman habitat will be less than significant.</p>	
<b>Insects</b>				
<i>Adela oplerella</i>	Opler's Longhorn Moth	FSC/ None	<b>None.</b> This species was not observed in the project area during the focused survey. No impacts will occur.	Species is not present. No impacts will occur; therefore, mitigation is not required.
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Monarch Butterfly	None/State: overwintering sites are protected	<b>None.</b> This species is not expected to occur in the project area. No impacts will occur.	Species is not present. No impacts will occur; therefore, mitigation is not required.
<i>Euphydryas editha bayensis</i>	Bay Checkerspot Butterfly	FT/ None	<p><b>Impact 6-9. Impacts to the Bay Checkerspot Butterfly.</b></p> <p><b>Construction:</b> Several towers will be installed in sensitive serpentine grassland habitat, which is suitable habitat for the Bay Checkerspot butterfly. The new tower footings will be installed below ground, with only a 2.5-foot diameter footing exposed at the ground surface for standard towers. Because the existing towers currently use a 2-foot diameter footing, the total above-ground area that will be occupied by the new tower footings is expected to be only slightly greater than that occupied by the existing tower footings.</p> <p>The topsoil from the new footing locations will be salvaged and stockpiled, then used as backfill where the existing footings are removed. The area will be revegetated with locally collected, native grass species (see the Revegetation and Erosion Control Plan for details). With the implementation of measures, impacts to potential Bay Checkerspot butterfly habitat will be less than significant.</p> <p>In order to minimize impacts from vehicular traffic, towers that are located in the sensitive serpentine grassland habitat at Edgewood County Park and Preserve will be accessed during construction only by helicopter or by foot from existing access roads, except in the event of an emergency. In addition, construction activities will be restricted or minimized during the larval feeding and adult flight season when the Bay Checkerspot butterfly is active. With implementation of the work restriction, the potential impacts to the population are less than significant.</p> <p>Some temporary disturbance of serpentine habitat (e.g., removal or trampling of vegetation) will occur during construction, due to movement of workers and/or equipment during foundation excavation and pouring of concrete. Adverse effects to serpentine grasslands during construction will be minimized to the greatest degree possible by prohibiting vehicular access and using helicopters to move workers and equipment. Following the completion of construction, affected serpentine habitat in Edgewood Park will be restored, using local native grass species. By implementing helicopter construction methods that minimize construction-related impacts and revegetating serpentine grasslands with native grass species following construction, impacts to potential Bay Checkerspot butterfly habitat will be less than significant.</p>	<p><b>Mitigation Measure 6-10. Mitigation For Impacts to the Bay Checkerspot Butterfly.</b></p> <p>Consultation with the USFWS will be conducted to address potential impacts and mitigation measures for the Bay Checkerspot butterfly. During consultation, mitigation measures, as discussed in this table, will be further refined and will likely include measures such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of a work restriction in Edgewood Park from December 1 to June 30;</li> <li>• Revegetation of affected habitat with locally grown native grass species;</li> <li>• Top soil from new footing locations in serpentine habitats will be stockpiled and used as backfill at the existing footing locations, after the existing towers are removed;</li> <li>• Construction will occur between July 1 and November 30;</li> <li>• Flagging the limits of work areas to minimize the area disturbed during construction; and</li> <li>• Implementation of a worker training program to provide information regarding sensitive species and protective measures.</li> </ul>

**TABLE 6-5**  
**Evaluation of Impacts to Special-Status Wildlife Species Within the Jefferson-Martin 230 kV Transmission Line Project Area**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Anticipated Impacts <sup>1</sup>	Mitigation Measures
<i>Hydrochara rickseckeri</i>	Ricksecker's Water Scavenger Beetle	FSC/ None	<b>Impact 6-10. Impacts to the Ricksecker's Water Scavenger Beetle.</b> <b>Construction:</b> The Ricksecker's water beetle is known to occur at the Pulgas Water Temple and its natural wetland habitat may include a perennial stream that is crossed by the ROW. This stream is culverted beneath the existing access road in the proposed project area and no construction activities will occur in-stream. No impacts to this species or to its habitat will occur as a result of construction. Temporary indirect impacts could potentially occur to the unnamed stream, such as increased sedimentation. With the incorporation of erosion control measures, this potential impact will be less than significant.	The BMPs included in the SWPPP, as discussed in Mitigation Measure 9-1 in the Hydrology Section, will be implemented during construction to minimize the indirect impacts associated with potential sedimentation to the unnamed stream.
<i>Hydroporus leechi</i>	Leech's Skyline Diving Beetle	FSC/ None	<b>None.</b> The Leech's skyline diving beetle is known from a single occurrence in Pacifica but the status of this population is unknown. Habitat similar to that occurring at the only known population does not occur on-site. Therefore, the Leech's skyline diving beetle is not expected to occur in the project area and no impacts to this species will occur.	Species is not present. No impacts will occur; therefore, mitigation is not required.
<i>Icaricia icarioides missionensis</i>	Mission Blue Butterfly	FE/None	<b>Impact 6-11. Impacts to Special-Status Butterfly Species.</b> <b>Construction:</b> No suitable habitat for these species exists within the overhead portion of the transmission line. The underground portion of the transmission line will be constructed within the paved area of Guadalupe Canyon Parkway. The roadway passes through the San Bruno Mountain Habitat Conservation Plan area where there is known habitat for these butterflies; however, construction work will be limited to paved areas and potentially unpaved shoulder. Therefore, no direct impacts will occur to these species. Temporary indirect impacts, including fugitive dust emissions, could occur to potentially suitable habitat. With implementation of erosion control measures, the potential for indirect impacts to habitat will be less than significant.	<b>Mitigation Measure 6-11. Mitigation For Impacts to Special-Status Butterflies.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The BMPs included in the SWPPP will be implemented during construction to minimize impacts associated with erosion to potentially suitable habitat.</li><li>PG&amp;E will comply with the requirements of the San Bruno Mountain HCP for construction along Guadalupe Canyon Parkway.</li></ul>
<i>Incisalia mossii bayensis</i>	San Bruno Elfin Butterfly	FE/ None		
<i>Speyeria callippe callippe</i>	Callippe Silverspot Butterfly	FE/ None		
<b>Fish</b>				
<i>Lampetra ayresi</i>	River Lamprey	FSC/CSC	<b>Impact 6-12. Impacts to Special-Status Fish Species.</b> <b>Construction:</b> Steelhead are known to occur, and river lamprey are believed to occur in San Mateo Creek. Both of the towers that are adjacent to San Mateo Creek are located approximately 800 feet upslope of the creek, and no construction activities will occur within the creek. As a result, no permanent impacts will occur within the creek or the adjacent riparian habitat. Therefore, no impacts to these special-status fish would be expected to occur as a result of construction. Temporary indirect impacts, such as increased sedimentation, could potentially occur to San Mateo Creek as a result of nearby construction. Given the distance of the project from the creek and with implementation of erosion control measures (as specified in the Erosion Control Plan contained in the SWPPP), no impact will occur.	The BMPs included in the SWPPP, as discussed in Mitigation Measure 9-1 in the Hydrology Section, will be implemented during construction to minimize impacts associated with potential sedimentation to San Mateo Creek. To reduce the potential for sedimentation, all vegetated areas temporarily affected during construction will be revegetated with a mixture of locally collected, native grass species appropriate to the area.
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Steelhead – Central California Coast ESU	FT/None		
<b>Amphibians</b>				
<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	California Tiger Salamander	FC/CSC	<b>Impact 6-13. Impacts to the California Tiger Salamander.</b> <b>Construction:</b> Some marginal potential California Tiger Salamander (CTS) breeding habitat occurs in areas such as the Caltrans retention basins (see the discussion for California Red-legged Frog and San Francisco Garter Snake). However, no direct impacts will occur at these sites during construction. Upland habitat for CTS is marginal because of the scarcity of burrow in serpentine grasslands. Although construction will not directly affect potential CTS breeding sites, adults, if present, could potentially migrate from the basins to burrow sites within the project area. With incorporation of mitigation measures, impacts will be less than significant.	<b>Mitigation Measure 6-12. Mitigation For Impacts to the California Tiger Salamander.</b> Preconstruction surveys will be conducted, and will include an investigation of potential burrow locations in the areas that are within dispersal distance of breeding areas, and that will be disturbed by construction. Any individuals found will be relocated by a qualified biologist to suitable habitat.

**TABLE 6-5  
Evaluation of Impacts to Special-Status Wildlife Species Within the Jefferson-Martin 230 kV Transmission Line Project Area**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Anticipated Impacts <sup>1</sup>	Mitigation Measures
<i>Rana aurora draytonii</i>	California Red-Legged Frog	FT/CSC	<p><b>Impact 6-14. Impacts to the California Red-Legged Frog.</b></p> <p>During the protocol-level habitat surveys, GANDA observed California red-legged frogs (CRLF) in the Crystal Springs Golf Course irrigation pond about 300 feet west of the alignment. The habitat between the alignment and the irrigation pond is maintained as a golf course and does not provide suitable aestivation habitat for the frogs; however, it is possible that CRLF could migrate through the cable pull site in the golf course or the ROW. In addition, several known breeding populations located near Lower and Upper Crystal Springs Reservoirs and San Andreas Lake were identified by Sam McGinnis. These are located between 150 feet and 3,500 feet west of the ROW, respectively.</p> <p>The CRLF was also observed at a retention basin north of Tower 12/80 in April 2002. This pond, and a retention basin to the south near Tower 12/79, are considered potential breeding locations by Sam McGinnis. These ponds are both located directly adjacent to the access road that will be used during construction. GANDA did not find frogs in these ponds during the 2002 surveys.</p> <p>GANDA reported that although other areas within 1 mile of the Project Area may provide breeding potential habitat for the CRLF, these areas are isolated from the Project by Highway 280. No other potential breeding habitat for the CRLF was observed in the ROW.</p> <p><b>Construction:</b> No CRLF breeding sites are located within the ROW. No direct impacts to known or potential breeding sites will occur during construction. It is possible that San Andreas Lake shoreline will need to be stabilized at two Existing Tower locations (12/83 and 12/84), and that CRLFs could potentially move into this area from the breeding site at the north marsh of the Lake. Similarly, a pond containing CRLF occurs directly adjacent to an existing stabilized access road that will be used during construction. It is possible that CRLF could disperse from this pond into the ROW.</p> <p>CRLF could use upland areas within the ROW during dispersal and frogs could be lost due to construction activities such as movement of workers and equipment during foundation excavation, pouring of concrete during construction, or vehicular and equipment travel.</p> <p>Indirect impacts, such as sedimentation, could also occur to the breeding sites as a result of construction activities.</p> <p>With the incorporation of identified mitigation measures, potential impacts to the CRLF will be less than significant.</p>	<p><b>Mitigation Measure 6-13. Mitigation For Impacts to the California Red-Legged Frog.</b></p> <p>Consultation with the USFWS will be initiated, and mitigation measures, as discussed in this table will be further refined and may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any work between the onset of heavy fall rains and June 1 will be done with a qualified biological monitor present;</li> <li>Immediately prior to construction, surveys will be performed by a biological monitor in construction areas where the CRLF could potentially occur. If any California red legged frogs are found, the frogs will be located to an agency-approved alternative location outside the area of impact (as determined during consultation);</li> <li>BMPs, as included in the SWPPP, will be implemented during construction to minimize impacts associated with erosion in the proximity of any identified breeding sites.</li> </ul>
<i>Rana boylei</i>	Foothill Yellow-Legged Frog	FSC/CSC	<p><b>None.</b> Suitable habitat is lacking in the project area. No impact.</p>	No impacts will occur; therefore, mitigation is not required.
<b>Reptiles</b>				
<i>Clemmys marmorata</i>	Western Pond Turtle	FSC/CSC	<p><b>Impact 6-15. Impacts to the Western Pond Turtle.</b></p> <p><b>Construction:</b> The San Andreas Lake shoreline may be temporarily disturbed during removal of existing tower 12/83 and 13/84; new towers will be placed farther back from the bank. The species might also be found at the Golf Course Pond, Caltrans retention ponds or other wetlands near the ROW. Additionally, the turtle could use upland areas within the ROW during dispersal in the vicinity of these wet areas. If they migrate through or nest in the ROW during construction, Western pond turtles could be impacted by construction activities such as movement of workers and equipment during foundation excavation, pouring of concrete, or vehicular and equipment travel.</p> <p>Indirect impacts, such as sedimentation and changes in water quality, could also occur to aquatic turtle habitat as a result of construction.</p> <p>With the incorporation of identified mitigation measures, potential impacts to the Western pond turtle will be less than significant.</p>	<p><b>Mitigation Measure 6-14. Mitigation For Impacts to the Western Pond Turtle.</b></p> <p>Immediately prior to construction, preconstruction surveys will be performed by a qualified biologist in areas where pond turtles could occur. If any turtles are found, they will be relocated to an agency-approved alternative location.</p> <p>BMPs, as included in the SWPPP, will be implemented during construction to minimize impacts associated with erosion and sedimentation to aquatic turtle habitat.</p>

**TABLE 6-5**  
**Evaluation of Impacts to Special-Status Wildlife Species Within the Jefferson-Martin 230 kV Transmission Line Project Area**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Anticipated Impacts <sup>1</sup>	Mitigation Measures
<i>Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia</i>	San Francisco Garter Snake	FE/SE/FPS	<p><b>Impact 6-16. Impacts to the San Francisco Garter Snake.</b></p> <p>The San Francisco garter snake (SFGS) has a high potential of occurrence in the area from Hillcrest Blvd. north, especially between Towers 13/83 and 13/84 near San Andreas Lake, and the small seasonal wetland west of the ROW south of Sneath Lane (between Existing Towers 14/95 and 14/97). The SFGS was observed near the Sneath Lane Substation near Towers 14/97 and 14/98 during the CRLF surveys.</p> <p>In addition, the north marsh of San Andreas Lake contains a breeding population and dispersal could potentially occur around the northeast shoreline, and between Existing Towers 12/79 and 13/84. Breeding populations were also documented at the following locations, but they are not expected to be impacted by the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upper Crystal Springs Reservoir (UCSR) southern marsh and small adjacent retention basin</li> <li>• Lower Crystal Springs Reservoir (LCSR) north marsh and adjacent Tracy Lake area</li> </ul> <p><b>Construction:</b> No construction activities will occur within suitable SFGS breeding sites or SFGS wetland habitats. Although suitable SFGS upland habitat occurs within the ROW, only a minimal amount of grassland habitats will be displaced (refer to the discussion provided for the harvestman species). Therefore, no permanent impacts due to construction are expected to occur.</p> <p>The project ROW is separated from the Upper and Lower Crystal Springs Reservoirs breeding populations by at least one-half mile, and there are no ponds or other wetlands adjacent to these habitats that would support movement of the species in to the project area. No impacts due to construction (e.g., equipment movement or trampling by construction workers) will occur to the SFGS at these locations.</p> <p>SFGS could potentially disperse into the ROW from the San Andreas Lake population and impacts to snakes could potentially occur as a result of construction (e.g., equipment passage and movement or trampling by construction workers). With the incorporation of identified mitigation measures, potential impacts to San Francisco garter snake will be less than significant.</p>	<p><b>Mitigation Measure 6-15. Mitigation For Impacts to the San Francisco Garter Snake.</b></p> <p>Consultation with the USFWS and CDFG will be initiated and mitigation for potential impacts to SFGS will be developed, and may include measures such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seasonal restrictions on tower construction.</li> <li>• Tower construction (foundation construction and tower replacement activities) between Existing Towers 12/79 and 14/95 will be done between August 1 and November 1.</li> <li>• If work must be done outside this timeframe, additional mitigation measures could include temporary exclusion fencing and/or biological monitoring as approved by USFWS, CDFG and species expert Dr. Sam McGinnis.</li> <li>• Flag limits of work areas to minimize area disturbed during construction</li> <li>• Working training will be provided regarding sensitive species and protective measures</li> </ul> <p>Project activities in potential dispersal and overwintering habitat will be avoided and/or minimized to the greatest degree possible.</p> <p>Additional trapping and visual surveys will be conducted at the following locations during the Spring 2003 activity period (March through May) to determine the type and extent of mitigation measures needed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• San Andreas Lake (eastern shore, north marsh and associated wetlands)</li> <li>• San Mateo Creek Transmission Line crossing area</li> </ul>
<b>Raptors</b>				
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> (nesting)	Cooper's Hawk	None/CSC	<p><b>Impact 6-17. Impacts to Special-Status Raptor Species.</b></p> <p><b>Construction:</b> Permanent impacts to potential raptor nesting habitat could occur during construction, as a result of tree removal. However, a minimal number of trees will be removed within the ROW, and there is a substantial amount of nesting habitat present in the project vicinity. Impacts to nesting habitat are considered to be less than significant. No mitigation is required.</p> <p>Temporary impacts to potential raptor nesting habitat and/or foraging habitat could occur during construction as a result of loss of habitat use in areas of work and equipment movement. The temporary loss of foraging and/or nesting habitat is considered to be a less than significant impact because of the abundance of suitable habitat in the area and the temporary nature of the impact. No mitigation is required.</p> <p>In addition, disruption of potentially breeding raptors could occur as a result of increased human activity in the ROW (e.g., due to the use of heavy equipment and human traffic) during the breeding season (typically March 1 to August 1). With the incorporation of mitigation measures such as preconstruction surveys and a work restriction, impacts to potentially nesting raptors will be less than significant.</p>	<p><b>Mitigation Measure 6-16. Mitigation For Impacts to Special-Status Raptor Species.</b></p> <p>Pre-construction surveys for raptors will be conducted prior to the start of construction (for each year that construction occurs).</p> <p>If the results of the pre-construction surveys indicate that a nesting raptor is present within or near work areas, mitigation measures will be developed during consultation with resource agencies and one or more of the following measures will be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enforcement of work restrictions, such that construction activities occur outside of the applicable nesting/fledging period (typically March 1 to August 1);</li> <li>• Establishment of an avoidance buffer (the distance of the buffer will be developed in consultation with the agencies and will vary depending on species sensitivity, topography, tree cover, terrain, proximity to roads/highways, etc.); and/or</li> <li>• Use of an on-site biological monitor to monitor for signs of disturbance. If the monitor determines that a disturbance is occurring, construction will be halted, and one of the above measures will be implemented.</li> </ul> <p>If these measures cannot be feasibly accommodated, PG&amp;E will discuss other measures with resource agencies, including potentially obtaining a permit from USFWS to move the nest and/or fledglings.</p>
<i>Accipiter striatus</i> (nesting)	Sharp-Shinned Hawk	None/CSC		
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> (nesting and wintering)	Golden Eagle	None/CSC/CFP		
<i>Buteo regalis</i> (wintering)	Ferruginous Hawk	FSC/CSC		
<i>Circus cyaneus</i> (nesting)	Northern Harrier	None/CSC		
<i>Elanus caeruleus</i> (nesting)	White Tailed Kite	CFP		
<i>Falco columbarius</i> (wintering)	Merlin	None/CSC		
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> (wintering)	Bald Eagle	FT/SE/CFP	<p><b>None.</b> A wintering bald eagle has occasionally been seen at the Upper and Lower Crystal Springs Reservoirs and San Andreas Lake. If construction occurs in the winter, bald eagles could be temporarily disrupted during foraging. Any disturbance will be minimal and insignificant.</p>	<p>No significant impacts to bald eagles are anticipated to occur; therefore, no mitigation is required.</p>

**TABLE 6-5  
Evaluation of Impacts to Special-Status Wildlife Species Within the Jefferson-Martin 230 kV Transmission Line Project Area**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Anticipated Impacts <sup>1</sup>	Mitigation Measures
<b>Other Avian Species</b>				
<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Olive-sided Flycatcher	FSC/None	<p><b>Impact 6-18. Impacts to Other Special-Status Avian Species.</b></p> <p><b>Construction:</b> Permanent impacts to potential avian nesting habitat could occur during construction, as a result of tree removal. However, a minimal number of trees will be removed within the ROW, compared to the substantial nesting habitat present in the project vicinity. Therefore, permanent impacts to nesting habitat are considered to be less than significant. No mitigation is required.</p> <p>Temporary impacts to potential avian nesting habitat and/or foraging habitat could occur during construction, as a result of loss of habitat use in areas of work and equipment movement. The temporary loss of foraging and/or nesting habitat is considered to be a less than significant impact because of the abundance of suitable habitat in the area and the temporary nature of the impact. No mitigation is required.</p> <p>In addition, disruption of potentially nesting avian species could occur as a result of increased human activity in the ROW (e.g., due to the use of heavy equipment and human traffic) during the breeding season (typically April 1 to August 31). As mitigation, preconstruction surveys for nesting avian species will be conducted prior to construction. If nesting species are identified within or near work areas that could be impacted by construction activities, measures to avoid or minimize impacts will be developed during consultation with the resource agencies and implemented in the Project Area. These could include a work restriction in some areas during the breeding and fledging season (typically April 1 to August 31). With the incorporation of mitigation measures such as preconstruction surveys and a work restriction, impacts to potentially nesting avian species will be less than significant.</p>	<p><b>Mitigation Measure 6-17. Mitigation For Impacts to Other Special-Status Avian Species.</b></p> <p>Pre-construction surveys for special-status avian species will be conducted within and near the work areas prior to the start of construction (for each year that construction occurs).</p> <p>If the results of the pre-construction surveys indicate that a nesting avian species of concern is present, one or more of the following measures will be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enforcement of work restrictions, such that construction activities occur outside of the nesting/fledging period;</li> <li>• Establishment of an avoidance buffer (the distance of the buffer will be developed in consultation with the agencies and will vary depending on species sensitivity, topography, tree cover, terrain, proximity to roads/highways, etc.); and/or</li> <li>• Use of an on-site biological monitor to monitor for signs of disturbance. If the monitor determines that a disturbance is occurring, construction will be halted, and one of the above measures will be implemented.</li> </ul>
<i>Dendroica petechia brewsteri</i> (nesting)	California Yellow Warbler	None/CSC		
<i>Empidonax difficilis</i>	Pacific-slope Flycatcher	FSC/None		
<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	San Francisco Common Yellowthroat	FSC/CSC		
<i>Progne subis</i> (nesting)	Purple Martin	None/CSC		
<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	Allen's Hummingbird	FSC/None		
<b>Mammals</b>				
Species That Roost in Trees				
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	Pallid Bat	None/CSC	<p><b>Impact 6-19. Impacts to Special-Status Mammal Species.</b></p> <p><b>Construction:</b> Permanent impacts to potential roosting habitat could occur during construction, as a result of tree removal. However, a minimal number of trees will be removed within the ROW, compared to the substantial potential roosting habitat present in the project vicinity. Therefore, permanent impacts to roosting habitat are considered to be less than significant. No mitigation is required.</p> <p>Temporary impacts to potential tree-roosting bat habitat could occur during vegetation removal at work areas or along new access roads. The temporary loss of roosting habitat for bat species is considered to be a less than significant impact because of the abundance of suitable habitat in the area and the temporary nature of the impact. No mitigation is required.</p> <p>In addition, disruption of individual tree-roosting bats could occur as a result of disturbance and tree removal or trimming. Prior to tree removal, workers will tap on the tree in order to flush potentially roosting bats. With the incorporation of this measure, impacts to bats will be less than significant.</p>	<p><b>Mitigation Measure 6-18. Mitigation For Impacts to Special-Status Mammal Species.</b></p> <p>Potential roost trees that must be removed will be surveyed and identified in the field for application of the following procedures:</p> <p>Before felling the tree:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Trees should be removed under the warmest possible conditions.</li> <li>2. Peel any sections of the exfoliating bark off the tree gently and search for any roosting bats underneath.</li> <li>3. Create noise and vibrations on the tree itself. Noise and vibrations include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Running chain saw and making shallow cuts in the trunk (where bark has been peeled off).</li> <li>b. Striking the tree base with fallen limbs or tools such as hammers.</li> </ul> </li> </ol> <p>Felling the tree:</p> <p>Disturbance should be near-continuous for ten minutes, and then another ten minutes should pass, before the tree is felled.</p> <p>When cutting sections of the bole, if any hollows or cavities (such as woodpecker holes) are discovered, be especially careful to check for the presence of bats in those areas. Cut slowly and carefully at all times. If possible, section bole near cavities to focus noise and vibrations, and open hollows by sectioning off a side.</p>
<i>Myotis evotis</i>	Long-eared Myotis	FSC/None		
<i>Myotis volans</i>	Long-legged Myotis	FSC/None		

**TABLE 6-5**  
**Evaluation of Impacts to Special-Status Wildlife Species Within the Jefferson-Martin 230 kV Transmission Line Project Area**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Anticipated Impacts <sup>1</sup>	Mitigation Measures
Species That Roost in Caves, Buildings, Rock Crevices				
<i>Corynorhinus</i> (= <i>Plecotus</i> ) <i>townsendii</i> <i>townsendii</i>	Townsend's Big-eared Bat	FSC/CSC	<b>None.</b> These species roost in caves, buildings, rock crevices, and other structures. Because project will not impacts these habitats, no mitigation is required.	No impacts will occur; therefore, mitigation is not required.
<i>Eumops perotis</i>	Western Mastiff Bat	None/CSC		
<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	Fringed Myotis	FSC/None		
<i>Neotoma fuscipes</i> <i>annectens</i>	San Francisco Dusky-footed Woodrat	FSC/CSC	<p><b>Impact 6-20. Impacts to the Dusky-Footed Woodrat.</b></p> <p><b>Construction/Permanent:</b> Construction activities will not result in a loss of suitable dusky-footed woodrat habitat. No permanent impacts are expected, and therefore, mitigation is not required.</p> <p><b>Construction/Temporary:</b> The greatest potential for impacts to dusky-footed woodrats is at Existing Tower 3/22, where two stick nests were observed. The likelihood of disrupting breeding is decreased because this species is nocturnal, and would be expected to remain in the nest during the day while construction is occurring. Preconstruction surveys will be conducted prior to construction and any occupied stick nests observed during these surveys will be flagged as an environmentally sensitive area and will be avoided if possible. With the incorporation of this mitigation measure, impacts to the dusky-footed woodrat will be less than significant.</p>	<p><b>Mitigation Measure 6-19. Mitigation For Impacts to the Dusky-Footed Woodrat.</b></p> <p>Pre-construction surveys shall be conducted prior to construction during each construction year and nests in stick houses shall be marked in the field and denoted as an Environmentally Sensitive Area and avoided if possible.</p>

**Notes:**

- Activities that will occur during the construction phase of the project will include grading of work sites (towers, cable pull sites and access roads), concrete pouring at the tower sites, frequent vehicular traffic (e.g., concrete trucks, drill rigs and cranes) along the access roads, use of helicopters during tower installation, use of heavy equipment during cable pulling, and removal/trimming of trees and shrubs. Activities that will occur during the operations and maintenance (O&M) phase of the project will include infrequent vehicular traffic along the access roads, regular tree trimming, and occasional mowing to prevent fires.
- Operations and maintenance activities will be similar in frequency and type to those currently conducted. No substantial change in the frequency, duration, or pattern of operations and maintenance activities will occur as a result of the project as compared to the existing condition. No impacts to special status species or their habitats are expected to result during ongoing operations and maintenance activities. Therefore, mitigation is not required.

**Status Codes:**

Federal listing: FE=Endangered; FT=Threatened; FSC=Species of Concern; FPD=Proposed for Delisting; FC=Candidate Species  
California listing: CE=Endangered; CT=Threatened; CSC=Species of Concern; CFP=Fully Protected; SSA (Sequoia Audubon Society)