



**Nevada County Regional Law
Enforcement Indoor Shooting
Range Project**

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting
Program

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Prepared for:

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1.0 Introduction

This Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) was prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines (Section 21081.6[a][1]), which require a public agency to adopt a monitoring and/or reporting program to ensure compliance with mitigation measures during Project implementation. This MMRP identifies the measures from the Draft Initial Study Mitigated Negative Declaration (ISMND) that apply to the Project as evaluated and documented in the ISMND. This MMRP identifies the required mitigation and environmental compliance steps to be completed in accordance with CEQA regulations and the parties responsible for implementation and monitoring.

2.0 Project Description

2.1 Project Location

The Nevada County Regional Law Enforcement Indoor Shooting Range Project (Project) is located on two parcels at 434 Kahele Court, Nevada City, California 95959 and is associated with Assessor's Parcel Number 005-050-015 and 005-050-032. The Project site is located within the jurisdiction of the City of Nevada City (Nevada City), which zones the parcel as Public, consistent with the current use of the Sheriff's Office Regional Dispatch and Training Facility (SORDTF) onsite. The Project site is owned by the County of Nevada (County) and is bordered to the west by additional County-owned open space. The Project site is bordered to the north by State Route 49, to the east by the Nevada City Elks Lodge, and to the south by residential parcels along American Hill Road.

2.2 Project Summary

The County proposes to design and construct a new Regional Law Enforcement Indoor Shooting Range on County-owned property at the existing SORDTF. The facility would provide a new, secure indoor firearms range to support the Nevada County Sheriff's Office (NCSO) and other law enforcement agencies in meeting required firearms training and certification standards. The proposed Project includes construction of an approximately 14,200-square-foot, 1-story building. The building would contain a 12-lane, 50-yard indoor firing range, with variable lighting, moveable target systems, an armory, ammunition and equipment storage, office space for instructors, and restrooms.

3.0 Procedures for Monitoring and Reporting

NCSO will be responsible for mitigation measure implementation oversight and compliance documentation. NCSO, at its discretion, may delegate implementation responsibility or portions



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thereof to a licensed contractor or other designated agent as long as NCSO maintains final responsibility for ensuring that the actions are taken.

NCSO will be responsible for overall administration of the MMRP and for verifying that NCSO staff members and/or the construction contractor and/or consultant have completed the necessary actions for each measure. NCSO will designate a project manager to oversee the MMRP. The project manager will be charged with the following duties:

- Ensure that routine inspections of the construction site are conducted by appropriate NCSO staff; check plans, reports, and other documents required by the MMRP; and conduct report activities;
- Serve as a liaison between NCSO and other responsible agencies (where necessary), and the construction contractor regarding mitigation monitoring issues;
- Complete forms and maintain reports and other records and documents generated by the MMRP; and
- Coordinate and ensure that corrective actions or enforcement measures are taken, if necessary.

The responsible party for implementation of each item will identify the staff members responsible for coordinating with NCSO on the MMRP.

4.0 CEQA Mitigation Measures

Table 1 below describes the mitigation measures included in the Project. For each mitigation measure the required action, responsible party, implementation timing, and reporting requirements are described.



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Table 1. Summary of the Project Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Monitoring Timing	Monitoring and Reporting Program	Standards for Success
Biological Resources				
<p>Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Pre-Construction Worker Environmental Awareness Training</p> <p>Prior to construction, a qualified biologist shall conduct a Worker Environmental Awareness Training (WEAT) for construction personnel. The WEAT shall brief construction personnel on how to recognize special status plant and wildlife species and sensitive habitats, as well as the appropriate avoidance measures for those species and habitats. This includes special status plant and wildlife identification, nesting bird identification and habitat, relevant best management practices (BMP), mitigation, and applicable environmental regulations. WEAT reference pamphlets shall also be provided to keep onsite for use by an environmentally trained foreman for training new Project personnel in the absence of a biologist. If special status species are encountered in the work area, construction shall cease and the NCSO and a qualified biologist shall be notified for guidance before any construction activities are resumed. Depending on the listing of the observed species and their persistence in the area, the NCSO shall notify the CDFW and/or USFWS for guidance.</p>	<p>The NCSO shall ensure that a qualified biologist conducts a pre-construction Worker Environmental Awareness Training.</p>	<p>Prior to the initiation of construction.</p>	<p>The training shall be conducted by a qualified biologist, and the environmental training reference pamphlets shall be kept on the construction site for the life of the Project. A sign-in sheet for all personnel required to attend the training shall be included in the Mitigation and Monitoring and Reporting Program report.</p>	<p>Construction personnel are trained in the key characteristics for identifying and avoiding impacts to special status species and sensitive habitats.</p>
<p>Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Conduct Pre-construction Surveys and Avoidance Measures for Western Bumble Bee</p> <p>The following measures are recommended to minimize potential impacts to the western bumble bee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the western bumble bee is no longer a candidate for listing or formally listed species under the CESA at the time ground-disturbing activities occur, then no additional protection measures are proposed for the species. • Because western bumble bee nest locations are chosen on an annual basis and the site provides nesting habitat, a CDFW-approved biologist trained in the identification of western bumble bees shall conduct three weekly pre-construction nesting surveys with focus on detecting active nesting colonies. The third and final survey shall be conducted within 24 hours prior to ground disturbing activities, if ground-disturbing activities are scheduled to occur during the flight season (February through November). Surveys shall be completed at a minimum of one person-hour of searching per 3 acres of suitable habitat during suitable weather conditions (sustained winds less than 8 mph, mostly sunny to full sun, temperatures between 65 and 90°F) at an appropriate time of day for detection (at 	<p>The NCSO shall ensure that qualified biologist conducts pre-construction western bumble bee surveys according to the timing and appropriate agency-approved survey protocol.</p>	<p>Surveys shall be conducted prior to construction, and any required monitoring if species is present may occur during construction.</p>	<p>The qualified biologist shall prepare a short survey report detailing the results of the western bumble bee surveys and any required monitoring. NCSO shall keep this report on file and provide to agencies as needed and/or on request. Any confirmed observations of the western bumble bee shall be submitted to the CDFW CNDDB.</p>	<p>No nest or individuals are impacted as a result of the proposed Project.</p>



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<p>least an hour after sunrise and at least 2 hours before sunset, though ideally between 9:00 AM and 1:00 PM).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If no nests are found but the species is present, a full-time qualified biological monitor shall be present during initial vegetation or ground disturbing activities that are scheduled to occur during the queen flight period (February through March), colony active period (April through September), and/or gyne flight period (October through November). The western bumble bee biologist shall immediately notify CDFW of the detection as further coordination may be required to avoid or mitigate certain impacts. If an active western bumble bee nest is detected, an appropriate no disturbance buffer zone (including foraging resources and flight corridors essential for supporting the colony) shall be established around the nest to reduce the risk of disturbance or accidental take and the designated biologist shall coordinate with CDFW to determine if an Incidental Take Permit under Section 2081 of the CESA will be required. Nest avoidance buffers may be removed at the completion of the flight season and/or once the qualified western bumble bee biologist deems the nesting colony is no longer active and CDFW agrees with the determination. If initial grading is phased or delayed for any reason, the 24-hour pre-construction nesting survey will be repeated prior to ground-disturbing activities that are scheduled to occur during the same flight season (February through November). Three pre-construction western bumble bee nesting surveys shall be required in subsequent years of construction whenever vegetation and ground disturbing activities are scheduled to occur during the flight season (February through November) if nesting habitat is still present or has re-established and will be affected. 				
<p>Mitigation Measure BIO-3: Avoid Disturbance to Nesting Raptors and Other Nesting Migratory Birds</p> <p>To the extent feasible, ground disturbance and vegetation thinning and/or removal activities shall be conducted during the local non-nesting season (approximately September 1 to January 31). If construction, such as tree removal, grading, excavation, etc., that have the potential to disturb nesting birds occur during the nesting season, a qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction nesting bird survey prior to vegetation removal or ground disturbing activities within the proposed Project site with the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveys shall be conducted within the proposed Project site and all potential bird nesting habitat for passerine species within 150 feet. Surveys shall be conducted within the proposed Project site and all potential raptor nesting habitat within 500 feet 	<p>The NCSO shall ensure that a qualified biologist conducts a pre-construction nesting bird survey within 1 week before initiation of construction if construction activities are scheduled to occur between February 1 and August 31.</p>	<p>A pre-construction survey shall be conducted within 1 week before initiation of construction, and any required monitoring of active nests may occur during construction.</p>	<p>The qualified biologist shall prepare a short survey report detailing the results of the pre-construction nesting bird surveys and any required monitoring. NCSO shall keep this report on file and provide to agencies as needed and/or on request. Any confirmed observations of special status species</p>	<p>No nesting birds are impacted as a result of the proposed Project.</p>



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The surveys should be conducted within 1 week before initiation of construction if construction is scheduled to occur between February 1 and August 31. • If no active nests are detected, then no additional mitigation is required. • If surveys indicate the presence of nesting birds, the biologist shall establish an appropriate avoidance buffer around the nest in which no work would be allowed until the young have successfully fledged or the nest has been abandoned. The size of the avoidance buffer shall be determined by a qualified biologist and shall depend on the status of the species present, the level of noise or construction disturbance, line of sight between the nest and the disturbance, ambient levels of noise and other disturbances, other topographical or artificial barriers, and the sensitivity of the nesting bird to the disturbance. Typically, avoidance buffers are up to 500 feet for raptors and up to 150 feet for waterfowl and passerines. Generally, these distances are sufficient (depending on the species and project activities) to prevent substantial disturbance to nesting birds which would cause direct mortality. However, these buffers may be increased or decreased at the discretion of the biologist, as appropriate. • If nesting birds are documented to have established themselves in a given location within the proposed Project site during pre-existing construction activities, then it shall be assumed that the nesting birds are habituated to the construction activities. Under this scenario, the active nest shall be monitored by a qualified biologist periodically until the young have successfully fledged, or the nest has been abandoned, as described above. • If active nests are identified on or immediately adjacent to the proposed Project site, then all non-essential construction activities (e.g., equipment storage and meetings) should be avoided in the immediate vicinity of the nest site, but the remainder of construction activities may proceed. 			shall be submitted to the CDFW CNDDDB.	
<p>Mitigation Measure BIO-4: Landmark Tree Mitigation</p> <p>Due to the removal of the 36-inch dbh oak tree as identified in the design plans, the NCSO shall pay an in-lieu fee based on the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) appraisal value of the 36-inch tree shall be paid into a Tree Preservation Fund or plant a seedling(s) to replace the removed oak tree.</p>	NCSO	Appraisal value determined prior to construction. Fee paid prior to operation.	NSCO shall work with the Nevada County Planning Department to pay fee.	Fee is paid or a seedling(s) is planted.
Cultural Resources				
<p>Mitigation Measure CUL-1: Conduct Cultural Resource Worker Awareness Training</p> <p>Prior to the beginning of project construction, a qualified archaeologist (i.e., an archaeologist that meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Professional Qualifications in Archaeology) shall prepare and conduct pre-construction cultural resources awareness training. All construction personnel shall be required to</p>	The NCSO shall ensure that a qualified archaeologist conducts a pre-construction	Prior to the initiation of construction. All construction staff (i.e., staff present at the	The training shall be conducted by a qualified archaeologist, and the training document and a signature list of	The identification of and prevention of any impacts to known or inadvertently discovered cultural



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<p>attend the awareness training. The training will inform construction staff of the possibility of encountering precontact or historic-period cultural resources and/or human remains within the Proposed Project site and the protocol(s) to be followed if cultural resources or human remains are encountered during project implementation.</p> <p>To facilitate compliance, all grading and construction plans shall include a note indicating all equipment operators and employees involved in any form of ground disturbance shall be trained to recognize potential cultural resources and advised of the possibility of encountering subsurface cultural resources during grading activities.</p>	<p>cultural resources awareness training.</p>	<p>initiation of the project and any new staff) must attend the training prior to participating in any Project-related activities. The qualified archaeologist presenting the awareness training shall provide NCSO with documentation of construction personnel attendance.</p>	<p>all employees who received training shall be kept on the construction site for the life of the Project.</p>	<p>resources during project construction.</p>
<p>Mitigation Measure CUL-2: Cultural Resources Inadvertent Discovery Plan and Implementation, including Halt Work Provisions</p> <p>An inadvertent discovery plan for cultural resources and human remains shall be prepared prior to and implemented during project construction. The inadvertent discovery plan shall be prepared by a qualified archaeologist (i.e., an archaeologist that meets the Secretary of the Interiors Standards and Guidelines for Professional Qualifications in Archaeology). The inadvertent discovery plan shall address, at a minimum, protocols to be implemented in case of an inadvertent discovery of cultural resources and/or human remains, and/or the treatment of any inadvertently discovered cultural resources and/or human remains. More specifically, all equipment operators shall be advised of the possibility of encountering cultural resources (MM CUL-1). If such resources are encountered or suspected, work shall be halted immediately within 100 ft of the suspected resource and NCSO shall be contacted. A professional archaeologist shall be retained by NCSO, consulted with, and provided access to any discoveries and develop appropriate management recommendations for archaeological resource treatment. If skeletal remains are encountered and appear to be human, Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code requires that the Nevada County Coroner and the NAHC be contacted and, if Native American resources are involved, Native American organizations and individuals recognized by the County shall be notified and consulted about any plans for treatment.</p>	<p>The NCSO shall ensure that a qualified archaeologist prepares an inadvertent discovery plan.</p>	<p>Prior to the initiation of construction. Plan implementation shall be prior to and during construction.</p>	<p>As needed, if cultural resources are found.</p>	<p>The identification of and prevention of any impacts to known or inadvertently discovered cultural resources and/or human remains during project construction.</p>



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Geology and Soils				
<p>Mitigation Measure GEO-1: Clearing and Grubbing</p> <p>On-site soil (less debris and organic materials) are considered suitable as fill material. The site should be cleared and grubbed of vegetation and other deleterious materials as described below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strip and remove the top 2 to 3 inches of soil containing shallow vegetation, roots and other deleterious materials. This highly organic topsoil can be stockpiled onsite and used in landscape areas, but is not suitable for use as fill. The project geotechnical engineer should approve any proposed use of the spoil generated from stripping prior to placement. Special care should be taken to remove the entire tree root system and backfill voids to 90% relative compaction per ASTM D1557. Over excavate any relatively loose debris and soil that is encountered in exploratory trenches or any other onsite excavations to underlying, competent material. Possible excavations include exploratory trenches made by others, mantles or soil test pits, tree stump holes, and mining relics. Existing fill on the eastern and western edges of the building area should be over excavated to competent, native soil. Debris encountered in the fill (e.g., wood, metal, tires) shall be removed from the fill if the fill is to be used as structural fill. Material proposed for use as structural fill must be approved by the contractor. Unsuitable materials shall be removed from the site. Remove all rocks greater than 6 inches in greatest dimension (oversized rock) from the top 12 inches of soil, if encountered. Oversized rock may be used in landscape areas, rock landscape walls, or removed from the site. Oversized rock can be stockpiled onsite and used to construct fills, but must be placed at or near the bottom of deep fills and must be placed in windrows to avoid nesting. The project geotechnical engineer must approve the use of oversized rock materials prior to constructing fill. Fine grained, potentially expansive soil, as determined by a representative of the contractor, that is encountered during grading within proposed building locations and paved parking areas should be mixed with granular soil or over excavated and stockpiled for removal from the Project site or for later use in landscape areas. A typical mixing ratio for granular to expansive soil is 4:1. The actual mixing ratio should be determined by the contractor. Vegetation, other deleterious materials, and oversized rocks not used in landscape areas or rock walls should be removed from the site. Inspection by project geotechnical engineer is required during clearing and grubbing operations. 	<p>The NCSO shall ensure that qualified contractor conducts clearing and scrubbing during construction.</p>	<p>During construction.</p>	<p>The inspections during construction's clearing and grubbing operations shall be by the Project's geotechnical engineer.</p>	<p>Debris determined to be suitable for fill is utilized, debris determined not suitable is cleared and removed.</p>



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<p>Mitigation Measure GEO-2: Native Soil Preparation for Fill Placement</p> <p>Undocumented fill along the slope face should be removed to native soil as part of the benching during grading of fill slope. After site clearing and grubbing, the exposed native soil should be prepared for placement of compacted fill as described below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The native grade should be scarified to a depth of 12 inches, moisture conditioned to within 0 to 4% optimum moisture and compacted to 90% relative compaction per ASTM D1557, to prepare for structural fill. • The native soil should then be compacted to achieve a minimum relative compaction of 90% of the ASTM D1557 maximum dry density. The moisture content, density and relative percent compaction should be verified by the construction quality assurance (CQA) monitor. The earthwork contractor should assist the CQA monitor by excavating test pads with onsite earth moving equipment. • The upper 6 inches of pavement subgrade and aggregate base rock should be compacted to a minimum of 95% relative compaction per ASTM D1557. • Construction quality assurance tests should be performed using the following minimum testing frequencies: <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">ASTM No.5</th> <th style="width: 45%;">Description</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Test Frequency</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>D1557</td> <td>Modified Proctor Curve</td> <td>1 per 100,000 sf or material change</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D2922</td> <td>Nuclear Moisture</td> <td>1 per 10,000 sf</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D3017</td> <td>Nuclear Density</td> <td>1 per 10,000 sf</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note: Higher testing frequency shall govern Key: sf = square foot</p>	ASTM No.5	Description	Test Frequency	D1557	Modified Proctor Curve	1 per 100,000 sf or material change	D2922	Nuclear Moisture	1 per 10,000 sf	D3017	Nuclear Density	1 per 10,000 sf	<p>The NCSO shall ensure that qualified contractor conducts native soil preparation during construction.</p>	<p>During construction.</p>	<p>The inspections during construction shall be by the Project's geotechnical engineer.</p>	<p>Native soil determined to be suitable for fill is utilized, native soil determined not suitable is cleared and removed.</p>
ASTM No.5	Description	Test Frequency														
D1557	Modified Proctor Curve	1 per 100,000 sf or material change														
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<p>Mitigation Measure GEO-3: Fill Placement</p> <p>Fill placement should incorporate the following recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil used for fill construction should consist of uncontaminated, predominantly granular, non-expansive native soil or approved import soil. If encountered, rock used in fill should be broken into pieces no larger than 6 inches in diameter. Rocks larger than 6 inches are considered oversized material and should be stockpiled for offhaul or later use in landscape areas or rock walls. • Existing fill on the eastern and western edges of the building area must be approved by the contractor prior to use as structural fill. Debris encountered in the fill (e.g. wood, metal, tires) shall be removed from the fill prior to placement. • Proposed import soil should be predominantly granular, non-expansive and free of deleterious material. Import material that is proposed for use onsite should be submitted to the contractor for approval and possible laboratory testing at least 72 hours prior to transport to the site. • Cohesive, predominantly fine grained, or potentially expansive soil encountered during grading should be stockpiled for removal, mixed as directed by the contractor, or used in landscape areas. • Soil used to construct fills should be uniformly moisture conditioned to within approximately 2 percentage points of the ASTM D1557 optimum moisture content. Wet soil may need to be air dried or mixed with drier material to facilitate placement and compaction, particularly during or following the wet season. • Fill should be constructed by placing uniformly moisture conditioned soil in maximum 8-inch-thick loose lifts (layers) prior to compacting. • All fill should be compacted to a minimum relative compaction of 90% of the ASTM D1557 maximum dry density. The upper 8 inches of fill in building footprints and paved areas should be compacted to a minimum of 95% relative compaction. • Construction quality assurance tests should be performed using the following minimum testing frequencies: <table border="1" data-bbox="201 1052 919 1239"> <thead> <tr> <th>ASTM No.5</th> <th>Description</th> <th>Test Frequency</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>D1557</td> <td>Modified Proctor Curve</td> <td>1 per 100,000 cy or material change¹</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D2922</td> <td>Nuclear Moisture</td> <td>1 per 500 cy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D3017</td> <td>Nuclear Density</td> <td>1 per 500 cy²</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Notes: 1 Higher testing frequencies shall govern 2 For small fill, a minimum of 1 test should be take per every 18 inches of elevation change as fill is placed. Irregular fills or fills of inconsistent quality may require more frequent testing. Key: cy= cubic yard</p>	ASTM No.5	Description	Test Frequency	D1557	Modified Proctor Curve	1 per 100,000 cy or material change ¹	D2922	Nuclear Moisture	1 per 500 cy	D3017	Nuclear Density	1 per 500 cy ²	<p>The NCSO shall ensure that qualified contractor conducts fill placement during construction.</p>	<p>During construction.</p>	<p>The inspections during construction shall be by the Project's geotechnical engineer.</p>	<p>Fill is placed to recommendations.</p>
ASTM No.5	Description	Test Frequency														
D1557	Modified Proctor Curve	1 per 100,000 cy or material change ¹														
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The moisture content, density and relative percent compaction of all fills should be verified by the CQA monitor during construction. The earthwork contractor should assist the CQA monitor by excavating test pads with the onsite earth moving equipment. 				
<p>Mitigation Measure GEO-4: Differential Fill Depth</p> <p>The recommendations presented in this section are intended to reduce the magnitude of differential settlement-induced structural distress associated with variable fill depth beneath structures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site grading should be performed so that cut-fill transition lines do not occur directly beneath any structures. The cut portion of the cut-fill building pads, if proposed, should be scarified to a minimum depth of 8 inches, as described in Section 5.1.2 of the 1999 Geotechnical Engineering and Geologic Hazards Report (Holdrege & Kull 1999), and recompacted to 95% relative compaction. Differential fill depths beneath structures should not exceed 5 feet. For example, if the maximum fill depth was 8 feet across a building pad, the minimum fill depth beneath that pad could not be less than 3 feet. If a cut-fill building pad was used in this example, the cut portion would need to be overexcavated 3 feet and rebuilt with compacted fill. 	<p>The NCSO shall ensure that qualified contractor conducts fill placement during construction.</p>	<p>During construction.</p>	<p>The inspections during construction shall be by the Project's geotechnical engineer.</p>	<p>Fill is placed to recommendations.</p>
<p>Mitigation Measure GEO-5: Fill Slope Grading</p> <p>Fill slopes should be graded as described below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fill slopes, if proposed, should be no steeper than 2:1, H:V. If fill slopes are to be steeper than 2:1, and/or have a vertical height greater than 10 feet, the slope stability analysis should be reviewed and possibly redone, if necessary. Fill should be placed in horizontal lifts to the grades shown on the project plans. Fill slopes should be constructed by overbuilding the slope face and then cutting it back to the design slope gradient. Fill slopes should not be constructed or extended horizontally by placing soil on an existing slope face and/or compacted by track walking. A keyway should be constructed at the toe of the fill slope and at least 2 feet deep on the downhill side of the key. The keyway should be a minimum of 8 feet wide and sloped back into the slope at a minimum 5% slope. In order to remove loose soil/rock, excavate benches into competent material after engineered fill has been placed in the keyway per our recommendations. Benches should be cut into the existing slope as filling proceeds every 2 to 4 feet vertically and 4 to 6 feet wide into the slope, to remove loose soil/rock. Once finished pad grade has been achieved, any cut portion of the building pad should be ripped, moisture conditioned and recompacted. Steepened fill slopes can be a maximum of 1.5:1 (horizontal to vertical) if recommendations are followed. The fill slope should have Miragrid 5XT, 2 foot vertical spacing, and 12 foot wide with the strong direction perpendicular to the slope. 	<p>The NCSO shall ensure that qualified contractor conducts fill slope grading during construction.</p>	<p>During construction.</p>	<p>The inspections during construction shall be by the Project's geotechnical engineer.</p>	<p>Fill is sloped to recommendations.</p>



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steepened cut slopes can be a maximum of 1.75:1 (horizontal to vertical). The acceptability of the steepened cut slopes will be based on evaluation at the time of grading by a representative of Gularte and Associates. 				
<p>Mitigation Measure GEO-6: Erosion Controls</p> <p>Graded portions of the site should be seeded as soon as possible following grading to allow vegetation to become established prior to the rainy season. The following erosion controls should be installed on all cut and fill slopes to minimize erosion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All slopes should be hydroseeded or hand seeded/strawed with an appropriate seed mixture compatible with the soil and climate conditions of the site as recommended by the local Resource Conservation District. • Following seeding, jute netting should be placed and secured over the slopes to keep seeds and straw from being washed or blown away. Tackifiers or binding agents may be used in lieu of jute netting. • Surface water drainage ditches should be established at the top of all slopes to intercept and redirect surface water away from the slope face. Under no circumstances should surface water be allowed to run over slope faces. The intercepted water should be discharged into natural drainage courses or into other collection and disposal structures. • A v-ditch should also be constructed at the top of the cut slope to direct water away from the slope face. 	<p>The NCSO shall ensure that qualified contractor conducts erosion control during construction.</p>	<p>During construction.</p>	<p>The inspections during construction shall be by the Project's geotechnical engineer.</p>	<p>Erosion is controlled to recommendations.</p>
<p>Mitigation Measure GEO-7: Slope Setbacks</p> <p>Buildings have a minimum setback of 5 feet from ascending slopes and 10 feet from descending slopes, or as outlined in section 1808A.7 of the 2025 California Building Code, whichever is greater. The setback is measured from the outermost footing line closest to the toe/hinge point of slope.</p>	<p>The NCSO shall ensure that qualified contractor fulfills slope setbacks during construction.</p>	<p>During construction.</p>	<p>The inspections during construction shall be by the Project's geotechnical engineer.</p>	<p>Setbacks follow 2025 California Building Code.</p>
<p>Mitigation Measure GEO-8: Underground Utility Trenches</p> <p>The contractor is responsible for conducting all trenching and shoring in accordance with CALOSHA requirements. Underground utility trenches should be excavated and backfilled as described below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is anticipated that the contractor will be able to excavate underground utility trenches to 6 to 8 feet bgs with a CAT 416B backhoe or equivalent. Resistant, slightly to moderately weathered rock may be encountered at depths greater than exploratory trenches. In addition, previous experience in the area has shown that isolated areas of moderately or slightly weathered rock that is difficult to trench with conventional trenching equipment may be encountered in utility trenches. Approximate locations of observed rock outcrop are shown on the 1999 Geotechnical Engineering and Geologic Hazards Report (Holdrege & Kull 1999) site map, Sheet 1. Pre-ripping of the trench alignment, blasting, or splitting may be required in these isolated areas. 	<p>The NCSO shall ensure that qualified contractor conducts trenching and shoring during construction.</p>	<p>During construction.</p>	<p>The inspections during construction shall be by the Project's geotechnical engineer.</p>	<p>Trenching and shoring is in accordance with CALOSHA requirements.</p>



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- Fill should be placed in loose lifts not exceeding 12 inches for backhoes and 18 inches for large excavators.
- The California OSHA requires all utility trenches deeper than 4 feet bgs to be shored with bracing equipment prior to being entered by any individuals, whether or not they are associated with the project.
- It is anticipated that shallow subsurface seepage may be encountered, particularly if utility trenches are excavated during the winter, spring, or early summer. The earthwork contractor may need to employ dewatering methods as discussed on page 6 in Section 5.1.8 of the 1999 Geotechnical Engineering and Geologic Hazards Report (Holdrege & Kull 1999) in order to excavate, place and compact the trench backfill materials.
- Soil used as trench backfill should be non-expansive and have a maximum particle size of 2 inches.
- Soil used to backfill trenches should be uniformly moisture conditioned to within 0 to 4% of the ASTM D1557 optimum moisture content.
- Trench backfill should be constructed by placing uniformly moisture conditioned soil in maximum 8-inch-thick loose lifts (layers) prior to compacting.
- Trench backfill placed beneath the utilities (bedding) should be compacted to achieve a minimum relative compaction of 90% of the ASTM D1557 maximum dry density.
- Trench backfill soil should be compacted to a minimum relative compaction of 90% of the ASTM D1557 maximum dry density.
- Trench backfill soil placed within 1 foot of the finished subgrade in road and parking lot areas should be compacted to a minimum relative compaction of 95% of the ASTM D1557 maximum dry density.
- The loose lift thickness, moisture, density and relative compaction of the trench backfill soil should be verified by the CQA Monitor. The earthwork contractor should assist the CQA monitor during construction by excavating test pits in the compacted trench backfill material.
- Jetting of trench backfill is not acceptable except in joint utility trenches where damage to conduits makes mechanical compaction methods impractical.
- Construction quality assurance tests should be performed using the following minimum testing frequencies:

ASTM No.5	Description	Test Frequency
D1557	Modified Proctor Curve	1 per 100,000 cy or material change ¹
D2922	Nuclear Moisture	1 per 500 cy
D3017	Nuclear Density	1 per 500 cy ²

Notes:

¹ Higher testing frequencies shall govern



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<p>² For small fill, a minimum of 1 test should be taken per every 18 inches of elevation change as fill is placed. Irregular fills or fills of inconsistent quality may require more frequent testing. Key: cy= cubic yard</p>				
<p>Mitigation Measure GEO-9: Construction Dewatering</p> <p>The earthwork contractor should be prepared to dewater utility trench excavations and any other excavations if seepage is encountered during grading. Seepage may be encountered if grading is performed during and immediately after the rainy season. The following recommendations are preliminary and are not based on groundwater flow analysis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is anticipated that dewatering of utility trenches can be performed by gravity or by constructing sumps to depths below the trench bottom and removing the water with sump pumps. Additional sump excavations and pumps should be added as necessary to keep the base of excavations free of standing water when placing and compacting the trench backfill. If seepage is encountered during trench excavation, it may be necessary to remove underlying saturated soil and replace it with free draining, granular drain rock enveloped in geotextile fabric. Native backfill soil can again be used after placing the granular rock to an elevation that is higher than the encountered groundwater. 	<p>The NCSO shall ensure that qualified contractor conducts dewatering during construction.</p>	<p>During construction.</p>	<p>The inspections during construction shall be by the Project's geotechnical engineer.</p>	<p>Dewatering will be completed during grading.</p>
<p>Mitigation Measure GEO-10: Subsurface Drainage</p> <p>If groundwater or saturated soil conditions are encountered during grading, professional engineers should be allowed to observe the conditions and provide site specific subsurface drainage recommendations. Generally, if moist or saturated soil conditions are encountered which prevent or restrict fill placement, subdrains may be necessary, particularly if grading is performed during or immediately following the wet season. Typically, a subdrain should consist of 1 inch, washed, crushed rock or pea gravel enveloped in non-woven geotextile "filter" fabric. A 4-inch-diameter perforated polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe should be placed 2 to 3 inches above the base of the subdrain with the perforations placed down. The base of the subdrain installation should be sloped at a minimum 1% gradient to the desired daylight location.</p>	<p>The NCSO shall ensure that qualified contractor conducts drainage during construction.</p>	<p>During construction.</p>	<p>As needed, if groundwater or saturated soil conditions are found.</p>	<p>Drainage will be completed during grading if found.</p>
<p>Mitigation Measure GEO-11: Surface Water Drainage</p> <p>The following measures are recommended to help mitigate surface water drainage problems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slope concrete pavement areas at least 0.5% and asphalt concrete pavements at least 0.5 and preferably 1% to extend pavement life. If soil surrounds the building, discharge roof down spouts to storm drain system. Where soil surrounds the building, provide a 5% slope away from building exteriors for a distance of at least 3 feet. Compact and slope all soil placed adjacent to building foundations such that water is not allowed to pond or infiltrate. Backfill should be free of deleterious material. 	<p>The NCSO shall ensure that qualified contractor conducts drainage during construction.</p>	<p>During construction.</p>	<p>As needed, if surface water is found.</p>	<p>Drainage will be completed during grading if found.</p>



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct downspouts to a closed collector pipe which discharges flow to positive drainage. • Construct V-ditches at the top of all slopes to reduce surface water flow over slope faces. Typically, V-ditches should be 3 feet wide and at least 6 inches deep. Surface water collected in V-ditches should be directed away and downslope from proposed building pads and driveways into a drainage channel. • Direct sprinklers away from buildings. Use drip irrigation near the structure and pavements. Excess watering increases to risk of premature pavement failure and shrink/swell underneath the structure. 				
<p>Mitigation Measure GEO-12: Foundations</p> <p>Following are the foundation recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All footings are to be designed by the project structural engineer. Unless otherwise directed by the project structural engineer, footings should be a minimum of 12 inches wide and trenched through any loose surface material and a minimum of 18 inches into competent native soil or compacted fill (not including crushed rock or pavement). If clay is encountered at the base of footings, the footing should be deepened through the clay lens into underlying granular material or weathered rock. • Footing trenches should be cleaned of all loose soil and construction debris prior to placing concrete. A representative from the contractor should observe the footing excavations prior to concrete placement. • All footing reinforcement is to be designed by the project structural engineer. Unless otherwise directed by the project structural engineer, footings should be designed with a minimum of 2 No. 4 rebar reinforcement, one near the top of the footing and one near the bottom. A minimum of 3 inches of concrete coverage should surround the bars. • Strip footings may be sized for an allowable bearing capacity of 2,400 pounds per square foot (psf) for dead plus live loads. This value can be increased by 400 psf for each additional foot of embedment, up to a limiting value of 3,600 psf. Allowable bearing values may be increased by 33% for additional transient loading such as wind or seismic. Spread footings may be sized for an allowable bearing capacity of 2,800 psf. • Footing excavations should be saturated prior to placing concrete to reduce the risk of problems caused by wicking of moisture from curing concrete. • No attempt should be made to smooth rock in the base of the footings founded in rock. If the required footing depth cannot be achieved, rebar dowels can be used to resist sliding. The depth, spacing, and sizing of dowels should be made on a case-by-case basis. Contractor should review doweling details. • Total settlement beneath the footings should be no more than 1-inch, with an estimated maximum differential settlement of ½-inch over a distance of 20 feet. 	<p>The NCSO shall ensure that qualified contractor completes foundation to recommendations during construction.</p>	<p>During construction.</p>	<p>The inspections during construction shall be by the Project's geotechnical engineer.</p>	<p>Foundations are completed to recommendations.</p>



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utility excavations parallel to footing lines should be clear of a 1:1 (horizontal: vertical) plane projected downward from the base of footings. Where utility lines cross footings, they should be sleeved and footings deepened as appropriate. 				
<p>Mitigation Measure GEO-13: Slab-on-Grade Floor Systems</p> <p>A concrete slab-on-grade floor may be used in conjunction with the perimeter concrete foundation. The following are recommended regarding the slab-on-grade:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All slabs-on-grade are to be designed by the project structural engineer. Slabs-on-grade should be 1-inch of 3/8-inch pea gravel or clean sand directly under the slab, underlain with. However, it may be omitted if the slab is poured directly on 10-mil polyethylene "plastic" sheeting. If this option is used proper measures should be taken by the contractor to promote even curing and prevent slab curling. Unless otherwise directed by the project structural engineer, slabs-on-grade should be a minimum of 4 inches thick. As a minimum, No. 3 rebar on 24-inch centers or flat sheets of 6 x 6, #10 x #10 welded wire mesh (WWM) should be used as slab reinforcement. It is not recommended to use rolls of WWM because vertically centered placement of rolled mesh within the slab is difficult to achieve. All rebar and sheets of WWM should be placed in the center of the slab and supported on concrete "dobies". "Hooking and pulling" of steel during concrete placement is not recommended. There should be 4 inches of clean crushed rock on the building pad. Crushed rock should have 100% passing the 3/4-inch sieve and less than 5% passing the No. 4 Sieve. The vapor barrier and sand may be omitted in areas that do not have moisture sensitive floor coverings (i.e., garage slabs and parking areas). Vapor barrier membrane should consist of 10-mil polyethylene "plastic" sheeting, properly sealed at penetrations and edges, underlain with. Regardless of the type of vapor barrier used, moisture can wick up through a concrete slab. Slabs can be tested for water transmissivity in areas that are moisture sensitive. Expansion joints should be provided between the slab and perimeter footings and bisect the length and width of the slab at intervals specified by the American Concrete Institute or Portland Concrete Association. Exterior slabs-on-grade such as sidewalks may be placed directly on compacted fill without the use of a baserock section. For exterior slabs, the native soil should be ripped, moisture conditioned and recompacted to an 8-inch depth. Soil should be moisture conditioned prior to placing concrete. If the soil is not moisture conditioned prior to placing concrete, moisture will be wicked out of the concrete, possibly causing shrinkage cracks. All deleterious material must be removed prior to placing concrete. 	<p>The NCSO shall ensure that qualified contractor utilizes recommendation s during construction.</p>	<p>During construction.</p>	<p>As needed, the design and inspections during construction shall be by the Project's geotechnical engineer.</p>	<p>Floor is completed to recommendations.</p>



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concrete should be a minimum thickness of 5 inches and have a concrete water-cement ratio of 0.48 or less. Concrete should be a higher strength concrete, with a minimum 3,000 psi compressive strength at 28 days. • Exposed concrete slabs should be moisture cured for at least 7 days after placement. • Concrete slabs subjected to heavy traffic loads should be reinforced as determined by a structural engineer. • Concrete slabs impart a relatively small load on the subgrade (approximately 50 psf). Therefore, some vertical movement should be anticipated from possible expansion or differential loading. • Slabs should be reinforced with No. 3 reinforcing bar at 18 inches on center or No. 4 reinforcing bars placed on 24-inch centers each way. Place dobies per ACI with a maximum dobie spacing of 6' on center, each way. 				
<p>Mitigation Measure GEO-14: Retaining Wall Design Criteria</p> <p>Recommendations for design and construction of retaining walls are listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided that adequate drainage is included, walls subjected to active soil pressure should be designed to resist an equivalent fluid pressure of 38 pounds per cubic foot (pcf). At-rest conditions should have an at-rest fluid pressure of 55 pcf with level backfill conditions. Retaining wall backfill should be native or predominantly granular, non-expansive import backfill. A minimum lateral projection of 5 feet be maintained from the base of the footing to daylight on the slope. • Drainage of the retaining walls may be accomplished by using aggregate drainage blanket or a pre-manufactured wall drainage system. Drainage blanket materials, if selected for use, should consist of Class 2 permeable material per Section 68 of the Caltrans Standard Specifications. The drainage blanket should be at least 12 inches thick and placed to within 12 inches of the top of the wall. If drain rock is used, a clean, ¾-inch crushed rock, should be enveloped in a Mirafi 140N filter fabric. Water collected at the bottom of the drain system should be transmitted away from the wall by a perforated pipe or weep holes. The pipe should be at least 4 inches in diameter with the perforations placed down. The pipe should daylight to a lower grade or drain. If adequate drainage is not provided, an additional equivalent fluid pressure of 40 pcf should be added to the values recommended above. Damp-proofing of the walls should be included in areas where wall moisture would be problematic (e.g. stucco walls); we commonly recommend a waterproofing membrane such as Mirafi 860/861. • If a tiered retaining wall configuration is to be used then a setback of 1.5xH (H = height of bottom wall) or 10 feet, whichever is greater, should be used. The setback is measured from face of wall to face of wall. The minimum offset from face of retaining wall to a structure should be 5 feet for a wall above and 10 feet for a wall below the structure. 	<p>The NCSO shall ensure that qualified contractor utilizes recommendations during construction.</p>	<p>During construction.</p>	<p>As needed, the design and inspections during construction shall be by the Project's geotechnical engineer.</p>	<p>Wall is completed to recommendations.</p>



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<p>Mitigation Measure GEO-15: Pavement Design</p> <p>The table provides recommended pavement sections based on an R-value of 30 and Procedure 608 of the Caltrans Highway Design Manual.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="4" style="text-align: center;">Traffic Index</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">4</th> <th style="text-align: center;">5</th> <th style="text-align: center;">6</th> <th style="text-align: center;">7</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Asphalt Concrete (inches)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2.0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2.5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3.0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aggregate Base (inches)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Traffic Index				4	5	6	7	Asphalt Concrete (inches)	2.0	2.5	3.0	4.0	Aggregate Base (inches)	6	7	9	10	<p>The NCSO shall ensure that qualified contractor utilizes recommendations during construction.</p>	<p>During construction.</p>	<p>As needed, the design and inspections during construction shall be by the Project's geotechnical engineer.</p>	<p>Pavement is completed to recommendations.</p>
		Traffic Index																					
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Hazards and Hazardous Materials																							
<p>Mitigation Measure HAZ-1: Preparation of a Soil Management Plan</p> <p>Preparation of a Soil Management Plan to be prepared by the construction contractor and submitted to Nevada County for review and approval prior to initiating construction and grading activities. Contaminated soil encountered during construction activities shall be handled, removed, and disposed in accordance with regulatory requirements.</p>	<p>The NCSO shall ensure that qualified contractor prepares and follows plan during construction.</p>	<p>During construction.</p>	<p>The plan shall be prepared by the construction contractor, and the approved plan shall be kept on the construction site for the life of the Project.</p>	<p>Construction personnel are away of plan and contaminated soil encountered during construction activities shall be handled, removed, and disposed in accordance with regulatory requirements.</p>																			
Tribal Cultural Resources																							
<p>Mitigation Measure TCR-1: Cultural Resource Worker Awareness Training</p> <p>The applicant/contractor shall provide a tribal cultural awareness and sensitivity training program (Worker Environmental Awareness Program) for all personnel involved in project construction, including field consultants and construction workers, at their own expense. The Worker Environmental Awareness Program training shall be conducted by either a qualified archaeologist for cultural resources or a tribal representative for TCRs. The Worker Environmental Awareness Program shall be developed in coordination with interested Native American Tribes. The Worker Environmental Awareness Program shall be conducted before any project-related construction activities begin at the project site. The Worker Environmental Awareness Program will include relevant information regarding sensitive cultural resources and TCRs, including applicable regulations, protocols for avoidance, and consequences of violating State laws and regulations. The Worker Environmental Awareness Program will also describe appropriate avoidance and impact minimization measures for cultural resources and TCRs that could be located at the project site and will outline what to do and who to contact if any potential cultural resources or TCRs are encountered. The Worker Environmental Awareness Program will emphasize the requirement for confidentiality and culturally appropriate treatment of any discovery of</p>	<p>The NCSO shall ensure workers receive the pre-construction TCR awareness training.</p>	<p>Prior to the initiation of Project-related grading or construction.</p>	<p>It will be noted on improvement plans. The Project proponent/contractor is responsible for notifying the Planning Department when training is scheduled/completed.</p>	<p>The identification of and prevention of any impacts to known or inadvertently discovered TCRs during project construction.</p>																			



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<p>significance to Native Americans and will discuss appropriate behaviors and responsive actions, consistent with Native American tribal values. The training may be done in coordination with the project archaeologist. All ground-disturbing equipment operators shall be required to receive the training and sign a form that acknowledges receipt of the training.</p>				
<p>Mitigation Measure TCR-2: Establish an Environmentally Sensitive Area for Avoidance of White Rocks</p> <p>Prior to the beginning of Project construction, NCSO will work with a Washoe Tribe Certified Tribal Monitor or Representative to designate an ESA of avoidance around TCR White Rocks. The ESA will be depicted on Project plans. Prior to construction, the approved monitor or representative will go to the resource and physically delineate the ESA. The delineation will use temporary barrier fencing, extending 30 ft from the TCR. The fencing indicates an area where project activities are strictly forbidden.</p>	<p>NCSO</p>	<p>The ESA will be added to Project plans during development. Delineation shall take place prior to construction. Fencing will be replaced or maintained as needed during the project and removed once project work is complete.</p>	<p>Photographs of ESA with fencing set up.</p>	<p>The prevention of any impacts to TCR: White Rocks.</p>
<p>Mitigation Measure TCR-3: Tribal Monitoring</p> <p>The project proponent shall contact the UAIC Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) (thpo@auburnrancheria.com) at least two weeks prior to project ground-disturbing activities to retain the services of a UAIC Certified Tribal Monitor or Representative. The Tribal Monitor or Representative will inspect the project site, which may include soil piles, trenches, or other disturbed areas, within the first five days of groundbreaking activity, or as appropriate for the type and size of project.</p> <p>The project proponent shall contact the Washoe Tribe THPO (William.Enos@washoetribe.us) as well as Sarina Shaw (Sarina.Shaw@washoetribe.us) and Kappa Enos (koppaenos@yahoo.com) at least two weeks prior to project ground-disturbing activities (including vegetation removal that will result in ground disturbance) to retain the services of a Washoe Tribe Certified Tribal Monitor or Representative.</p> <p>In the event the Tribal Monitor does not report to the job site at the scheduled time after receiving 24-hour business day notice, construction activities may proceed without tribal monitoring. At no time, regardless of the presence or absence of a Tribal Monitor, shall suspected TCRs be mishandled or disrespected. The Nevada County Planning Department shall assist with resolution of disagreements between the project proponent/contractor and the Tribe if such occurs on the project. The Tribal Monitor(s) shall wear the appropriate safety equipment while on the construction site at all times.</p>	<p>NCSO</p>	<p>Prior to and during initial ground disturbance of the Project site.</p>	<p>Noted on improvement plans; Project proponent/contractor to notify Planning Department of contracted Certified Tribal Monitor(s); Notify Planning Department if TCRs discovered and construction work stopped.</p>	<p>The prevention of any impacts to TCRs.</p>



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<p>If there are cultural finds, Tribes may require additional Tribal Monitoring. Tribal Monitors or Tribal Representatives shall have the authority to direct that work be temporarily paused, diverted, or slowed within 100 feet of the immediate impact area if sites, cultural soils, or objects of potential significance are identified. The temporary pause/diversion shall be of an adequate duration for the Tribal Representative to examine the resource.</p> <p>To track the implementation of this measure, the Tribal Monitor(s) shall document field monitoring activities on a Tribal Monitor log and provide the log to their THPO.</p>				
<p>Mitigation Measure TCR-4: Unanticipated Discoveries of Tribal Cultural Resources</p> <p>Appropriate treatment of TCRs or other cultural finds may include but not be limited to the Tribe consulting with the lead agency to: (1) identify the boundaries of the new TCR; (2) if feasible, identify appropriate preservation in place and avoidance measures, including redesign or adjustments to the existing construction process, and long-term management; or 3) if avoidance is infeasible, a reburial location in proximity of the find where no future disturbance is anticipated. Permanent curation of TCRs will not take place unless approved in writing by the culturally affiliated Tribe.</p> <p>If any potential TCRs or resources of cultural significance, including but not limited to features, anthropogenic/cultural soils, cultural belongings or objects (artifacts), shell, bone, shaped stones or bone, or ash/charcoal deposits are discovered by any person during construction activities including ground disturbing activities, all work shall pause immediately within 100 feet of the find, or an agreed upon distance based on the Project site and nature of the find. Work shall cease in and within the immediate vicinity of the find regardless of whether the construction is being actively monitored by a Tribal Monitor, cultural resources specialist, or professional archaeologist. A Tribal Representative and the Nevada County Planning Department shall be immediately notified, and the Tribal Representative in coordination with the Planning Department shall determine if the find is a TCR (PRC §21074) and the Tribal Representative shall make recommendations for further evaluation and treatment as necessary.</p> <p>The culturally affiliated Tribe shall consult with the Nevada County Planning Department to (1) identify the boundaries of the new TCR and (2) if feasible, identify appropriate preservation in place and avoidance measures, including redesign or adjustments to the existing construction process, and long-term management, or 3) if avoidance is infeasible, a reburial location in proximity of the find where no future disturbance is anticipated. Permanent curation of TCRs will not take place unless approved in writing by the culturally affiliated Tribe. The construction contractor(s) shall provide secure, on-site storage for culturally sensitive soils or objects that are components of TCRs that are found or recovered during construction. Only Tribal Representatives shall have access to the storage. Storage size shall be determined by the nature of the TCR and can range from a small lock box to a conex box (shipping container). A secure (locked), fenced area can also provide adequate on-site storage if larger amounts of material must be stored. The construction contractor(s) and the Nevada County Planning Department shall facilitate the respectful reburial of the culturally sensitive soils or objects. This includes providing a</p>	<p>Nevada County Planning Department</p>	<p>During Project-related grading or construction.</p>	<p>Noted on improvement plans; Project proponent/contractor to notify Planning Department of contracted Certified Tribal Monitor(s); Notify Planning Department if TCRs discovered and construction work stopped</p>	<p>The prevention of any impacts to TCRs.</p>



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<p>reburial location that is consistent with the Tribe's preferences, excavation of the reburial location, and assisting with the reburial, upon request. Any discoveries shall be documented on a Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 form within two weeks of the discovery and submitted to the appropriate CHRIS center. Work at the TCR discovery location shall not resume until authorization is granted by the Nevada County Planning Department in coordination with the culturally affiliated Tribe. If articulated or disarticulated human remains, or human remains in any state of decomposition or skeletal completeness are discovered during construction activities, the County Coroner and the culturally affiliated Tribe shall be contacted immediately. Upon determination by the County Coroner that the find is Native American in origin, the Native American Heritage Commission will assign the Most Likely Descendent who will work with the project proponent to define appropriate treatment and disposition of the burials.</p>				
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