

**ADDENDUM #1****BUTANO FARMS SAN FRANCISCO GARTER SNAKE HABITAT ENHANCEMENT PROJECT**

This document is in reference to the Request for Bids (RFB) for the Butano Farms San Francisco Garter Snake Habitat Enhancement Project, dated May 19, 2021.

BE IT KNOWN that the below addendum shall be as valid as if part of the original RFB.

1. Regarding RFB Exhibit I (Designs and Technical Specifications (Aquatic)) Section 015723.1 "Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Development and Implementation." Remove entire section. Project will not require a SWPPP.
2. Regarding RFB Exhibit I (Designs and Technical Specifications (Aquatic)) Section 329300 "Planting": Paragraph 3.4 B, Remove and replace with the following:

*Storage. Woody plant cuttings must be either installed within 6 hours of salvage or be stored fully submerged in clean fresh water for a period of up to 5 days. If stored outdoors, they must be kept in full shade and temperature of water must be maintained at less than 65 degrees F.*
3. Regarding RFB Exhibit B (Cost Proposal) Bid Schedule on page B-2. Remove and replace the Bid Schedule with Attachment 1 below (combines the two engineered fill line items into one line item).
4. Questions and Answers. Included below is the Q & A that resulted from the June 1, 2021 Pre-bid walk for the project:
  - a. Q) (In regard to upland soil enhancement actions) Is any extra stabilization in the channels/gullies required?

A) Only material generated on site (chipped material from woody encroachment control) is required for the soil enhancement actions. Additional uses of this material onsite can be proposed.
  - b. Q) Is any off haul of materials allowed?

A) It is expected that all material remains onsite (excavated material from pond will be used to create berms and benches, material generated from woody encroachment control will be chipped and used as mulch, etc.) except seed heads from jubata control, which can be bagged and removed from the site.

- c. Q) Is there any invasive removal required besides jubata?  
A) Jubata grass is the only invasive required for removal. If time and budget allow, additional species could be added.
- d. Q) Where can chippers be mobilized to?  
A) There are existing access roads that run along the western, northern, and eastern edges of the site, as well as a previous temporary access from approximately the northern point of the project area running south. It is expected that chippers will use these existing routes or other low grade or low impact areas. Other areas can be approved in coordination with the RCD.
- e. Q) Does everything in the upland area get hand-trimmed?  
A) Yes. Only hand operated equipment is allowed for the upland vegetation work.
- f. Q) For areas where the chipper cannot be utilized, how should materials be handled?  
A) The goal is to chip materials and utilize them for soil enhancement or erosion control, but we could consider leaving larger pieces, such as a larger diameter trunk, lying flat on the ground if dragging large material would cause undesired ground disturbance.
- g. Q) Does the same rule for leaving materials on site apply for the pond area? Does work need to be done by hand at the pond area also?  
A) Yes, vegetation materials (other than weed seeds) should be left on site. Within the aquatic restoration area, work should be done by hand in the 0.34-acre area labeled "trim and thin willow tree canopy" to the southwest of the existing pond, but all other vegetation work in the aquatic area can utilize other equipment as part of the excavation and grading effort.
- h. Q) Is the new deep pond an existing pond that is being deepened or is it an entirely new pond?  
A) Approximately half of the deep-water pond to be excavated is part of the existing pond, and half will be new.
- i. Q) What should the contractor do with the aquatic mass (tule)?  
A) RCD will work with the contractor to identify areas in the proximity of the pond and within the project area to deposit organic material and aquatic vegetation.
- j. Q) Will all tule be taken out or just the portion of the area being worked on?  
A) Tule within the Project Area where excavating and/or grading of the pond is taking place will be removed. No additional tule is required to be removed. The goal is to maintain an overall pond cover of 25-50% emergent vegetation around the pond margins and at least 25% open water habitat.
- k. Q) Can you give details on what removing the tule means?  
A) All of the plant will be removed. They are only being removed in areas where

**No other terms or conditions of the RFB are negated or changes as a result of this addendum.**

excavation and/or grading are already taking place.

- l. Q) Is surveying required by the contractor or the engineer?  
A) The engineer will provide survey control points and initial clearing limits within the willow stand at the east end of the project to facilitate clearing line of site for Contractor's surveyor. RCD will identify trees to be protected, as shown on the Drawings; the contractor will complete all other surveying and staking, as specified in Section 017123.16 CONSTRUCTION SURVEYING.
- m. Q) Are the creek and pond connected?  
A) They are hydrologically connected via groundwater and surface water at high flows.
- n. Q) Can drone footage be taken today?  
A) Yes.
- o. Q) Is there additional water available on site for dust control?  
A) The water in the existing pond within the Project Area could be utilized for dust control starting approximately August 15, once the tadpole stage of California red-legged frog has been completed. The RCD will complete surveys to determine when water may be removed. Dewatering plan is to be reviewed and approved by California Department of Fish and Wildlife, to be coordinated by the RCD.
- p. Q) Which elements of the project are required to have dust control?  
A) All, where needed. Since the upland restoration actions will be completed by hand tools, it is expected that dust control will only be needed for the earth work and heavy equipment use for the aquatic restoration actions. It is suggested that the contractor work to reduce the need for dust control as much as possible to minimize water use due to drought conditions.
- q. Q) What are the working hours?  
A) Work is restricted to daylight hours, one hour after sunrise to sunset.
- r. Q) Are there any requirements for fire protection?  
A) Yes. Fire suppression equipment must be available at the work site. Contractor, RCD, and landowner will coordinate in the event of Red Flag warning to determine if planned work for the day may continue. Additional detail regarding high fire danger and/or red flag warnings expected with the next addendum.
- s. Q) Is there any camping on site?  
A) No, there is no camping onsite and the site is not open to the public.
- t. Q) Is there a buffer on limits for grading?  
A) Limits of disturbance do not show a buffer but try to remain within reason. Final details can be determined with the engineer if planned to be any different from the

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designs. The location of protected trees on the designs are a good barrier delineation.

- u. Q) Who will flag the protected trees?  
A) RCD will flag.
- v. Q) Can contractors be guaranteed a certain width of access?  
A) No but this should not be an issue. Width between protected trees will not limit accessibility, see design drawings.
- w. Q) Has the survey data from 2018 changed regarding elevation?  
A) We do not believe the elevation to have changed. Control points are still at grade.
- x. Q) Does the biologist follow the frogs/snakes to make sure they have left or are removed?  
A) Yes, the biologist will ensure species have been relocated to a safe location or have moved away to a reasonable distance of their own volition.
- y. Q) What happens if a snake is run over?  
A) The hope is this does not happen, and it should be avoided to our best ability. If it does happen, the RCD notifies appropriate agency staff.
- z. Q) Does all vegetation/scrub remain on site?  
A) Yes. The plan lays out how to deal with the various material.
- aa. Q) What is the duration of time between cutting and staking willows?  
A) Refer to item 2 on this addendum above.
- bb. Q) Will the hill slope be used for balance?  
A) Yes.
- cc. Q) Are organic materials in the fill OK?  
A) The first few inches will be stripped (specified in plans/specs). The specs state no organics shall be in the fill. We expect it to be a best effort, and while we do not want organics present, some within reason are expected.
- dd. Q) Is there flexibility on the location of the one-year fence placement?  
A) It needs to include the entire bare soil area and should not overly extend into the grassland to impede on cattle grazing area.
- ee. Q) What fencing material is required for the one-year fence?  
A) Fence is to be barbed wire; posts may be wood or steel. NRCS Wildlife Friendly Fence guidelines recommended (see Attachment 2).

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- ff. Q) Is any wildlife exclusion fencing required?  
A) The fencing is really the turbidity curtain and not specific to the wildlife. A specific wildlife exclusion fence is not mandated, but it could be added. Fencing around the staging area to exclude cattle is strongly recommended.
- gg. Q) What is the length of the turbidity curtain?  
A) About 200 feet. See plans and specs for requirements.
- hh. Q) Should the price of the one-year livestock fence include removal?  
A) Yes.
- ii. Q) What is the acreage of the upland site?  
A) 14.5 acres of direct action; entire site is about 65 acres.

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**Attachment 1**  
**Updated Bid Schedule**

ITEM NO.	ITEM	ESTIMATED QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT COST	TOTAL
1	MOBILIZATION & DEMOBILIZATION	1	LS		
2	DEVELOP AND RESTORE TEMPORARY ACCESS ROUTE	1	LS		
<b>AQUATIC ACTIVITIES</b>					
3	TEMPORARY FENCE – TYPE ESA	300	LS		
4	TEMPORARY LIVESTOCK FENCE	560	LF		
5	FIBER ROLL	400	LF		
6	SILT FENCE	575	LF		
7	CLEARING AND GRUBBING, AQUATIC (EXCLUDES THINNING AREA)	1	LS		
8	TRIM AND THIN WILLOWS (SOUTHWEST SIDE POND)	0.3	AC		
9	DEWATERING	1	LS		
10	UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION (STAYS ONSITE)	3,400	CY		
11	ENGINEERED FILL	1	LS		
12	GABION ROCK	58	CY		
13	SEEDING & MULCHING	0.79	AC		
14	WILLOW STAKES & BRUSH LAYERING	2,000	EA		
15	WILLOW TRANSPLANT	20	EA		
<b>UPLAND ACTIVITIES</b>					
16	TREE FELLING	20	EA		
17	TREE GIRDLING	5	EA		
18	TREE/SHRUB CHIPPING (ALL MATERIAL STAYS ONSITE)	1	LS		
19	SHRUB REDUCTION	7.7	AC		
20	INVASIVE WEED (JUBATA GRASS) TREATMENT	1.8	AC		
21	SPREAD WOOD CHIPS	2.4	AC		

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## **Attachment 2**

### **NRCS Wildlife Friendly Fence Guidelines**

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# Fence –*Wildlife Friendly*

## Conservation Practice 382D - Job Sheet

May 2012

### DEFINITION

A constructed barrier to animals or people.

### PURPOSE

This practice is applied to facilitate the application of conservation practices by providing a means to control movement of animals and people.

### WHERE USED

This practice may be applied on any area where management of animal or people movement is needed. Fences are not needed where natural barriers will serve the purpose.



### RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Fish and wildlife structures are normally established concurrently with a management practice and with other practices as part of a Resource Management System (RMS) for a conservation management unit. Where a change in management alone will not address the wildlife concern, other practices are needed as part of a systems approach to addressing the resource concerns. For example where historic and/or current management practices have eliminated adequate shelter and cover for target wildlife, implementing additional practices can provide substitute cover and shelter until the plant community responds to that changed management. Installing nest structures can provide needed nesting and roosting sites for secondary cavity nesting species or other wildlife.

### WILDLIFE CONSIDERATIONS IN PLANNING FENCES

This Job Sheet provides guidelines to design fences that meet both landowner objectives to protect property and manage livestock while reducing injuries to wildlife. Fences can injure and/or create a barrier to wildlife if not designed and installed correctly. Animals can collide or become entangled with fences, which frequently results in injury or death. Fences can also be barriers to animal movement that can limit access to important habitat resources or separate young wildlife from adults. The level of risk a fence poses depends upon many factors, such as fence type, total height, wire spacing, visibility, and location on the landscape, wildlife species present, and season of wildlife use.

The most desirable situation for wildlife is a landscape without fences. However when fences are needed, it is best to incorporate “wildlife-friendly” elements into the fence design. Wildlife-friendly fences allow for safe passage of wildlife over or under fences and are highly visible especially to ungulates (hooved mammals such as deer and elk) and birds.



# Fence – *Wildlife Friendly*

## Conservation Practice 382D – Specification Sheet

May 2012

A number of fence design modifications can be made to improve conditions for wildlife. The vast majority of adult ungulate mortalities occur when animals get caught in the top two wires. Set the total fence height as low as possible. Keep in mind that the slope of the land increases the effective height of the fence. In most cases, a 40-inch tall fence on level ground with a minimum 12-inch spacing between the top two wires will be sufficient to prevent adult ungulate mortalities. Additional accommodations will be needed to allow for passage under the fence for animals like antelope and juvenile ungulates that prefer not to, or are incapable of, jumping over the fence. Whenever feasible, use smooth wire for the top and bottom wires to reduce injuries.

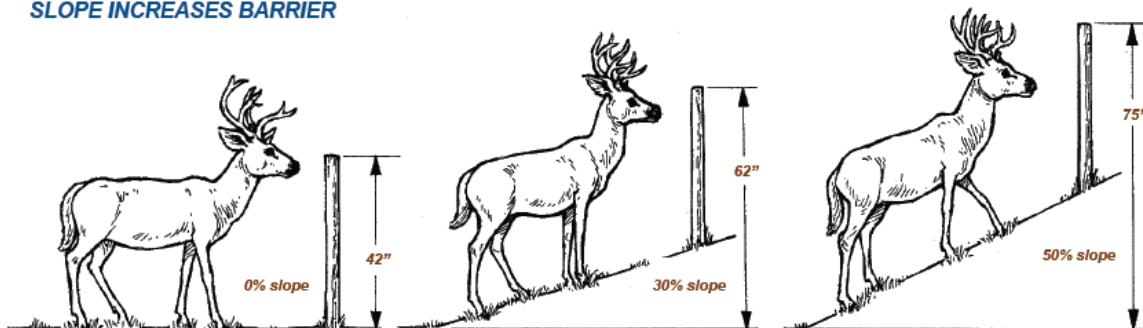
Increasing fence visibility will also help reduce wildlife injury and fence damage. Frightened ungulates, diving raptors, and low-flying birds like grouse and waterfowl frequently strike wire fences simply because they do not see them. Avoid placing fences in travel corridors or other areas heavily used by wildlife. If that isn't possible, several techniques are available to increase wire visibility, such as, slipping PVC pipe onto the top wire, using vinyl-coated white wire, or attaching durable flagging or other markers. Where wildlife concentrate, it may be more desirable to install segments of let-down or adjustable-wire fence to open up areas of fenced fields by temporary laid down segments of fence or wire to facilitate wildlife passage.

### **Planning Your Fence:**

The primary purpose of the planned fence will direct its design and placement. However, it may be feasible to achieve the primary purpose while accommodating wildlife. The best scenario for wildlife and fences is that less is better. When planning a wildlife friendly fence consider the following items to meet your objectives:

1. Purposes of the fence: To protect your property, identify a boundary, keep livestock in or out, or keep wildlife away from the crop. Consider what type of animals (i.e. cattle, sheep, deer, and elk) you are trying to keep in or out? The purpose will help with the design and placement of your fence.
2. Topography: Are there hills, gullies, streams and water bodies in the planning area? Fences built on the contour of a slope actually increases barrier (fence) height making it more difficult to cross. The added height can create a barrier to wildlife or result in more injuries.

#### **SLOPE INCREASES BARRIER**



3. Species of wildlife present: What species (i.e. elk, deer, antelope, and or sage-grouse) will be negotiating this fence? What age group of wildlife will be in the area (i.e. adult and/or young)?
4. Movement Pattern: What is the daily and seasonal movement of wildlife and domestic livestock? Are livestock only present for 4 months out of the year? What time of year is the fence needed?
5. Presence of water, food and cover for wildlife: Wildlife will need food, water and cover on a daily basis. Fences that are not wildlife-friendly around streams, wetlands and water bodies may put ungulates and other large mammals at risk of injury on a daily basis. Fences close to sage-grouse leks or with poor visibility can kill grouse when they fly into them. If fencing is close to leks then raptor deterrents should be installed on the fence posts.

# Fence – *Wildlife Friendly*

## Conservation Practice 382D – Specification Sheet

May 2012

Placement of fence is just as important as the type of fence being built. Do not restrict wildlife movement over the entire property. Where practical, avoid building fences across slopes. It is essential to provide for movement of wildlife close to important water, cover and food. Only use specialty barrier fences where needed like gardens, haystacks and corrals. For boundary fences allow free movement for wildlife including gaps and lay-down sections along known migration corridors when livestock are not present.

When fencing in areas where sage grouse are present do not install fences closer than 0.6 miles to a lek location. In areas where leks are present or bird and fence collisions have been observed improve visibility of wires by using reflective tagging.

Wildlife friendly designs for fences should be low enough that an adult can jump, high enough for the young to go under, minimize the chance of tangling and be visible to wildlife.

### WILDLIFE FRIENDLY STRUCTURE ELEMENTS

The following wildlife friendly guidelines will fit several types of fences:

- Top wire/rail preferred height 40” or a maximum of 42” above ground.
- At least 12” between top two wires.
- Bottom wire preferred height 18” above ground or a minimum of 16”.
- Smooth wire on the bottom.
- Posts at 20 foot maximum intervals.
- Keep wire tight.
- Make fence wire more visible by adding vinyl siding trim or small diameter PVC tubing to the top and middle wires. Flagging is not a first choice for making fencing more visible. Flagging needs to be replaced yearly and domestic and wildlife animals have been known to eat the flagging material.

### CONSTRUCTIONS SPECIFICATIONS

#### GENERAL

Installation shall be in accordance with an approved plan. Details of construction shown on the drawings but not include herein are considered as part of these specifications. Construction activities shall be in accordance with applicable OSHA regulations.

Prior to construction the fence lines shall be cleared of any possible obstruction that would hinder the fence placement and operation.

The soil surface along the fence line shall be relatively smooth such that placement of the bottom fencing member does not exceed the maximum fence member to soil surface spacing specified.

The fence materials shall have an expected life of at least 10 years with routine maintenance. All wood materials except Orange Osage, Western Red Cedar, Juniper and Black Locust that have contact with the soil shall be treated with an EPA-registered wood preservative. Wood posts shall be treated from the butt end of the post to distance of at least 30 inches for line posts and 36 inches for all corner, gate and brace posts. Refer to Table 1 for the life expectancy of treated versus untreated wood posts.

# Fence – *Wildlife Friendly*

## Conservation Practice 382D – Specification Sheet

May 2012

### MATERIALS

**Wood Posts:** Line posts shall have a minimum top diameter of 3 inches and shall be a minimum of 6 feet in length. Corner, gate and brace posts shall have a minimum top diameter of 5 inches and shall be a minimum of 7 feet in length. Braces shall have a minimum diameter of 4 inches and shall be a minimum of 8 feet in length.

**Steel Posts:** Steel line posts shall be the “T”, “U” or “Y” type with a welded or riveted anchor plate near the bottom (minimum 18 inches square area) and have suitable corrugations, knobs, studs or grooves for fastening the wire. Line posts shall weigh at least 1.33 pounds per linear foot of length and shall be a minimum of 5.5 feet long.

**Steel Pipe Posts:** Steel pipe corner, gate or brace posts shall be a minimum diameter of 2 inches, Schedule 40 (2.375-inch O.D.) and at least 7 feet long. Bracing shall be a minimum of 1-1/2 inch nominal diameter, Schedule 40 pipe. Brace fittings and clamps shall be galvanized.

**Angle Section Posts:** Angle section posts shall have nominal sectional dimensions of 2.5 by 2.5 by 0.25 inches thick and at least 7 feet in length. Braces shall be of the same size dimensions as corner and gate posts and shall be a minimum of 6 feet in length.

**Table 1: Life Expectancy of Untreated and Treated Fence Posts (Years)**

Type	Un-treated	Pressure Treated	Hot and Cold Bath	Cold Soak
Western Red Cedar	12-15	20-25	20-25	-
Lodgepole & Ponderosa Pine	2-4	20-25	15-20	10-20
Aspen or Cottonwood	1-3	15-20	10-15	5-10
Douglas Fir & Western Hemlock	3-6	20-35	15-25	10-20

**Vinyl Coated Wire:** Vinyl coated wire (white in color), high tensile and a minimum of 12.5-gauge.

**Smooth Wire:** Smooth wire shall be a single steel wire of 9-gauge or heavier, two wrapped strands of 12.5-gauge or heavier wire or 12.5-gauge or heavier hi-tensile wire. Wire shall have a minimum tensile strength of 45,000 psi.

**Barbed Wire:** Barbed wire shall be composed of two strands of 12.5-gauge zinc coated wire wrapped around each other, with 2-point 14 gauge barbs spaced no more than 5 inches apart conforming to ASTM A 121.

**Wire Fasteners:** Staples shall be 9-gauge or heavier and have a minimum length of 1.5 inches, except 1.0 inch staples are allowed on very hard woods. Fasteners for use with steel posts shall be 12-gauge or heavier zinc coated wire.

**Stays:** Wire stays shall be 9.5-gauge or heavier, zinc coated, twisted wire. The length shall be at least two inches longer than the distance between the top and the bottom strands of the fence. Wood stays shall be sound, straight pieces at least 2 inches in diameter.

### INSTALLATION

The fence shall be reasonably straight and shall not deviate more than 12 inches between any corner and gate or line brace assembly.

# Fence – *Wildlife Friendly*

## Conservation Practice 382D – Specification Sheet

May 2012

Post Depth: Line steel posts shall be set a minimum depth of 1.5 feet and wood line posts shall be set to a minimum depth of 2 feet, unless otherwise specified. Gate, corner and brace posts shall be set to a minimum depth of 3 feet, unless otherwise specified. Steel pipe and angle section posts shall be embedded in a 12-inch circular or square concrete pier, except when set in firm rock.

Post Spacing: The maximum post spacing interval shall be 20 feet on fences without fence stays, 25 feet with one stay between posts, and 30 feet with two stays between posts.

Line Bracing: Line brace assemblies shall be located at all corners, gates and abrupt changes in vertical topography (generally considered as 15 degrees). On straight reaches of fencing line braces shall be installed at a spacing of no more than 1300 feet.

Wire Spacing: Distance from ground to top wire shall not exceed 42 inches (total fence height). A maximum height of 40 inches or less is preferred. The top 2 wires must be spaced at least 12 inches apart. The distance from ground to bottom wire shall be at least 16 inches.

**EXCEPTION:** If it is necessary to control sheep or calves with the fence, the ground to bottom wire spacing may be reduced to 10 inches as long as the total fence height does not exceed 32 inches.

Wire Type: Smooth or barbed wire may be used. In all cases, the bottom wire shall be smooth.

Wire Fasteners: Staples shall be driven diagonally into the wood grain of the post. Space shall be left between the post and the staple to allow movement of the wire. Fasteners on steel posts shall be snug enough to prevent vertical movement of the wire on the post.

Stays: Stays shall be uniformly spaced between the posts as required for the specified post spacing.

Drainageways: In crossing drainageways or depressions a weight or deadman anchor shall be fastened to the fence to maintain the required spacing interval or additional wires shall be added to maintain the required minimum wire height from the ground.

Wire Visibility: All new fences should be marked with at least temporary flagging. In travel corridors or areas of heavy use, implement one or more of the following to increase wire visibility: 1) use durable markers such as small pieces of white vinyl siding to mark wires, 2) use white vinyl-coated wire or other high visibility wire for top wire, or 3) slip sections of PVC pipe onto top wire.

If compatible with livestock management, it may be also be appropriate to install a section of let-down or adjustable-wire fence to facilitate heavy wildlife movement during seasonal use periods. Refer to Paige (2008) for designs.

## OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Regular inspection of fences should be part of an ongoing maintenance program. Inspection of fences after storms and other disturbance events is necessary to insure the continued proper function of the fence. Maintenance and repairs will be performed in a timely manner as needed, including tree/limb removal and water gap replacement.

Monitor fences to ensure safe passage for wildlife. If problem areas are detected, measures should be taken to reduce or eliminate threats to wildlife.

Remove and properly discard all broken fencing material and hardware. All necessary precautions should be taken to ensure the safety of construction and maintenance crews.

# Fence – *Wildlife Friendly*

## Conservation Practice 382D – Specification Sheet

May 2012

A wildlife-friendly fence should result in less maintenance due to reduced wildlife damage. However, regular inspection of fences should continue to be part of an ongoing maintenance program. Wires should be kept tight. Loose wires can snag wildlife and increase the likelihood of entanglement. Inspection of fences after storm events is necessary to insure the continued proper function of the fence. Maintenance and repairs will be performed in a timely manner as needed.

### REFERENCES

George Miksch Sutton Avian Research Center. 2006. *Fence marking for lesser prairie-chickens: a cooperative conservation solution*. Sutton Avian Research Center, Bartlesville, OK. 2 pp. Online:

[http://www.suttoncenter.org/fence\\_marking.html](http://www.suttoncenter.org/fence_marking.html)

Harrington, J.L., and M.R. Conover. 2006. *Characteristics of ungulate behavior and mortality associated with wire fences*. *Wildlife Society Bull.* 34(5)1295-1305.

Paige, C. 2008. *A Landowner's Guide to Wildlife Friendly Fences*. Landowner/Wildlife Resource Program, Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, Helena, MT. 44pp.

Wyoming Game and Fish Dept. 2004. *Fencing guidelines for wildlife*. Revised version *Habitat Extension Bulletin No.53*. Wyoming Game and Fish Dept. 12 pp.

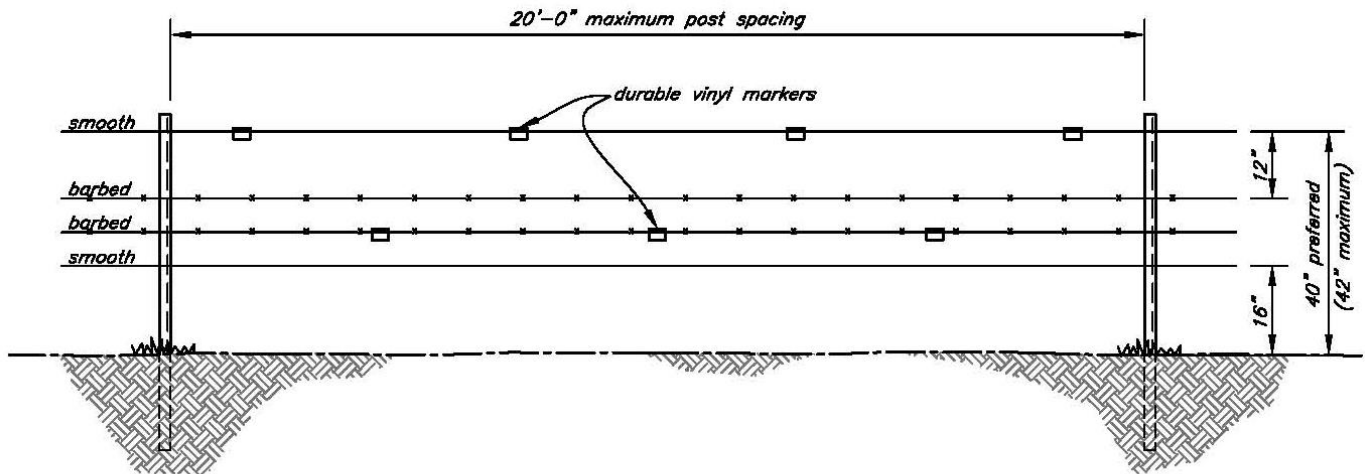
NRCS. 2008. Natural Resources Conservation Service General Standard and Specification Fence. Fence (Feet) Code

382. January 2008. NRCS Idaho. Online: <http://efotg.nrcs.usda.gov/toc.aspx?CatID=3958>

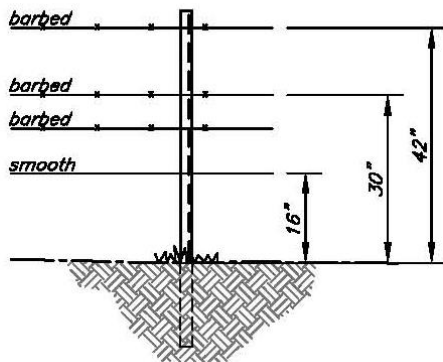
*Wildlife Friendly Wire Fence, Job sheet*

NRCS, OR, 2010. *Wildlife Friendly Wire Fence, Job sheet*

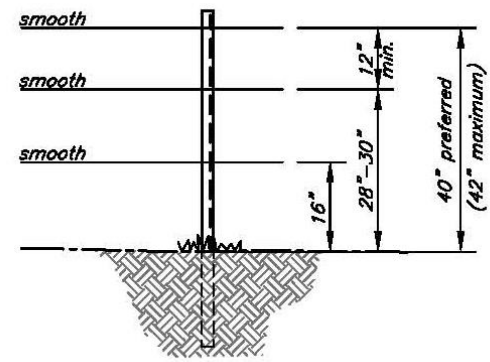
### Standard Wildlife-Friendly Wire Fence Drawings



**4-STRAND BARBED & SMOOTH WIRE FOR AREAS WITH LIVESTOCK AND WILDLIFE PRESSURE**



**4-STRAND BARBED & SMOOTH WIRE FOR AREAS OF REGULAR LIVESTOCK PRESSURE**



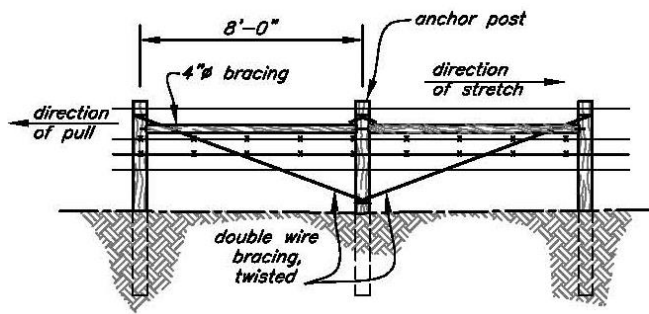
(for additional livestock control, used barbed wire instead of smooth wire on top 2 strands)

**3-STRAND SMOOTH WIRE FOR AREAS OF LIGHT LIVESTOCK PRESSURE**

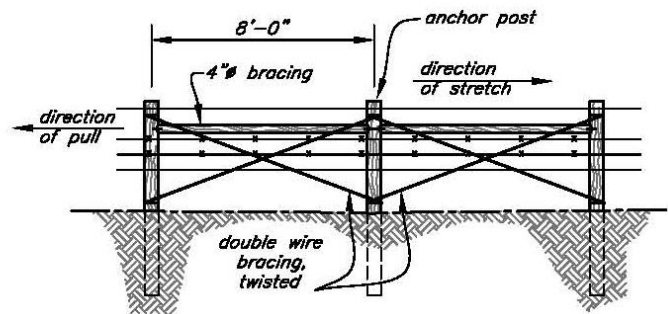
# Fence – Wildlife Friendly

## Conservation Practice 382D – Specification Sheet

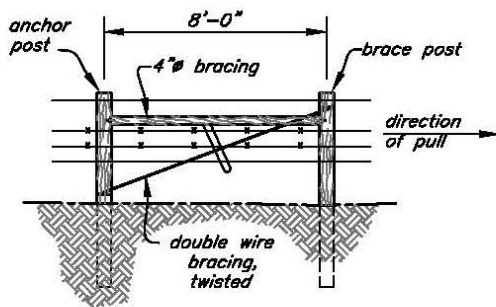
May 2012



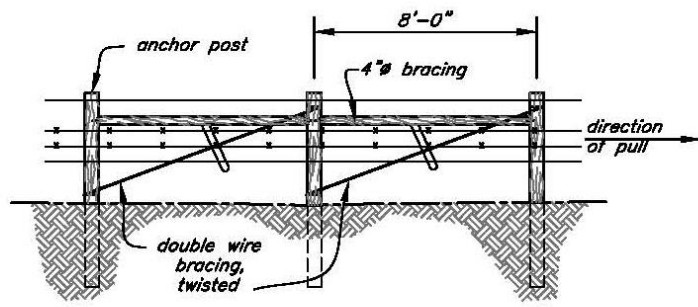
**LINE BRACE**



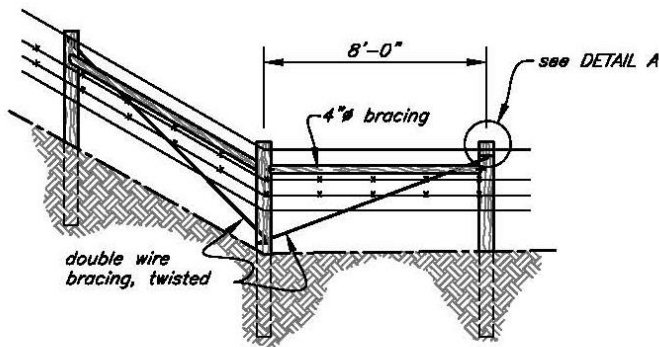
**LINE BRACE**



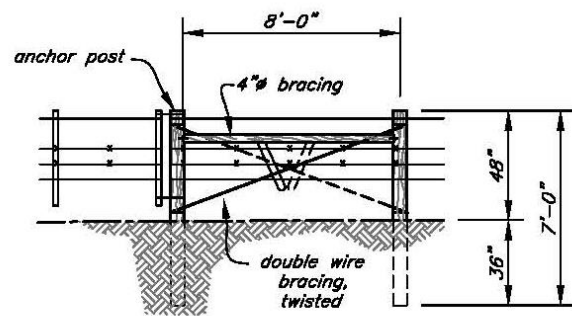
**1-SPAN END**



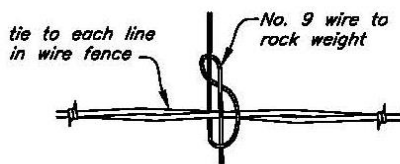
**2-SPAN END**



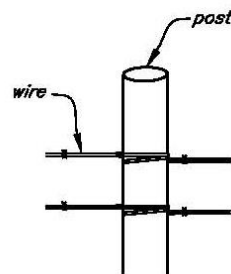
**CORNER BRACE**



**GATE BRACE**



**TIEDOWN DETAIL**



**DETAIL A**

1. Double wrap all bracing.
2. All brace posts to be 7' long, 3' embedment.
3. Dap braces into posts.
4. Spike braces to posts.

# Fence – *Wildlife Friendly*

## Conservation Practice 382D – Specification Sheet

May 2012

Client:		Date:	
Location:		County/RCD:	
Contract #:		Tract/Field:	
Planner:		Acres:	

Wildlife to Benefit:	
Purpose:	
Location/ Spacing:	
Quantity/ Type:	
Dimensions:	
Materials:	
Timing of Installation:	
Operation and Maintenance:	
Conservation Measures	
Comments:	

### DESIGN APPROVAL:

Design Approved by:/s/ \_\_\_\_\_ Job title: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### CLIENT'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT STATEMENT:

The Client acknowledges that:

- They have received a copy of the specification and understand the contents and requirements.
- It shall be the responsibility of the client to obtain all necessary permits and/or rights, and to comply with all ordinances and laws pertaining to the application of this practice.

Accepted by:/s/ \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Certification:

I have completed a review of the information provided by the client and certify this practice has been applied.

Certification by: /s/ \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Job title: \_\_\_\_\_



# Fence – *Wildlife Friendly*

## Conservation Practice 382D – Specification Sheet

May 2012

Additional observations and/or recommendations:

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