ATTACHMENT

5.0 Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting, and Compliance Plan

The purpose of this Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting, and Compliance Plan (MMRC Plan) is to ensure effective implementation of the applicant proposed measures (APMs) and mitigation measures required by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) and that Pacific Gas & Electric Company (the applicant) has agreed to implement as part of the Palermo–East Nicolaus 115-kV Transmission Line Reconstruction Project (the project). The MMRC Plan, which is outlined in Table 5-1, includes the:

- APMs and mitigation measures that the applicant is required to implement as part of the project;
- California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) checklist questions to which the APMs and mitigation measures apply;
- Monitoring requirements; and
- Timing for implementation of the APMs and mitigation measures.

A CPUC-designated environmental monitor (or monitors) will monitor construction of the project to ensure full implementation of each APM and mitigation measure. In all instances where non-compliance occurs, the CPUC's designated environmental monitor will issue a warning to the construction foreman and the applicant's project manager. Continued non-compliance will be reported to the CPUC's designated project manager. Any decisions to halt work due to non-compliance will be made by the CPUC. The CPUC-designated environmental monitor will keep a record of any incidents of non-compliance with mitigation measures, APMs, or other conditions of project approval. Copies of these documents will be supplied to the applicant and the CPUC.

With full implementation of the APMs and mitigation measures listed in Table 5-1, all project permitting requirements, and all applicable federal, state, and local regulations, each potentially significant impact identified in this Initial Study (IS) would be avoided or reduced to less than significant levels.

5.1 Variances

The CPUC along with its designated environmental monitor will ensure that any *project variance*—change to the project that deviates from how it was described in the IS or Proponent's Environmental Assessment—or deviation from the procedures identified under the MMRC Plan is consistent with CEQA requirements. No project variance will be approved by the CPUC if it creates new significant impacts. Variances will be strictly limited to minor project changes that do not trigger additional permit requirements; do not increase the severity of an impact or create a new impact; and that clearly and strictly comply with the intent of the mitigation measures listed in Table 5-1.

If a proposed change to the project has the potential for creating significant environmental effects, it will be evaluated to determine whether supplemental CEQA review is required. Any variance from the approved project, adopted mitigation measures, APMs, and correction of such deviation, will be reported immediately to the CPUC and the environmental monitor for their review and approval. In some cases, a variance may also require approval by a CEQA responsible agency.

5.2 Dispute Resolution

The following procedure will be observed for dispute resolution:

- **Step 1.** Disputes and complaints (including those of the public) should be directed first to the CPUC designated Project Manager for resolution. The Project Manager will attempt to resolve the dispute.
- **Step 2.** Should this informal process fail, the CPUC Project Manager may initiate enforcement or compliance action to address deviations from the Proposed Project or adopted Mitigation Monitoring Plan.
- **Step 3.** If a dispute or complaint regarding the implementation or evaluation of the Mitigation Monitoring Plan cannot be resolved informally or through enforcement or compliance action by the CPUC, any affected participant in the dispute or complaint may file a written "notice of dispute" with the CPUC Executive Director. This notice should be filed in order to resolve the dispute in a timely manner, with copies concurrently served on other affected participants. Within 10 days or receipt, the Executive Director or designee(s) shall meet or confer with the filer and other affected participants for purposes of resolving the dispute. The Executive Director shall issue an Executive Resolution describing his/her decision, and serve it on the filer and other affected participants.
- **Step 4.** If one or more of the affected parties is not satisfied with the decision as described in the Resolution, such party(ies) may appeal it to the CPUC via a procedure to be specified by the Commission.

Parties may also seek review by the CPUC through existing procedures specified in the CPUC Rules of Practice and Procedure for formal and expedited dispute resolution, although a good faith effort should first be made to use the foregoing procedure.

Table 5-1 Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting, and Compliance Plan

CEQA Checklist Questions	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Level of Significance After Mitigation
3.1 Aesthetics				
No applicable APMs or mitigation measures.				
3.2 Agriculture and Forestry Resources				
No applicable APMs or mitigation measures.				
3.3 Air Quality				
b. Would the project violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	**APM AIR-1: Implement best management practices to reduce construction tailpipe emissions.** The Applicant would implement all applicable and feasible measures to reduce tailpipe emissions from diesel-powered construction equipment. This requirement would be incorporated into the construction contract for the Project. Applicable and feasible measures include: • Maximize to use of diesel construction equipment meeting CARB's 1996 or newer certification standard for off-road heavy-duty diesel engines. • Use emission control devices at least as effective as the original factory-installed equipment. • Locate stationary diesel-powered equipment and haul truck staging areas as far as practicable from sensitive receptors. • Substitute gasoline-powered for diesel-powered equipment when feasible. • Use alternatively fueled construction equipment on site where feasible, such as compressed natural gas (CNG), liquefied natural gas (LNG), propane, or biodiesel. • In the event that line-stringing activities would be required during peak ozone season, ground equipment would be used in place of helicopters, where practicable. **APM AIR-2: Implement mitigation measures for**	See requirements in APM AIR-1. See requirements in APM AIR-2.	During construction During	Less than significant

Table 5-1 Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting, and Compliance Plan

CEQA Checklist Questions	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	construction fugitive dust emissions. The applicant would implement all applicable and feasible fugitive dust control measures required by the Feather River Air Quality Management District (FRAQMD) and the Butte County Air Quality Management District (BCAQMD) including those listed below. This requirement would be incorporated into the construction contract for the Project. Applicable and feasible measures include: • Watering all active construction sites at least twice daily in dry conditions, with the frequency of watering based on the type of operation, soil, and wind exposure. • Prohibit all grading activities during periods of high wind (over 20 miles per hour). • On-site vehicles limited to a speed that minimizes dust emissions on unpaved roads. • Cover all trucks hauling dirt, sand, or loose materials. • Cover inactive storage piles. • Install wheel washers at the entrance to construction sites for all exiting trucks. • Sweep streets if visible soil material is carried out from the construction site. • Post a publicly visible sign with the telephone number and person to contact regarding dust complaints. This person would respond and take corrective action within 48 hours. The phone number of the FRAQMD and BCAQMD also would be visible to ensure compliance with FRAQMD and BCAQMD rules regarding nuisance and fugitive dust emissions. • Limit the area under construction at any one time.		construction	
	APM AIR-3: Minimize greenhouse gas emissions during construction. The applicant would incorporate the following measures into the construction contract to reduce greenhouse gas (and other air pollutant) emissions:	See requirements in APM AIR-3.	During construction	

Table 5-1 Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting, and Compliance Plan

CEQA Checklist Questions	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	• Encourage the use of biodiesel fuel for diesel-powered equipment and vehicles. • Encourage construction workers to carpool. • Encourage recycling construction waste. **APM AIR-4: Implement SMMs.** The applicant would implement all feasible standard mitigation measures (SMMs), including: • A Fugitive Dust Control Plan would be prepared and submitted to the FRAQMD and BCAQMD prior to the start of construction work. • Construction equipment exhaust emissions shall not exceed FRAQMD Rule 3.0, Visible Emissions or BCAQMD Rule 201, Visible Emissions. Operators of vehicles and equipment found to exceed opacity limits shall take action to repair the equipment within 72 hours or remove the equipment from service. • The primary contractor shall be responsible to ensure that all construction equipment is properly tuned and maintained prior to and for the duration of onsite operation. • Minimize idling time to 5 minutes. • When possible, utilize existing power sources (e.g., power poles) or clean fuel generators rather than temporary power generators. • Develop a Traffic Plan to minimize traffic flow interference from construction activities. The Plan may include advance public notice of routing, use of public transportation, and satellite parking areas with a shuttle service. Schedule operations affecting traffic for off-peak hours. Minimize obstruction of through-traffic lanes. Provide a flag person to guide traffic properly and ensure safety at construction sites. During construction, demonstrate to the CPUC-designated environmental	Confirm that a Fugitive Dust Control Plan was prepared and submitted to the FRAQMD and BCAQMD. Confirm that a traffic management plan was prepared and local permits were obtained for all roadway encroachment locations. See additional requirements in APM AIR-4.	Prior to and during construction	

Table 5-1 Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting, and Compliance Plan

CEQA Checklist Questions	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	monitor that the required local permits were obtained for all roadway encroachment locations. • Portable engines and portable engine-driven equipment units used at the project work site, with the exception of on-road and off-road motor vehicles, may require CARB portable equipment registration with a state or local air district permit. The owner/operator shall be responsible for arranging appropriate consultations with CARB or the local air district to determine registration and permitting requirements prior to equipment operation at the site.			
	APM AIR-5: Implement all Appropriate BAMMs. The applicant would implement all feasible best available mitigation measures (BAMMs). These measures include the following: • The applicant would assemble a comprehensive inventory list (i.e. make, model, engine year, horsepower, emission rates) of all heavy-duty off-road (portable and mobile) equipment (50 horsepower [hp] and greater) that will be used an aggregate of 40 or more hours for the construction project. • The applicant would provide a plan for approval by FRAQMD and BCAQMD demonstrating that heavy-duty (equal to or greater than 50 hp) off-road equipment to be used in the construction project, including owned, leased and subcontractor vehicles, will achieve a project wide fleet-average 40 percent NO_x reduction and 45 percent particulate reduction compared to the most recent ARB fleet average at time of construction. Acceptable options for reducing emissions may include use of late model engines, low-emission diesel products, alternative fuels, engine retrofit technology (Carl Moyer Guidelines), after-treatment products, voluntary offsite mitigation projects, provide funds for air district offsite mitigation projects, and/or other options as they become available. The FRAQMD and BCAQMD would be contacted to discuss	Confirm that a comprehensive inventory list of all heavy-duty off-road equipment was prepared and a plan for its use submitted to the FRAQMD and BCAQMD. See additional requirements in APM AIR-5.	Prior to and during construction	

Table 5-1 Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting, and Compliance Plan

CEQA Checklist Questions	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	alternative measures. • An operational water truck would be onsite at all times to apply water to control dust as needed to prevent dust impacts offsite. • No open burning of removed vegetation during infrastructure improvements. Vegetative material should be chipped or delivered to waste to energy facilities. **APM AIR-6: Avoid concurrent daytime and nighttime construction emissions.** To reduce impacts at any one location, daytime project construction work would not be allowed on the day proceeding or on the day after nighttime project construction work that occurs in the same air district as the daytime construction work.	See requirements in APM AIR-6.	During construction	
c. *Would the project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?*	**APM AIR-1: Implement best management practices to reduce construction tailpipe emissions** (see above) **APM AIR-2: Implement mitigation measures for construction fugitive dust emissions** (see above) **APM AIR-3: Minimize greenhouse gas emissions during construction** (see above) **APM AIR-4: Implement SMMs** (see above) **APM AIR-5: Implement all Appropriate BAMMs** (see above) **APM AIR-6: Avoid concurrent daytime and nighttime construction emissions** (see above)	See requirements in APMs AIR-1 to AIR-6.	Prior to and during construction	Less than significant

Table 5-1 Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting, and Compliance Plan

CEQA Checklist Questions	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Level of Significance After Mitigation
3.4 Biological Resources				
a. ***Would the project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?***	<u>Special Status Plants</u> **APM BIO-9: Avoid impacts on special-status plants.** Wherever possible, the project components would be redesigned to avoid impacts to special-status plants. The applicant would, under the direction of a qualified botanist and to the extent possible, adjust the location of work areas, access roads, and other project components to completely avoid impacts on brown fox sedge and other special-status plants that may be located within the study area prior to construction. If this avoidance measure is not feasible, the applicant would implement APM BIO-10 (Minimize impacts on special-status plants) and APM BIO-11 (Compensate for the loss of special-status plants). **APM BIO-10: Minimize impacts on special-status plants.** If full avoidance of fox sedge and other special-status plants identified in the project area is not possible during construction, the applicant would minimize impacts by limiting the work area to the smallest area necessary to complete the work and would establish avoidance areas. Avoidance areas would be clearly staked and flagged in the field by a qualified botanist prior to construction. Where temporary disturbance is necessary, the applicant would conduct project activities and necessary ground disturbance in a manner that is consistent with the successful reestablishment of the species to the extent feasible. A list of specific actions necessary to ensure successful reestablishment of the species following temporary disturbance, and the locations where these actions would be implemented, would be prepared by a qualified botanist prior to construction and implemented during construction. The environmental awareness education program should include	See requirements in APM BIO-9. See requirements in APM BIO-10.	During construction During construction	Less than significant

Table 5-1 Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting, and Compliance Plan

CEQA Checklist Questions	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	information on the location of special-status plants in the project area and the measures that would be implemented to avoid or minimize impacts on the plants. **APM BIO-11: Restore habitat for special-status plants disturbed during construction.** If impacts on special-status plants are unavoidable, the applicant would develop a Special Status Plant Restoration Plan in consultation with the DFG and with the USFWS as well in the event that a federally listed plant is found. No impacts to special-status plants would be allowed until agency requirements are determined and implemented. The specific actions necessary would depend on the biology of the species in question and the type of impact; however, the actions would be designed to ensure successful reestablishment of the species following disturbance. The Plan would be prepared by a qualified botanist prior to construction and would indicate when and where the actions would be implemented during construction. The Plan would include a restoration and reseeding plan specific to the special-status plant habitat which was disturbed. <u>Noxious Weeds</u> **APM BIO-12: Implement management practices to control the introduction and spread of invasive plants.** Prior to construction, the applicant would identify the location of noxious weed species of concern within areas that would be disturbed as part of the project. Appropriate management practices would be designed by a botanist and implemented during construction to reduce the likelihood of spreading already established weeds into new areas or increasing their abundance, and of introducing new weed species to the project area. The SWPPP to be prepared for the project would include best	Confirm that if impacts on special-status plants were unavoidable, the applicant developed a Special Status Plant Restoration Plan in consultation with the DFG and with the USFWS as well in the event that a federally listed plant was found. See additional requirements in APM BIO-11. Confirm that the SWPPP includes best management practices (BMPs) for the control of noxious weeds as listed in APM BIO-12. Confirm that a post-construction survey for new weeds in areas that were disturbed during construction would also be conducted. See additional requirements in APM BIO-12.	Prior to, during, and after construction Prior to and during construction	

Table 5-1 Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting, and Compliance Plan

CEQA Checklist Questions	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	management practices (BMPs) such as using construction equipment that has been cleaned of soil and plant parts, including seeds, before entering the project area; using weed-free straw for erosion control, weed free gravel or fill for road construction, and revegetating with appropriate seed mixes that may include native species and/or sterile nurse crops. A post-construction survey for new weeds in areas that were disturbed during construction would also be conducted. If weed populations not previously found adjacent to project-disturbed areas were found following construction, they would be controlled using the most effective and least environmentally harmful methods. Implementing the management practices described above would reduce potentially significant impacts from invasive plants to a less-than-significant level. <u>Special Status Wildlife</u> ***Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle*** **APM BIO-13: Avoid or minimize effects on valley elderberry longhorn beetle during construction.** Direct impacts to VELB would be avoided when feasible by minimizing the amount of suitable habitat that would be trimmed or removed. Suitable habitat is considered all elderberry stems greater than one-inch in diameter when measured at ground level. Work areas and structure locations would be designed or selected such that elderberry shrubs are avoided whenever possible. The transmission line and construction area would avoid potential impacts by spanning riparian forest vegetation along the Yuba River and Bear River where many of the elderberry shrubs in the study area are located. Additional shrubs within the study area are separated from potential project effects by a distinct barrier, such as a railroad or canal.	Confirm that impacts are avoided to the 44 elderberry shrubs located within 100 feet of the project area through project design and implementation of BMPs. Confirm that impacts to the 26 elderberry shrubs located within 20 feet of the project area are minimized as described in APM BIO-13. See additional requirements in APM BIO-13.	During construction	

Table 5-1 Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting, and Compliance Plan

CEQA Checklist Questions	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	Potential impacts to 44 elderberry shrubs located within 100 feet of the project area but greater than 20 feet from the project area would be avoided through project design and implementation of BMPs. These shrubs are subject to potential indirect impacts from project construction; however, reconstruction and maintenance activities would not require ground disturbance within 20 feet of the drip-lines of these shrubs. The applicant does not expect impacts to VELB habitat located greater than 20 feet from the transmission facilities or project access routes. Potential impacts to 26 elderberry shrubs located within 20 feet of the project area would be minimized through implementation of these measures and as detailed in the Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle Conservation Program (PG&E 2003). • A qualified biologist would survey for the presence of elderberry plants within 20 feet of the work area and mark the minimum set-back distance with construction flagging. • Field workers would be briefed on the location of elderberry plants in or near the work area and would review the appropriate avoidance, protection, and minimization measures. • Ground-disturbing activities would include erosion control measures that prevent soil from leaving the work area or encroaching on an elderberry shrub. • A qualified biologist would survey all project access roads prior to conducting routine road maintenance or road grading. Construction vehicles would avoid traveling near elderberry shrubs that are located within 20 feet of an existing or temporary access road.			

Table 5-1 Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting, and Compliance Plan

CEQA Checklist Questions	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	Shrub numbers 1, 3-11, 26, and 55 are located directly beneath existing transmission towers. Most of these shrubs are greater than 25 feet in height, having grown up through and around portions of the tower structures. To avoid potential impacts from traditional demolition, these towers would be dismantled and removed only to ground level where feasible. Where the elderberry shrub has grown into or is entwined with the tower to the extent where the tower cannot be removed completely without trimming the shrub, that portion of the tower would be left in place. In order to protect public safety, the applicant's BMPs call for removal of non-functional facilities. Therefore, this measure would be implemented to the extent feasible without jeopardizing public safety. In general, metal tower structures would be dismantled and removed from the site while concrete footings would remain in place or be dismantled to ground-level. **APM BIO-14: Compensate for loss of valley elderberry longhorn beetle habitat and potential loss of individuals.** The applicant would compensate for permanent and temporary loss of habitat and potential loss of individual VELB through participation in the Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle Conservation Program (PG&E 2003). The program was developed to compensate for trimming approximately 250 elderberry plants and removing approximately 20 plants per year. The applicant would continue to fund the recovery of VELB and increase habitat through acquisition, restoration, or protection of lands in areas that provide the greatest conservation to the species. Habitat locations identified during technical studies for the project would be added to the applicant's database or VELB habitat. Elderberry shrub	See requirements in APM BIO-14.	During construction and operations	

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CEQA Checklist Questions	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	locations and project activities would be incorporated in the applicant's biennial monitoring report. *Vernal Pool Species* **APM BIO-15: Avoid or minimize impacts on habitat for vernal pool species during construction.** The applicant would implement measures that would substantially reduce the risk of incidental take of vernal pool fairy shrimp, vernal pool tadpole shrimp, and western spadefoot in the project area. Prior to and during construction, the applicant would perform the following actions: • Where feasible, the project would be designed to avoid direct and permanent impacts to vernal pool species and their habitat; new structures would be located outside of suitable habitat features; and work areas and access routes would be designed to avoid vernal pool habitats. • Where existing towers are located within a suitable habitat feature, the removal of those towers would be conducted in a way that minimizes potential ground disturbance. Lattice towers would be removed from habitat using a helicopter or crane lift so that construction equipment would not enter the habitat area. Existing foundations proposed to be removed from habitat would be demolished only to ground level to avoid unnecessary ground disturbances. • Conduct a preconstruction survey for Western spadefoot and monitor construction activities within suitable aquatic habitat. A USFWS-approved biologist would conduct a preconstruction survey in suitable habitat no more than 48 hours before construction and would be onsite during construction activity in potential aquatic habitat. The construction area would be resurveyed whenever there is a lapse in construction activity of two weeks or more. If a Western spadefoot is encountered within the construction	– Confirm that a preconstruction survey for Western spadefoot was completed no more than 48 hours before construction. Confirm that applicable field survey forms are submitted to DFG no more than 90 days after last field visit. – Monitor construction activities within 250 feet of suitable aquatic habitat for vernal pool species. – Confirm that within 1 week of completion of the project, all habitats subject to temporary ground disturbances are restored as described in APM BIO-15. – See additional requirements in APM BIO-15.	Prior to, during, and after construction	

Table 5-1 Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting, and Compliance Plan

CEQA Checklist Questions	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	work area, the biologist would relocate the frog to a suitable aquatic habitat, outside the construction area. For each spadefoot encountered, the biologist would submit a completed CNDDB field survey form (or equivalent) to DFG no more than 90 days after completing the last field visit to the project site. • Temporary construction disturbances to vernal pools, seasonal wetlands, and ponds would be minimized to the extent practicable. All project-related vehicle traffic would be restricted to established roads, temporary access roads, or designated construction areas. • Ground-disturbing activities within 250 feet of suitable aquatic habitat would be conducted during the dry season (generally May 1 to October 15) where possible. Work areas where ground disturbing activities would likely be required during the wet season are shown in Appendix B-2. • If construction activities occur during the wet season, temporary silt fencing should be installed at the limits of the affected work areas to prevent amphibians from moving into the work areas. The location of the fencing would be determined by the environmental monitor and the construction supervisor. • An environmental monitor would monitor construction activities within 250 feet of suitable aquatic habitat for vernal pool species. • Plastic monofilament netting (erosion control matting) or similar material would not be used for erosion control or other purposes in the construction area because amphibians may become entangled or trapped in it. Acceptable substitutes include coconut coir matting or hydro-seeding. • The applicant would implement BMPs to prevent sediment from entering aquatic habitat near the work			

Table 5-1 Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting, and Compliance Plan

CEQA Checklist Questions	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	areas. Measures include silt fencing, sterile hay bales, no cleaning of equipment in drainages or other wetlands, and temporary sediment disposal. • Within 1 week of completion of the project, all habitats subject to temporary ground disturbances would be re-contoured, if appropriate in the opinion of the onsite biologist, and re-vegetated to promote restoration of the area to natural conditions.			
	APM BIO-16: Compensate for impacts to habitat for vernal pool fairy shrimp and vernal pool tadpole shrimp. Consistent with the USFWS's existing programmatic consultation for vernal pool crustaceans, direct impacts on aquatic habitat for federally listed vernal pool crustaceans will be compensated through habitat preservation at a 2:1 ratio, and creation at a 1:1 ratio. The habitat preservation and creation will be achieved at a USFWS-approved conservation bank, or other location with comparable conservation values, subject to USFWS approval. Adequate funding, monitoring, and adaptive measures will be incorporated into the compensation program that will ensure the protected habitat is conserved in perpetuity. *Giant Garter Snake*	See requirements in APM BIO-16.	During construction	
	APM BIO-2: Implement general protection measures for wetlands and other waters. During construction, the applicant would implement the following general measures to minimize or avoid impacts on wetlands and other waters: • Establish exclusion zones and minimize the amount of area disturbed to the minimum amount necessary to complete the work. • Restrict travel to established and temporary roads and work areas. • Restrict construction personnel and equipment from	Confirm that a SWPPP was prepared. Confirm that all fueling of vehicles occurs at least 100 feet from water bodies and 250 feet from wetlands and vernal pools. See additional requirements in APM BIO-2.	Prior to and during construction	

Table 5-1 Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting, and Compliance Plan

CEQA Checklist Questions	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	entering fenced protected areas. • Conduct all fueling of vehicles at least 100 feet from water bodies and 250 feet from wetlands and vernal pools. • To the extent feasible, complete road construction in wetlands and other waters in the dry season, generally from June 1 to October 15. If it is not feasible to complete road construction work during the dry season, appropriate erosion control measures for the site would be used. Additionally, the applicant or its contractor would prepare and implement a SWPPP to prevent construction-related erosion and sediments from entering nearby waterways. The SWPPP would include a list of BMPs to be implemented in areas with potential to drain to any water body in Butte, Yuba, or Sutter Counties. These BMPs would be selected to achieve maximum sediment removal and represent the best available technology (BAT) that is economically achievable. (See APM HYDRO-1). **APM BIO-17: Minimize potential impacts on giant garter snake during construction within suitable habitat.** To avoid and minimize impacts on giant garter snake, the applicant would implement the following measures: • As feasible, construction activity within giant garter snake aquatic and upland habitat in and around agricultural ditches would be conducted within the active period for giant garter snakes (between May 1 and October 1). Depending on weather conditions and consultation with USFWS and DFG, it may be possible to extend the construction period into mid or late October. This would reduce direct impacts on the species because the snakes would be active and may respond to construction activities by moving out of the way. • Prior to any construction within suitable giant garter	– Confirm that a USFWS-approved biologist conducted a preconstruction survey in suitable habitat no more than 24 hours before construction and is onsite during construction activity in potential aquatic and upland habitat. – Ensure adherence to requirements for ceasing construction work if a giant garter snake is encountered and notification of the USFWS within 24 hours and	Prior to, during, and after construction	

Table 5-1 Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting, and Compliance Plan

CEQA Checklist Questions	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	snake aquatic habitat (agricultural ditches), the habitat would be dewatered and must remain dry for at least 15 consecutive days after April 15 and prior to excavating or filling of dewatered habitat. • A USFWS-approved biologist would conduct a preconstruction survey in suitable habitat no more than 24 hours before construction and would be onsite during construction activity in potential aquatic and upland habitat. The construction area would be resurveyed whenever there is a lapse in construction activity of two weeks or more. • If a giant garter snake is encountered within the construction work area, construction activities must cease until the snake moves out of the work area unassisted. Capture and relocation of trapped or injured individuals can only be attempted by USFWS-permitted personnel. The applicant or its contractors would notify USFWS within 24 hours and submit a report, including dates, locations, habitat description, and any corrective measures taken to protect the snake(s) encountered. For each giant garter snake encountered, the biologist would submit a completed CNDDB field survey form (or equivalent) to DFG no more than 90 days after completing the last field visit to the project site. • Construction personnel would participate in a USFWS-approved worker environmental awareness program. A qualified biologist would inform all construction personnel about the life history of giant garter snake and the terms and conditions of the BO. Proof of this instruction would be submitted to USFWS Sacramento field office. • To ensure that construction equipment and personnel do not affect giant garter snake aquatic habitat outside the construction work area, orange barrier fencing would be erected to clearly delineate the aquatic habitat to be	DFG within 90 days. – Confirm that a post-construction compliance report is submitted to the USFWS Sacramento field office within 60 days of project completion. – See additional requirements in APM BIO-17.		

Table 5-1 Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting, and Compliance Plan

CEQA Checklist Questions	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	avoided. • A post-construction compliance report prepared by a qualified biologist would be forwarded to the chief of the Endangered Species Division of USFWS Sacramento field office within 60 days after completion of the project. This report would include dates that construction occurred, pertinent information about the applicant's success in implementing project mitigation measures, an explanation of any failures to implement mitigation measures, any known project impacts on federally listed species, any occurrences of incidental take of federally listed species, and any other pertinent information.			
	APM BIO-18: Compensate for loss of aquatic and upland habitat for giant garter snake. Any giant garter snake habitat temporarily impacted by project related activities will be restored to pre-project conditions within the same season or, at most, the same calendar year. PG&E will conduct one year of monitoring consistent with a Habitat Monitoring Plan to include measurable criteria for restoration success, and a defined restoration and monitoring timeline. A monitoring report will be due to USFWS and DFG one year from the restoration implementation, including photo-documentation with pre- and post-project photos, and other information as specified in the monitoring plan. To compensate for the permanent loss of 0.12 acre of suitable habitat for giant garter snake, PG&E will purchase off-site giant garter snake habitat credits at a 3:1 ratio from a USFWS- and DFG- approved conservation bank.	Confirm that a Habitat Monitoring Plan was prepared and implemented as described in APM BIO-18. See additional requirements in APM BIO-18.	After construction	
	MM BIO-1 Rice field fallowing activities, berm construction and removal, and habitat restoration. The applicant will implement measures, including payment of reasonable compensation where appropriate, designed to	See requirements in MM BIO-1.	During and after construction	

Table 5-1 Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting, and Compliance Plan

CEQA Checklist Questions	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	insure the restoration of fallowed fields. Prior to, during, and/or after berm construction and dewatering of potential giant garter snake rice field habitat, the applicant will adhere to measures within the Biological Opinion issued by the US Fish and Wildlife Service and any Incidental Take Permit/Consistency Determination issued by the California Department of Fish and Game. ***Western Pond Turtle*** **APM BIO-19: Conduct a preconstruction survey for western pond turtles and monitor construction activities within suitable aquatic and upland habitat.** To avoid construction-related impacts on northwestern pond turtles, the applicant would retain a qualified wildlife biologist to conduct a preconstruction survey for western pond turtles no more than 48 hours before the start of construction in work areas that are within suitable upland habitat (grasslands within 1,300 feet of aquatic habitats). The preconstruction survey would be conducted in conjunction with giant garter snake and western spadefoot surveys. The wildlife biologist would look for adult pond turtles, in addition to nests containing pond turtle hatchlings and eggs. If an adult western pond turtle is located in the construction area, the biologist would move the turtle to a suitable aquatic site, outside the construction area. If an active pond turtle nest containing either pond turtle hatchlings or eggs is found, the applicant would consult DFG to determine and implement appropriate avoidance measures, which may include a "no-disturbance" buffer around the nest site until the hatchlings have moved to a nearby aquatic site. ***Western Spadefoot*** **APM BIO-2: Implement general protection measures for wetlands and other waters** (see above)	Confirm that a preconstruction survey for western pond turtles was completed within 48 hours of construction. See additional requirements in APM BIO-19. See requirements in APM BIO-3.	Prior to construction Prior to	

Table 5-1 Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting, and Compliance Plan

CEQA Checklist Questions	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	APM BIO-3: Conduct mandatory contractor/worker awareness training for construction personnel. Before the start of construction activities, the applicant shall ensure that a qualified biologist would conduct mandatory contractor/worker awareness training for construction personnel. The awareness training would be provided to all construction personnel to brief them on the need to avoid impacts on wetlands and on the penalties for not complying with biological mitigation requirements. If new construction personnel are added to the project, the contractor would ensure that the personnel receive the mandatory training before starting work.	See requirements in APM BIO-4.	construction (during construction for new personnel) Prior to construction	
	APM BIO-4: Install construction barrier fencing to protect wetlands and other waters adjacent to the project area. The applicant or its contractor would install construction barrier fencing that clearly identifies wetlands that are to be avoided. Wetlands located within work areas would be fenced off to avoid disturbance in these areas. Before construction, the construction contractor would work with the project engineer and a resource specialist to identify the locations for the barrier fencing and would place stakes around the wetland areas to indicate their locations. The protected area would be designated an environmentally sensitive area and clearly identified on the construction specifications. Temporary fences would be furnished, constructed, maintained, and removed as shown on the plans, as specified in the special provisions, and as directed by the project engineer.	See requirements in APM BIO-5.	During construction	
	APM BIO-5: Restore temporarily impacted wetlands and other waters to pre-construction condition. • Minimize ground disturbance wherever possible. • Remove construction materials. • Save and replace topsoil and re-grade where necessary to pre-construction topographic contours.			

Table 5-1 Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting, and Compliance Plan

CEQA Checklist Questions	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	• Re-seed with native local weed-free seed source in highly disturbed areas. **APM BIO-6: Monitor during and after disturbance in wetlands and other waters.** • Monitor to avoid travel through wetlands and other waters wherever possible. • Monitor to assure that restoration to pre-construction condition is completed. • Monitor to make sure no noxious weed species are introduced. A Noxious Weed Survey was conducted prior to project initiation which contains a list of pre-existing weeds of concern. If weeds are introduced or spread initiate a Treatment Plan. • The length of time period for monitoring will be determined in consultation with resource agencies, with a 5 year monitoring period likely to be required. **APM BIO-7: Compensate for permanent impacts on wetlands and other waters caused by new structures.** Within the project study area there would be 56 new structures placed in wetlands and other waters. The placement of the new structures would result in a total of 0.054 acres of permanent impacts on wetlands and other waters. The applicant would compensate for permanent impacts on wetlands and other waters to ensure no net loss of wetland habitat functions and values. The compensation would be provided at a minimum ratio of 1:1 (1 acre restored or created for every acre filled), but final compensation ratios would be based on site-specific information and determined through coordination with 1) the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for the Section 404 and Section 7 permit process; and 2) the California Department of Fish and Game	Adhere to the monitoring requirements outlined in APM BIO-6 including monitoring after construction for a period likely to extend to 5 years. See requirements in APM BIO-7.	During construction and operations During and after construction	

Table 5-1 Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting, and Compliance Plan

CEQA Checklist Questions	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	(DFG) for the 2081 permit and Streambed Alteration Agreement. Compensation may be a combination of onsite restoration, offsite restoration and creation, and mitigation credits. Onsite creation will not be considered. The applicant would retain an environmental consultant with the appropriate design/engineering experience (e.g., restoration ecologist, hydrologic engineer, landscape architect) as needed to evaluate the project study area and determine if onsite wetland habitat restoration/creation is feasible. **APM BIO-15: Avoid or minimize impacts on habitat for vernal pool species during construction** (see above) **APM BIO-16: Compensate for impacts to habitat for vernal pool fairy shrimp and vernal pool tadpole shrimp** (see above) **MM BIO-2: Reduce construction night lighting impacts on sensitive habitats.** The applicant will implement measures to insure the reduction of construction night lighting impacts on sensitive habitats and special status wildlife. Exterior night lighting along the project route adjacent to aquatic and riparian habitat will be the lowest illumination allowed for human safety and selectively placed a minimum of 50 feet from those habitats except where workplace safety prevents this minimum distance. All construction night lighting will be shielded with cutoffs and/or shades. Vehicle traffic associated with nighttime project activities will be kept to a minimum volume and 15 mph on all non-public roads to prevent mortality of nocturnal wildlife species. ***Green Sturgeon, Chinook Salmon, and Central Valley Steelhead***	Confirm that all construction night lighting is shielded. See additional requirements in MM BIO-2.	During construction	

Table 5-1 Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting, and Compliance Plan

CEQA Checklist Questions	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	APM BIO-2: Implement general protection measures for wetlands and other waters (see above) **APM BIO-3: Conduct mandatory contractor/worker awareness training for construction personnel** (see above) **APM BIO-4: Install construction barrier fencing to protect wetlands and other waters adjacent to the project area** (see above) **APM HYDRO-1: Prepare and implement a storm water pollution prevention plan** (see below) **MM BIO-2: Reduce construction night lighting impacts on sensitive habitats** (see above) ***Swainson's Hawk*** **APM BIO-22: Conduct tree trimming, vegetation removal, and, if possible, tower removal during the non-breeding season.** To avoid removal of active nests, tree trimming, vegetation removal, and removal of towers with active nests or in close proximity to areas with active nest sites, should be conducted during the non-breeding season (generally August 16 through February 28). **APM BIO-23: Conduct preconstruction surveys for active special-status and non-special-status raptors and migratory birds.** Construction activities are anticipated to occur mainly during the nesting season for migratory birds and raptors (March 1–August 15). The applicant would retain a qualified wildlife biologist to conduct preconstruction surveys for nesting birds, for all construction activities that occur within or near suitable breeding habitat. Due to the long linear nature	See requirements in APM BIO-22. Confirm that preconstruction surveys for nesting birds were conducted as specified in APM BIO-23. See additional requirements in APM BIO-23 for monitoring during construction, buffer zones, and the potential to halt construction.	During construction Prior to and during construction	

Table 5-1 Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting, and Compliance Plan

CEQA Checklist Questions	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	of the project, construction activities would be conducted in distinct sections of the transmission line. The preconstruction surveys would be conducted for each section no more than 1 week prior to the start of construction activities in that section. Surveys would cover all affected areas, which are the transmission line route, staging areas, pull sites, and areas of access road improvements where ground disturbance or vegetation clearing is required. Preconstruction surveys would be repeated if construction activities are dormant in a section for longer than 1 week. If surveys indicate that migratory bird or raptor nests occur in areas that would be directly affected by construction activities, a no-disturbance buffer would be established around the nest site to avoid disturbance or destruction of the nest site until after the breeding season or until a wildlife biologist determines that the young have fledged. Generally, the buffer zones are 50–100 feet for nesting passerine birds, 300 feet up to 2,640 feet for nesting raptors, and 500 feet up to 2,640 feet for golden eagles. However, the extent of these buffers would be determined through coordination with DFG and would depend on the level of noise or construction disturbance, line of sight between the nest and the disturbance, ambient levels of noise and other disturbances, and other topographical or artificial barriers. These factors would be analyzed to make an appropriate decision on buffer distances. All active nests occurring in or near the project area would be monitored during construction by the onsite monitor for signs of stress. If the onsite monitor determines that birds on the nest are stressed, construction would be halted and PG&E would contact DFG to determine a further course of action. **APM BIO-24: Avoid disturbance of active nests by helicopter use.** Use of helicopters would be restricted to necessary trips to install and remove poles, install	See requirements in APM BIO-24.	During construction	

Table 5-1 Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting, and Compliance Plan

CEQA Checklist Questions	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	transmission lines, and deliver and remove equipment to areas lacking vehicle access. If active nests occur under planned helicopter flight paths, coordination with DFG would be required to determine whether modification of the flight path is necessary to avoid disturbance of active nests. ***White-Tailed Kite*** **APM BIO-22: Conduct tree trimming, vegetation removal, and, if possible, tower removal during the non-breeding season** (see above) **APM BIO-23: Conduct preconstruction surveys for active special-status and non-special-status raptors and migratory birds** (see above) **APM BIO-24: Avoid disturbance of active nests by helicopter use** (see above) ***Northern Harrier*** **APM BIO-22: Conduct tree trimming, vegetation removal, and, if possible, tower removal during the non-breeding season** (see above) **APM BIO-23: Conduct preconstruction surveys for active special-status and non-special-status raptors and migratory birds** (see above) **APM BIO-24: Avoid disturbance of active nests by helicopter use** (see above) ***Western Burrowing Owl*** **APM BIO-20: Conduct preconstruction surveys for active**	Confirm that preconstruction surveys were conducted for burrowing owl burrows as	Prior to construction	

Table 5-1 Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting, and Compliance Plan

CEQA Checklist Questions	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	burrowing owl burrows. DFG (1995) recommends that preconstruction surveys be conducted at all construction sites (except paved areas) in the project study area and in a 250-foot-wide buffer zone around the construction site to locate active burrowing owl burrows. The applicant would retain a qualified biologist to conduct preconstruction surveys for active burrows according to the DFG guidelines. Surveys typically include a nesting season survey and a wintering season survey. The surveys would cover all affected areas, including the transmission line route, staging areas, pull sites, and areas of access road improvements where ground disturbance is required. If no burrowing owls are detected, no further mitigation is required. If active burrowing owl burrows are detected, the applicant would implement APM BIO-21 (Implement DFG guidelines for burrowing owl mitigation, if necessary). **APM BIO-21: Implement DFG (1995) guidelines for burrowing owl mitigation, if necessary.** The applicant would implement the following measures based on DFG Guidelines if active owl burrows are located within 250 feet of the project area. • Occupied burrows would not be disturbed during the nesting season (February 1–August 31). PG&E would consult with DFG to determine the appropriate no disturbance buffer around active burrows, if owls are located near the project area. • When destruction of an occupied burrow is unavoidable during the non-breeding season (September 1–January 31), unsuitable burrows would be enhanced (enlarged or cleared of debris) or new burrows created by installing artificial burrows at a ratio of 2:1 on protected lands approved by DFG. Newly created burrows would follow guidelines established by DFG. • If owls must be moved away from the project construction	described in APM BIO-20. See additional requirements in APM BIO-20. See requirements in APM BIO-21 for active burrowing owl burrows located within 250 feet of the project route.	During construction	

Table 5-1 Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting, and Compliance Plan

CEQA Checklist Questions	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	area, passive relocation techniques, such as installing one-way doors at the burrow entrance, would be used instead of trapping the owls. At least 1 week would be necessary to accomplish the passive relocation and allow the owls to acclimate to alternative burrows. • If active burrowing owl burrows are found and the owls must be relocated, the applicant would offset the loss of foraging and burrow habitat in the project construction area by acquiring and permanently protecting a minimum of 6.5 acres of foraging habitat per occupied burrow identified in the project construction area. The protected lands should be located adjacent to the occupied burrowing owl habitat in the project construction area or at another occupied site near the project construction area. The location of the protected lands would be determined in coordination with DFG. The applicant also would prepare a Monitoring Plan and provide long-term management and monitoring of the protected lands. The Monitoring Plan would specify success criteria, identify remedial measures, and require an annual report to be submitted to DFG. • Avoidance would be the preferred method of addressing potential impacts. Avoidance would involve preventing disturbance within 160 feet of occupied burrows during the nonbreeding season (September 1–January 31) or within 250 feet during the breeding season. Avoidance also requires that at least 6.5 acres of foraging habitat (calculated based on an approximately 300-foot foraging radius around an occupied burrow), contiguous with occupied burrow sites, be permanently preserved for each pair of breeding burrowing owls or single unpaired resident bird. The configuration of the protected site would be submitted to DFG for approval. **MM BIO-2: Reduce construction night lighting impacts on**			

Table 5-1 Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting, and Compliance Plan

CEQA Checklist Questions	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	sensitive habitats (see above) *Tri-Colored Blackbird* APM BIO-22: Conduct tree trimming, vegetation removal, and, if possible, tower removal during the non-breeding season (see above) APM BIO-23: Conduct preconstruction surveys for active special-status and non-special-status raptors and migratory birds (see above) *California Black Rail* APM BIO-22: Conduct tree trimming, vegetation removal, and, if possible, tower removal during the non-breeding season (see above) APM BIO-23: Conduct preconstruction surveys for active special-status and non-special-status raptors and migratory birds (see above) APM BIO-24: Avoid disturbance of active nests by helicopter use (see above) *Bank Swallow* APM BIO-20: Conduct preconstruction surveys for active burrowing owl burrows (see above) APM BIO-21: Implement DFG (1995) guidelines for burrowing owl mitigation, if necessary (see above) MM BIO-2: Reduce construction night lighting impacts on sensitive habitats (see above)			

Table 5-1 Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting, and Compliance Plan

CEQA Checklist Questions	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	Bats **MM BIO-2: Reduce construction night lighting impacts on sensitive habitats** (see above)			
b. Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?	**APM HYDRO-1: Prepare and implement a storm water pollution prevention plan** (see below) **MM BIO-3: Riparian habitat impact minimization measures.** The applicant will implement measures to insure the reduction of construction impacts on riparian habitats. No riparian trees or shrubs will be removed during construction outside of the existing ROW in PG&E-maintained areas unless required by CPUC General Order 95 and applicable safety codes. Herbaceous riparian vegetation will be restored to pre-construction conditions within 30 days of the end of construction. The applicant will contact the DFG prior to construction to determine whether a 1600 Streambed Alteration Agreement is necessary for the project.	Confirm that herbaceous riparian vegetation is restored to pre-construction conditions within 30 days of the end of construction. See additional requirements in MM BIO-3.	During and after construction	Less than significant
c. Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	**APM BIO-2: Implement general protection measures for wetlands and other waters** (see above) **APM BIO-3: Conduct mandatory contractor/worker awareness training for construction personnel** (see above) **APM BIO-4: Install construction barrier fencing to protect wetlands and other waters adjacent to the project area** (see above) **APM BIO-5: Restore temporarily impacted wetlands and other waters to pre-construction condition** (see above) **APM BIO-6: Monitor during and after disturbance in wetlands and other waters** (see above)			Less than significant

Table 5-1 Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting, and Compliance Plan

CEQA Checklist Questions	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	APM BIO-7: Compensate for permanent impacts on wetlands and other waters caused by new structures (see above) **APM BIO-12: Implement management practices to control the introduction and spread of invasive plants** (see above) **APM HYDRO-1: Prepare and implement a storm water pollution prevention plan** (see below)			
d. Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	**APM BIO-2: Implement general protection measures for wetlands and other waters** (see above) **APM BIO-3: Conduct mandatory contractor/worker awareness training for construction personnel** (see above) **APM BIO-4: Install construction barrier fencing to protect wetlands and other waters adjacent to the project area** (see above)			Less than significant
e. Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	**APM BIO-1: Conduct a preconstruction tree survey and avoid or compensate for tree removal.** Prior to construction, the applicant would conduct a tree survey to map and identify any protected trees in the Project that may be affected by the project. If feasible, the identified trees would be avoided during construction. If avoidance is not feasible, trees would be replaced or compensation would be provided, as stipulated in applicable local regulations.	Confirm that a preconstruction tree survey was conducted as described in APM BIO-1. See additional requirements in APM BIO-1.	Prior to and during construction	Less than significant
	MM BIO-4: Adherence to Policy 116-OSCP through Policy 118-OSCP under Goal 7-OSCG of the Yuba County General Plan, provisions for Valley oak. Yuba County policies concerning Valley oak, if these species would be impacted by project activities, shall be followed. Specific mitigation measures should be designated and implemented by the applicant regarding Valley oak to adhere to the following Yuba County policies:	Confirm that all Valley oak along the project route were mapped and a protection plan was submitted to Yuba County as described in MM BIO-4. See additional requirements in MM BIO-4.	Prior to and during construction	

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CEQA Checklist Questions	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	• **Policy 116-OSCP**: Project proponent shall identify and map the location of all Valley oaks within the project area. Identification need not include individual trees where groves of Valley oaks are present, and need not include trees less than 6 inches in diameter at breast height. • **Policy 117-OSCP**: The following guidelines shall be implemented by the project proponent: - During any construction, fill should not be placed within an area which is 1.5 times the distance from the trunk to the dripline (the perimeter of the crown) of Valley oaks and no closer than 10 feet from the trunk. The dripline of the tree should be fenced during grading and construction. - Soil compaction, which could damage root systems and interfere with vital gas and nutrient exchanges in the roots, should be prevented by not operating or storing heavy equipment within oak driplines. - Excavations around trees should be minimized. Depth of excavations should be the minimum required. Utility lines should be combined in single trenches whenever possible. - If roots need to be removed, they should be cut rather than torn and immediately covered with mulch or soil to prevent desiccation. - Submit a Tree Protection Plan to Yuba County along with grading and erosion control plans when Valley oaks are present [within construction work areas]. The Tree Protection Plan should include a planting replacement program for all Valley oaks removed, including maintenance and monitoring program, and should also show how any snags present on the site would be retained where feasible when they do not pose a threat to public safety. • **Policy 118-OSCP**: Based on the amount of existing			

Table 5-1 Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting, and Compliance Plan

CEQA Checklist Questions	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	Valley oak canopy area on the project site, the determined amount of canopy must be retained [unless required by CPUC General Order 95 and applicable safety codes].			
3.5 Cultural Resources				
b. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	**APM CR-1: Stop work if previously unknown cultural resources are discovered.** If buried cultural resources such as chipped or ground stone, historic debris, or building foundations are inadvertently discovered during site preparation or construction activities, work would stop in that area and within 100 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find and, if necessary, develop appropriate treatment measures in consultation with the applicant and other appropriate agencies. (With the archaeologist's approval, work may continue on other portions of the site.) The applicant would be responsible for ensuring that the archaeologist's recommendations for treatment are implemented.	See requirements in APM CR-1.	During construction	Less than significant
c. Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	**APM CR-2: Stop work if previously unknown paleontological resources are discovered.** Training should be conducted for construction personnel, and work should be ceased if paleontological resources are encountered. Construction is defined to include any excavation, paving, building construction, or landscaping.	Confirm that training was conducted as described in APM CR-2.	Prior to construction	Less than significant
	MM CR-1: Paleontological Resources Treatment Plan. Prior to construction, a Paleontological Resources Treatment Plan will be prepared that addresses the treatment of paleontological resources that may be discovered during construction. This Plan, prepared by a qualified paleontologist, will include procedures for paleontological onsite monitoring, significance testing, and data recovery. Paleontological monitor(s) must be present during all ground disturbing activities where the underlying geology has high sensitivity for fossil resources unless the vertical disturbance will not impact	Confirm that a Paleontological Resources Treatment Plan was prepared as described in MM CR-1. See additional requirements in MM CR-1.	Prior to and during construction	

Table 5-1 Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting, and Compliance Plan

CEQA Checklist Questions	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	the underlying geology or is located in a highly disturbed area as identified by a qualified paleontologist.			
d. Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	**APM CR-3: Stop work if human remains are discovered.** If human remains are encountered during site preparation or construction, work will stop within a 100-foot radius of the find and the county coroner will be notified immediately, as required by state law *(California Health and Safety Code [CHSC]. 7050.5).* A qualified archaeologist also will be notified immediately. If the county coroner determines that the remains are Native American, the coroner will contact the NAHC, pursuant to *CHSC 7050.5[c].* There will be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie human remains until the county coroner has determined that (1) no investigation of the cause of death is required; and (2) if the remains are of Native American origin, the descendants of the deceased Native Americans have made a recommendation to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work for means of treating or disposing of with appropriate dignity the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in *PRC 5097.98*—unless the NAHC was unable to identify a descendant or the descendant failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the commission.	See requirements in APM CR-3.	During construction	Less than significant
3.6 Geology and Soils				
a. Would the project expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving: *i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most*	**APM GEO-1: Incorporate measures identified in geotechnical report/use of standard engineering practices to mitigate for individual site specific and design-specific hazards.** For overhead transmission lines, tower replacement(s), and any other associated project activities, site-specific, design-level geotechnical investigations will be performed at specific locations where required to evaluate the potential for the presence of soft and/or loose soils, unstable slopes, surface fault rupture, ground shaking, liquefaction	Confirm that geotechnical investigations were conducted and pole locations adjusted accordingly as described in APM GEO-1. See additional requirements in APM GEO-1.	Prior to construction	Less than significant

Table 5-1 Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting, and Compliance Plan

CEQA Checklist Questions	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Level of Significance After Mitigation
recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	hazard, slope stability in the vicinity of river crossings, and expansive soils. Where significant potential for these hazards exists, pole locations will be adjusted when possible in order to minimize any potential for damage.			
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	APM GEO-1: Incorporate measures identified in geotechnical report/use of standard engineering practices to mitigate for individual site specific and design-specific hazards (see above)			Less than significant
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	APM GEO-1: Incorporate measures identified in geotechnical report/use of standard engineering practices to mitigate for individual site specific and design-specific hazards (see above)			Less than significant
iv) Landslides?	APM GEO-1: Incorporate measures identified in geotechnical report/use of standard engineering practices to mitigate for individual site specific and design-specific hazards (see above)			Less than significant
b. Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	APM HYDRO-1: Prepare and implement a storm water pollution prevention plan (see below) APM GEO-1: Incorporate measures identified in geotechnical report/use of standard engineering practices to mitigate for individual site specific and design-specific hazards (see above)			Less than significant

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CEQA Checklist Questions	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Level of Significance After Mitigation
c. *Would the project be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?*	APM GEO-1: Incorporate measures identified in geotechnical report/use of standard engineering practices to mitigate for individual site specific and design-specific hazards (see above)			Less than significant
d. *Would the project be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?*	APM GEO-1: Incorporate measures identified in geotechnical report/use of standard engineering practices to mitigate for individual site specific and design-specific hazards (see above)			Less than significant
3.7 Greenhouse Gas Emissions				
a. *Would the project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly that may have a significant impact on the environment?*	APM AIR-3: Minimize greenhouse gas emissions during construction (see above)			Less than significant
3.8 Hazards and Hazardous Materials				
a. *Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?*	APM HAZ-1: Implement a Spill Prevention Plan. A Spill Prevention Plan would be implemented for each staging area, and workers would receive written instructions and training on the Plan. This Plan would include: • A Hazardous Substance Control and Emergency Response Plan addressing preparations for quick and safe cleanup of accidental spills. The Plan would prescribe hazardous materials handling procedures for reducing the potential for a spill during construction, and	Confirm that a Spill Prevention Plan, including a Hazardous Substance Control and Emergency Response Plan and an Environmental Training and Monitoring Program, was prepared and implemented as described in APM HAZ-1.	Prior to and during construction	Less than significant

Table 5-1 Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting, and Compliance Plan

CEQA Checklist Questions	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	include an emergency response program. The Plan would identify areas where refueling and vehicle maintenance activities and storage of hazardous materials would be permitted. • An Environmental Training and Monitoring Program to communicate environmental concerns and appropriate work practices, including spill prevention, emergency response measures, and applicable best management practices to all construction and operations personnel. A monitoring program would be implemented to ensure that the plans are followed during project construction. **APM HYDRO-1: Prepare and implement a storm water pollution prevention plan.** (see below)			
b. Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	**APM HAZ-1: Implement a Spill Prevention Plan** (see above) **APM HYDRO-1: Prepare and implement a storm water pollution prevention plan.** (see below)			Less than significant
c. Would the project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	**APM HAZ-1: Implement a Spill Prevention Plan** (see above)			Less than significant
d. Would the project be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites	**APM HAZ-1: Implement a Spill Prevention Plan** (see above) **APM HAZ-2: Conduct construction soil sampling and testing if soil contamination is suspected.** The applicant	See requirements in APM HAZ-2.	Prior to and during	Less than significant

Table 5-1 Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting, and Compliance Plan

CEQA Checklist Questions	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Level of Significance After Mitigation
compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	would conduct soil sampling along the project alignment, as needed, before construction begins. Soil information would be provided to construction crews, to inform them about soil conditions and potential hazards. In the event that contaminated soil is encountered during excavation activities along the transmission line alignment, work would be stopped and the soil would be segregated and tested to determine appropriate disposal and treatment options. If the soil test results positive for hazardous materials, the soil would be properly handled, transported, and disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations.		construction	
	APM HAZ-3: Conduct groundwater sampling and testing if suspected contaminated groundwater is encountered during construction. If suspected contaminated groundwater is encountered in the proposed project construction areas, samples would be collected and submitted for analysis of petroleum hydrocarbons, metals, volatile organic compounds, and semi-volatile organic compounds. If necessary, groundwater would be collected during construction, contained, and disposed of in accordance with all applicable regulations.	See requirements in APM HAZ-3.	During construction	
	MM HAZ-1: Contaminated Soil and Groundwater Contingency Plan. The applicant shall integrate the proposed sampling protocols described in APM HAZ-2 and APM HAZ-3 into a project construction-specific contingency plan to address potential for unearthing or exposing buried hazardous materials or contamination or shallow contaminated groundwater during construction activities. The plan shall detail the preventive actions that the applicant or its contractor would take to prevent the migration of contaminated soils or other materials offsite and the remedial action that would be undertaken. Site-specific plans should be developed for the areas where there is a high probability of encountering shallow	Confirm that site-specific plans were developed for areas where there is a high probability of encountering shallow contaminated soil or groundwater within 20 feet of the ground surface. See additional requirements in MM HAZ-1.	Prior to construction	

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	contaminated soil or groundwater within 20 feet of the ground surface and the depth of construction.			
f. For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	**APM HAZ-4: Develop and Implement a Helicopter Lift Plan.** The applicant would require the helicopter vendor to prepare a Helicopter Lift Plan for approval by the FAA prior to any construction helicopter operations. Any specific transportation needs (e.g., temporary road closures) would be identified in the Plan and would be coordinated with the appropriate jurisdictions.	Confirm that a Helicopter Lift Plan was prepared as described in APM HAZ-4.	Prior to construction	Less than significant
g. Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	**APM HAZ-5: Prepare a Health and Safety Plan.** The applicant would prepare a Health and Safety Plan that would address emergency medical services to be provided in case of an emergency. The Plan would list procedures, specific emergency response, and evacuation measures to be followed during emergencies. The applicant would prepare this manual and distribute it to all the applicant and contract workers involved in the project prior to construction and during operation of the proposed project. The applicant would provide project maps to emergency personnel, which describe tower and pole locations as well as access roads, to ensure proper emergency response to all parts of the proposed project alignment.	Confirm that a Health and Safety Plan and project maps were prepared and circulated as described in APM HAZ-5.	Prior to construction and during operations	Less than significant
h. Would the project expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	**APM HAZ-6: Develop and Implement a Fire Risk Management Plan.** The applicant follows a standard practice of developing and implementing a Fire Risk Management Plan that addresses fire-suppression equipment and procedures to be used during construction and training of construction and maintenance crews. Additionally, fire suppression equipment and materials would be kept adjacent to all areas of work and in staging areas, and would be clearly marked. Detailed information for responding to fires would be provided in the project's Fire Risk Management Plan. Information contained in the Plan and location of fire-suppression materials and equipment would be included as part of the employee environmental training discussed in APM HAZ-1. Furthermore,	Confirm that a Fire Risk Management Plan was prepared and implemented as described in APM HAZ-6. See additional requirements in APM HAZ-6.	Prior to and during construction	Less than significant

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	water tanks would be sited in the project area to protect against fire, and all vehicles shall carry fire suppression equipment. The applicant would contact and coordinate with local and county fire departments to determine the minimum amounts of fire equipment to be carried on the vehicles and appropriate locations for the water tanks.			
3.9 Hydrology and Water Quality				
a. Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	**APM HYDRO-1: Prepare and implement a storm water pollution prevention plan.** The applicant or its contractor would prepare and implement an SWPPP to prevent construction-related erosion and sediments from entering nearby waterways. The SWPPP would include a list of BMPs to be implemented in areas with potential to drain to any water body in Butte, Yuba, or Sutter Counties. These BMPs would be selected to achieve maximum sediment removal and represent the BAT that is economically achievable. BMPs to be implemented as part of the project-specific SWPPP may include, but are not limited to, the following control measures. • Temporary erosion control measures (such as silt fences, staked straw bales/wattles, silt/sediment basins and traps, check dams, geofabric, sandbag dikes, grass buffer strips, high infiltration substrates, grassy swales, and temporary revegetation or other ground cover) would be employed to control erosion from disturbed areas. • Drainage facilities in downstream offsite areas would be protected from sediment using BMPs acceptable to Butte, Sutter, and Yuba Counties and the CVRWQCB. • Pervious/porous pavement would be used to reduce runoff when economically feasible. The pavement is a unique cement-based concrete product with a porous structure, which allows rainwater to pass directly through the pavement and into the soil.	Confirm that a SWPPP was prepared and implemented as described in APM HYDRO-1.	Prior to and during construction	Less than significant

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CEQA Checklist Questions	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	Vegetative cover would be established on the disturbed areas as soon as possible after disturbance. Final selection of BMPs would be subject to review by the applicant. **APM HYDRO-2: Develop and implement a spill prevention control and countermeasure plan.** The applicant or its contractor would develop and implement an SPCCP to minimize the potential for, and effects of, spills of hazardous, toxic, or petroleum substances during all construction activities. The SPCCP would be completed and included in the SWPPP before any construction activities begin. The applicant would routinely inspect the construction areas to verify that the control measures specified in the SPCCP are properly implemented and maintained. The applicant would notify its contractors immediately if there is a noncompliance issue and would require compliance. If an appreciable spill occurs, a detailed analysis would be performed by a registered environmental assessor to identify the likely cause of contamination. This analysis would conform to American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards and would include recommendations for reducing or eliminating the source or mechanisms of contamination. Based on this analysis, the applicant and its contractors would select and implement additional measures to control contamination, with a performance standard that groundwater quality and surface water quality must be returned to baseline conditions.	Confirm that a SPCCP was prepared and implemented as described in APM HYDRO-2.	Prior to and during construction	
c. *Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion*	**APM HYDRO-1: Prepare and implement a storm water pollution prevention plan** (see above) **APM HYDRO-3: Perform a drainage study and comply with setback requirements and county standards.** A drainage study would be performed for all of the areas that require grading and new roadways in addition to placement of tower footings in the 100-year floodplain. The drainage study	Confirm that a drainage study was completed and results incorporated into the design of the project as described in APM HYDRO-3. Confirm compliance	Prior to construction	Less than significant

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CEQA Checklist Questions	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Level of Significance After Mitigation
or siltation on- or off-site?	would include calculations for the potential increases in stormwater runoff from related construction activities. The study would also include drainage improvements to minimize the risk of flooding to downstream areas based on any potential increase in flood areas from the proposed project. The applicant would incorporate the recommendations for the drainage study into construction plans and would comply with county standards for construction in 100-year floodplains.	with county standards for construction in 100-year floodplains.		
e. Would the project create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	APM HYDRO-3: Perform a drainage study and comply with setback requirements and county standards (see above)			Less than significant
f. Would the project otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	APM HYDRO-1: Prepare and implement a storm water pollution prevention plan (see above) APM HYDRO-2: Develop and implement a spill prevention control and countermeasure plan (see above)			Less than significant
h. Would the project place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	APM HYDRO-3: Perform a drainage study and comply with setback requirements and county standards (see above)			Less than significant
i. Would the project expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	APM HYDRO-3: Perform a drainage study and comply with setback requirements and county standards (see above)			Less than significant

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3.10 Land Use and Planning				
No applicable APMs or mitigation measures.				
3.11 Mineral Resources				
No applicable APMs or mitigation measures.				
3.12 Noise				
d. Would the project cause a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	**APM NOISE-1: Employ noise-reducing construction practices during temporary reconstruction activities.** The applicant would employ noise-reducing construction practices so that noise produced by construction activities is in compliance with applicable local noise level standards and ordinances where feasible. Measures to be implemented may include but are not limited to the measures listed here. • Ensure that all equipment is equipped with mufflers that meet or exceed factory new equipment standards. • Locate stationary equipment as far as practical from noise sensitive receptors. • Limit unnecessary engine idling. • Use equipment that is specifically designed for low noise emissions and employ equipment that is powered by electric or natural gas engines as opposed to those powered by diesel or gasoline reciprocating engines. • In the vicinity of noise-sensitive receptors, use cranes wherever feasible as opposed to helicopters to install poles and replace transmission towers. • Design helicopter flight paths over land use areas that are not noise sensitive (i.e. agricultural and vacant). • Locate helicopter staging areas as far from residential locations as is practical. • Limit all construction activity in urban areas to the hours of 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Monday through Saturday. • Use temporary enclosures or noise barriers (i.e. wood and/or noise blankets) around loudest pieces of	Confirm that all of the requirements in APM NOISE-1 are followed including limiting all construction activity in urban areas to the hours of 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., Monday through Saturday, and scheduling construction activities within 300 feet of schools on days when classes are not in session.	During construction	Less than significant

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CEQA Checklist Questions	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	equipment when practical and necessary. • Notify communities and neighborhoods that would be most heavily impacted by construction activities, including but not limited to written notice and the posting of signs with contractor contact number on construction site fences. Signs would also include contact details for the PG&E noise complaint officer for the project. • Locate vehicle access roads as far from noise sensitive receptors as practical. • Schedule construction activities that would occur within 300 feet of schools and learning institutions (such as Yuba Community College) on days when classes are not in session. • PG&E proposes that night work not occur in urban areas or areas with substantial concentrations of residences.			
3.13 Population and Housing				
No applicable APMs or mitigation measures.				
3.14 Public Services				
Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services: ***a. Fire protection?***	**APM HAZ-5: Prepare a health and safety plan.** (see above) **APM HAZ-6: Develop and implement a fire risk management Plan.** (see above) **APM PS-1: Maintain secured facilities during construction activities.** The applicant would implement the following measures during construction activities. • All unattended equipment would be locked and secured at the most secure locations available. • Contract security would be made available for use at active pull/tension sites, lay-down, and storage areas outside work hours. • All open holes would be covered and secured once activity at that location stops (after hours).	See requirements in APM PS-1.	During construction	Less than significant

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	• Anchor bolts on foundations without structures would be capped. Safety structures would be placed at road crossings during overhead wire installation activity to protect traffic and pedestrians.			
3.15 Recreation				
No applicable APMs or mitigation measures.				
3.16 Transportation/Traffic				
a. Would the project conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	**APM AIR-4: Implement SMMs** (see above) **MM TRAN-1: Construction Notification.** PG&E will provide advance notice to nearby airports, railroads, and schools in the project vicinity regarding construction activities.	See requirements in MM TRAN-1.	Prior to construction	Less than significant
b. Would the project conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other	**APM AIR-4: Implement SMMs** (see above) **APM TRAN-1: Restriction of Simpson Lane during p.m. peak hours.** During p.m. peak hours, Simpson Land shall not be used by the project for construction related activities.	See requirements in APM TRAN-1.	During construction	Less than significant

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CEQA Checklist Questions	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Level of Significance After Mitigation
standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?				
c. *Would the project result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?*	APM HAZ-4: Develop and Implement a Helicopter Lift Plan. (see above)		Prior to construction	Less than significant
d. *Would the project substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?*	APM AIR-4: Implement SMMs (see above) APM HAZ-4: Develop and Implement a Helicopter Lift Plan (see above) MM TRAN-1: Construction Notification (see above)			Less than significant
e. *Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?*	APM AIR-4: Implement SMMs (see above) APM HAZ-5: Prepare a Health and Safety Plan (see above) APM HAZ-6: Develop and implement a fire risk management Plan (see above)			Less than significant
3.17 Utilities and Service Systems				
c. *Would the project require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?*	APM HYDRO-1: Prepare and implement a storm water pollution prevention plan (see above)			Less than significant

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f. Would the project be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	APM AIR-3: Minimize greenhouse gas emissions during construction (see above)			Less than significant
3.18 Mandatory Findings of Significance				
a. Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	APM BIO-1 through BIO-24 (see above) APM CR-1 through CR-3 (see above) MM BIO-1: Rice field fallowing activities, berm construction and removal, and habitat restoration (see above) MM BIO-2: Reduce construction night lighting impacts on sensitive habitats (see above) MM BIO-3: Riparian habitat impact minimization measures (see above) MM BIO-4: Adherence to Policy 116-OSCP through Policy 118-OSCP under Goal 7-OSCG of the Yuba County General Plan, provisions for Valley oak (see above) MM CR-1: Paleontological Resources Treatment Plan (see above)			Less than significant

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b. Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	APM AIR-1 through AIR-6 (see above)			Less than significant
c. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	APM HAZ-1 through HAZ-6 (see above) MM HAZ-1: Contaminated Soil and Groundwater Contingency Plan (see above)			Less than significant

(END OF ATTACHMENT)