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Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program Supplemental Environmental Impact Report B.F. Sisk Dam Safety of Dams Modification Project

Prepared for:

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Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Introduction

California Public Resources Code, Section 21081.6, requires that, upon certification of an Environmental Impact Report, “the public agency shall adopt a reporting or monitoring program for the changes made to the project or conditions of project approval, adopted in order to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment. The reporting or monitoring program shall be designed to ensure compliance during project implementation.”¹

This Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program has been developed in compliance with Section 21081.6 of the California Public Resources Code and Section 15097 of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines,² and includes the following information:

- A list of mitigation measures
- The timing for implementation of the mitigation measures
- The party responsible for implementing or monitoring implementation of the mitigation measures
- The date of completion of monitoring

The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) must adopt this Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, or an equally effective program, if it approves the proposed modifications to the B.F. Sisk Dam Safety of Dams Modification Project (Project) with the mitigation measures that were adopted or made conditions of Project approval.

Please refer to Table 1-1 in Chapter 1 of the SEIR for a comparison of mitigation measures from the 2019 EIS/EIR to mitigation measures identified by this SEIR. As described under Section 1.9 in Chapter 1 of the SEIR, all mitigation measures from the 2019 EIS/EIR would be implemented unless new or revised measures are identified by this SEIR. Table 1, below, identifies new mitigation measures identified by the SEIR as well as mitigation measures identified in the SEIR that replace mitigation measures from the 2019 EIS/EIR. Table 1 also includes all measures from the 2019 EIS/EIR, some of which are not identified in the SEIR since they do not apply to additional project components evaluated by the SEIR. Table 1 is therefore a comprehensive listing of all mitigation measures applicable to the Modified Project.

¹ California Public Resources Code, Sections 21000–21189. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as amended.

² 14 CCR 15000–15387 and Appendices A–N. Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act, as amended.

Table 1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Method of Verification	Timing of Verification
Air Quality			
AQ-1 (Same as AQ-1 in 2019 EIS/EIR): Reduce Emissions from Off-Road Construction Equipment by Using Tier 4 Construction Equipment. Impacts on air quality from construction activities will be reduced by using construction equipment compliant with the Tier 4 emission standards for off-road diesel engines instead of the fleet average for the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin. Records will be maintained by the construction contractor that demonstrate that actual emissions would not exceed the SJVAPCD's significance criteria and would be submitted to Reclamation monthly. If NOx emissions are forecasted to exceed thresholds, then changes will be made so that the threshold is not exceeded, or work will be stopped.	DWR, Reclamation, and construction contractors	Modeling of projected emissions to forecast emissions levels Documentation of Tier 4 compliance and modeled emissions on file with DWR and Reclamation	Prior to and during construction
AQ-2 (Same as AQ-2 in 2019 EIS/EIR) Reduce Exhaust Emissions from On-Road Trucks. All haul trucks, vendor trucks, and other heavy-heavy duty trucks operating on site with on-road engines will meet model year 2015 or better emission standards.	DWR, Reclamation, and construction contractors	Documentation of compliance with model year 2015 or better emissions standards on file with DWR and Reclamation and field monitor verification	Prior to and during construction
AQ-3 (Same as AQ-3 in 2019 EIS/EIR) Implement Best Available Mitigation Measures for Construction Phase. As required by the SJVAPCD, the project must apply the following best available mitigation measures for the construction phase: All disturbed areas, including storage piles, which are not being actively utilized for construction purposes, shall be effectively stabilized of dust emissions using water, chemical stabilizer/suppressant, covered with a tarp or other suitable cover or vegetative ground cover.	DWR, Reclamation, and construction contractors	Documentation on file with DWR and Reclamation Measures incorporated into construction specifications Compliance verified by field monitor	Prior to and during construction

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<p>All on-site unpaved roads and off-site unpaved access roads shall be effectively stabilized of dust emissions using water or chemical stabilizer/suppressant.</p> <p>All land clearing, grubbing, scraping, excavation, land leveling, grading, cut and fill, and demolition activities shall be effectively controlled of fugitive dust emissions utilizing application of water or by presoaking.</p> <p>With the demolition of buildings up to six stories in height, all exterior surfaces of the building shall be wetted during demolition.</p> <p>When materials are transported off site, all material shall be covered, or effectively wetted to limit visible dust emissions, and at least six inches of freeboard space from the top of the container shall be maintained.</p> <p>All operations shall limit or expeditiously remove the accumulation of mud or dirt from adjacent public streets at the end of each workday. (<i>The use of dry rotary brushes is expressly prohibited except where preceded or accompanied by sufficient wetting to limit the visible dust emissions.</i>) (<i>Use of blower devices is expressly forbidden.</i>)</p> <p>Following the addition of materials to, or the removal of materials from, the surface of outdoor storage piles, said piles shall be effectively stabilized of fugitive dust emissions utilizing sufficient water or chemical stabilizer/suppressant.</p> <p>Within urban areas, trackout shall be immediately removed when it extends 50 or more feet from the site and at the end of each workday.</p> <p>An owner/operator of any site with 150 or more vehicle trips per day, or 20 or more vehicle trips per day by vehicles with three or more axles shall implement mitigation measures to prevent carryout and trackout.</p>			

Table 1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Method of Verification	Timing of Verification
Greenhouse Gas Emissions			
<p>SEIR-GHG-1 (New mitigation measure): Construction GHG Emissions Reductions. To reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions generated by equipment during construction, the following measures shall be incorporated into the Modified Project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The proper tuning and maintenance of all construction equipment in accordance with manufacturer's specifications ii. Where feasible, employing the use of electrical or alternative fueled (i.e., non-diesel) construction equipment, including forklifts, concrete/industrial saws, pumps, aerial lifts, air compressors, and other comparable equipment types to the extent commercially available iii. To reduce the need for electric generators and other fuel-powered equipment, providing on-site electrical hookups for the use of hand tools such as saws, drills, and compressors used for construction where feasible and appropriate iv. Encouraging and providing carpools, shuttle vans, transit passes and/or secure bicycle parking for construction worker commutes 	DWR, Reclamation, and construction contractors	Documentation on file with DWR and Reclamation Measures incorporated into construction specifications Compliance verified by field monitor	Prior to and during construction
<p>SEIR-GHG-2 (Replaces GHG-1 in the 2019 EIS/EIR): Carbon Offsets – Construction Emissions. The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) and Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) shall retire carbon offsets in a quantity sufficient to offset the Modified Project's construction greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to below the DWR thresholds of 25,000 metric ton carbon dioxide equivalent (MT CO₂e) total and 12,500 MT CO₂e per year for Extraordinary Construction Projects, consistent with the performance standards and requirements set forth below. Based on modeling conducted to date, a</p>	DWR and Reclamation	Documentation on file with DWR and Reclamation	Prior to start of construction

Table 1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

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<p>minimum of 104,537 MT CO₂e would be required to reduce emissions below the project-level significance threshold.</p> <p>Carbon Offset Standards – Eligible Registries, Acceptable Protocols and Defined Terms</p> <p>“Carbon offset” shall mean an instrument, credit, or other certification verifying the reduction of GHG emissions issued by the Climate Action Reserve, the American Carbon Registry, or Verra (previously, the Verified Carbon Standard). This shall include, but is not limited to, an instrument, credit or other certification issued by these registries for GHG reduction activities within the Merced County region. Offsets from the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) registry or generated under CDM protocols shall not be purchased or used to satisfy offset requirements. Qualifying carbon offsets presented for compliance with this mitigation measure may be used provided that each registry shall continue its existing practice of requiring the following for the development and approval of protocols or methodologies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Adherence to established GHG accounting principles set forth in the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 14064, Part 2 or the World Resources Institute/World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WRI/WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas Protocol for Project Accounting ii. Oversight of the implementation of protocols and methodologies that define the eligibility of carbon offset projects and set forth standards for the estimation, monitoring and verification of GHG reductions achieved from such projects. The protocols and methodologies shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Be developed by the registries through a transparent public and expert stakeholder review process that affords an opportunity for comment and is informed by science 			

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<p>b. Incorporate standardized offset crediting parameters that define whether and how much emissions reduction credit a carbon offset project should receive, having identified conservative project baselines and the length of the crediting period and considered potential leakage and quantification uncertainties</p> <p>c. Establish data collection and monitoring procedures, mechanisms to ensure permanency in reductions, and additionality and geographic boundary provisions</p> <p>d. Adhere to the principles set forth in the program manuals of each of the aforementioned registries, as such manuals are updated from time to time</p> <p>Further, any carbon offset used to reduce the Modified Project's GHG emissions shall be a carbon offset that represents the past or forecasted reduction or sequestration of one MT of CO₂e that is "not otherwise required" (California Environmental Quality Act [CEQA] Guidelines Section 15126.4(c)(3)). Each carbon offset used to reduce GHG emissions shall achieve additional, real, permanent, quantifiable, verifiable, and enforceable reductions, which are defined for purposes of this mitigation measure as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. "Additional" means that the carbon offset is not otherwise required by law or regulation, and not any other GHG emissions reduction that otherwise would occur. ii. "Real" means that the GHG reduction underlying the carbon offset results from a demonstrable action or set of actions, and is quantified under the protocol or methodology using appropriate, accurate, and conservative methodologies that account for all GHG emissions sources and sinks within the boundary of the applicable carbon offset project, uncertainty, and the potential for activity-shifting leakage and market-shifting leakage. 			

Table 1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Method of Verification	Timing of Verification
<p>iii. “Verifiable” means that the GHG reduction underlying the carbon offset is well documented, transparent, and set forth in a document prepared by an independent verification body that is accredited through the American National Standards Institute (ANSI).</p> <p>iv. “Permanent” means that the GHG reduction underlying the carbon offset is not reversible; or, when GHG reduction may be reversible, that a mechanism is in place to replace any reversed GHG emission reduction.</p> <p>v. “Quantifiable” means the ability to accurately measure and calculate the GHG reduction relative to a project baseline in a reliable and replicable manner for all GHG emission sources and sinks included within the boundary of the carbon offset project, while accounting for uncertainty and leakage.</p> <p>vi. “Enforceable” means that the implementation of the GHG reduction activity must represent the legally binding commitment of the offset project developer to undertake and carry it out.</p> <p>The protocols and methodologies of the Climate Action Reserve, the American Carbon Registry, and Verra establish and require carbon offset projects to comply with standards designed to achieve additional, real, permanent, quantifiable, verifiable, and enforceable reductions. The above definitions are provided as criteria and performance standards associated with the use of carbon offsets. Such criteria and performance standards are intended only to further construe the standards under CEQA for mitigation related to GHG emissions (see, e.g., State of California CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4[a][c]), and are not intended to apply or incorporate the requirements of any other statutory or regulatory scheme not applicable to the Modified Project (e.g., the California Cap-and-Trade Program).</p>			

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Visual Resources			
VIS-1 (Same as VIS-1 in 2019 EIS/EIR): To reduce visual intrusion from light sources, Reclamation shall require the contractors to implement measures to reduce light and glare while meeting minimum safety and security standards. Light reduction measures must include: directing lighting downward to prevent spillover onto nearby areas, utilization of lighting fixtures with directional shielding to focus on areas being lit, and a construction requirement that all lighting in areas not under active construction be shut off. To reduce the amount of glare, building finishes shall be subdued and earth-toned. On-site mechanical equipment roofing materials, and any exposed vents or flashings must be constructed of non-glare finishes that minimizes reflectivity.	DWR, Reclamation, and construction contractors	Measures incorporated into project design and construction specifications Compliance verified by field monitor	Prior to and during construction
Noise and Vibration			
NOISE-1 (Same as NOISE-1 in 2019 EIS/EIR): A Noise Control Plan (NCP) will be developed by the construction contractor prior to the start of any construction activities to address increased noise levels as a result of the proposed project and alternatives. The NCP will identify the procedures for predicting construction noise levels at sensitive receptors and will describe the reduction measures required to minimize construction noise. The noise mitigation measures in the NCP will include, but are not limited to:	DWR, Reclamation, and construction contractors	Documentation on file with DWR and Reclamation NCP incorporated into construction specifications Compliance verified by field monitor	NCP development prior to construction NCP implementation during construction

Table 1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Method of Verification	Timing of Verification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor will be responsible for maintaining equipment in best possible working condition and outfitting construction equipment with the most effective locally available commercial mufflers or other noise attenuation devices; • When feasible, the loudest construction activities will be conducted during Merced County construction noise exempt hours, between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m.; • Operation of construction equipment between the hours between 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. will be prohibited within 9,100 feet of the subdivision off SR 152. During the hours between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. the operation of construction equipment will be prohibited within 9,550 feet of the subdivision off SR 152. • Shutting down equipment that are queued or not in use for 5 minutes or more; • Pre-construction meeting with contractors and project managers to confirm that noise mitigation procedures are in place; • Signs shall be posted at the construction sites that include permitted construction days and hours, a day and evening contact number for the job site, and a contact number in the event of problems; • The public will be kept informed of the construction hours and days; • List contact information for complaints and respond to noise complaints; and • An on-site complaint and enforcement manager shall respond to and track complaints and questions related to noise. 			
NOISE-2 (Same as NOISE-2 in 2019 EIS/EIR: A Blasting Plan for construction shall be prepared and followed that includes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of blast officer; 	DWR, Reclamation, and construction contractors	Documentation on file with DWR and Reclamation Blasting plan incorporated into construction specifications	Plan development prior to construction Plan implementation during construction

Table 1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Method of Verification	Timing of Verification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scaled drawings of blast locations, and neighboring buildings, streets, or other locations which could be inhabited; • Blasting notification procedures, lead times, and list of those notified. Public notification to potentially affected vibration and nuisance noise receptors describing the expected extent and duration of the blasting; • Description of means for transportation and on-site storage and security of explosives in accordance with local, State, and Federal regulations; • Minimum acceptable weather conditions for blasting and safety provisions for potential stray current (if electric detonation); • Traffic control standards and traffic safety measures (if applicable); • Required personal protective equipment; • Minimum standoff distances and description of blast impact zones and procedures for clearing and controlling access to blast danger; • Procedures for handling, setting, wiring, and firing explosives; and procedures for handling misfires per Federal code; • Type and quantity of explosives and description of detonation device; • Methods of matting or covering of blast area to prevent flyrock and excessive air blast pressure; • Description of blast vibration and air blast monitoring programs; • Dust control measures in compliance with applicable air pollution control regulations (to interface with general construction dust control plan); • Emergency Action Plan to provide emergency telephone numbers and directions to medical facilities; • Procedures for action in the event of injury; 		Compliance verified by field monitor	

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Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Method of Verification	Timing of Verification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material Safety Data Sheets for each explosive or other hazardous materials to be used; • Evidence of licensing, experience, qualifications of blasters, and description of insurance for the blasting work; • A sound attenuation plan shall be prepared outlining the sound control measures that would include the use of blasting mats or sound walls; • If vibration results in damage to any nearby structures or utilities, or scenic rock faces, blasting shall immediately cease. The stability of segmental retaining walls, existing slopes, creek canals, etc. shall be monitored and any evidence of instability due to blasting operations shall result in immediate termination of blasting; • Explosive materials shall be delivered in specially built vehicles marked with United Nations (UN) hazardous materials placards. Explosives and detonators shall be delivered in separate vehicles or be separated in compartments meeting the Department of Transportation (DOT) rules within the same vehicle. Vehicles shall have at least two ten-pound Class-A fire extinguishers and all sides of the vehicles display placards displaying the UN Standard hazard code for the onboard explosive materials. Drivers shall have commercial driver licenses (CDL) with Hazmat endorsements, and drivers shall carry bill-of-landing papers detailing the exact quantities and code dates of transported explosives or detonators; • The contractor must comply with U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) table-of-distance requirements (Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 27, U.S. Department of Justice, Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives Division Part 555) that restrict explosive quantities based on distance from occupied buildings and public roadways. Employees must also comply with the security requirements of the Safe Explosives Act (Title XI, 			

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Subtitle C of Public Law 107-296, Interim Final Rule), implemented in March 2003. These requirements require background checks for all persons that use, handle or have access to explosive materials; and responsible persons on a now required Federal explosives license must submit photographs and fingerprints with the application to ATF.			
NOISE-3 (Same as NOISE-3 in 2019 EIS/EIR): A pre-construction noise survey will be completed during the daytime and nighttime periods at multiple locations across the project area, including identified sensitive receptors, to establish background noise levels at those times. During construction, noise will be periodically monitored at these locations to assess any increases in noise levels that exceed the local noise ordinances. If noise levels are recorded exceeding the background noise level by 10 dBA between 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. or by 5 dBA between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. or if noise complaints are received, an investigation will be conducted to determine the source of the noise. After the investigation, noise will be reduced using all feasible measures, including mitigation at the receiver impacted by the noise. Potential mitigation at the receiver would include building envelope improvements and acoustical window treatments. All mitigation requirements will be included in bid documents and construction contracts.	DWR, Reclamation, and construction contractors	Survey prior to construction and periodic monitoring during construction Documentation of survey, monitoring, and noise mitigation on file with DWR and Reclamation	Prior to and during construction
Traffic and Transportation			
TR-1 (Same as TR-1 in 2019 EIS/EIR): Construction Traffic Control Plan. The following construction management actions will be documented in a temporary traffic control plan developed by the contractor as a requirement that will be included in its construction contract. The temporary traffic control plan will be submitted for Caltrans review and approval during the Encroachment Permit process. Construction contractors shall install signage at affected intersections in	DWR, Reclamation, and construction contractors	Traffic control plan incorporated into construction specifications Documentation of traffic control plan and review and approval of plan by Caltrans on file with DWR and Reclamation	Plan development prior to construction Plan implementation during construction

Table 1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Method of Verification	Timing of Verification
accordance with the California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices guidelines warning motorists of slow moving construction traffic and lane closures, including SR-152, Basalt Road, Romero Visitor Center access road, and the San Luis Creek Campground Road. Signage shall also be posted at these intersections one month in advance to allow motorists time to plan for delays or alternate routes. Construction contractors shall implement dust abatement and perform proper construction traffic management actions, including signage warning motorists of construction activity and traffic controls like flaggers or temporary traffic lights where construction equipment will be entering roadways, to reduce conflicts during periods of high traffic volume in and around each construction site and to avoid conflicts with emergency responders entering and exiting the area during an emergency. In addition to the temporary traffic control plan, prior to the initiation of any construction actions, construction contractors shall develop and adhere to a health and safety plan outlining all applicable Occupational Safety and Health Administration requirements, important traffic safety plans including identification of emergency access routes in and through construction areas that would will need to be kept clear at all times during construction. The health and safety plan shall include coordination with emergency service personnel to ensure adequate mitigation for all impacts.		Compliance verified by field monitor	
Hazards and Hazardous Materials			
HAZ-1 (Same as HAZ-1 in 2019 EIS/EIR): The construction contractor in coordination with the Lead Agencies shall work with the CDPR and the Central Valley RWQCB to review existing monitoring data of the San Luis Reservoir SRA LUST Cleanup Site to evaluate the potential for interacting with hazardous soil contamination during construction. If the construction contractor and the Lead Agencies (as the responsible party for this potential disturbance) determine that interaction with contaminated soil cannot be avoided and	DWR, Reclamation, and construction contractors	Documentation of evaluation and approved Contaminated Soil/Groundwater Remediation Plan (if necessary) on file with DWR and Reclamation Spill Prevention and Response Plan and Fire Prevention Plan incorporated into construction	Determination of potential to interact with contaminated soils prior to construction Contaminated Soil/Groundwater Remediation Plan, if

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<p>these construction actions could generate a release of this soil to nearby water bodies or elsewhere off site, the construction contractor shall prepare a Contaminated Soil/Groundwater Remediation Plan. This remediation plan will detail the nature of the contaminants on site, measures required to avoid interaction with these contaminants including if necessary a pre-construction cleanup of the site, and a response action plan in the event of an inadvertent release of contaminated soils from the construction site. This plan will be submitted to the CDPR and the Central Valley RWQCB for review and approval prior to any construction taking place.</p> <p>In addition, the construction contractor shall also prepare a Spill Prevention and Response Plan for preventing spills and responding to chemical or hazardous substance spills. This plan will include spill prevention management, including employee training, hazardous substance inventory, and spill response equipment. The plan will also include a spill response plan, including evacuation procedures, spill containment and cleanup, and reporting a release.</p> <p>Finally, the construction contractor shall prepare a Fire Prevention Plan to prevent a fire from occurring. The plan must include (Occupational Safety and Health Administration 2018 [as cited in 2019 EIS/EIR]):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A list of all major fire hazards, proper handling and storage procedures for hazardous materials, potential ignition sources and their control, and the type of fire protection equipment necessary to control each major hazard. • Procedures to control accumulations of flammable and combustible waste materials. • Procedures for regular maintenance of safeguards installed on heat-producing equipment to prevent the accidental ignition of combustible materials. 		<p>specifications and on file with DWR and Reclamation</p> <p>Compliance verified by field monitor</p>	<p>necessary, prior to and during any construction activities with potential to interact with contaminated soils</p> <p>Spill Prevention and Response Plan and Fire Prevention Plan prior to and during construction</p>

Table 1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Method of Verification	Timing of Verification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The name or job title of employees responsible for maintaining equipment to prevent or control sources of ignition or fires. The name or job title of employees responsible for the control of fuel source hazards. <p>Note that HAZ-1 is identified in the 2019 EIS/EIR and includes additional content that is not required for reduction of significant fire impacts resulting from components of the Modified Project. However, for consistency, the entirety of the mitigation measure is listed here.</p>			
HAZ-2 (Same as HAZ-2 in 2019 EIS/EIR): Construction contracts will include requirements for the contractor to prepare a construction safety plan prior to any construction activities in collaboration with seaplane base personnel to coordinate construction activities including: a schedule, coordination of personnel with aviation radios, and notice requirements. Also, consistent with Mitigation Measure TR-1, the contractor shall coordinate with emergency service personnel to ensure adequate mitigation for all impacts.	DWR, Reclamation, and construction contractors	<p>Incorporated into construction specifications.</p> <p>Construction safety plan on file with DWR and Reclamation</p> <p>Compliance verified by field monitor</p>	<p>Plan development prior to construction</p> <p>Plan implementation during construction</p>
HAZ-3 (Same as HAZ-3 in 2019 EIS/EIR): This measure is eliminated with the SEIR because the San Luis Reservoir Seaplane Base is no longer operational.	N/A	N/A	N/A
HAZ-4 (Same as HAZ-4 in 2019 EIS/EIR): The Lead Agencies will include requirements in all construction contracts requiring the use of spark arrestors on all construction equipment. The contract shall also include requirements for the contractor to educate all construction workers about the risk of starting a wildfire and how to avoid it and who to contact in case a wildfire is started. In addition, restrictions shall be placed on smoking and campfires for any personnel utilizing Basalt Campground.	DWR, Reclamation, and construction contractors	<p>Incorporated into construction specifications.</p> <p>Documentation on file with DWR and Reclamation</p> <p>Compliance verified by field monitor</p>	Prior to and during construction
SEIR-HAZ-1 (New mitigation measure): Maintenance of Modified Project buildings, grounds, and infrastructure, including defensible space areas, shall be conducted using	DWR, Reclamation, and State Parks	Operations and maintenance procedures on file with DWR, Reclamation, and State Parks	Ongoing during operation

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firesafe practices to minimize the potential for wildfire ignitions resulting from equipment use. Firesafe practices shall be consistent with California Public Resources Code Sections 4427, 4428, 4431, and 4442. Maintenance activities shall be ceased during periods of high fire hazard (e.g., red flag warnings), except where necessary to maintain public safety and available water supply for fire suppression purposes.		Field verification by maintenance staff	
SEIR-HAZ-2 (New mitigation measure): Campground operations shall be modified during periods of high fire hazard (e.g., red flag warnings) to reduce the potential for wildfire ignitions. Modifications may include, but are not limited to, banning campfires and open flames, and partially or completely closing the campground to the public.	DWR, Reclamation, and State Parks	Operations and maintenance procedures on file with DWR, Reclamation, and State Parks Field verification by operations staff	Ongoing during operation
Biological Resources			
TERR-1 (Same as TERR-1 in 2019 EIS/EIR): Special-status Plant Species and Special-Status Natural Communities. Surveys of the project area for special-status plant species will be conducted during the identifiable blooming period prior to commencement of work. Special-status plants include: Arcuate bush-mallow (blooms April through September), big-scale balsamroot (blooms March through June), California alkali grass (blooms March through May), chaparral harebell (blooms May through June), Congdon's tarplant (blooms May through October), Hall's bushmallow (blooms May through September), Hispid bird's beak (blooms June through September), Hospital Canyon larkspur (blooms March through June), Lemmon's jewelflower (blooms February through May), Lime Ridge navarretia (blooms May through June), round-leaved filaree (blooms March through May), shining navarretia (blooms April through July), and spiny-sepaled button-celery (blooms April through June). A qualified DWR biologist (qualified biologist) will be present prior to and during construction to ensure avoidance of	DWR and Reclamation	Documentation of survey findings and implementation of avoidance and minimization measures on file with DWR and Reclamation Compliance verified by field monitor	Prior to and during construction As required by approved monitoring plan and in accordance with adaptive management

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<p>impacts on special-status plant species and special-status natural communities by implementing one, or more, of the following, as appropriate, per the biologist's recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Flag the population or natural community areas to be protected; b. Allow adequate buffers; and/or, c. Time construction or other activities during dormant and/or non-critical life cycle periods. <p>For unavoidable impacts to special-status plant species, compensatory mitigation may be required based on recommendations of the qualified biologist. If any impacts occur to listed plant species, consultation with USFWS and/or CDFW will be initiated. If deemed necessary based on the type and extent of special-status plant populations affected, compensatory mitigation will entail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The protection, through land acquisition or a conservation easement, of a population of equal or greater size and health. Or, b. If it is not feasible to acquire and preserve a known population of a special-status plant to be impacted, suitable unoccupied habitat capable of supporting the species will be acquired, and used to create a new population. For population creation, the following considerations will also be met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to unavoidable and permanent disturbance to a population of a special-status plant species, propagules shall be collected from the population to be disturbed. This may include seed collection or cuttings, and these propagules will be used to establish a new population on suitable, unoccupied habitat as described above. Transplantation may be attempted but will not be used as the primary means of plant salvage and new population creation. 			

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Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Method of Verification	Timing of Verification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of new populations will require identifying suitable locations and researching and determining appropriate and viable propagation or planting techniques for the species. It will also require field and literature research to determine the appropriate seed sampling techniques and harvest numbers for acquisition of seed from existing populations. A minimum ten-year monitoring plan with adaptive management will be implemented to document the success of creating new plant populations. Adequate funding for compensatory mitigation will be provided on an agreed-to schedule, following a discussion with the appropriate regulatory agencies, to ensure long-term protection and management of lands acquired or placed under conservation easement. 			
<p>TERR-2 (Same as TERR-2 in 2019 EIS/EIR): Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle. Prior to construction, the known stand of more than 25 elderberry shrubs and surrounding areas with suitable elderberry habitat would be surveyed to determine the current number of elderberry shrubs present, their stem diameters, and, if feasible, the presence and number of exit holes formed by valley elderberry longhorn beetle (VELB) as they exit the branch. Surveys are valid for two years.</p> <p>A 100-foot buffer around construction areas would also be surveyed for elderberry shrubs that could be affected by dust from construction. Areas containing elderberry shrubs with stems greater than 1-inch in diameter would be assumed to provide VELB habitat, protected with fencing, and avoided to the extent possible. Consultation with the USFWS through the Section 7 process may be required if shrubs cannot be avoided during construction. If shrubs cannot be avoided, removal measures would be implemented, including transplanting shrubs to a USFWS-approved conservation area, compensating for habitat loss at a ratio ranging from 1:1 to</p>	DWR and Reclamation	Documentation of survey findings and implementation of impact avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures on file with DWR and Reclamation Compliance verified by field monitor	Prior to and during construction

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Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Method of Verification	Timing of Verification
8:1 depending on the diameter of the impacted elderberry stems and habitat type that they were removed from (riparian or non-riparian), under an Elderberry Mitigation Plan approved by USFWS, or purchasing credits at a USFWS-approved mitigation bank for VELB.			
SEIR-BIO-1 (Replaces TERR-3 in 2019 EIS/EIR): Special-Status Amphibians. Before and after construction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Modified Project proponent shall submit the name and credentials of a California Department of Water Resources (DWR) biologist qualified to act as construction monitor to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) for approval at least 15 days before construction work begins. General minimum qualifications are a 4-year degree in biological sciences and experience in surveying, identifying, and handling California tiger salamanders and California red-legged frogs. The qualified biologist shall be present at all times during construction. Consultation with the USFWS through the Section 7 process may be required to determine avoidance, conservation, and mitigation measures. The USFWS- and CDFW-approved biologist, under the appropriate federal and state authorities (e.g., permitting and consultation), shall survey the work sites 2 weeks before the onset of construction. If California tiger salamanders or California red-legged frogs (or their tadpoles or eggs) are found, the approved biologist shall contact USFWS and CDFW to determine whether moving any of these life stages is appropriate. If USFWS and CDFW approve moving the animals, the biologist shall be allowed sufficient time to move frogs and/or salamanders from the work sites before work begins. If these species are not identified, construction can proceed at these sites. The biologist shall use professional judgment to 	DWR and Reclamation	Documentation of construction monitoring and implementation of impact avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures on file with DWR and Reclamation Compliance verified in the field by approved biologist construction monitor	Prior to and during construction

Table 1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Method of Verification	Timing of Verification
<p>determine whether (and if so, when) the California tiger salamanders and/or California red-legged frogs are to be moved. The biologist shall immediately inform the construction manager that work shall be halted, if necessary, to avert avoidable take of listed species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The known location of California red-legged frogs and Willow Spring, the water source for the perennial frog pond near the borrow area, shall be avoided during construction with a buffer of 250 feet to avoid modifying aquatic habitat that supports the frog population; or as otherwise approved by the resource agencies. • Areas impacted by construction shall be monitored during construction to identify, capture, and relocate special-status amphibians, if present. • Areas beneath construction equipment and vehicles shall be inspected daily, prior to operation, for presence of special-status amphibians under tracks/tires and within machinery. If special-status amphibians are found, a qualified biologist shall capture and relocate animals from work sites. • Appropriate state and federal permits for handling of special-status species shall be acquired. • If necessary, a detailed amphibian relocation plan shall be prepared at least 3 weeks before the start of groundbreaking and submitted to CDFW and USFWS for review. The purpose of the plan is to standardize amphibian relocation methods and relocation sites. • The USFWS- and CDFW-approved biologist shall be present at the active work sites until special-status amphibians have been removed, and habitat disturbance has been completed. Thereafter, compliance with all minimization measures shall be monitored by an individual who has received training from a CDFW- and USFWS-approved biologist, consistent with USFWS requirements. 			

Table 1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Method of Verification	Timing of Verification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Modified Project proponent and its contractors shall install frog-exclusion fencing (i.e., silt fences) around all construction areas that are within 100 feet of any identified ponds that provide potential special-status amphibian aquatic breeding habitat. During and after rain events, an approved biologist shall monitor work areas for the presence of special-status amphibians. DWR shall ensure that compensation is provided for permanent and temporary impacts on California tiger salamander and California red-legged frog aquatic habitat. Compensatory mitigation shall be provided for the loss of aquatic breeding sites that will be filled or otherwise directly affected by the Modified Project, as well as mitigate for any impacts on associated California red-legged frog upland habitat through compensatory mitigation. If possible, compensatory mitigation areas shall be located within a California red-legged Frog Recovery Area, as identified in the 2002 California Red-legged Frog Recovery Plan (USFWS 2002). <p>The total area, size, and number of California red-legged frog or California tiger salamander mitigation ponds to be created will be based on a comparable loss of breeding sites (e.g., a minimum 1:1 replacement ratio) as a result of the Modified Project. These ponds shall concurrently satisfy wetland mitigation requirements identified in Mitigation Measure TERR-16 in the 2019 EIS/EIR. To the degree possible, new mitigation ponds that are created for California red-legged frog and California tiger salamander shall be hydrologically self-sustaining and shall not require a supplemental water supply.</p>			
TERR-4 (Same as TERR-4 in 2019 EIS/EIR): Western Pond Turtle. Before construction activities begin, a qualified biologist shall conduct western pond turtle surveys within creeks and in other ponded areas affected by the project. Adjacent upland areas shall also be examined for evidence of	DWR and Reclamation	Documentation of survey findings and implementation of impact minimization measures on file with DWR and Reclamation	Prior to construction in areas with potential to be occupied by western pond turtles

Table 1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Method of Verification	Timing of Verification
nests as well as individual turtles. The project biologist shall be responsible for the survey and for the relocation of pond turtles, if found. Construction shall not proceed until a reasonable effort has been made to capture and relocate as many western pond turtles as possible to minimize take. However, some individuals may be undetected or enter sites after surveys and would be subject to injury or mortality. If a nest is observed, a biologist with the appropriate permits and prior approval from CDFW shall move eggs to a suitable location or facility for incubation, and release hatchlings into the creek system the following autumn.		Compliance verified by qualified biologist	
SEIR-BIO-2 (Replaces TERR-5 in the 2019 EIS/EIR): Special-Status Reptiles. Before construction activities begin, a qualified biologist shall conduct special-status reptile (i.e., San Joaquin whipsnake and coast horned lizard) surveys 2 weeks prior to construction activities within work sites and within 100 feet of disturbance areas. A qualified biologist shall relocate any special-status reptiles to suitable habitat outside of areas of disturbance. There is possibility of special-status reptiles to move into the work sites after preconstruction surveys have checked the area and some individuals could be subject to mortality. If special-status reptiles are detected in work sites during construction, activities and equipment travel shall cease in the immediate area of detection until the special-status reptile has left work site or has been relocated out of the area by a qualified biologist.	DWR, Reclamation, and construction contractors	Documentation of survey findings and implementation of impact minimization measures on file with DWR and Reclamation Compliance verified by qualified biologist	Prior to and during construction
TERR-6 (Same as TERR-6 in 2019 EIS/EIR): Nesting Bird Surveys. A qualified biologist would conduct nesting bird surveys prior to construction and supervise avoidance of nests during construction. The generally accepted nesting season extends from February 1 through September 15. If an active nest of a special-status bird is found, construction within 300 feet of the nest (500 feet for raptor nests, excluding Swainson's hawk) would be postponed until the nest is no longer active.	DWR and Reclamation	Documentation of survey findings and implementation of impact minimization measures on file with DWR and Reclamation Compliance verified by qualified biologist	Prior to and during construction

Table 1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Method of Verification	Timing of Verification
<p>TERR-7 (Same as TERR-7 in 2019 EIS/EIR): Preconstruction Surveys for and Avoidance of Swainson's Hawk Nests. Prior to construction, surveys for active Swainson's hawk nests will be conducted in and around all potential nest trees within 0.5 mile of construction areas. If known or active nests are identified through preconstruction surveys or other means, a 0.5 mile no-disturbance buffer shall be established around all active nest sites if construction cannot be limited to occur outside the nesting season (February 15 through September 15). Buffer sizes may be reduced if approved by CDFW and active nest sites are monitored during construction by a qualified biologist.</p> <p>Permanent foraging habitat losses (i.e., grasslands) within one mile of active Swainson's hawk nests shall be compensated by preserving in perpetuity suitable foraging habitat at a ratio of 1:1. This includes permanently disturbed construction sites. The CDFW shall approve the location and types of habitats preserved.</p>	DWR and Reclamation	<p>Documentation of survey findings and implementation of impact avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures, including compensation for foraging habitat if necessary, on file with DWR and Reclamation</p> <p>Compliance verified in the field by qualified biologist</p>	Prior to and during construction
<p>TERR-8 (Same as TERR-8 in the 2019 EIS/EIR): Bald and Golden Eagles, and California Condor.</p> <p>The following measures address potential impacts on nesting eagles in the San Luis Reservoir vicinity. Prior to the initiation of construction, an Eagle Conservation Plan will need to be developed that details eagle protection guidelines specific to the San Luis Reservoir construction area. These protections will include, the initiation of pre-construction surveys by a USFWS-approved biologist for golden eagles and bald eagles initiating approximately two years prior to construction continuing through the construction period. These surveys will be completed across an area at a 5-mile radius from where impacts from the project occur, including construction areas. Any nesting sites identified during these surveys would be mapped and monitored for up to ten years, depending on the monitoring specifications identified within the plan. Whenever feasible, construction near recently active nest sites shall start outside the active nesting season. The nesting period for</p>	DWR and Reclamation	<p>Eagle Conservation Plan and documentation of implementation of the plan on file with DWR and Reclamation</p> <p>Compliance verified and monitored by approved biologist</p>	Prior to and during construction and as required by the Eagle Conservation Plan

Table 1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Method of Verification	Timing of Verification
<p>golden eagles is between January 15 and August 15 and bald eagles nest between January 1 and August 15. If groundbreaking activities begin during the nesting period, a qualified biologist shall perform a preconstruction survey 14 to 30 days before the start of each new construction phase to search for eagle nest sites within two miles of proposed activities. If active nests are not identified, no further action is required and construction may proceed. If active nests are identified, the avoidance guidelines identified below shall be implemented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For golden and bald eagles, construction contractors shall observe CDFW and USFWS avoidance guidelines, which stipulate a minimum 660 foot to 0.5-mile buffer zone depending upon the visibility and severity of the activity (e.g., earth-moving versus blasting) (USFWS 2007). Buffer zones shall remain until young have fledged. A qualified biologist will monitor the nest daily for one week to determine whether construction activities are disturbing nest behavior. If nest behavior appears normal, then weekly monitoring will continue until the nest is no longer active. If the nest appears disturbed, the biological monitor will increase the no-work buffer at their discretion to ensure normal nesting behavior. For activities conducted with agency approval within this buffer zone, a qualified biologist shall monitor construction activities and the eagle nest(s) to monitor eagle reactions to activities. If activities are deemed to have a negative effect on nesting eagles, the biologist shall immediately inform the construction manager that work should be halted, and CDFW and USFWS will be consulted. CDFW and USFWS often allow construction activities that are initiated outside the nesting season to continue without cessation even if raptors such as eagles choose to nest within 500 feet of work activities. Thus, work at the dam construction site may continue if approved by CDFW 			

Table 1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Method of Verification	Timing of Verification
<p>and USFWS and a qualified biologist monitors the nest site during construction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To compensate for the loss of grassland, which provides suitable foraging habitat for golden eagles and California condors, grasslands shall be enhanced or restored at a minimum ratio of 1:1. Restoration or enhancement of grassland habitat shall be conducted under a USFWS and CDFW-approved restoration/enhancement plan, and may be conducted on lands also used for mitigation for Swainson's hawk and/or San Joaquin kit fox. 			
<p>SEIR-BIO-3 (Replaces TERR-9 in the 2019 EIS/EIR): Burrowing Owl. Prior to construction, surveys for burrowing owls shall be conducted in areas supporting potentially suitable habitat.</p> <p>Breeding season surveys shall be performed to determine the presence of burrowing owls for the purposes of inventory, monitoring, avoidance of take, and determining appropriate mitigation. In California, the breeding season begins as early as February 1 and continues through August 31. Under the survey guidelines in the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW's) Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (CDFG 2012)', a biologist shall: 1) perform a habitat assessment to identify essential components of burrowing owl habitat, including artificial nest features; 2) perform intensive burrow surveys in areas that are identified to provide suitable burrowing owl habitat, and; 3) perform at least four appropriately-timed breeding season surveys (four survey visits spread evenly [roughly every 3 weeks] during the peak of the breeding season, from April 15 to July 15) to document habitat use.</p> <p>Preconstruction surveys (referred to as take avoidance surveys in CDFG [2012]) shall be used to assess the owl presence before site modification is scheduled to begin. Generally, initial preconstruction surveys should be conducted within 7 days, but no more than 30 days prior to ground-</p>	DWR and Reclamation	<p>Documentation of survey findings and implementation of impact avoidance and minimization measures on file with DWR and Reclamation</p> <p>Compliance verified and monitored by qualified biologist</p>	Prior to and during construction in potentially suitable habitat

Table 1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Method of Verification	Timing of Verification
<p>disturbing activities. Additional surveys may be required when the initial disturbance is followed by periods of inactivity or the development is phased spatially and/or temporally over the Modified Project area. Up to four or more survey visits performed on separate days may be required to assure with a high degree of certainty that site modification and grading will not take owls. The full extent of the preconstruction survey effort shall be described and mapped in detail (e.g., dates, time periods, area[s] covered, and methods employed) in a biological report that shall be provided for review to CDFW.</p> <p>In addition to the above survey requirements, the following measures shall be implemented to reduce Modified Project impacts to burrowing owls:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction exclusion areas (e.g., orange exclusion fence or signage) shall be established around occupied burrows, where no disturbance shall be allowed. During the nonbreeding season (September 1 through January 31), the exclusion zone shall extend at least 160 feet around occupied burrows. During the breeding season (February 1 through August 31), exclusion areas shall extend 250 feet around occupied burrows (or farther if warranted to avoid nest abandonment). • If work or exclusion areas conflict with owl burrows, passive relocation of on-site owls could be implemented as an alternative, but only during the nonbreeding season and only with CDFW approval. The approach to owl relocation and burrow closure will vary depending on the number of occupied burrows. Passive relocation shall be accomplished by installing one-way doors on the entrances of burrows within 160 feet of the Modified Project area. The one-way doors shall be left in place for 48 hours to ensure the owls have left the burrow. The burrows shall then be excavated with a qualified biologist 			

Table 1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Method of Verification	Timing of Verification
<p>present. Construction shall not proceed until the Modified Project area is deemed free of owls.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unoccupied burrows within the immediate construction area shall be excavated using hand tools, and then filled to prevent reoccupation. The qualified biologist shall be present during construction to continue examination of burrows. If any burrowing owls are discovered during the excavation, the excavation shall cease and the owl allowed to escape. Excavation shall be completed once the biological monitor confirms the burrow is empty. • Artificial nesting burrows shall be provided as a temporary measure when natural burrows are lacking. To compensate for lost nest burrows, artificial burrows shall be provided outside the 160-foot buffer zone. The alternate burrows shall be monitored daily for 7 days to confirm that the owls have moved in and acclimated to the new burrow. 			
TERR-10 (Same as TERR-10 in 2019 EIS/EIR): Tricolored Blackbird. Prior to construction, appropriately timed surveys for tricolored blackbirds would be conducted in areas supporting potentially suitable habitat within 0.25 mile of construction areas. Habitat within 0.25 mile of tricolored blackbird colonies will be avoided during nesting season, which can begin as early as mid-March and extend through August. If colonies cannot be avoided, CDFW shall be consulted to potentially reduce buffer distances with active monitoring during construction by a qualified biologist.	DWR and Reclamation	<p>Documentation of survey findings and implementation of impact avoidance and minimization measures on file with DWR and Reclamation</p> <p>Compliance verified and monitored by qualified biologist</p>	Prior to and during construction
TERR-11 (Same as TERR-11 in 2019 EIS/EIR): Special-Status Bats. Impacts to special-status bats shall be minimized by performing preconstruction surveys and creating no-disturbance buffers around active bat roosting sites. Before construction activities (i.e., ground clearing and grading, including trees or shrub removal) within 200 feet of trees that could support special-status bats, a qualified bat	DWR and Reclamation	<p>Documentation of survey findings and implementation of impact avoidance and minimization measures on file with DWR and Reclamation</p> <p>Compliance verified and monitored by qualified biologist</p>	Prior to and during construction

Table 1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Method of Verification	Timing of Verification
<p>biologist shall survey for special-status bats. If no evidence of bats (i.e., direct observation, recorded vocalizations, guano, staining, or strong odors) is recorded, no further mitigation shall be required.</p> <p>If evidence of bats is observed, the following measures shall be implemented to avoid potential impacts on breeding populations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A no-disturbance buffer of 200 feet shall be created around active bat roosts during the breeding season (April 15 through August 15). Bat roosts initiated during construction are presumed to be unaffected by the indirect effects of noise and construction disturbances. However, the direct take of individuals will be prohibited. • Removal of trees showing evidence of active bat activity shall occur during the period least likely to affect bats, as determined and monitored by a qualified bat biologist (generally between February 15 and October 15 for winter hibernacula, and between August 15 and April 15 for maternity roosts). If the exclusion of bats from potential roost sites is necessary to prevent indirect impacts due to construction noise and human activity adjacent, bat exclusion activities (e.g., installation of netting to block roost entrances) shall also be conducted during these periods. If special-status bats are identified in the dam or special allowances must be made to relocate bats, Reclamation will coordinate the effort in advance with CDFW. 			
SEIR-BIO-4 (Replaces TERR-12 in the 2019 EIS/EIR): San Joaquin Kit Fox. San Joaquin kit fox would be affected by construction activities if animals are harmed or killed by equipment, their movement is blocked, or their dens or other habitat is altered or destroyed. Consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) through the Section 7 process may be required to determine avoidance, conservation, and mitigation measures. Prior to	DWR and Reclamation	Documentation of survey findings and implementation of impact avoidance, minimization, and compensatory habitat mitigation measures on file with DWR and Reclamation	Prior to and during construction

Table 1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Method of Verification	Timing of Verification
<p>construction, a qualified biologist shall conduct surveys to identify potential dens more than 4 inches in diameter. A multispecies burrow assessment in 2020 located numerous potential San Joaquin kit fox dens in suitable habitat throughout the Modified Project site (Dudek 2020b). If dens are located within the proposed work area and cannot be avoided during construction activities, a USFWS- and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)-approved biologist shall determine if the dens are occupied. If occupied dens are present within the proposed work area, their disturbance and destruction shall be avoided. Exclusion zones shall be implemented following the latest USFWS procedures (USFWS 2011b). The Modified Project proponent shall implement San Joaquin kit fox protection measures.</p> <p>The following measures, which are intended to reduce direct and indirect Modified Project impacts on San Joaquin kit foxes, are derived from the San Joaquin Kit Fox Survey Protocol for the Northern Range (USFWS 1999) and the Standardized Recommendations for Protection of the San Joaquin Kit Fox (USFWS 2011b). The following measures shall be implemented for construction areas at San Luis Reservoir:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preconstruction surveys shall be conducted within 200 feet of work areas to identify potential San Joaquin kit fox dens or other refugia in and surrounding workstations. A qualified biologist shall conduct the survey for potential kit fox dens 14 to 30 days before construction begins. All identified potential dens shall be monitored for evidence of kit fox use by placing an inert tracking medium at den entrances and monitoring for at least 3 consecutive nights. If no activity is detected at these den sites, they shall be closed following guidance established in the USFWS Standardized Recommendations report (USFWS 2011b). 		Compliance verified and monitored by qualified biologist	

Table 1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Method of Verification	Timing of Verification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If kit fox occupancy is determined at a given site during the preconstruction surveys or during the construction period, the construction manager should be immediately informed that work should be halted within 200 feet of the den and the USFWS contacted. Depending on the den type, reasonable and prudent measures to avoid effects to kit foxes could include seasonal limitations on Modified Project construction at the site (i.e., restricting the construction period to avoid spring–summer pupping season), and/or establishing a construction exclusion zone around the identified site, or resurveying the den 1 week later to determine species presence or absence. • Off-road vehicle and equipment movement shall be limited to the Modified Project footprint. • To compensate for permanent impacts to grassland, which provides habitat for San Joaquin kit fox, lands shall be acquired and covered by conservation easements or mitigation credits shall be purchased at a 2:1 mitigation ratio, or other compensation ratios approved by USFWS and CDFW. 			
TERR-13 (Same as TERR-13 in 2019 EIS/EIR): American Badger. Impacts on badgers within annual grasslands and oak woodland at San Luis Reservoir will be minimized through a combination of worker training, preconstruction surveys, and passively or actively relocating animals. Concurrent with other required surveys, during winter/spring months before new project activities, and concurrent with other preconstruction surveys (e.g., kit fox and burrowing owl), a qualified biologist shall perform a survey to identify the presence of active or inactive American badger dens. If this species is not found, no further mitigation shall be required. If badger dens are identified within the construction footprint during the surveys or afterwards, they shall be inspected and closed using the following methodology: When unoccupied dens are encountered outside of work areas but within 100 feet of proposed activities, vacated dens shall be	DWR and Reclamation	Documentation of survey findings and implementation of impact avoidance and minimization measures on file with DWR and Reclamation Compliance verified and monitored by qualified biologist	Prior to and during construction

Table 1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Method of Verification	Timing of Verification
inspected to ensure they are empty and temporarily covered using plywood sheets or similar materials. If badger occupancy is determined at a given site within the work area, work activities at that site should be halted. Depending on the den type, reasonable and prudent measures to avoid harming badgers will be implemented and may include seasonal limitations on project construction near the site (i.e., restricting the construction period to avoid spring-summer pupping season), and/or establishing a construction exclusion zone around the identified site, or resurveying the den at a later time to determine species presence or absence. Badgers may be passively relocated using burrow exclusion (e.g., installing one-way doors on burrows) or similar CDFW-approved exclusion methods. In unique situations it might be necessary to actively relocate badgers (e.g., using live traps) to protect individuals from potentially harmful situations. Such relocation would be performed with advance CDFW coordination and concurrence.			
TERR-14 (Same as TERR-14 in the 2019 EIS/EIR): Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp and Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp. While project design is planned to avoid fill of seasonal wetlands and pools identified as suitable habitat for vernal pool crustaceans, if any vernal pool fairy shrimp or vernal pool tadpole shrimp habitat will be impacted, the project proponent may assume presence of the species. Consultation with the USFWS through the Section 7 process may be required to determine avoidance, conservation, and mitigation measures. Measures may include, but are not limited to, compensating for impacts at a 2:1 ratio for preservation and at a 1:1 ratio for creation.	DWR and Reclamation	Documentation of avoidance or compliance with measures required by Section 7 consultation on file with DWR and Reclamation	Prior to construction
TERR-15 (Same as TERR-15 in 2019 EIS/EIR): Contractor Environmental Awareness Training and Site Protection Measures. All construction personnel working in biologically sensitive areas shall attend an environmental education program delivered by a qualified biologist prior to starting work. The training shall include an explanation as how to best	DWR and Reclamation	Documentation of field trainings on file with DWR and Reclamation Measures incorporated into construction specifications	Prior to and during construction

Table 1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Method of Verification	Timing of Verification
<p>avoid the accidental take of special-status plants and wildlife. The field meeting shall include species identification, life history, descriptions, and habitat requirements. The program shall include an explanation of Federal and State laws protecting endangered species, and avoidance and minimization methods being implemented to protect these species. A qualified biologist will be present on the site at all times during construction. The contractor shall provide closed garbage containers for the disposal of all trash items (e.g., wrappers, cans, bottles, food scraps). Work sites shall be cleaned of litter before closure each day, and placed in wildlife-proof garbage receptacles. Construction personnel shall not feed or otherwise attract any wildlife. No pets, excluding service animals, shall be allowed on site or in construction areas.</p> <p>Nighttime vehicle traffic shall be kept to a minimum on non-maintained roads with a maximum speed of 15 mph.</p> <p>To minimize disturbance to wildlife, temporary and permanent exterior lighting shall be installed such that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lamps and reflectors are not visible from beyond the project site, • reflective glare will be minimized to the extent feasible; • illumination of the project and its immediate vicinity is minimized; • lighting shall incorporate fixture hoods/shielding, with light directed downward or toward the area to be illuminated; • all lighting shall be of minimum necessary brightness consistent with operational safety and security; lights in areas not occupied on a continuous basis (such as maintenance areas) shall have (in addition to hoods) switches, timer switches, or motion detectors so that the lights operate only when the area is occupied, and the plan complies with local policies and ordinances. 		Compliance verified and monitored in the field by qualified biologist	

Table 1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Method of Verification	Timing of Verification
<p>SEIR-BIO-5 (Replaces TERR-16 in the 2019 EIS/EIR): Mitigation Measures for Special-Status Communities, including Native Grassland, and Jurisdictional Wetlands or Waters and Streambeds and Banks Regulated by CDFW, RWQCB, and USACE.</p> <p>SEIR-BIO-5a. Final project design shall avoid and minimize the fill of wetlands and other waters to the greatest practicable extent. The following actions shall be performed to protect jurisdictional wetlands:</p> <p>The distribution of federal and state jurisdictional wetlands and waters; streambeds and banks regulated by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW); and sensitive habitat regulated by CDFW, shall be defined and avoided to the greatest possible extent.</p> <p>Prior to construction, a qualified biologist shall delineate the extent of jurisdictional areas to be avoided in the field. The Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) shall designate areas to be avoided as “Restricted Areas” and protect them using highly visible fencing, rope, or flagging, as appropriate based on site conditions. No construction activities or disturbance shall occur within restricted areas that are designated to protect wetlands.</p> <p>The removal of riparian and wetland vegetation shall be minimized. The disturbance of riparian and aquatic habitat north of the access road to the dam shall be avoided.</p> <p>The removal or damage to purple needlegrass grassland, gum plant patches and tarweed fields communities within annual grassland, and <i>Baccharis pilularis</i>/(<i>Nassella pulchra</i>-<i>Elymus glaucus</i>-<i>Bromus carinatus</i>), and narrowleaf goldenbush communities within scrub/chaparral shall be minimized. Impacts to these communities in the staging area shall be avoided.</p>	DWR and Reclamation	<p>Documentation of delineation of jurisdictional areas and implementation of impact avoidance, minimization, and compensatory mitigation measures, and compliance with wetland mitigation and monitoring plan and weed control plan on file with DWR and Reclamation</p> <p>Avoidance and minimization measures incorporated into construction specifications</p> <p>Compliance verified and monitored in the field by qualified biologist</p>	Prior to and during construction and as required to comply with wetland mitigation and monitoring plan and weed control plan and terms and conditions of agency approvals.

Table 1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Method of Verification	Timing of Verification
<p>SEIR-BIO-5b. Where jurisdictional wetlands and other waters cannot be avoided, to offset temporary and permanent impacts that would occur as a result of the Modified Project, restoration and compensatory mitigation shall be provided as described below. A wetland mitigation and monitoring plan shall be developed in coordination with CDFW, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and/or the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) that details mitigation and monitoring obligations for temporary and permanent impacts to wetlands and other waters as a result of construction activities; and other CDFW-jurisdictional areas. The plan shall quantify the total acreage affected; provide for mitigation as described below to wetland or riparian habitat; annual success criteria; mitigation sites; monitoring and reporting requirements; and site-specific plans to compensate for wetland losses resulting from the Modified Project.</p> <p>Prior to construction, the aquatic structure of wetland and riparian areas to be disturbed shall be photo-documented, and measurements of width, length, and depth shall be recorded. Reclamation shall recontour and revegetate disturbed portions of jurisdictional areas in areas temporarily affected by construction prior to demobilization by the contractor at the end of Modified Project construction. Creek banks shall be recontoured to a more stable condition if necessary.</p> <p>Revegetation shall include a palette of species native to the watershed area according to a revegetation plan to be developed by Reclamation and submitted to USACE, CDFW, and RWQCB for approval. Following removal, woody trees habitat acreage shall be replanted at a minimum 1:1 ratio, or as determined and agreed upon by the permitting agencies. Interim vegetation or other measures shall be implemented as necessary to control erosion in disturbed areas prior to final revegetation.</p>			

Table 1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Method of Verification	Timing of Verification
<p>Wetland and other waters impacts in the construction area shall be compensated at a ratio of 2:1 or at a ratio agreed upon by the wetland permitting agencies. Compensatory mitigation shall be conducted by creating or restoring wetland and aquatic habitat at an agency-approved location on nearby lands or through purchasing mitigation credits at a USACE-and/or CDFW-approved mitigation bank (depending on the resource). If mitigation is conducted on or off-site, a 5-year wetland mitigation and monitoring program for on-site and off-site mitigation shall be developed. Appropriate performance standards may include, but are not limited to a 75% survival rate of restoration plantings; absence of invasive plant species; and a viable, self-sustaining creek or wetland system at the end of 5 years.</p> <p>A weed control plan to limit the Modified Project's potential to spread noxious or invasive weeds shall be developed. This plan would be consistent with current integrated pest management plans that are already in practice on lands surrounding San Luis Reservoir. Noxious or invasive weeds include those rated as "high" in invasiveness by the California Invasive Plant Council. The plan shall include a baseline survey to identify the location and extent of invasive weeds in the Modified Project area prior to ground-disturbing activity, a plan to destroy existing invasive weeds in the construction area prior to initiation of ground-disturbing activity, weed-containment measures while the Modified Project is in progress, and monitoring and control of weeds following completion of construction.</p>			
<p>SEIR-BIO-6 (New mitigation measure): Avoidance of Bridge-Nesting Birds. Prior to the construction and removal of the temporary haul road under State Route (SR) 152, surface modification treatment (Polytetrafluoroethylene [PTFE] sheeting) shall be applied to the SR-152 bridge to prevent nesting by species such as cliff swallow, black phoebe, and white-throated swift (if weep holes are present). PTFE sheeting shall be installed</p>	DWR and Reclamation	<p>Documentation of completed avoidance measures on file with DWR and Reclamation</p> <p>Avoidance measures incorporated into construction specifications</p>	Prior to and during construction

Table 1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Method of Verification	Timing of Verification
vertically at the junctures of vertical and overhead surfaces on the sides and underneath the first 75 feet of the SR-152 bridge extending from the southern abutment of the bridge to the north along the bridge. The treatment shall be applied before the nesting season (February 1). In combination with PTFE sheets, broadcast call units playing distress calls from adult cliff swallows may be used to further deter nesting. If used, distress calls should be played for 26 seconds in duration continuously via broadcast call units installed within the nest exclusion area as described in "Methods for Excluding Cliff Swallows from Nesting on Highway Structures" (UC Davis 2009). During the nesting season, the exclusion treatment shall be supplemented with bi-weekly inspections by a qualified biologist to evaluate treatment integrity, inspect the area for active nests, and subsequently remove any partial nests, as feasible. The 75-foot treatment area has been established as a standard disturbance buffer for cliff swallow, black phoebe, and white-throated swift for work activities that involve heavy machinery and personnel (PG&E 2016).		Compliance verified and monitored in the field by qualified biologist	
SEIR-BIO-7 (New mitigation measure): Elk Avoidance and Minimization. In order to minimize conflicts between construction activities and tule elk within the Modified Project area, a Tule elk site management plan shall be developed to direct control measures. At a minimum, the plan shall specify that Tule elk shall be directed (herded) from the work area(s) such that they are not confined (trapped) between construction activities and landscape features such as fences, buildings, water bodies, and in particular State Route 152. When herding elk, they should always be provided an escape route to the general south. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) indicates that Tule elk are readily herded by people or vehicles and quickly associate the need to move with specific people or vehicles; the plan should specify that particular vehicles (choose red trucks, for example) or personnel shall be tasked with herding activities. Once elk	DWR and Reclamation	Tule elk site management plan and documentation of plan implementation on file with DWR and Reclamation Measures incorporated into construction specifications Compliance verified and monitored in the field by qualified biologist	Prior to and during construction

Table 1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Method of Verification	Timing of Verification
have been herded away from the construction zone, they will generally stay a comfortable distance from activities. If Tule elk do re-enter the construction zone, then additional herding efforts shall be required. Additionally, during the March and April periods, lone females shall be provided additional monitoring because they may be birthing, though they quickly rejoin the herd within a few days after birthing. Once developed, the plan shall be reviewed by CDFW elk biologists.			
Recreation			
SEIR-REC-1 (Replaces REC-1 in the 2019 EIS/EIR): Campsite and Facilities Replacement. Campsites closed at San Luis Reservoir during construction of the Modified Project shall be replaced at a 1:1 ratio at the San Luis Creek Use Area and then as necessary at the Los Banos Creek Use Area, including six American with Disabilities Act (ADA)-accessible campsites and RV accommodations. These new replacement campsites shall be developed consistent with the new facilities considered in the San Luis Reservoir State Recreation Area Resource Management Plan/General Plan (San Luis Reservoir SRA RMP/GP) and shall not exceed the quantities of new facilities considered in the San Luis Reservoir SRA RMP/GP at each use area. The new campsites shall be constructed concurrent to the crest construction period during a period of low precipitation in order to reduce the risk of accidental leaks or spills, potential for soil contamination, and to minimize erosion of loose materials in construction areas, as per Goal RES-WQ4 in the San Luis Reservoir SRA RMP/GP (Reclamation and CDPR 2013): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design, construct, and maintain buildings, roads, trails, campsites, boat launches and marinas, and associated infrastructure to minimize stormwater runoff, promote groundwater recharge, and prevent soil erosion. The new campsites shall be constructed within the San Luis Creek Use Area at the SRA on O'Neill Forebay. The Bureau of	DWR and Reclamation	Documentation on file with DWR and Reclamation Measures incorporated into project design and construction specifications Operations and maintenance procedures on file with DWR, Reclamation, and State Parks	Prior to project completion Ongoing during operation

Table 1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Method of Verification	Timing of Verification
<p>Reclamation (Reclamation) shall include this mitigation requirement in bid documents and construction contracts.</p> <p>In addition, Reclamation shall work with the California Department of Parks and Recreation to implement the following measure:</p> <p>The boat launch at the San Luis Creek Use Area shall be expanded by adding a launch lane and a boarding float. In addition, a fish cleaning station, public storage lockers, and shower facilities shall be developed at San Luis Creek Use Area.</p>			
Cultural and Tribal Cultural Resources			
<p>SEIR-CR-1 (New mitigation measure): Unanticipated Discovery of Archaeological Resources. Prior to construction, a qualified cultural resources specialist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology, shall review the final Modified Project design to confirm impacts to all known cultural resources and/or resources identified to be of importance to consulting Native American tribes, have been considered and addressed. As stipulated by Mitigation Measure CR-1 of the B.F. Sisk Dam Safety of Dams Modification Project Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (2019 EIS/EIR), the Programmatic Agreement Among The Bureau of Reclamation, Interior Region 10 California-Great Basin; and The California State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Pertaining to the Implementation of the Safety of Dams B.F. Sisk Dam Project (Programmatic Agreement) was prepared. This document, specifically the section pertaining to Treatment of Post Review Discoveries, provides that in the event of a post-review discovery during construction or other Modified Project-related activities, the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) in conjunction with California Department of Water Resources (DWR) shall determine if ongoing construction activities will affect a previously unidentified</p>	DWR and Reclamation	<p>Documentation of archaeological review, required surveys, training of construction personnel, compliance with the programmatic agreement, and implementation of other reporting and impact avoidance and minimization measures on file with DWR and Reclamation</p> <p>Compliance verified and monitored in the field by qualified archaeologist</p>	Prior to and during construction

Table 1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Method of Verification	Timing of Verification
<p>cultural resource that may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources or affect a known cultural resource in an unanticipated manner, and address the discovery or unanticipated effect in accordance with Title 36, Part 800.13(b) of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) (Reclamation and SHPO 2019). There remain areas within the Modified Project that have not been subject to cultural resources survey because no activities are presently planned in these areas with potential to impact cultural resources. As stipulated by Mitigation Measure CR-1 of the 2019 EIS/EIR, should project plans change such that use of these areas could introduce impacts to cultural resources, additional cultural resources survey and evaluation efforts will be performed as stipulated in the Programmatic Agreement shall act as a guide for additional cultural resources survey and evaluation efforts.</p> <p>All construction crews shall be alerted to the potential to encounter sensitive cultural and tribal cultural material. This may occur through inclusion of a cultural resources component within a Worker Environmental Awareness Program or other preconstruction training. Prior to construction, a communication matrix with primary and secondary cultural resources points of contact from Reclamation, DWR, consulting parties, and other pertinent project personnel shall be developed and circulated. A simple overview guide with roles and responsibilities, cultural resource management protocols, and a list of guiding documents shall be prepared as a companion to this communication matrix prior to construction. In the event that archaeological resources (e.g., sites, features, or artifacts) are exposed during construction activities for the Modified Project, all construction work occurring in the vicinity shall immediately stop until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate its significance and determine whether additional study is</p>			

Table 1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Method of Verification	Timing of Verification
warranted. A minimum work exclusion buffer should be assumed to be no less than 100 feet, or as otherwise specified by the approved Programmatic Agreement (Reclamation and SHPO 2019) and its future amendments. This buffer may be adjusted by the qualified archaeologist in consultation with the lead agency. Prehistoric archaeological deposits may be indicated by the presence of discolored or dark soil, fire-affected material, the presence of imported shell, burned or complete bone, non-local lithic materials, or other characteristics observed to be atypical of the surrounding area. Common prehistoric artifacts may include modified or battered lithic materials; lithic or bone tools that appeared to have been used for chopping, drilling, or grinding; projectile points; fired-clay ceramics or non-functional items; and other items. Historic-age deposits are often indicated by the presence of glass bottles and shards, ceramic material, building or domestic refuse, ferrous metal, or old features such as concrete foundations or privies. Depending on the nature and the significance of the find under the California Environmental Quality Act (14 CCR 15064.5[f]; California Public Resources Code, Section 21082) and/or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, it may be appropriate for the qualified archaeologist to simply record the find and allow work to continue. Avoidance should be considered the preferred option for treatment of unanticipated cultural resources. Prior to any ground-disturbing investigative techniques, the feasibility of resource avoidance should be considered. If the discovery proves significant, as determined by the qualified archaeologist in consultation with the lead agency(s) and other consulting parties, additional work, such as testing, data recovery, or other alternatives, may be warranted. The qualified archaeologist shall prepare a report to document compliance with approved mitigation requirements and to DWR/Reclamation standards. This report shall be reviewed by lead agency staff and, once finalized,			

Table 1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Method of Verification	Timing of Verification
<p>submitted to a California Historical Resources Information System information center.</p> <p>Reclamation will ensure that any non-Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act-related cultural materials and associated records falling under Reclamation's Scope of Collections Statement (Programmatic Agreement, Appendix F) that result from the identification, evaluation, and treatment of historic properties on Reclamation land conducted under the Programmatic Agreement shall be properly maintained in accordance with 36 CFR 79. If there is an adverse effect determined that requires the development of a Historic Properties Treatment Plan (HPTP) under the Programmatic Agreement, Reclamation shall ensure that documentation of the curation of these materials is prepared and provided to parties named in the HPTP specific to the resolution of effects for that historic property as stipulated within the HPTP. Reclamation's responsibilities under the Programmatic Agreement shall continue and shall include follow-up with consulting parties should any changes to the Modified Project occur.</p>			
<p>SEIR-CR-2 (New mitigation measure): Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains. In the event that Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and/or objects of cultural patrimony are inadvertently discovered under or on the surface of Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) lands, Reclamation shall follow the procedures outlined in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), as specified in the implementing regulations at Title 43, Section 10.2(d)(1-2) of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) and Stipulation X and Appendix E of the Programmatic Agreement Among The Bureau of Reclamation, Interior Region 10 California-Great Basin; and The California State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Pertaining to the Implementation of the Safety of Dams B.F. Sisk Dam Project. Reclamation shall ensure that all such NAGPRA cultural items</p>	DWR and Reclamation	<p>Documentation of implementation of impact avoidance and minimization measures and compliance with applicable regulations and the programmatic agreement on file with DWR and Reclamation</p>	Prior to and during construction

Table 1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Method of Verification	Timing of Verification
<p>encountered during any undertaking on Reclamation lands are treated in accordance with the requirements at Section 3(c-d) of NAGPRA and the implementing regulations at 43 CFR 10.</p> <p>On State-owned or private lands, in accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, if suspected human remains are found, the county coroner shall be immediately notified of the discovery. No further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur on either federal or State-owned lands until agency approval is provided. On State-owned or private lands, the county coroner shall determine within 2 working days of notification of the discovery whether the remains are human in origin. If the county coroner determines that the remains are, or are believed to be, Native American, the county coroner shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in Sacramento within 24 hours. In accordance with California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98, the NAHC must immediately notify those persons it believes to be the most likely descendant from the deceased Native American. The descendants or authorized representative may, with the permission of the owner of the land, inspect the site of the discovery of the Native American human remains and may recommend to the owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treatment or disposition, with appropriate dignity, of the human remains and any associated grave goods. The most likely descendant shall complete inspection of the remains within 48 hours of being granted access to the site.</p>			
<p>SEIR-CR-3 (New mitigation measure): Archaeological and Native American Monitors and Worker Environmental Awareness Program. The Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) has developed a geoarchaeological sensitivity map and supporting summary that identifies areas of elevated potential for encountering buried resources within the area of potential effect; archaeological monitoring shall be required in the higher sensitivity areas identified by this map. Archaeological</p>	DWR and Reclamation	Documentation of archaeological monitoring in accordance with the geoarchaeological sensitivity map, notification of consulting Native American Tribes of opportunity to monitor, and record of worker training on file with DWR and Reclamation	Prior to and during construction

Table 1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Method of Verification	Timing of Verification
monitors shall be provided a copy of Reclamation's geoarchaeological sensitivity map and supporting documentation at least 30 days prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities. Consulting Native American tribes shall be given the opportunity to monitor in higher sensitivity areas identified as having elevated potential for encountering buried resources. A copy of the geoarchaeological sensitivity map and supporting documentation shall be provided to Native American Monitors at least 30 days prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities within areas subject to monitoring. Prior to and during construction, all construction crews shall be alerted to these monitoring requirements and the potential to encounter sensitive cultural and tribal cultural material. This may occur through inclusion of a cultural resources component within a Worker Environmental Awareness Program or other preconstruction training.			

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