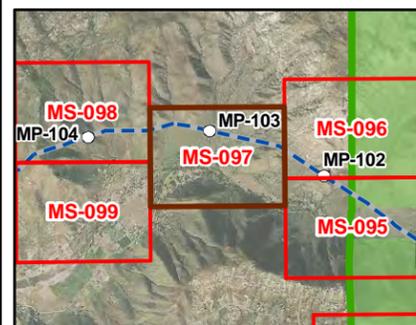
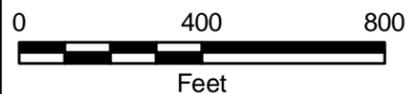


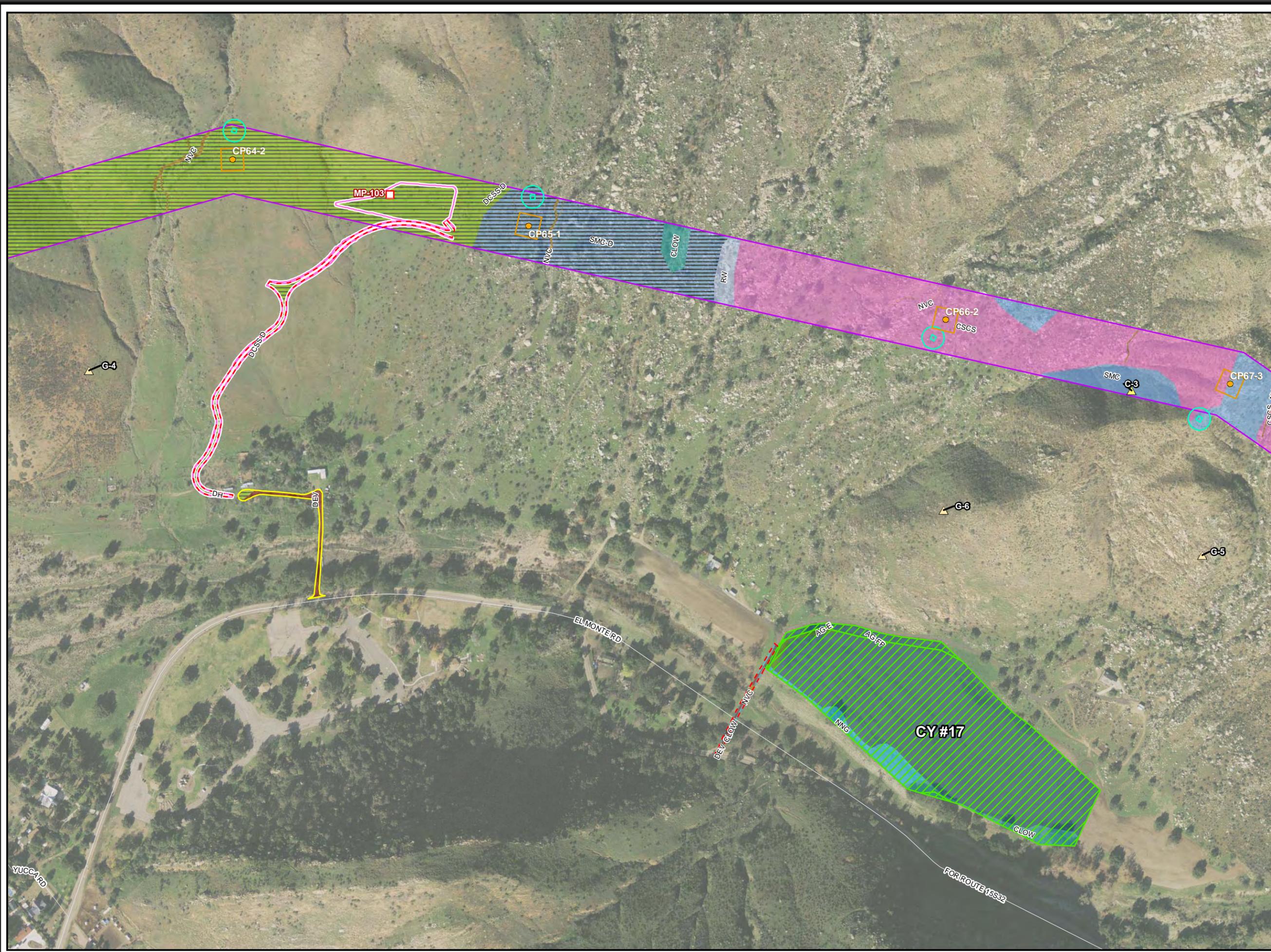


SUNRISE POWERLINKSM

- Mile Marker
- Current Sunrise Structure
- Guard Structure
- TSAP (Tower Staging Access Pad)
- Existing Road Needing Major Reconstruction
- Existing Road Needing Minor Grading
- Access Road to be Constructed
- Temporary Access Road
- Existing Road Ready to Use
- Suncrest Substation
- Substation Impact Area
- Maintenance Pad
- Structure Pad Area
- Grading Limits
- Construction Yard
- Temporary Pull Site
- Structure Work Area
- Cleveland National Forest Congressional Boundary
- USFS Owned Land



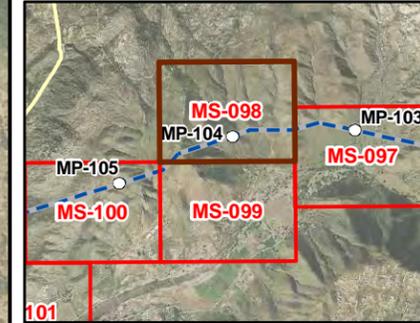
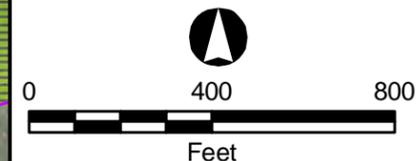
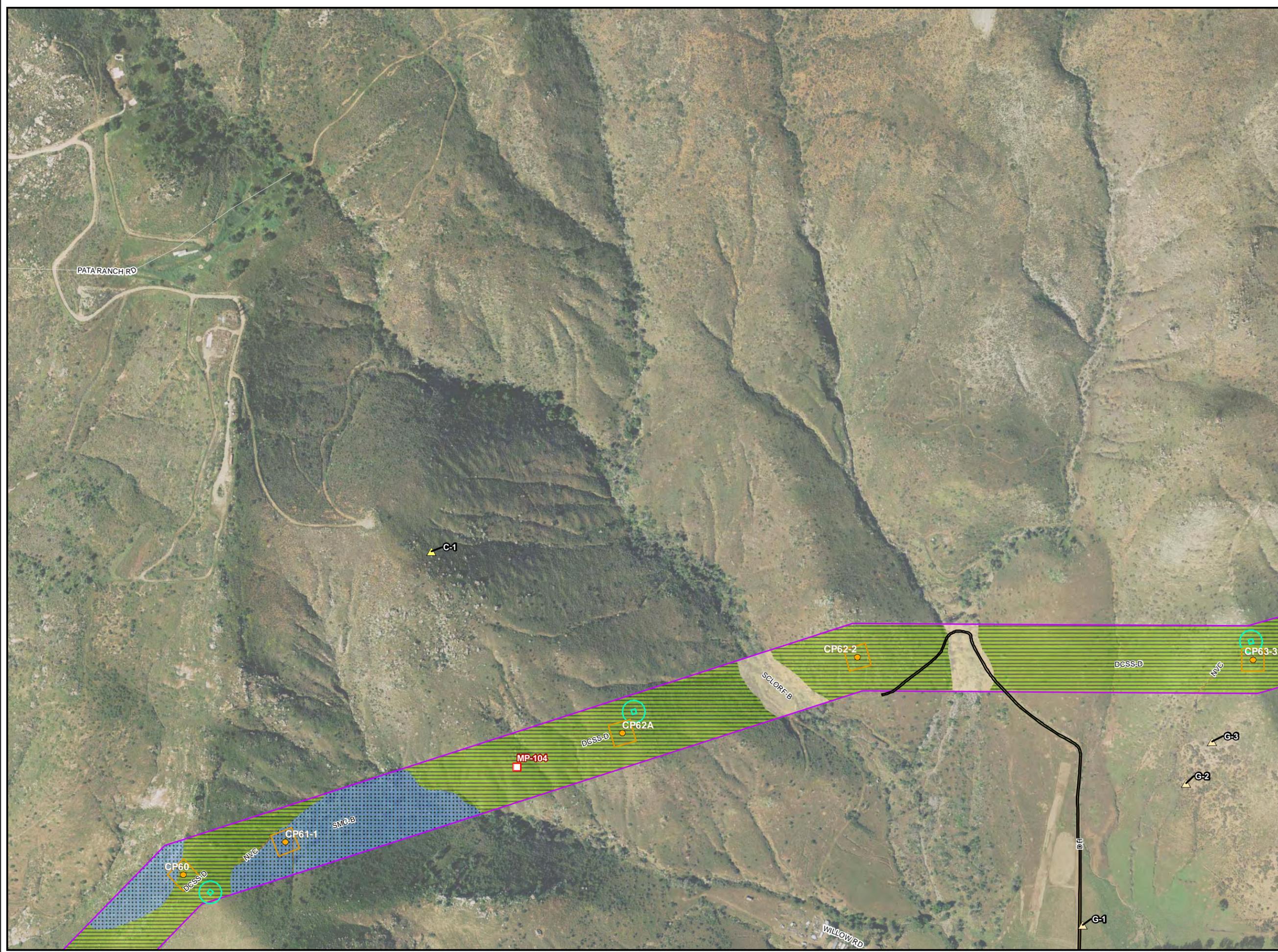
Appendix A
USFS Sensitive
Species Occurrences
MS-097 - 5/24/2010





SUNRISE POWERLINKSM

-  Mile Marker
-  Current Sunrise Structure
-  Guard Structure
-  TSAP (Tower Staging Access Pad)
-  Existing Road Needing Major Reconstruction
-  Existing Road Needing Minor Grading
-  Access Road to be Constructed
-  Temporary Access Road
-  Existing Road Ready to Use
-  Suncrest Substation
-  Substation Impact Area
-  Maintenance Pad
-  Structure Pad Area
-  Grading Limits
-  Construction Yard
-  Temporary Pull Site
-  Structure Work Area
-  Cleveland National Forest Congressional Boundary
-  USFS Owned Land



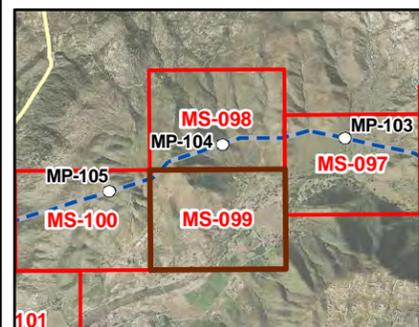
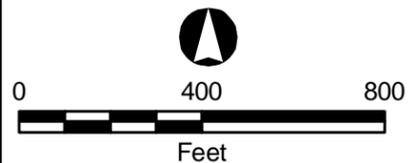
Appendix A
 USFS Sensitive
 Species Occurrences
 MS-098 - 5/24/2010





SUNRISE POWERLINKSM

- Mile Marker
- Current Sunrise Structure
- Guard Structure
- TSAP (Tower Staging Access Pad)
- Existing Road Needing Major Reconstruction
- Existing Road Needing Minor Grading
- Access Road to be Constructed
- Temporary Access Road
- Existing Road Ready to Use
- Suncrest Substation
- Substation Impact Area
- Maintenance Pad
- Structure Pad Area
- Grading Limits
- Construction Yard
- Temporary Pull Site
- Structure Work Area
- Cleveland National Forest Congressional Boundary
- USFS Owned Land



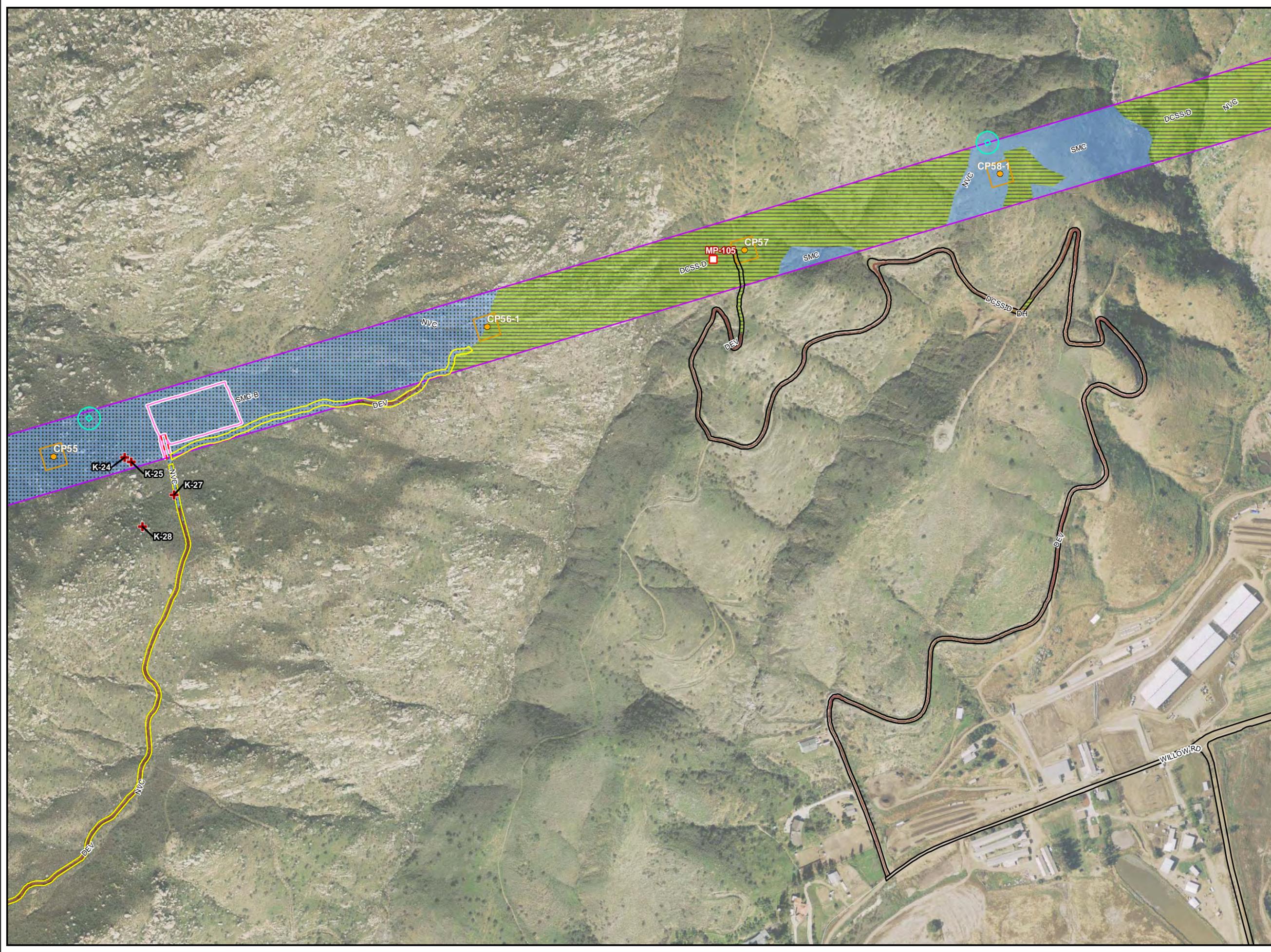
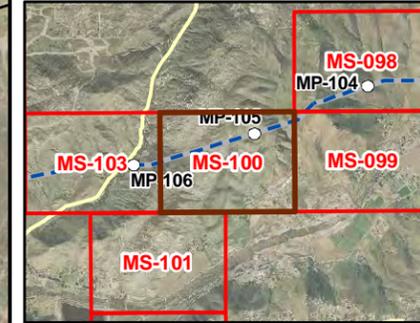
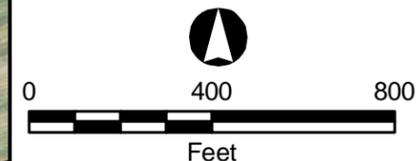
Appendix A
 USFS Sensitive
 Species Occurrences
 MS-099 - 5/24/2010





SUNRISE POWERLINKSM

- Mile Marker
- Current Sunrise Structure
- Guard Structure
- TSAP (Tower Staging Access Pad)
- Existing Road Needing Major Reconstruction
- Existing Road Needing Minor Grading
- Access Road to be Constructed
- Temporary Access Road
- Existing Road Ready to Use
- Suncrest Substation
- Substation Impact Area
- Maintenance Pad
- Structure Pad Area
- Grading Limits
- Construction Yard
- Temporary Pull Site
- Structure Work Area
- Cleveland National Forest Congressional Boundary
- USFS Owned Land



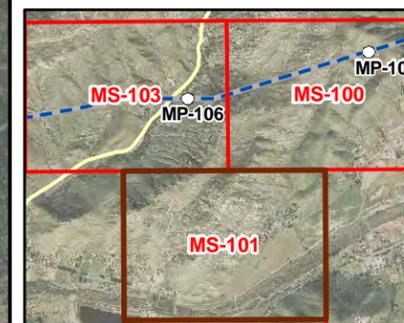
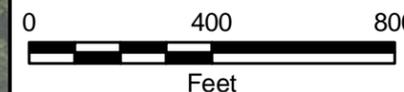
Appendix A
 USFS Sensitive
 Species Occurrences
 MS-100 - 5/24/2010





SUNRISE POWERLINKSM

- Mile Marker
- Current Sunrise Structure
- Guard Structure
- TSAP (Tower Staging Access Pad)
- Existing Road Needing Major Reconstruction
- Existing Road Needing Minor Grading
- Access Road to be Constructed
- Temporary Access Road
- Existing Road Ready to Use
- Suncrest Substation
- Substation Impact Area
- Maintenance Pad
- Structure Pad Area
- Grading Limits
- Construction Yard
- Temporary Pull Site
- Structure Work Area
- Cleveland National Forest Congressional Boundary
- USFS Owned Land

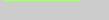
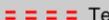
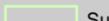
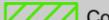


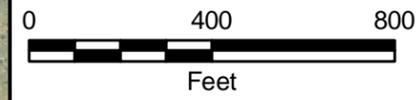
Appendix A
 USFS Sensitive
 Species Occurrences
 MS-101 - 5/24/2010





SUNRISE POWERLINKSM

-  Mile Marker
-  Current Sunrise Structure
-  Guard Structure
-  TSAP (Tower Staging Access Pad)
-  Existing Road Needing Major Reconstruction
-  Existing Road Needing Minor Grading
-  Access Road to be Constructed
-  Temporary Access Road
-  Existing Road Ready to Use
-  Suncrest Substation
-  Substation Impact Area
-  Maintenance Pad
-  Structure Pad Area
-  Grading Limits
-  Construction Yard
-  Temporary Pull Site
-  Structure Work Area
-  Cleveland National Forest Congressional Boundary
-  USFS Owned Land



Appendix A
 USFS Sensitive
 Species Occurrences
 MS-102 - 5/24/2010

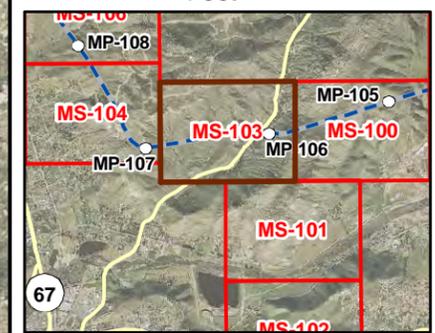
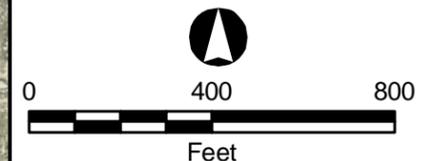




SUNRISE POWERLINKSM



- Mile Marker
- Current Sunrise Structure
- Guard Structure
- TSAP (Tower Staging Access Pad)
- Existing Road Needing Major Reconstruction
- Existing Road Needing Minor Grading
- Access Road to be Constructed
- Temporary Access Road
- Existing Road Ready to Use
- Suncrest Substation
- Substation Impact Area
- Maintenance Pad
- Structure Pad Area
- Grading Limits
- Construction Yard
- Temporary Pull Site
- Structure Work Area
- Cleveland National Forest Congressional Boundary
- USFS Owned Land

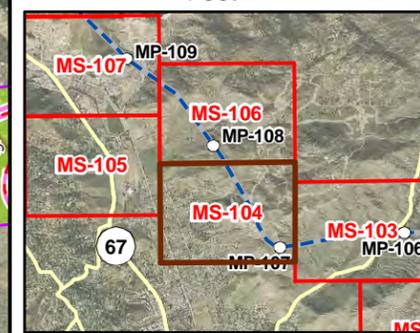
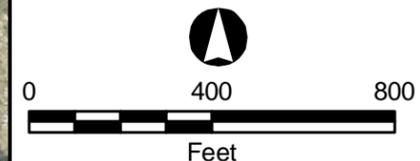


Appendix A
 USFS Sensitive
 Species Occurrences
 MS-103 - 5/24/2010

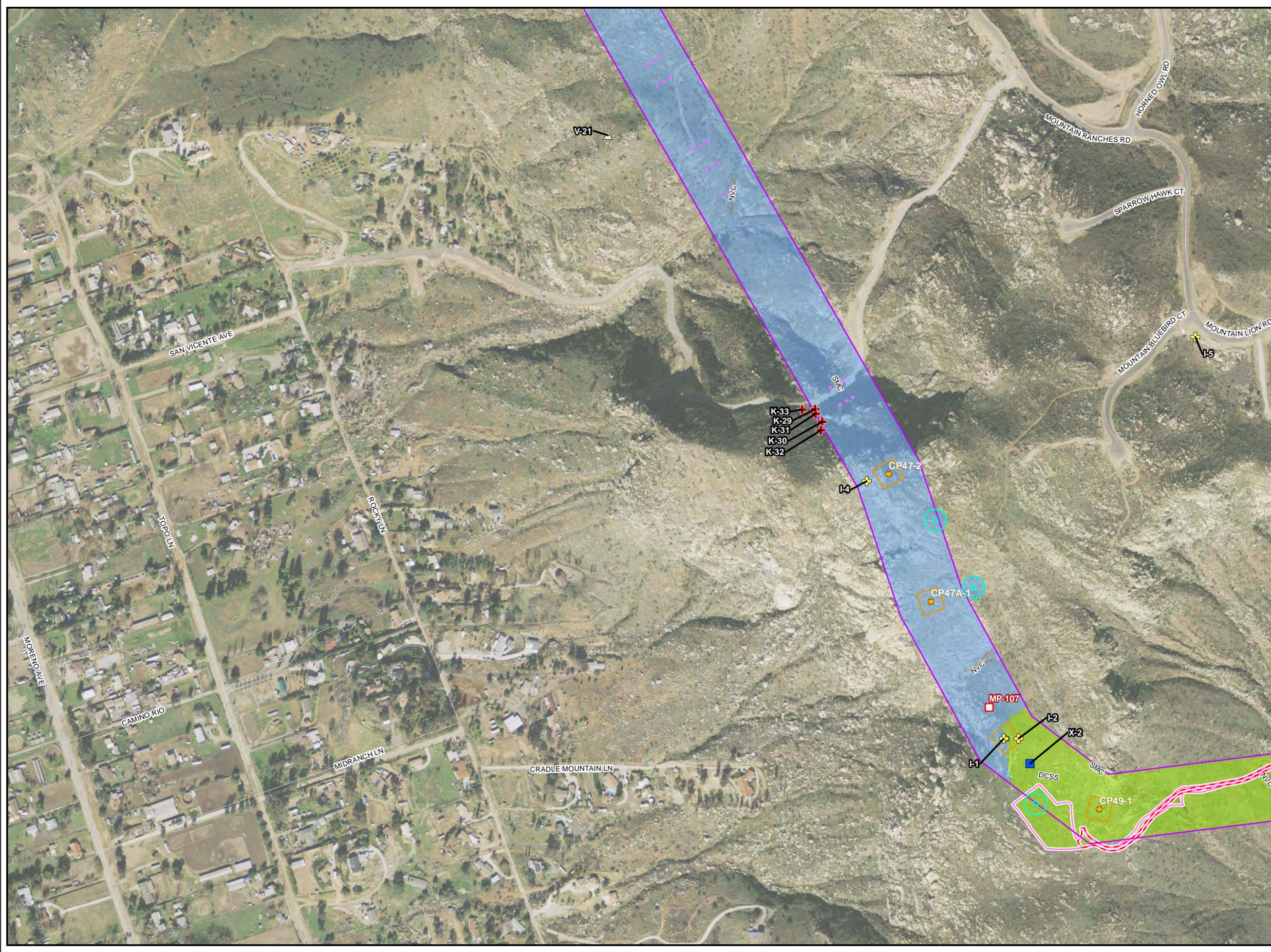


SUNRISE POWERLINKSM

- Mile Marker
- Current Sunrise Structure
- Guard Structure
- TSAP (Tower Staging Access Pad)
- Existing Road Needing Major Reconstruction
- Existing Road Needing Minor Grading
- Access Road to be Constructed
- Temporary Access Road
- Existing Road Ready to Use
- Suncrest Substation
- Substation Impact Area
- Maintenance Pad
- Structure Pad Area
- Grading Limits
- Construction Yard
- Temporary Pull Site
- Structure Work Area
- Cleveland National Forest Congressional Boundary
- USFS Owned Land



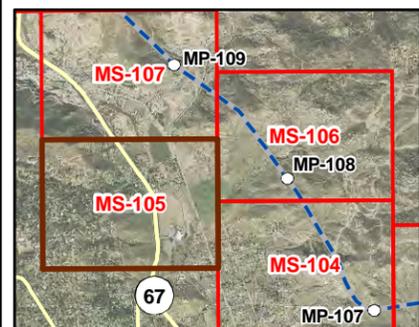
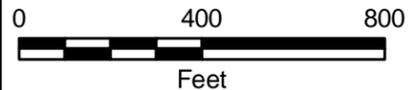
Appendix A
 USFS Sensitive
 Species Occurrences
 MS-104 - 5/24/2010





SUNRISE POWERLINKSM

- Mile Marker
- Current Sunrise Structure
- Guard Structure
- TSAP (Tower Staging Access Pad)
- Existing Road Needing Major Reconstruction
- Existing Road Needing Minor Grading
- Access Road to be Constructed
- Temporary Access Road
- Existing Road Ready to Use
- Suncrest Substation
- Substation Impact Area
- Maintenance Pad
- Structure Pad Area
- Grading Limits
- Construction Yard
- Temporary Pull Site
- Structure Work Area
- Cleveland National Forest Congressional Boundary
- USFS Owned Land



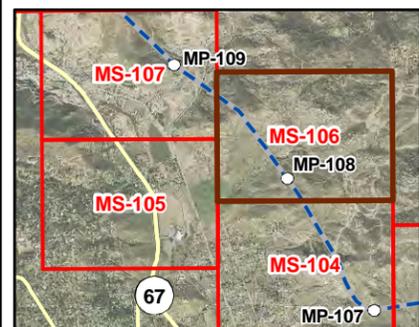
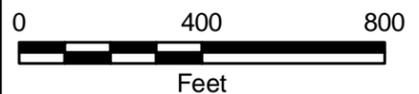
Appendix A
 USFS Sensitive
 Species Occurrences
 MS-105 - 5/24/2010





SUNRISE POWERLINKSM

- Mile Marker
- Current Sunrise Structure
- Guard Structure
- TSAP (Tower Staging Access Pad)
- Existing Road Needing Major Reconstruction
- Existing Road Needing Minor Grading
- Access Road to be Constructed
- Temporary Access Road
- Existing Road Ready to Use
- Suncrest Substation
- Substation Impact Area
- Maintenance Pad
- Structure Pad Area
- Grading Limits
- Construction Yard
- Temporary Pull Site
- Structure Work Area
- Cleveland National Forest Congressional Boundary
- USFS Owned Land



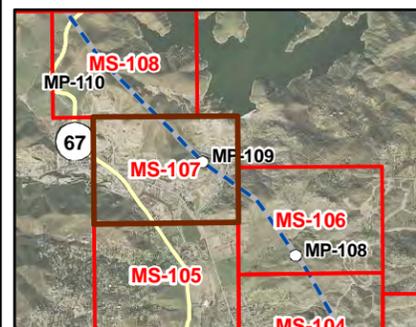
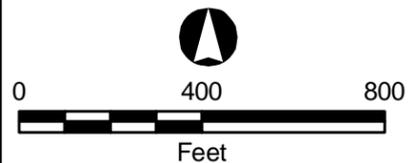
Appendix A
USFS Sensitive
Species Occurrences
MS-106 - 5/24/2010





SUNRISE POWERLINKSM

- Mile Marker
- Current Sunrise Structure
- Guard Structure
- TSAP (Tower Staging Access Pad)
- Existing Road Needing Major Reconstruction
- Existing Road Needing Minor Grading
- Access Road to be Constructed
- Temporary Access Road
- Existing Road Ready to Use
- Suncrest Substation
- Substation Impact Area
- Maintenance Pad
- Structure Pad Area
- Grading Limits
- Construction Yard
- Temporary Pull Site
- Structure Work Area
- Cleveland National Forest Congressional Boundary
- USFS Owned Land



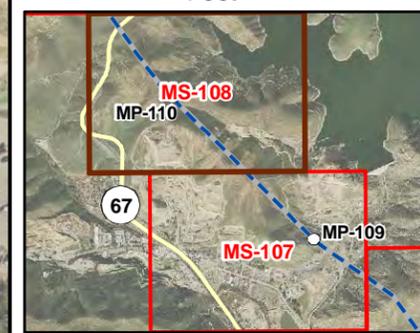
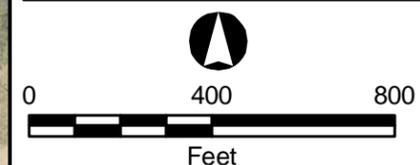
Appendix A
 USFS Sensitive
 Species Occurrences
 MS-107 - 5/24/2010





SUNRISE POWERLINKSM

- Mile Marker
- Current Sunrise Structure
- Guard Structure
- TSAP (Tower Staging Access Pad)
- Existing Road Needing Major Reconstruction
- Existing Road Needing Minor Grading
- Access Road to be Constructed
- Temporary Access Road
- Existing Road Ready to Use
- Suncrest Substation
- Substation Impact Area
- Maintenance Pad
- Structure Pad Area
- Grading Limits
- Construction Yard
- Temporary Pull Site
- Structure Work Area
- Cleveland National Forest Congressional Boundary
- USFS Owned Land



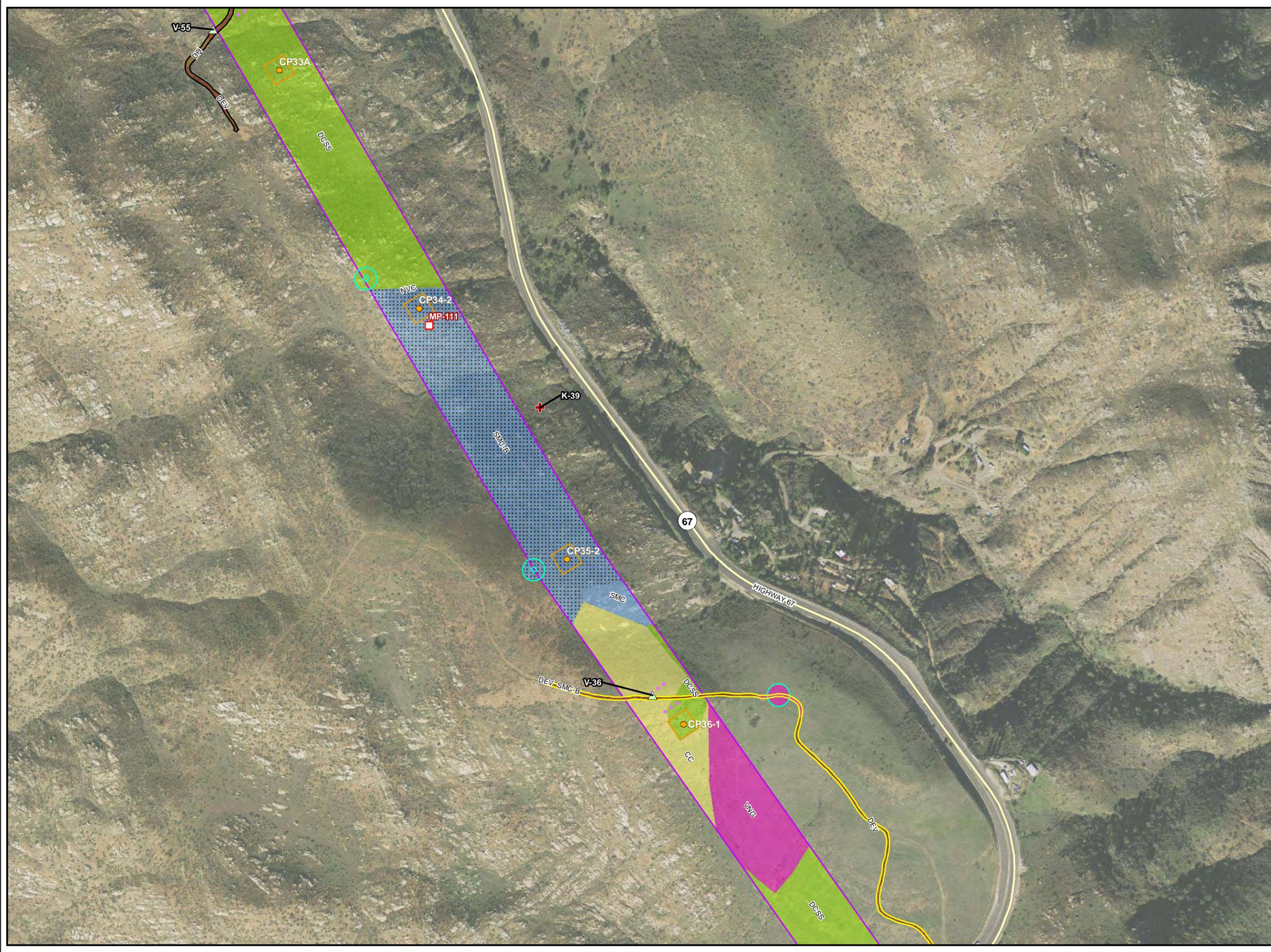
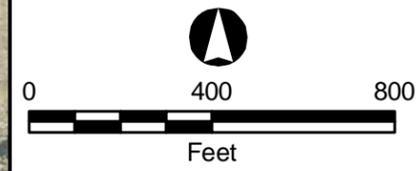
Appendix A
 USFS Sensitive
 Species Occurrences
 MS-108 - 5/24/2010





SUNRISE POWERLINKSM

- Mile Marker
- Current Sunrise Structure
- Guard Structure
- TSAP (Tower Staging Access Pad)
- Existing Road Needing Major Reconstruction
- Existing Road Needing Minor Grading
- Access Road to be Constructed
- Temporary Access Road
- Existing Road Ready to Use
- Suncrest Substation
- Substation Impact Area
- Maintenance Pad
- Structure Pad Area
- Grading Limits
- Construction Yard
- Temporary Pull Site
- Structure Work Area
- Cleveland National Forest Congressional Boundary
- USFS Owned Land



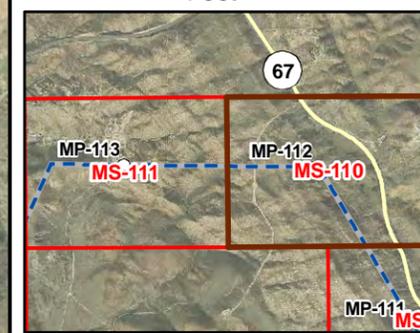
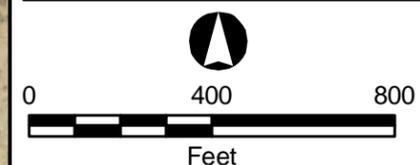
Appendix A
 USFS Sensitive
 Species Occurrences
 MS-109 - 5/24/2010





SUNRISE POWERLINKSM

-  Mile Marker
-  Current Sunrise Structure
-  Guard Structure
-  TSAP (Tower Staging Access Pad)
-  Existing Road Needing Major Reconstruction
-  Existing Road Needing Minor Grading
-  Access Road to be Constructed
-  Temporary Access Road
-  Existing Road Ready to Use
-  Suncrest Substation
-  Substation Impact Area
-  Maintenance Pad
-  Structure Pad Area
-  Grading Limits
-  Construction Yard
-  Temporary Pull Site
-  Structure Work Area
-  Cleveland National Forest Congressional Boundary
-  USFS Owned Land



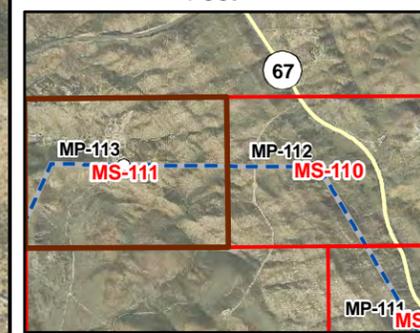
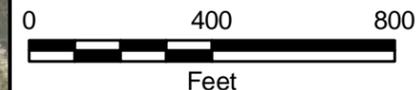
Appendix A
 USFS Sensitive
 Species Occurrences
 MS-110 - 5/24/2010





SUNRISE POWERLINKSM

- Mile Marker
- Current Sunrise Structure
- Guard Structure
- TSAP (Tower Staging Access Pad)
- Existing Road Needing Major Reconstruction
- Existing Road Needing Minor Grading
- Access Road to be Constructed
- Temporary Access Road
- Existing Road Ready to Use
- Suncrest Substation
- Substation Impact Area
- Maintenance Pad
- Structure Pad Area
- Grading Limits
- Construction Yard
- Temporary Pull Site
- Structure Work Area
- Cleveland National Forest Congressional Boundary
- USFS Owned Land



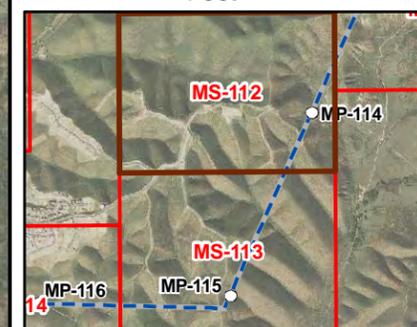
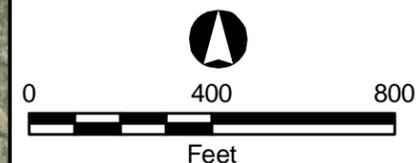
Appendix A
 USFS Sensitive
 Species Occurrences
 MS-111 - 5/24/2010





SUNRISE POWERLINKSM

-  Mile Marker
-  Current Sunrise Structure
-  Guard Structure
-  TSAP (Tower Staging Access Pad)
-  Existing Road Needing Major Reconstruction
-  Existing Road Needing Minor Grading
-  Access Road to be Constructed
-  Temporary Access Road
-  Existing Road Ready to Use
-  Suncrest Substation
-  Substation Impact Area
-  Maintenance Pad
-  Structure Pad Area
-  Grading Limits
-  Construction Yard
-  Temporary Pull Site
-  Structure Work Area
-  Cleveland National Forest Congressional Boundary
-  USFS Owned Land



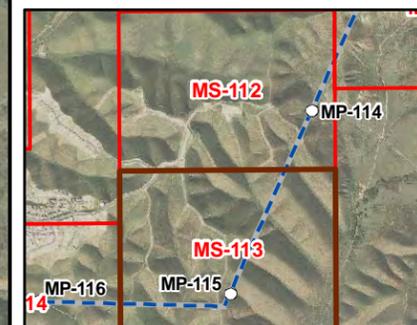
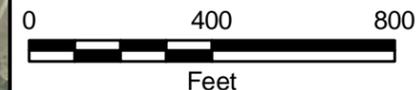
Appendix A
USFS Sensitive
Species Occurrences
MS-112 - 5/24/2010





SUNRISE POWERLINKSM

- MP-51 Mile Marker
- CP16-1 Current Sunrise Structure
- Guard Structure
- TSAP (Tower Staging Access Pad)
- Existing Road Needing Major Reconstruction
- Existing Road Needing Minor Grading
- Access Road to be Constructed
- Temporary Access Road
- Existing Road Ready to Use
- Suncrest Substation
- Substation Impact Area
- Maintenance Pad
- Structure Pad Area
- Grading Limits
- Construction Yard
- Temporary Pull Site
- Structure Work Area
- Cleveland National Forest Congressional Boundary
- USFS Owned Land

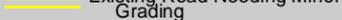
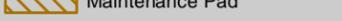
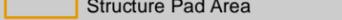
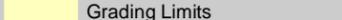


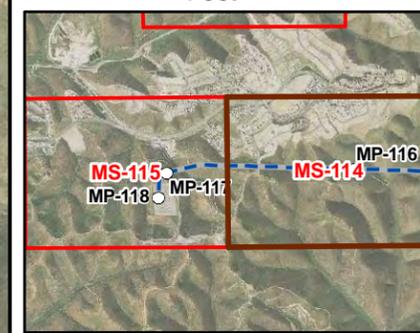
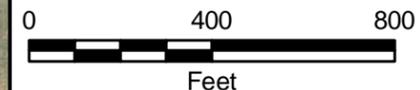
Appendix A
USFS Sensitive
Species Occurrences
MS-113 - 5/24/2010





SUNRISE POWERLINKSM

-  Mile Marker
-  Current Sunrise Structure
-  Guard Structure
-  TSAP (Tower Staging Access Pad)
-  Existing Road Needing Major Reconstruction
-  Existing Road Needing Minor Grading
-  Access Road to be Constructed
-  Temporary Access Road
-  Existing Road Ready to Use
-  Suncrest Substation
-  Substation Impact Area
-  Maintenance Pad
-  Structure Pad Area
-  Grading Limits
-  Construction Yard
-  Temporary Pull Site
-  Structure Work Area
-  Cleveland National Forest Congressional Boundary
-  USFS Owned Land



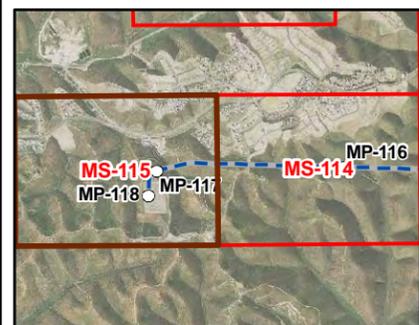
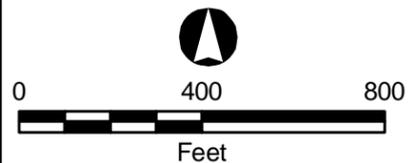
Appendix A
 USFS Sensitive
 Species Occurrences
 MS-114 - 5/24/2010



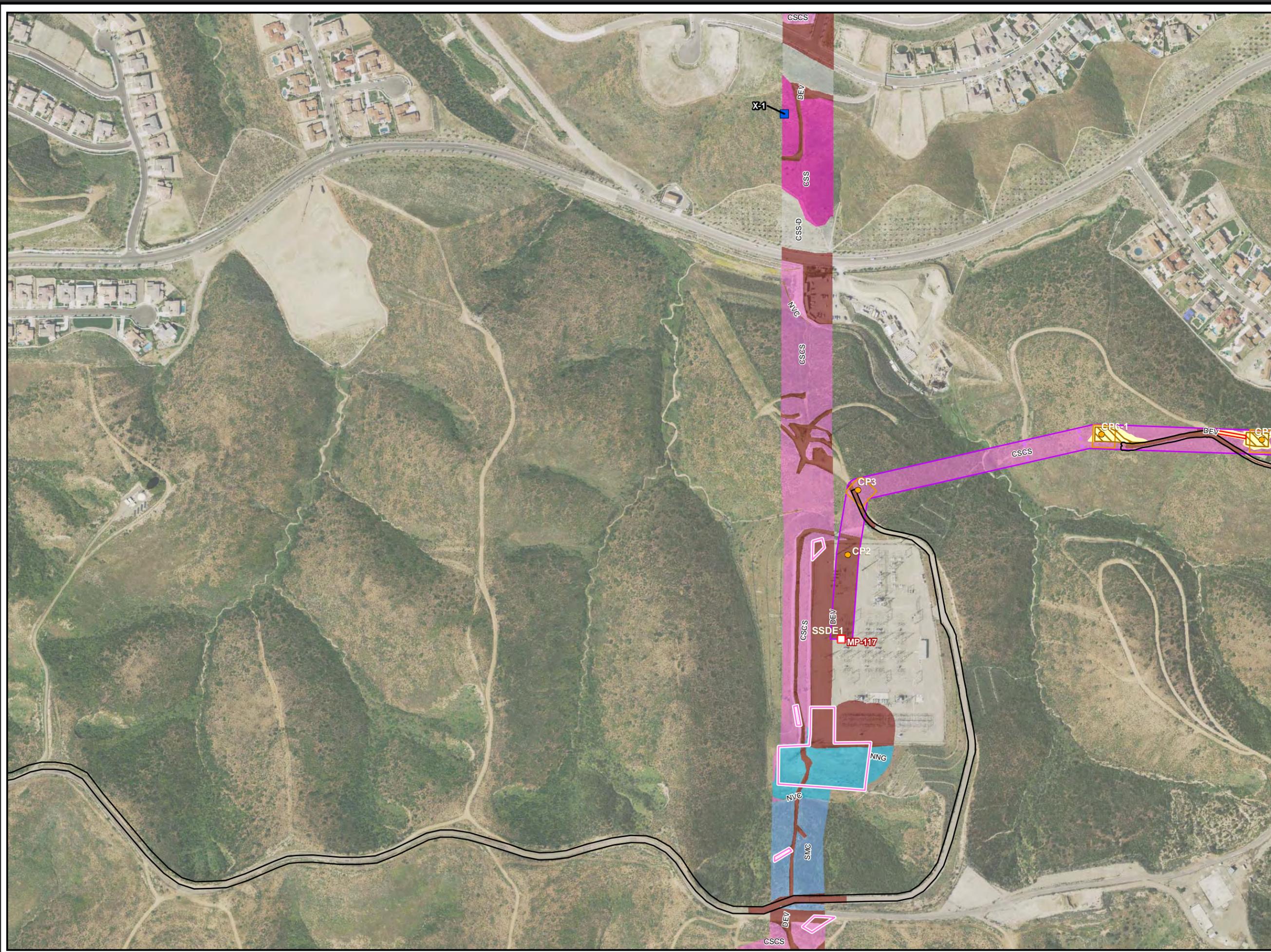


SUNRISE POWERLINKSM

- MP-51 Mile Marker
- CP16-1 Current Sunrise Structure
- Guard Structure
- TSAP (Tower Staging Access Pad)
- Existing Road Needing Major Reconstruction
- Existing Road Needing Minor Grading
- Access Road to be Constructed
- Temporary Access Road
- Existing Road Ready to Use
- Suncrest Substation
- Substation Impact Area
- Maintenance Pad
- Structure Pad Area
- Grading Limits
- Construction Yard
- Temporary Pull Site
- Structure Work Area
- Cleveland National Forest Congressional Boundary
- USFS Owned Land



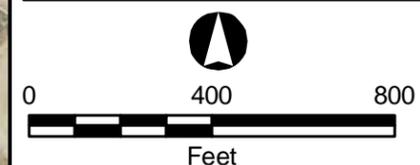
Appendix A
USFS Sensitive
Species Occurrences
MS-115 - 5/24/2010





SUNRISE POWERLINKSM

- Mile Marker
- Current Sunrise Structure
- Guard Structure
- TSAP (Tower Staging Access Pad)
- Existing Road Needing Major Reconstruction
- Existing Road Needing Minor Grading
- Access Road to be Constructed
- Temporary Access Road
- Existing Road Ready to Use
- Suncrest Substation
- Substation Impact Area
- Maintenance Pad
- Structure Pad Area
- Grading Limits
- Construction Yard
- Temporary Pull Site
- Structure Work Area
- Cleveland National Forest Congressional Boundary
- USFS Owned Land



Appendix A
 USFS Sensitive
 Species Occurrences
 MS-116 - 5/24/2010





APPENDIX B – MITIGATION MEASURES AND APPLICANT PROPOSED MEASURES FOR BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES



Table 4. Mitigation Measures and Applicant Proposed Measures – Biological Resources

MITIGATION MEASURE	<p>— B-1a: Provide restoration/compensation for impacted sensitive vegetation communities. Surface-disturbing components of the project shall be located in previously disturbed areas or where habitat quality is poor to the extent possible, and disturbance of vegetation and soils shall be minimized. Temporary construction mats may be used to minimize vegetation and soil disturbance only where deemed appropriate by the qualified biologist (see Mitigation Measure B-1c). The construction mats shall not be left on the ground for more than three weeks. Use of construction mats shall be considered a temporary impact to vegetation and shall be mitigated in accordance with this mitigation measure. If avoidance of sensitive vegetation communities is not feasible due, for example, to physical or safety constraints, the Applicant shall restore temporarily impacted areas to pre-construction conditions following construction (or emergency repairs) and shall permanently block off all public access to them, and/or shall purchase/dedicate suitable habitat for preservation to off-set permanently impacted areas. Restoration of some vegetation communities in temporarily impacted areas may not be possible if those areas are subject to vegetation management to maintain proper clearance between transmission lines and vegetation. In those instances, the mitigation shall consist of offsite acquisition and preservation of the vegetation community instead. Any area that can be preserved as intact or restored habitat, or if it contains any species (plant or animal) that require project-related compensatory mitigation will qualify as offsite mitigation lands. Restoration involves recontouring the land, replacing the topsoil (if it was collected), planting seed and/or container stock, and maintaining (<i>i.e.</i>, weeding, replacement planting, supplemental watering, etc.) and monitoring the restored area for a period five years (or less if the restoration meets all success criteria). Restoration in ABDSP shall be maintained and monitored for a minimum of five years. The success of the restoration is usually based on how the habitat compares with similar, nearby, undisturbed habitat. Any restoration efforts would be subject to a Habitat Restoration Plan approved by the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, State Parks (for restoration in ABDSP), and USDA Forest Service (for alternatives with restoration on National Forest lands). Mitigation ratios and mitigation acreages for construction within authorized limits are provided in Table D.2-7 for the Proposed Project (see Impacts to Vegetation Communities and Required Mitigation tables in alternatives sections for the alternatives). The mitigation ratios also apply to impacts from emergency repairs. In cases where the impacts to sensitive vegetation communities occur on lands already in use as mitigation for other projects, the mitigation ratios shall be doubled, as is standard practice in San Diego County.</p>
	<p>— (B-1a) All limits of construction shall be delineated with orange construction fencing. SDG&E shall coordinate with the authorized officer for the applicable federal, State, or local land owner/administrator at least 60 days before construction in order to determine if gates shall be installed on access roads, especially trails that would be dually used as access roads, to prevent unauthorized vehicular access to the ROW. Gate installation shall be required at the discretion of the land management agency. On trails proposed for dual use as access roads, gates shall be wide enough to allow horses, bicycles, and pedestrians to pass through. SDG&E shall document its coordination efforts with the administering agency of the road/trail and provide this documentation to the CPUC, BLM, and all affected jurisdictions 30 days prior to construction. Signs prohibiting unauthorized use of the access roads shall be posted on the installed gates. To control unauthorized use of project access roads by off-road vehicle enthusiasts, SDG&E shall provide funding to land management entities responsible for areas set aside for habitat conservation to provide for off-road vehicle enforcement patrols. The responsible land management entities will formulate what funding is reasonable to control unauthorized use of project access roads.</p>
	<p>— (B-1a) Any impacts associated with unauthorized activity (<i>e.g.</i>, exceeding approved construction footprints) shall be mitigated at a 5:1 ratio (5.5:1 in FTHL MA). Restoration of the unauthorized impacts shall be credited at a 1:1 ratio (<i>i.e.</i>, mitigated by in-place habitat restoration); the remaining 4:1 (or 4.5:1 in FTHL MA) shall be acquired off site.</p>

Table 4. Mitigation Measures and Applicant Proposed Measures – Biological Resources

— (B-1a) Areas to be restored shall include all areas temporarily impacted by construction, such as tower construction sites, laydown/staging areas, temporary access and spur roads, and existing tower locations where towers are removed. Where onsite restoration is planned, the Applicant shall identify a qualified Habitat Restoration Specialist to be approved by the CPUC, BLM, State Parks (for restoration in ABDSP), USDA Forest Service (for alternatives with restoration on National Forest lands), and the Wildlife Agencies. The Habitat Restoration Specialist shall prepare and implement a Habitat Restoration Plan, for restoring temporarily impacted sensitive vegetation communities, to be approved by the CPUC, Wildlife Agencies, BLM, State Parks (for ABDSP restoration), and USDA Forest Service (for National Forest land restoration). The Applicant shall work with the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, and State Parks until a plan is approved by all. This Habitat Restoration Plan must be approved in writing by the above-listed agencies prior to the initiation of any vegetation disturbing activities. Hydroseeding, drill seeding, or an otherwise proven restoration technique shall be utilized on all disturbed surfaces using a locally endemic native seed mix approved by the CPUC, Wildlife Agencies, BLM, State Parks (for ABDSP restoration), and USDA Forest Service (for National Forest land restoration).

The Habitat Restoration Plan shall incorporate Desert Bioregion Revegetation/Restoration Guidance measures for restoration of temporary impacts to desert scrub and dune habitats. These measures generally include alleviating soil compaction, returning the surface to its original contour, pitting or imprinting the surface to allow small areas where seeds and rain water can be captured, planting seedlings that have acquired the necessary root mass to survive without watering, planting seedlings in the spring with herbivory cages, broadcasting locally collected seed immediately prior to the rainy season, and covering the seeds with mulch.

The Habitat Restoration Plan shall also incorporate the measures identified in the May 25, 2006 Memorandum of Understanding among Edison Electric Institute, USDA Forest Service, BLM, USFWS, National Park Service, and the Environmental Protection Agency (Edison Electric Institute, et al., 2006) where applicable. The MOU discusses vegetation management along ROWs for electrical transmission and distribution facilities on federal lands. The major provisions of the MOU include reducing soil erosion and water quality impacts; promoting local ecotypes in revegetation projects; planting native species and protecting rare species; and reducing the introduction of non-native, invasive or noxious plant species to the ROWs. The MOU can be viewed online at http://www.eei.org/industry_issues/environment/land/vegetation_management/EEI_MOU_FINAL_5-25-06.pdf.

The following habitat restoration requirements are not included in the MOU described above. The restoration of habitat shall be maintained and monitored for five years after installation by an experienced, licensed Habitat Restoration Contractor, or until established success criteria identified in the Restoration Plan (specified percent cover of native and non-native species, species diversity, and species composition as compared with an undisturbed reference site) are met. Maintenance and monitoring for restoration in ABDSP shall be for a minimum of five years, even if established success criteria are met before the end of five years. Maintenance and monitoring shall be conducted following a prescribed schedule to assess progress and identify potential problems with the restoration. Remedial action (*e.g.*, additional planting, weeding, erosion control, use of container stock, supplemental watering, etc.) shall be taken by an experienced, licensed Habitat Restoration Contractor during the maintenance and monitoring period if necessary to ensure the success of the restoration. If the restoration fails to meet the established success criteria after the maintenance and monitoring period, maintenance and monitoring shall extend beyond the five-year period until the criteria are met or unless otherwise approved by the CPUC, BLM, State Parks (for ABDSP restoration), USDA Forest Service (for alternatives with restoration on National Forest lands), and the Wildlife Agencies. For areas where habitat restoration cannot meet mitigation requirements, as determined by the Habitat Restoration Specialist in coordination with CPUC, BLM, State Parks (for ABDSP restoration), USDA Forest Service (for alternatives with restoration on National Forest lands), and the Wildlife Agencies, offsite purchase and dedication of habitat shall be provided at the mitigation ratios provided in Table D.2-7 for the Proposed Project (see Impacts to Vegetation Communities and Required Mitigation tables in alternatives sections for the alternatives) or as otherwise required by the Wildlife Agencies, ABDSP, or USDA Forest Service (supersedes the mitigation ratios in BIO-APM-1).

Table 4. Mitigation Measures and Applicant Proposed Measures – Biological Resources

— (B-1a) **Tree Mitigation.** Mitigation for loss of native trees or native tree trimming shall be provided by (1) acquiring and preserving habitat within which the trees occur and/or (2) restoring (*i.e.*, planting) trees on land that would not be subject to vegetation clearing (either in the Applicant's ROW and/or on land acquired and preserved). Any land to be used for this mitigation shall be approved by the CPUC, BLM, State Parks (for ABDSP restoration), USDA Forest Service (for alternatives with restoration on National Forest lands), and the Wildlife Agencies.

For habitat acquisition and preservation, the mitigation ratios shall follow those in Table D.2-7 for the Proposed Project (see Impacts to Vegetation Communities and Required Mitigation tables in alternatives sections for the alternatives). For example, removal of coast live oak trees (that occur in coast live oak woodland) shall require mitigation at a 3:1 ratio based on the permanent impact to the summed acreage of all individual coast live oak trees impacted. Therefore, if the total acreage of all individual coast live oak trees in coast live oak woodland impacted is 10 acres, then 30 acres of coast live oak woodland shall be acquired and preserved. For all trimmed native trees, the trees shall be monitored for a period of three years. If a trimmed tree declines or suffers mortality during that period, the tree shall be replaced in-kind (by species) at a 2:1 or 5:1 ratio as recommended by the CDFG (see below). If a tree does not decline or suffer mortality, no mitigation shall be required.

— (B-1a) For restoration (planting trees), these guidelines, based on recommendations from the CDFG, shall be followed.

Native trees that are removed shall be replaced in-kind (by species) as follows.

- Trees less than five inches diameter at breast height (DBH) shall be replaced at 3:1
- Trees between five and 12 inches DBH shall be replaced at 5:1
- Trees between 12 and 36 inches shall be replaced at 10:1
- Trees greater than 36 inches shall be replaced at 20:1
- Native trees that are trimmed shall be replaced in-kind (by species) as follows.
- Trees less than 12 inches DBH shall be replaced at 2:1
- Trees greater than 12 inches DBH shall be replaced at 5:1

All restoration shall be maintained and monitored for a minimum of 10 years. The restoration shall be directed according to a Habitat Restoration Plan approved by the CPUC, BLM, State Parks (for ABDSP restoration), USDA Forest Service (for National Forest land restoration), and the Wildlife Agencies.

— (B-1a) **Mitigation Parcels/Habitat Management Plans.** All offsite mitigation parcels shall be approved by the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, State Parks (for impacts to ABDSP), and USDA Forest Service (for alternatives with impacts to National Forest lands) and must be acquired or their acquisition must be assured before the line is energized. To demonstrate that such parcels shall be acquired, SDG&E shall submit a Habitat Acquisition Plan at least 120 days prior to any ground disturbing activities. The Plan shall be submitted to the CPUC, BLM, the Wildlife Agencies, State Parks (for impacts in ABDSP) and USDA Forest Service (for impacts on National Forest Lands) for review and approval, and shall include, but shall not be limited to: legal descriptions and maps of all parcels to be acquired; schedule that includes phasing relative to impacts; timing of conservation easement recording; initiation of habitat management activities relative to acquisition; and assurance mechanisms (*e.g.*, performance bonds to assure adequate funding) for any parcels not actually acquired prior to vegetation disturbing activities.

Table 4. Mitigation Measures and Applicant Proposed Measures – Biological Resources

	<p>— (B-1a) A Habitat Management Plan shall be prepared by a biologist approved by the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, State Parks (for mitigation parcels to be part of ABDSP), and USDA Forest Service (for mitigation parcels to be National Forest lands) for all acquired offsite mitigation parcels. The Habitat Management Plan must be approved in writing by the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, State Parks (for mitigation parcels to be part of ABDSP), and USDA Forest Service (for mitigation parcels to be National Forest lands) prior to the initiation of any vegetation disturbing activities. The Applicant shall work with the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, State Parks, and USDA Forest Service until a plan is approved by all. The Habitat Management Plan shall provide direction for the preservation and in-perpetuity management of all acquired, offsite mitigation parcels. The Habitat Management Plan shall include, but shall not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal descriptions of all mitigation parcels approved by the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, State Parks (for mitigation parcels to be part of ABDSP), and USDA Forest Service (for mitigation parcels to be National Forest lands) • Baseline biological data for all mitigation parcels • Designation of a land management entity approved by the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, State Parks (for mitigation parcels to be part of ABDSP), and USDA Forest Service (for mitigation parcels to National Forest lands) to provide in-perpetuity management • A Property Analysis Record prepared by the designated land management entity that explains the amount of funding required to implement the Habitat Management Plan • Designation of responsible parties and their roles (<i>e.g.</i>, provision of endowment by the Applicant to fund the Habitat Management Plan and implementation of the Habitat Management Plan by the designated land management entity) • Management specifications including, but not limited to, regular biological surveys to compare with baseline; exotic, non-native species control; fence/sign replacement or repair, public education; trash removal; and annual reports to CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, State Parks (for mitigation parcels to be part of ABDSP), and USDA Forest Service (for mitigation parcels to be National Forest lands).
	Also, see U.S. Fish and Wildlife Conservation Measures G-CM-6, G-CM-7, G-CM-12, G-CM-14, G-CM-15, G-CM-16, G-CM-17, G-CM-21, G-CM-22, G-CM-26, G-CM-28, G-CM-29, and G-CM-34.
Location	All areas disturbed by construction activities.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM and CPUC shall approve habitat restoration plans, habitat acquisition plans, and long-term habitat management plans, and ensure their implementation. CPUC/BLM biological monitor shall confirm that proposed habitat restoration mitigation plans are implemented.
Effectiveness Criteria	Habitat restoration plans are implemented and meet success criteria. Long-term habitat management is provided for all mitigation sites.
Responsible Agency	BLM, CPUC, USFWS, CDFG, State Parks (for mitigation lands in ABDSP), and USDA Forest Service (for mitigation lands on USFS land).
Timing	Pre-, during and post construction.

Table 4. Mitigation Measures and Applicant Proposed Measures – Biological Resources

Interpretation & Approach	<p><u>7/2/09</u>: SDG&E will provide all documentation of correspondence with agencies regarding BHS mitigation as part of the Mitigation Land Plan. The CDFG Section 2081 is not required for Segment 4, Mountain Springs Grade since BHS are not covered under this take permit.</p> <p>Restoration, including tree mitigation, which references ABDSP is not applicable to FESSR. Application is for mitigation parcels in the ABDSP.</p> <p><u>8/20/09</u>: Review with Aspen, Helix, and BLM. B-1a-1: It was agreed upon that 'permanently blocking off all public access' was in reference to temporary access/spur/fly yards in order to prevent a situation where the public may access sensitive vegetation communities where prior to the project work, they had not. Vertical mulching was suggested as an acceptable method of restoring temporarily impacted areas in the desert. Vertical mulching is the practice of replanting plants (either dead or live) that are removed during construction. The replanted plants are not irrigated and those that may be alive when replanted are allowed to die.</p> <p><u>8/20/09</u>: B-1a-1: It was agreed that recontouring the land for the purposes of restoration need not apply to previously disturbed areas where the topography doesn't match the surrounding topography. Restored areas should blend naturally into the surrounding habitat, both in terms of vegetation and topography.</p> <p><u>8/20/09</u>: 'Restoration of "some" vegetation types' as stated in B-1a section 1 was included to acknowledge that in certain areas due to site-specific conditions, only some of the vegetation types will be able to be revegetated while other vegetation types may not be able to be re-vegetated and will need to be mitigated off-site. This will be addressed on a site by site basis.</p> <p><u>8/20/09</u>: Flagging is acceptable as a delineation method instead of orange fencing. Orange fencing can be limited to unique situations.</p> <p><u>8/20/09</u>: Off-site mitigation parcels need not be acquired prior to construction, however, the assurance that there are willing sellers for mitigation lands is necessary. Mitigation parcels must be secured prior to energization.</p> <p><u>8/20/09</u>: The purpose of baseline biological data for off-site mitigation parcels is to prove that proposed mitigation land is appropriate mitigation for impacted areas. Proposed mitigation land need not be exactly representative of areas that are impacted. (USFWS/CDFG will decide this.)</p> <p><u>8/31/09</u>: Permanent impact areas will be restored at the end of the construction process in accordance with the approved Storm water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) documents.</p> <p><u>10/22/09</u>: In summary, the EIR/EIS includes the following milestones with regard to meeting biology mitigation parcel preservation requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Habitat Acquisition Plan: 120 days prior to any ground disturbing activities• Habitat Management Plan: prior to initiation of any vegetation disturbing activities• Acquisition or assurance of acquisition of parcels: prior to energizing the transmission line. <p>Following are recommendations for how SDG&E can best proceed and meet these requirements.</p> <p>1. SDG&E submitted a draft Habitat Acquisition Plan on June 24, 2009, however, this habitat acquisition plan will need to be resubmitted with the parcels proposed for mitigation more narrowly defined. The following information must be included: legal descriptions and maps, schedule that includes phasing relative to impacts, timing of conservation easement recording, initiation of habitat management activities relative to acquisition and assurance mechanisms. The Habitat Acquisition Plan should be in final or close to final form in February 2010, which is 120 days prior to the beginning of most of the construction. It is noted that SDG&E received many comments on the Habitat Acquisition Plan submitted in June 2009, and that the final Habitat Acquisition Plan may be significantly revised to adequately address those comment.</p> <p>2. A final Habitat Management Plan will be required prior to the June 2010 start date for the majority of the project. It is anticipated that all the mitigation parcels identified in the Habitat Acquisition Plan (expected in February 2010) will have been agreed to and that the required elements of the HMP for all the mitigation sites can be completed prior to the start of construction in June 2010.</p>
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Table 4. Mitigation Measures and Applicant Proposed Measures – Biological Resources

MITIGATION MEASURE	<p>— B-1c: Conduct biological monitoring. Monitoring shall be provided by a qualified biologist approved by the CPUC, BLM, State Parks (for monitoring in ABDSP), USDA Forest Service (for alternatives that require monitoring on National Forest lands), and the Wildlife Agencies to ensure that all impacts occur within designated limits. Monitoring entails communicating with contractors, taking daily notes, and ensuring that the requirements of the APMs and mitigation measures are being met by being present during construction activities including all initial grubbing and clearing of vegetation. Additionally, a qualified biologist employed by SDG&E shall be present during maintenance involving ROW repair requiring ground disturbance (<i>i.e.</i>, grading/repair of access road and work areas and spot repair of areas subject to flooding or scouring). Biological monitoring of these maintenance activities is to prevent impacts to vegetation communities or wildlife habitat not within the permanent project impact footprint or to record and report unauthorized impacts outside the footprint to the CPUC, BLM, State Parks (for monitoring in ABDSP), USDA Forest Service (for alternatives that require monitoring on National Forest lands), and the Wildlife Agencies to ensure the unauthorized impacts are mitigated in accordance with Mitigation Measure B-1a. The qualified biologist shall conduct monitoring for any area subject to disturbance from construction and the maintenance activities listed above (or access roads used during maintenance activities in the case of vernal pools/water-holding basins; see Mitigation Measure B1-b). The qualified biologist shall perform periodic inspections of construction once or twice per week, as defined by the Wildlife Agencies, depending on the sensitivity of the resources. The qualified biologist shall send weekly monitoring reports to the CPUC and BLM and shall record any reduction or increase in construction impacts so that mitigation requirements can be revised accordingly. The final impact/mitigation calculations shall be submitted to the CPUC, BLM, State Parks (for monitoring in ABDSP), USDA Forest Service (for alternatives that require monitoring on National Forest lands), and the Wildlife Agencies for review and approval. The qualified biologist shall send annual monitoring reports of maintenance activities to the CPUC, BLM, State Parks (for monitoring of maintenance activities in ABDSP), and USDA Forest Service (for alternatives that require monitoring of maintenance activities on National Forest lands) that describe the types of maintenance that occurred, at what locations they occurred, and whether or not there were unauthorized impacts that require mitigation. The Applicant, its contractors and subcontractors, and their respective project personnel, shall refer all environmental issues, including wildlife relocation, sick or dead wildlife, hazardous waste, or questions about environmental impacts to the qualified biologist. Experts in wildlife handling (<i>e.g.</i>, Project Wildlife) may need to be brought in by the qualified biologist for assistance with wildlife relocations.</p> <p>— (B-1c) The qualified biologist shall have the authority to issue stop work orders if any part of the mitigation measures or APMs are being violated. The qualified biologist shall immediately notify the CPUC, BLM, State Parks (for monitoring in ABDSP), USDA Forest Service (for alternatives that require monitoring on National Forest lands), the Wildlife Agencies, and SDG&E of any significant events, including impacts outside the construction zone or maintenance impacts outside the authorized permanent impact footprints if they are discovered during construction or monitoring of maintenance activities. Reinitiation of work following a stop work order shall only occur when the CPUC, BLM, State Parks (for impacts in ABDSP), USDA Forest Service (for alternatives with impacts on National Forest lands), and the Wildlife Agencies are satisfied that the impacts have been fully documented, that compensation for these impacts shall be made, and that any additional protection measures they deem necessary shall be undertaken.</p> <p>Also, see U.S. Fish and Wildlife Conservation Measure G-CM-1.</p>
Location	Entire project area.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	CPUC/BLM biological monitor shall oversee monitoring and ensure compliance with APMs and mitigation measures. The biological monitor shall submit weekly monitoring reports to SDG&E during construction. The biological monitor shall submit weekly reports to the CPUC and BLM during construction and throughout the maintenance period. Reports shall include a summary of activities and tracking of the APM and mitigation measure requirements. The biological monitor shall submit a final report of impact/mitigation calculations to the CPUC, BLM, State Parks (for monitoring in ABDSP), USDA Forest Service (for alternatives that require monitoring on National Forest lands), and the Wildlife Agencies.
Effectiveness Criteria	Successful avoidance of unforeseen impacts and compliance with APMs and mitigation measures.
Responsible Agency	BLM, CPUC, USFWS, CDFG, State Parks (for ABDSP land), and USDA Forest Service (for USFS land).

Sunrise Powerlink Project
MITIGATION MONITORING, COMPLIANCE, AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Table 4. Mitigation Measures and Applicant Proposed Measures – Biological Resources

Timing	Pre- and during construction.
Interpretation & Approach	Reference to ABDSP is not applicable to FESSR. Application is for mitigation parcels in the ABDSP.
MITIGATION MEASURE	B-1k: Re-seed disturbed areas after a transmission line-caused fire. Should a fire occur and be determined by the CPUC's Consumer Protection and Safety Division (CPSD) or the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) to be caused by the Proposed Project or a constructed alternative, the Applicant shall re-seed all natural areas — both public and private — that are burned as a result of the project-caused fire. Re-seeding shall be required for areas that have been burned due to the minimum 10-year period required for arid chaparral to establish an adequate seed bank and thereby resist vegetation type conversion. A re-seeding plan shall be developed with input from Cal Fire, the U.S. Forest Service, BLM, and CPUC, based on a native seed mix. Seeds shall be raked into the soil to avoid seed predation, and re-seeding shall be carried out once to coincide with the rainy season (October 1 through April 1) to increase the likelihood of germination success. The Applicant shall provide a written report documenting all re-seeding activities to the CPUC. The Applicant shall make a good faith effort to obtain approval to re-seed on private lands as appropriate, and documentation of this good faith effort shall be submitted to the CPUC upon request. Specific re-seeding requirements stipulated in this mitigation measure shall be subject to approval and modification by any public landowning agency.
	Also, see U.S. Fish and Wildlife Conservation Measure G-CM-18.
Location	Areas burned as a result of a project-caused fire and that have also been burned at least once in the preceding 10-year period.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	CPUC/BLM shall oversee the development of re-seeding plan and shall collect written documentation of all re-seeding activities from the Applicant.
Effectiveness Criteria	Re-seeding occurs per re-seeding plan requirements.
Responsible Agency	CPUC, BLM, and USDA Forest Service
Timing	During and post construction.
Interpretation & Approach	8/20/09 – The concern for this mitigation measure is to reduce vegetation type conversion from native to non-native. Re-seeding Plan will be developed after a fire and not before energization.
MITIGATION MEASURE	B-1l: SDG&E shall continue to work with the USDA Forest Service to minimize impacts to the RCA between Structures 184 and 187. SDG&E shall continue to work with the USDA Forest Service to adjust the siting of project features to minimize impacts to the RCA located between Structures 184 and 187 of the BCD South Option. SDG&E shall continue to coordinate with the USDA Forest Service until the impacts to this RCA are fully resolved to the satisfaction of the USDA Forest Service.
Location	RCA located between Structures 184 and 187 of the BCD South Option.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	Upon final approval of the USDA Forest Service, SDG&E shall send the engineering changes made to project features between Structures 184 and 187 of the BCD South Option to the CPUC and BLM prior to the start of construction.
Effectiveness Criteria	Minimization of impacts to the RCA to the satisfaction of the USDA Forest Service.
Responsible Agency	CPUC, BLM, and USDA Forest Service
Timing	Pre-construction.
Interpretation & Approach	6/13/08, Submitted to CPUC and USDA Forest Service a revision of these structures. This MM applies to revised Structure numbers P118-1 to P114.

Table 4. Mitigation Measures and Applicant Proposed Measures – Biological Resources

<p>MITIGATION MEASURE</p>	<p>— B-2a: Provide restoration/compensation for impacted jurisdictional areas. Impacts to areas under the jurisdiction of the ACOE, Regional Water Boards, State Water Board, and CDFG shall be avoided to the extent feasible. Where avoidance of jurisdictional areas is not feasible (including for emergency repairs), the Applicant shall provide the necessary mitigation required as part of wetland permitting by creation/restoration/preservation of suitable jurisdictional or equivalent habitat along with adequate buffers to protect the function and values of jurisdictional area mitigation. The location(s) of the mitigation would be determined in consultation with the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, State Parks (for mitigation in ABDSP), USDA Forest Service (for alternatives with mitigation on National Forest lands), ACOE, Regional Water Boards, State Water Board, and CDFG as part of the wetland permitting process. It is anticipated that the sites would be in close proximity to the impacts or in the same watershed. A jurisdictional delineation and impact assessment shall be prepared based on the final alignment and final engineering plans when they are complete. Mitigation ratios would range from 1:1 up to 4:1 and would depend on the sensitivity of the jurisdictional habitat and on the requirements of the wetland permitting agencies. The width of wetland buffers would also depend on the sensitivity of the jurisdictional habitat and on the requirements of the wetland permitting agencies. Recommended mitigation ratios for vegetation communities that generally occur in jurisdictional areas are provided in Table D.2-7 for the Proposed Project (see Impacts to Vegetation Communities and Required Mitigation tables in alternatives sections for the alternatives). It is anticipated that at least a 1:1 ratio of the mitigation would include creation of jurisdictional habitat so there would be no net loss of jurisdictional habitat. For example, permanent impacts to emergent wetland would require a 2:1 mitigation ratio. Half (or 1:1) of the mitigation acreage would have to consist of created emergent wetland in an appropriate location to be preserved, and the other half (1:1) would require acquisition and preservation of already-existing emergent wetland (or other wetland community acceptable to the permitting agencies — ACOE, Regional Water Boards, State Water Board, and CDFG). It is also anticipated that a 1:1 ratio would be required for impacts to jurisdictional non-wetland Waters of the U.S. in the form of wetland enhancement, restoration, or creation as determined in consultation with the permitting agencies. Wetland permits shall be obtained from the ACOE, Regional Water Boards, State Water Board, and CDFG prior to initiating construction in jurisdictional areas.</p>
	<p>— (B-2a) All limits of construction shall be delineated with orange construction fencing and/or silt fencing. All stakes, flagging, or fencing shall be removed no later than 30 days after construction is complete. If silt fencing is used to delineate the limits of construction or as part of implementation of erosion control BMPs, the silt fencing may be left in place longer than 30 days if erosion control is still necessary. During and after construction, entrances to access roads shall be gated to prevent the unauthorized use of these roads by the general public. Signs prohibiting unauthorized use of the access roads shall be posted on these gates.</p>
	<p>— (B-2a) Any impacts associated with unauthorized activity (<i>e.g.</i>, exceeding approved construction footprints) shall be mitigated at a 5:1 ratio, unless otherwise directed by the ACOE, Regional Water Boards, State Water Board, and CDFG: restoration of the unauthorized impacts shall be credited at a 1:1 ratio; the remaining 4:1 (or 4.5:1 in FTHL MA) shall be acquired off site.</p>

Table 4. Mitigation Measures and Applicant Proposed Measures – Biological Resources

	<p>— (B-2a) The Applicant shall identify a qualified Habitat Restoration Specialist to be approved by the CPUC, BLM, ACOE, Regional Water Boards, State Water Board, CDFG, State Parks (for restoration in ABDSP), and USDA Forest Service (for alternatives with restoration on National Forest lands). The Habitat Restoration Specialist shall prepare and implement a Wetland Mitigation Plan to be approved in writing by the CPUC, BLM, ACOE, Regional Water Boards, State Water Board, CDFG, State Parks (for ABDSP mitigation), and USDA Forest Service (for alternatives with mitigation on National Forest lands). The Applicant shall work with the above-listed agencies until a plan is approved by all. The mitigation of habitat shall be maintained and monitored for five years after installation, or until established success criteria (specified percent cover of native and non-native species, species diversity, and species composition as compared with an undisturbed reference site) are met, to assess progress and identify potential problems with the mitigation. Maintenance and monitoring in ABDSP shall be for a minimum of five years, even if established success criteria are met before the end of five years. Remedial action (<i>e.g.</i>, additional planting, weeding, erosion control, use of container stock, supplemental watering, etc.) shall be taken during the maintenance and monitoring period if necessary to ensure the success of the mitigation. If the mitigation fails to meet the established performance criteria after the five-year maintenance and monitoring period, maintenance and monitoring shall extend beyond the five-year period until the criteria are met or unless otherwise approved by the CPUC, BLM, ACOE, Regional Water Boards, State Water Board, CDFG, State Parks (for ABDSP restoration), and USDA Forest Service (for alternatives with restoration on National Forest lands).</p>
	<p>— (B-2a) A Habitat Management Plan shall be prepared by a biologist approved by the CPUC, BLM, ACOE, Regional Water Boards, State Water Board, CDFG, State Parks (for mitigation parcels to be part of ABDSP), and USDA Forest Service (for mitigation parcels to be National Forest lands) for all acquired offsite mitigation parcels. The Habitat Management Plan must be approved in writing by the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, State Parks (for mitigation parcels to be part of ABDSP), and USDA Forest Service (for mitigation parcels to be National Forest lands) prior to the initiation of any activities which may impact jurisdictional areas. The Applicant shall work with the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, State Parks, and USDA Forest Service until a plan is approved by all. The Habitat Management Plan shall provide direction for the preservation and in-perpetuity management of all acquired, offsite mitigation parcels. The Habitat Management Plan shall include, but shall not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal descriptions of all acquired or assured (as defined in Mitigation Measure B-1a) mitigation parcels approved by the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, State Parks (for mitigation parcels to be part of ABDSP), and USDA Forest Service (for mitigation parcels to be National Forest lands); • Baseline biological data for all mitigation parcels; • Designation of a land management entity approved by the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, State Parks (for mitigation parcels to be part of ABDSP), and USDA Forest Service (for mitigation parcels to be National Forest lands) to provide in-perpetuity management; • A Property Analysis Record prepared by the designated land management entity that explains the amount of funding required to implement the Habitat Management Plan; • Designation of responsible parties and their roles (<i>e.g.</i>, provision of endowment by the Applicant to fund the Habitat Management Plan and implementation of the Habitat Management Plan by the designated land management entity); and • Management specifications including, but not limited to, regular biological surveys to compare with baseline; exotic, non-native species control; fence/sign replacement or repair, public education; trash removal; and annual reports to CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, State Parks (for mitigation parcels to be part of ABDSP), and USDA Forest Service (for mitigation parcels to be National Forest lands).
	Also, see U.S. Fish and Wildlife Conservation Measure G-CM-41.
Location	All locations with impacts to jurisdictional areas.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, CPUC, and wetland permitting agencies shall approve habitat restoration plans, habitat acquisition plans, and long-term habitat management plans. BLM/CPUC biological monitor to confirm that proposed habitat restoration mitigation plans are implemented.
Effectiveness Criteria	Habitat restoration plans are implemented and meet success criteria. Long-term habitat management is provided for all mitigation sites.
Responsible Agency	BLM, CPUC, USFWS, CDFG, ACOE, RWQCB, State Parks (for mitigation lands in ABDSP), and USDA Forest Service (for mitigation lands on USFS land).

Table 4. Mitigation Measures and Applicant Proposed Measures – Biological Resources

Timing	Pre-, during and post construction.
Interpretation & Approach	8/20/09 meeting with BLM, Aspen, and Helix: Land acquisition and/or securing property rights need not occur for the Habitat Management Plan until pre-energization. SDG&E will work with the regulating agencies to identify appropriate mitigation land which will adequately compensate for the approved impacts although the mitigation lands may not be located within each affected watershed area. This approach is consistent with the Federal Register Rules and Regulations as stated in Volume 73, No. 70/Thursday, April 10, 2008/ Rules and Regulations under Mitigation Mechanisms on page 19605, "For linear projects, such as roads and utility lines, district engineers may determine that consolidated compensatory mitigation projects provide appropriate compensation for the authorized impacts, and are environmentally preferable to requiring numerous small permittee-responsible compensatory mitigation projects along the linear project corridor."

Table 4. Mitigation Measures and Applicant Proposed Measures – Biological Resources

MITIGATION MEASURE	
	<p>— B-3a: Prepare and implement a Weed Control Plan. The Applicant shall prepare and implement a comprehensive, adaptive Weed Control Plan for pre-construction and long-term invasive weed abatement. Where the Applicant owns the ROW property, the Weed Control Plan shall include specific weed abatement methods, practices and treatment timing developed in consultation with the San Diego County Agriculture Commissioner's Office and the California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC), or the tribal government, as appropriate. On the ROW easement lands administered by public agencies (BLM, USDA Forest Service (for alternatives routes within Cleveland National Forest lands), Wildlife Agencies, and State Parks (ABDSP) the Weed Control Plan shall incorporate all appropriate and legal agency-stipulated regulations. The Weed Control Plan shall be submitted to the ROW land-holding governmental agencies for final authorization of weed control methods, practices, and timing prior to implementation of the Weed Control Plan on public lands. ROW easements located on private lands shall include adaptive provisions for the implementation of the Weed Control Plan. Prior to implementation, the Applicant shall work with the landowners to obtain authorization of the weed control treatment that is required. State Parks shall have review and approval authority over the Weed Control Plan for ROW within or adjacent to the boundaries of ABDSP. Developed land shall be excluded from weed control.</p>
	<p>— (B-3a) The Weed Control Plan shall include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A pre-construction weed inventory shall be conducted by surveying the entire ROW and areas immediately adjacent to the ROW (where access and permission can be secured) as well as at all ancillary facilities associated with the project for weed populations that: (1) are considered by the San Diego County Agriculture Commissioner or State Parks (for ROW within or adjacent to ABDSP) as being a priority for control and (2) aid and promote the spread of wildfires (such as cheatgrass [<i>Bromus tectorum</i>], Saharan mustard [<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>] and medusa head [<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>]). These populations shall be mapped and described according to density and area covered. These plant species shall be treated (where access and permission can be secured) prior to construction or at a time when treatments would be most effective based on phenology according to control methods and practices for invasive weed populations designed in consultation with the San Diego County Agriculture Commissioner's Office and Cal-IPC, or the tribal government, as appropriate. <p>A pre-construction weed inventory shall also be conducted by surveying areas that will be directly impacted by the project for weed populations that are rated High or Moderate for negative ecological impact in the California Invasive Plant Inventory Database (Cal-IPC, 2006) or are weed species of concern to State Parks (for ROW within or adjacent to ABDSP). These plant species shall be treated prior to construction or at a time when treatments would be most effective based on phenology according to control methods and practices for invasive weed populations designed in consultation with Cal-IPC and State Parks (for treatment in ROW within ABDSP).</p>
	<p>— (B-3a) Weed control treatments shall include all legally permitted chemical, manual and mechanical methods applied with the authorization of the San Diego County Agriculture Commissioner and the ROW easement land-holding agencies where appropriate. The application of herbicides shall be in compliance with all state and federal laws and regulations under the prescription of a Pest Control Advisor (PCA) and implemented by a Licensed Qualified Applicator. Where manual and/or mechanical methods are used, disposal of the plant debris will follow the regulations set by the San Diego County Agriculture Commissioner. The timing of the weed control treatment shall be determined for each plant species in consultation with the PCA, the San Diego County Agriculture Commissioner, State Parks (for treatment in ABDSP) and Cal-IPC, or the tribal government, as appropriate, with the goal of controlling populations before they start producing seeds.</p>

Table 4. Mitigation Measures and Applicant Proposed Measures – Biological Resources

	<p>— (B-3a) For the lifespan of the project (<i>i.e.</i>, as long as the project is physically present), long-term measures to control the introduction and spread of noxious weeds in the project area shall be taken as follows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From the time construction begins until two years after construction is complete, annual surveying for new invasive weed populations and the monitoring of identified and treated populations shall be required in the survey areas described above. After this time, surveying for new invasive weed populations and monitoring of identified and treated populations shall be required at an interval of every two years. However, the treatment of weeds shall occur on a minimum annual basis, unless otherwise approved by the PCA, the San Diego County Agriculture Commissioner, State Parks (for treatment in ABDSP) and Cal-IPC. • During project construction and operation/maintenance, all seeds and straw materials shall be certified weed free, and all gravel and fill material shall be certified weed free by the San Diego County Agriculture Commissioner's Office, or the tribal government, as appropriate. • During project construction and operation/maintenance, vehicles and all equipment shall be washed (including wheels, undercarriages, and bumpers) at an offsite washing facility (<i>e.g.</i>, a car wash or truck wash) immediately before project construction begins and prior to returning to project construction should equipment be used in a different construction area. In addition, tools such as chainsaws, hand clippers, pruners, etc. shall be washed at an offsite washing facility immediately before project construction begins and prior to returning to project construction should tools be used in a different construction area. In addition, vehicles, tools, and equipment shall be washed at an offsite washing facility should these vehicles, tools, and equipment have been used in an area where invasive plants have been mapped during the pre-construction weed control inventory and as directed by the biological construction monitor, prior to entering a project area free of populations of invasive plants (as determined by the pre-construction weed control inventory). Finally, vehicles, tools, and equipment used for maintenance shall be washed at an offsite washing facility immediately before each maintenance event. All washing shall take place where rinse water is collected and disposed of in either a sanitary sewer or landfill; an effort shall be made to use wash facilities that use recycled water. A written daily log shall be kept for all vehicle/equipment/tool washing that states the date, time, location, type of equipment washed, methods used, and staff present. The log shall include the signature of a responsible staff member. Logs shall be available to the CPUC, BLM, USDA Forest Service (for alternative routes within Cleveland National Forest lands), Wildlife Agencies, State Parks (for weeds in ABDSP), tribal governments (for weeds on tribal lands), and biological monitor for inspection at any time and shall be submitted to the CPUC on a monthly basis during construction and submitted annually to the CPUC during operation/maintenance.
	Also, see U.S. Fish and Wildlife Conservation Measure G-CM-20.
Location	Entire project area.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM/CPUC biological monitor to confirm preparation and implementation of a weed control plan.
Effectiveness Criteria	Weed control plan prepared and successfully implemented.
Responsible Agency	BLM, CPUC, and ROW land-holding agencies (BLM, State Parks for ABDSP, USDA Forest Services for USFS lands).
Timing	Pre-, during and post construction.
Interpretation & Approach	<p>Reference to ABDSP is not applicable to FESSR. Application is for mitigation parcels in the ABDSP.</p> <p>8/20/09: Weed Control Plans are to be developed for all areas disturbed during construction activities.</p> <p>Vehicle and equipment washing – The definition of 'a different construction area' for those vehicles and pieces of equipment that have been washed prior to start of project construction and have continuously worked on the project construction shall be as follows: A different construction area shall be delineated by the weed control plan/weed inventory (8/31/09)</p> <p>8/31/09 - An O&M Plan for vehicle washing showing mapping for where washing will be created and will be based on the weed control plan.</p> <p>Wash water will be allowed to evaporate when possible, and debris will be collected for disposal to land fills. Weed control plan will include vegetation clearing equipment (<i>e.g.</i>, shovels) and buckets of water to dip the equipment in for remote areas.</p>

Table 4. Mitigation Measures and Applicant Proposed Measures – Biological Resources

<p>MITIGATION MEASURE</p>	<p>— B-5a: Conduct rare plant surveys, and implement appropriate avoidance/minimization/compensation strategies. A qualified biologist shall survey for special status plants in the spring of a year with adequate rainfall prior to initiating construction activities in a given area. If a survey cannot be conducted due to inadequate rainfall, then SDG&E shall consult with the Wildlife Agencies, State Parks (for impacts in ABDSP), and the USFS (for impacts on National Forest lands) to determine if construction may begin in the absence of survey data and what mitigation would be required, or whether construction would not be allowed until such data is collected. A report of special status plants observed shall be prepared and submitted for approval by the CPUC, BLM, State Parks (for activities in ABDSP), USDA Forest Service (for alternatives with activities on National Forest lands), and the Wildlife Agencies prior to activities which may impact the plant resources.</p> <hr/> <p>— (B-5a) All special status plant populations shall be staked or flagged by a qualified biologist approved by the CPUC, BLM, State Parks (for activities in ABDSP), USDA Forest Service (for alternatives with activities on National Forest lands), and the Wildlife Agencies. All stakes, flagging, or fencing shall be removed no later than 30 days after construction is complete.</p> <hr/> <p>— (B-5a) Impacts to federal or State listed plant species shall first be avoided where feasible, and, where not feasible, impacts shall be compensated through salvage and relocation (salvage and relocation for plants in ABDSP shall be determined in consultation with, and approval of, State Parks) via a restoration program and/or offsite acquisition and preservation of habitat containing the plant at a 2:1 ratio. Avoidance may not be feasible due to physical or safety constraints. The CPUC, BLM, State Parks (for activities in ABDSP), USDA Forest Service (for alternatives with activities on National Forest lands), and the Wildlife Agencies shall decide whether the Applicant can restore rare plant populations or shall acquire habitat with rare plant populations off site (locations to be approved by the CPUC, BLM, State Parks [for activities in ABDSP], USDA Forest Service [for alternatives with activities on National Forest lands], and the Wildlife Agencies). A qualified biologist shall prepare a Restoration Plan that shall indicate where restoration would take place. The restoration plan shall also identify the goals of the restoration, responsible parties, methods of restoration implementation, maintenance and monitoring requirements, final success criteria, and contingency measures. The Applicant shall work with the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, State Parks, and USDA Forest Service (for alternatives with restoration on National Forest lands) until a plan is approved by all.</p> <p>Impacts to moderately sensitive plant species (<i>i.e.</i>, BLM Sensitive, USDA Forest Service Sensitive, CNPS List 1 and 2 species) shall first be avoided where feasible, and, where not feasible, impacts shall be compensated through reseeded (with locally collected seed stock) or relocation to temporarily disturbed areas (reseeding and relocation of plants in ABDSP shall be determined in consultation with, and approval of, State Parks). Avoidance may not be feasible due to physical or safety constraints. Mitigation Measure B-1a would also provide habitat-based mitigation for these impacts.</p> <hr/> <p>— (B-5a) Where reseeded or salvage and relocation is required, the Applicant shall identify a qualified Habitat Restoration Specialist to be approved by the CPUC, BLM, State Parks (for restoration in ABDSP), USDA Forest Service (for alternatives with restoration on National Forest lands), and the Wildlife Agencies. The Habitat Restoration Specialist shall prepare and implement a Restoration Plan for reseeded or salvaging and relocating special status plant species to be approved by the CPUC, BLM, State Parks (for restoration in ABDSP), USDA Forest Service (for alternatives with restoration on National Forest lands), and the Wildlife Agencies in writing prior to impacting the plant resources. The Applicant shall work with the above-listed agencies until a plan is approved by all. The reseeded or relocation of plants shall be maintained and monitored for five years after installation, or until established success criteria are met, to assess progress and identify potential problems with the mitigation. The reseeded or relocation of plants in ABDSP shall be maintained and monitored for a minimum of five years, even if established success criteria are met before the end of five years. Remedial action (<i>e.g.</i>, additional seeding, weeding, erosion control, use of container stock, supplemental watering, etc.) shall be taken during the maintenance and monitoring period if necessary to ensure the success of the restoration. If the restoration fails to meet the established performance criteria after the five-year maintenance and monitoring period, maintenance and monitoring shall extend beyond the five-year period until the criteria are met or unless otherwise approved by the CPUC, BLM, State Parks (for restoration in ABDSP), USDA Forest Service (for alternatives with restoration on National Forest lands), and the Wildlife Agencies.</p>
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Table 4. Mitigation Measures and Applicant Proposed Measures – Biological Resources

	<p>— (B-5a) A Habitat Management Plan for any required, offsite mitigation shall be prepared by a biologist approved by the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, State Parks (for mitigation parcels to be part of ABDSP), and USDA Forest Service (for mitigation parcels to be National Forest lands). The Habitat Management Plan must be approved in writing by the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, State Parks (for mitigation parcels to be part of ABDSP), and USDA Forest Service (for mitigation parcels to be National Forest lands) prior to the initiation of any activities which may impact special status plant resources. The Applicant shall work with the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, State Parks, and USDA Forest Service until a plan is approved by all. The Habitat Management Plan shall provide direction for the preservation and in-perpetuity management of all acquired offsite mitigation parcels. The Habitat Management Plan shall include, but shall not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal descriptions of all acquired or assured (as defined in Mitigation Measure B-1a) offsite mitigation parcels approved by the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, State Parks (for mitigation parcels to be part of ABDSP), and USDA Forest Service (for mitigation parcels to be National Forest lands); • Baseline biological data for all mitigation parcels; • Designation of a land management entity approved by the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, State Parks (for mitigation parcels to be part of ABDSP), and USDA Forest Service (for mitigation parcels to be National Forest lands) to provide in-perpetuity management; • A Property Analysis Record prepared by the designated land management entity that explains the amount of funding required to implement the Habitat Management Plan; • Designation of responsible parties and their roles (<i>e.g.</i>, provision of endowment by the Applicant to fund the Habitat Management Plan and implementation of the Habitat Management Plan by the designated land management entity); and • Management specifications including, but not limited to, regular biological surveys to compare with baseline; exotic, non-native species control; fence/sign replacement or repair, public education; trash removal; and annual reports to CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, State Parks (for mitigation parcels to be part of ABDSP), and USDA Forest Service (for mitigation parcels to be National Forest lands).
	Also, see U.S. Fish and Wildlife Conservation Measures G-CM-32, G-CM-33, G-CM-35, San Diego Thornmint SS-CM-1 and SS-CM-2.
Location	Entire project area.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM and CPUC shall approve habitat restoration plans, habitat acquisition plans, and long-term habitat management plans, and ensure their implementation. BLM/CPUC biological monitor shall oversee surveys and monitoring and ensure compliance with APMs and mitigation measures, and confirm that habitat restoration plans are implemented.
Effectiveness Criteria	Successful avoidance or restoration/relocation of sensitive plants, purchase of appropriate mitigation lands, and provision of long-term habitat management for all mitigation sites.
Responsible Agency	BLM, CPUC, USFWS, CDFG, State Parks (for ABDSP), and USDA Forest Service (for USFS land).
Timing	Pre-, during and post construction.
Interpretation & Approach	Reference to ABDSP applicable only for mitigation parcels.

Sunrise Powerlink Project
MITIGATION MONITORING, COMPLIANCE, AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Table 4. Mitigation Measures and Applicant Proposed Measures – Biological Resources

MITIGATION MEASURE	<p>B-7a: Cover all steep-walled trenches or excavations used during construction to prevent the entrapment of wildlife (<i>e.g.</i>, reptiles and small mammals). BIO-APM-14 shall be modified to ensure that all steep-walled trenches or excavations used during construction shall be covered at all times except when being actively utilized. If the trenches or excavations cannot be covered, exclusion fencing (<i>i.e.</i>, silt fencing) shall be installed around the trench or excavation, or it shall be covered to prevent entrapment of wildlife. Open trenches, or other excavations that could entrap wildlife shall be inspected by the qualified biologist (see Mitigation Measure B-1c) a minimum of three times per day and immediately before backfilling. Furthermore, employees and contractors shall look under vehicles and equipment for the presence of wildlife before movement. If wildlife is observed, no vehicles or equipment would be moved until the animal has left voluntarily or is removed by the qualified biologist. Should a dead or injured listed species be found in a trench or excavation or anywhere in the construction zone or along an access road, the qualified biologist shall contact the CPUC, BLM, State Parks (for activities in ABDSP), USDA Forest Service (for alternatives with activities on National Forest lands), and the Wildlife Agencies within 48 hours of the finding. The qualified biologist shall report the species found, the location of the finding, the cause of death (if known), and shall submit a photograph and any other pertinent information.</p> <p>Also, see U.S. Fish and Wildlife Conservation Measures G-CM-39 and G-CM-40.</p>
Location	Entire project area.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM/CPUC biological monitor shall ensure compliance with APMs and mitigation measures.
Effectiveness Criteria	Steep-walled trenches or excavations are covered at all times except when being actively utilized, or exclusion fencing is installed around the trench or excavation.
Responsible Agency	BLM, CPUC, USFWS, CDFG, State Parks (for ABDSP land), and USDA Forest Service (for USFS land).
Timing	During construction.
Interpretation & Approach	Reference to ABDSP applicable only for mitigation parcels. 8/20/09: B-7a supersedes APM-12 and APM-24. See Appendix 8N of the Final EIR/EIS. Implement BIO-APM 14 & BIO-APM 24 with B-7a.

Table 4. Mitigation Measures and Applicant Proposed Measures – Biological Resources

MITIGATION MEASURE	<p>— (B-7b): Implement avoidance/mitigation/compensation according to the Flat-Tailed Horned Lizard Rangewide Management Strategy. Mitigation for impacts to the FTHL shall follow all applicable measures in the Flat-Tailed Horned Lizard Rangewide Management Strategy (Flat-Tailed Horned Lizard Interagency Coordinating Committee, 2003). This mitigation includes, but is not limited to, locating impacts outside of MAs, delineating work limits, using existing roads, biological monitoring, and worker education.</p> <p>— (B-7b) According to the Flat-Tailed Horned Lizard Rangewide Management Strategy (Flat-Tailed Horned Lizard Interagency Coordinating Committee, 2003), compensation for FTHL habitat impacts could involve purchase of FTHL habitat and/or monetary compensation as determined by the Flat-Tailed Horned Lizard Interagency Coordinating Committee. Impacts shall be mitigated at a 1:1 ratio for habitat outside a MA. Furthermore, mitigation inside a MA shall be at a 3.5:1 ratio for temporary impacts (2.5:1 for disturbed habitat, developed land, or agriculture) and a 5.5:1 ratio for permanent impacts (4.5:1 for disturbed habitat, developed land, or agriculture) . For the Proposed Project, the required mitigation for FTHL impacts (if offsite acquisition is the method of compensation) is 403.48 acres. On-site restoration requirements for the Project would be 232.84 acres. Any FTHL habitat acquired shall be approved by the Flat-Tailed Horned Lizard Interagency Coordinating Committee, CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, and State Parks (for land in ABDSP)</p> <p>— (B-7b) A Habitat Management Plan shall be prepared by a biologist approved by the Flat-Tailed Horned Lizard Interagency Coordinating Committee, CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, and State Parks (for land in ABDSP) for all acquired FTHL habitat. The Habitat Management Plan must be approved in writing by the Flat-Tailed Horned Lizard Interagency Coordinating Committee, CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, and State Parks (for land in ABDSP) prior to the initiation of any activities which may impact (directly or indirectly) the FTHL or its habitat. The Applicant shall work with the Flat-Tailed Horned Lizard Interagency Coordinating Committee, CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, and State Parks until a plan is approved by all. The Habitat Management Plan shall provide direction for the preservation and in-perpetuity management of all acquired FTHL habitat. The Habitat Management Plan shall include, but shall not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal descriptions of all acquired or assured (as defined in Mitigation Measure B-1a) FTHL habitat approved by the Flat-Tailed Horned Lizard Interagency Coordinating Committee, CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, and State Parks (for mitigation parcels to be part of ABDSP); • Baseline biological data for all acquired FTHL habitat; • Designation of a land management entity approved by the Flat-Tailed Horned Lizard Interagency Coordinating Committee, CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, and State Parks (for mitigation parcels to be part of ABDSP) to provide in-perpetuity management; • A Property Analysis Record prepared by the designated land management entity that explains the amount of funding required to implement the Habitat Management Plan; • Designation of responsible parties and their roles (<i>e.g.</i>, provision of endowment by the Applicant to fund the Habitat Management Plan and implementation of the Habitat Management Plan by the designated land management entity); and • Management specifications including, but not limited to, regular biological surveys to compare with baseline; exotic, non-native species control; fence/sign replacement or repair, public education; trash removal; and annual reports to Flat-Tailed Horned Lizard Interagency Coordinating Committee, CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, and State Parks (for mitigation parcels to be part of ABDSP).
Location	FTHL MAs and where potential FTHL habitat occurs.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM and CPUC shall ensure that required purchase of mitigation land and provision of long-term management occurs. BLM/CPUC biological monitor shall ensure that applicable measures in the FTHL Rangewide Management Strategy are implemented.
Effectiveness Criteria	Direct impacts to the flat-tailed horned lizard are minimized. Compensatory mitigation for impacts to FTHL is implemented, including purchase of habitat and provision of long-term management for mitigation sites.
Responsible Agency	BLM, CPUC, and Flat-Tailed Horned Lizard Interagency Coordinating Committee.
Timing	Pre-, during and post construction.
Interpretation & Approach	8/20/09 In lieu of purchasing habitat, SDG&E will provide monetary compensation, as determined by the Flat-Tailed Horned Lizard Interagency Coordinating Committee.

Table 4. Mitigation Measures and Applicant Proposed Measures – Biological Resources

<p>MITIGATION MEASURE</p>	<p>— B-7c: Minimize impacts to Peninsular bighorn sheep and provide compensation for loss of critical habitat. With regard to timing of activities, construction and maintenance activities (including the use of helicopters) in bighorn sheep critical habitat shall be limited to outside the lambing season and the period of greatest water need, or a minimum ceiling of 1,500 feet for helicopter flights shall be maintained. The lambing season is January 1 through June 30. The period of greatest water need is May through September. Construction and maintenance activities in PBS critical habitat may occur during the lambing season and/or period of greatest water need if prior approval is obtained from the Wildlife Agencies.</p>
	<p>— (B-7c) To help reconnect PBS subpopulations and at least partially offset impacts to the overall population of PBS caused by the project, the Applicant shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fund the design and construction of an overpass (for sheep) or tunnel (for vehicles) to facilitate PBS movement across a highway at a location determined by the USFWS (in coordination with State Parks and CDFG. Tunnel or overpass design must be approved by the Wildlife Agencies. • fund removal of tamarisk and fences for the life of the project, and install and maintain water sources at locations determined by the USFWS (in coordination with State Parks and CDFG) • fund a minimum 10-year-long program to monitor the effects of the project on PBS behavior, movements, and dispersal in the project corridor (ten years is needed to measure the influence of the project while factoring in rainfall cycles, vegetative productivity, and drought). This program would be implemented by the Wildlife Agencies and State Parks following construction.
	<p>— (B-7c) Furthermore, the Applicant shall provide compensation for direct loss of critical habitat at a 5:1 ratio for permanent impacts and at a 3:1 ratio (including a combination of onsite restoration and offsite purchase) for temporary impacts with PBS critical habitat or other habitat acceptable to the Wildlife Agencies, BLM, and State Parks (for critical habitat in ABDSP). Impacts to PBS critical habitat must be mitigated within the same Critical Habitat Unit where the impacts occurred. For the Proposed Project, the required mitigation for PBS impacts includes offsite purchase of 525.7 acres and onsite restoration of 111.81 acres. The determination of impact acreage shall be based on the definition of critical habitat in effect as of the time of publication of the Final EIR/EIS.</p>
	<p>— (B-7c) A Habitat Management Plan shall be prepared by a biologist approved by the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, and State Parks for all acquired PBS habitat. The Habitat Management Plan must be approved in writing by the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, and State Parks (for land in ABDSP) prior to the initiation of any activities which may impact (directly or indirectly) PBS or its habitat. The Applicant shall work with the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, and State Parks until a plan is approved by all. The Habitat Management Plan shall provide direction for the preservation and in-perpetuity management of all acquired PBS habitat. The Habitat Management Plan shall include, but shall not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal descriptions of all acquired or assured (as defined in Mitigation Measure B-1a) PBS habitat approved by the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, and State Parks (for mitigation parcels to be part of ABDSP). • Baseline biological data for all acquired PBS habitat • Designation of a land management entity approved by the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, and State Parks (for mitigation parcels to be part of ABDSP) to provide in-perpetuity management • A Property Analysis Record prepared by the designated land management entity that explains the amount of funding required to implement the Habitat Management Plan • Designation of responsible parties and their roles (<i>e.g.</i>, provision of endowment by the Applicant to fund the Habitat Management Plan and implementation of the Habitat Management Plan by the designated land management entity) • Management specifications including, but not limited to, regular biological surveys to compare with baseline; exotic, non-native species control; fence/sign replacement or repair, public education; trash removal; and annual reports to CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, and State Parks (for mitigation parcels to be part of ABDSP).
	<p>Also, see U.S. Fish and Wildlife Conservation Measures SS-CM-22, SS-CM-23, SS-CM-24, and SS-CM-25.</p>
<p>Location</p>	<p>Where bighorn sheep or designated bighorn sheep critical habitat occur.</p>

Table 4. Mitigation Measures and Applicant Proposed Measures – Biological Resources

Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM/CPUC biological monitor shall ensure compliance with APMs and bighorn sheep impact minimization measures. BLM and CPUC shall ensure that funding is provided for bighorn sheep studies and crossing mitigation; and that habitat acquisition and long-term management of mitigation sites is implemented.
Effectiveness Criteria	Successful avoidance/minimization of bighorn sheep impacts, and implementation of funding for studies and a wildlife crossing, habitat acquisition and long-term management for mitigation parcels.
Responsible Agency	BLM, CPUC, USFWS, CDFG, and State Parks.
Timing	Pre-, during and post construction.
Interpretation & Approach	<p>8/20/09 Discussion with BLM, Aspen, and Helix, helicopter work must occur at a minimum of 1500 feet or an alternative elevation as may be agreed upon with the appropriate agencies from January 1 through September 30.</p> <p>The wildlife agencies will provide direction on the location and type of construction that will meet the requirement to "fund the design and construction of an overpass."</p> <p>The 10-year-long monitoring program will start once construction has been completed.</p> <p>Since the issuance of the Final EIR/EIS and BO, a revised delineation of the critical habitat designation for the Bighorn Sheep was issued. The wildlife agencies will determine which delineation will be utilized for the project going forward.</p>

Table 4. Mitigation Measures and Applicant Proposed Measures – Biological Resources

MITIGATION MEASURE	<p>— (B-7d) Conduct burrowing owl surveys, and implement appropriate avoidance/minimization/compensation strategies. A survey shall be conducted within 30 days prior to the initiation of construction by a qualified biologist to determine the presence or absence of the burrowing owl in the construction zone plus 250 feet beyond. In addition, the burrowing owl shall be looked for opportunistically as part of other surveys and monitoring required during project construction. If the burrowing owl is absent, then no mitigation is required.</p>
	<p>— (B-7d) If the burrowing owl is present, no disturbance shall occur within 50 meters (approximately 160 ft) of occupied burrows from September 1 through January 31 or within 75 meters (approximately 250 ft) of occupied burrows from February 1 through August 31 (CDFG, 1995).</p>
	<p>— (B-7d) During construction, any pipe or similar construction material that is stored on site for one or more nights shall be inspected for burrowing owls by a qualified biologist before the material is moved, buried, or capped</p>
	<p>— (B-7d) Passive relocation of owls shall be implemented prior to construction only at the direction of the CDFG and only if the above-described occupied burrow disturbance absolutely cannot be avoided (<i>e.g.</i>, due to physical or safety constraints). Relocation of owls shall only be implemented during the non-breeding season (September 1 through January 31; CDFG, 1995). Passive relocation is defined as encouraging owls to move from occupied burrows to alternate natural or artificial burrows that are beyond 50 meters from the impact zone and that are within or contiguous to a minimum of 6.5 acres of preserved (or acquired and preserved if not already preserved) foraging habitat for each relocated owl (single owl or owl pair). Passive relocation is accomplished by first creating two artificial burrows in contiguous, preserved foraging habitat (if no natural burrows exist) for each occupied burrow that would be impacted; and second, installing one-way doors on occupied burrow entrances so owls can leave the burrow but not re-enter it. Following passive relocation, the area of impact and the preserved foraging habitat with alternate burrows are surveyed daily for one week to confirm owl use of alternate burrows before excavation of burrows in the impact zone. All passive relocation shall be conducted by a biologist approved by the CDFG. If the alternate burrows are not used by the relocated owls, then the Applicant shall work with the CDFG to provide alternate mitigation for burrowing owls. If the alternate burrows are used, no other mitigation shall be required. If it is not possible to preserve contiguous habitat on which to provide alternate burrows (<i>e.g.</i>, on private land), and occupied owl burrows would be directly impacted, then the owls shall be passively relocated without the creation of alternate burrows prior to construction (relocation should only be implemented during the non-breeding season [September 1 through January 31]). The loss of occupied owl habitat shall be mitigated by acquiring and preserving other occupied habitat elsewhere (as explained below) per the Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (CDFG, 1995) and the Burrowing Owl Survey Protocol and Mitigation Guidelines (The Burrowing Owl Consortium, 1993), or as otherwise determined in consultation with the CDFG.</p>
	<p>— (B-7d) Impacted occupied habitat shall be mitigated by 1) acquiring and preserving occupied habitat at a rate of 1.5 times 6.5 acres (or 9.75 acres) per pair or single bird impacted, or 2) acquiring and preserving unoccupied habitat contiguous with currently occupied habitat at a rate of two times 6.5 acres (or 13 acres) per pair or single bird impacted, or 3) acquiring and preserving suitable unoccupied habitat at a rate of three times 6.5 acres (or 19.5 acres) per pair or single bird impacted. All acquired habitat shall be acceptable to the CDFG and shall be protected and managed for the burrowing owl in perpetuity.</p>
	<p>— (B-7d) The survey required within 30 days prior to the initiation of construction will determine the presence or absence of the burrowing owl in the construction zone plus 250 feet beyond and whether or not the mitigation needs to be revised.</p>

Table 4. Mitigation Measures and Applicant Proposed Measures – Biological Resources

	<p>— (B-7d) A Habitat Management Plan shall be prepared by a biologist approved by the CPUC, BLM, CDFG, and State Parks (for land in ABDSP) for all acquired burrowing owl habitat. The Habitat Management Plan must be approved in writing by the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, and State Parks (for land in ABDSP) prior to the initiation of any activities which may impact (directly or indirectly) the burrowing owl or its habitat. The Applicant shall work with the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, and State Parks until a plan is approved by all. The Habitat Management Plan shall provide direction for the preservation and in-perpetuity management of all acquired burrowing owl habitat. The Habitat Management Plan shall include, but shall not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal descriptions of all acquired or assured (as defined in Mitigation Measure B-1a) burrowing owl habitat approved by the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, and State Parks (for mitigation parcels to be part of ABDSP); • Baseline biological data for all acquired burrowing owl habitat; • Designation of a land management entity approved by the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, and State Parks (for mitigation parcels to be part of ABDSP) to provide in-perpetuity management; • A Property Analysis Record prepared by the designated land management entity that explains the amount of funding required to implement the Habitat Management Plan; • Designation of responsible parties and their roles (<i>e.g.</i>, provision of endowment by the Applicant to fund the Habitat Management Plan and implementation of the Habitat Management Plan by the designated land management entity); and • Management specifications including, but not limited to, regular biological surveys to compare with baseline; exotic, non-native species control; fence/sign replacement or repair, public education; trash removal; and annual reports to CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, and State Parks (for mitigation parcels to be part of ABDSP).
Location	Where occupied burrowing owl habitat occurs.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM/CPUC biological monitor shall oversee surveys and monitoring and ensure compliance with APMs and mitigation measures. If necessary, BLM and CPUC shall approve habitat acquisition plans, and long-term habitat management plans, and ensure their implementation.
Effectiveness Criteria	Avoidance of occupied burrows and surrounding foraging area, successful passive relocation, and/or replacement of occupied habitat that is managed in perpetuity.
Responsible Agency	BLM, CPUC, USFWS, and CDFG.
Timing	Pre-, during and post construction.
Interpretation & Approach	None required.

Table 4. Mitigation Measures and Applicant Proposed Measures – Biological Resources

MITIGATION MEASURE	
	<p>— B-7e: Conduct least Bell's vireo and southwestern willow flycatcher surveys, and implement appropriate avoidance/minimization/compensation strategies. All grading or brushing taking place within riparian habitats of the least Bell's vireo or southwestern willow flycatcher during construction shall be conducted from September 16 (October 1 in ABDSP) through March 14, which is outside the least Bell's vireo and southwestern willow flycatcher breeding seasons.</p>
	<p>— (B-7e) When conducting all other construction activities during the breeding season of March 15 through September 15 (September 30 in ABDSP) within 500 feet (USFWS, 2007b) of habitat in which least Bell's vireos and/or southwestern willow flycatchers are known to occur or have potential to occur, a biologist permitted by the USFWS shall survey for least Bell's vireos and southwestern willow flycatchers within 10 calendar days prior to initiating activities in an area. The results of the survey shall be submitted to the Wildlife Agencies for review and approval prior to initiating any construction activities.</p>
	<p>— (B-7e) If least Bell's vireos or southwestern willow flycatchers are present, a permitted biologist shall survey for nesting vireos and flycatchers approximately once per week within 500 feet of the construction area (USFWS, 2007b), for the duration of the activity in that area during the breeding season.</p>
	<p>— (B-7e) If/when an active nest is located, a 300-foot no-construction buffer zone (USFWS, 2007b) shall be established around each nest site; however, there may be a reduction of this buffer zone depending on site-specific conditions or the existing ambient level of activity. The Applicant shall contact Wildlife Agencies to determine the appropriate buffer zone. No construction shall take place within this buffer until the nest is no longer active unless there are physical or safety constraints. If construction must take place within the buffer, a qualified acoustician shall monitor noise as construction approaches the edge of the occupied vireo/flycatcher habitat as directed by the permitted biologist. If the noise meets or exceeds the 60 dB(A) Leq threshold, or if the biologist determines that the activities in general are disturbing the nesting activities, the biologist shall have the authority to halt construction and shall consult with the Wildlife Agencies, State Parks (for activities in ABDSP), and USDA Forest Service (for activities on National Forest lands) to devise methods to reduce the noise and/or disturbance. This may include methods such as, but not limited to, turning off vehicle engines and other equipment whenever possible to reduce noise, installing a protective noise barrier between the nesting birds and the activities, and working in other areas until the young have fledged. The permitted biologist shall monitor the nest daily until either activities are no longer within 300 feet of the nest, or the fledglings become independent of their nest.</p>
	<p>— (B-7e) Mitigation for the loss of least Bell's vireo- or southwestern willow flycatcher-occupied habitat (or designated critical habitat for the flycatcher) shall be implemented as follows. Permanent impacts to occupied habitat and/or designated critical habitat shall include offsite acquisition and preservation of occupied habitat or designated critical habitat at a 3:1 ratio. Temporary impacts to occupied habitat or designated critical habitat shall include 1:1 onsite restoration and 2:1 offsite acquisition and preservation of occupied habitat and/or designated critical habitat. Impacts to least Bell's vireo or southwestern willow flycatcher critical habitat must be mitigated within the same Critical Habitat Unit where the impacts occurred.</p> <p>If a USFWS protocol, pre-construction survey, conducted in an area where presence of the vireo or flycatcher was assumed in this analysis (see Appendix 8B) determines that the species is absent, then the mitigation shall be reduced accordingly. Any acquired habitat shall be approved by the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, State Parks (for mitigation parcels to be part of ABDSP), and USDA Forest Service (for mitigation parcels to be National Forest lands).</p>

Table 4. Mitigation Measures and Applicant Proposed Measures – Biological Resources

	<p>— (B-7e) A Habitat Management Plan for any required, offsite mitigation shall be prepared by a biologist approved by the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, State Parks (for mitigation parcels to be part of ABDSP), and USDA Forest Service (for mitigation parcels to be National Forest lands). The Habitat Management Plan must be approved in writing by the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, State Parks (for mitigation parcels to be part of ABDSP), and USDA Forest Service (for mitigation parcels to be National Forest lands) prior to the initiation of any activities which may impact (directly or indirectly) the least Bell's vireo or southwestern willow flycatcher or its habitat. The Applicant shall work with the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, State Parks, and USDA Forest Service until a plan is approved by all. The Habitat Management Plan shall provide direction for the preservation and in-perpetuity management of all acquired vireo or flycatcher habitat. The Habitat Management Plan shall include, but shall not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal descriptions of all acquired or assured (as defined in Mitigation Measure B-1a) least Bell's vireo or southwestern willow flycatcher habitat approved by the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, State Parks (for mitigation parcels to be part of ABDSP), and USDA Forest Service (for mitigation parcels to be National Forest lands); • Baseline biological data for all least Bell's vireo or southwestern willow flycatcher habitat; • Designation of a land management entity approved by the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, State Parks (for mitigation parcels to be part of ABDSP), and USDA Forest Service (for mitigation parcels to be National Forest lands) to provide in-perpetuity management; • A Property Analysis Record prepared by the designated land management entity that explains the amount of funding required to implement the Habitat Management Plan; • Designation of responsible parties and their roles (<i>e.g.</i>, provision of endowment by the Applicant to fund the Habitat Management Plan and implementation of the Habitat Management Plan by the designated land management entity); and • Management specifications including, but not limited to, regular biological surveys to compare with baseline; exotic, non-native species control; fence/sign replacement or repair, public education; trash removal; and annual reports to CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, State Parks (for mitigation parcels to be part of ABDSP), and USDA Forest Service (for mitigation parcels to be National Forest lands).
	Also, see U.S. Fish and Wildlife Conservation Measures G-CM-32, SS-CM-16, SS-CM-17, and SS-CM-18.
Location	Areas where the vireo or flycatcher occur or have potential to occur.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM/CPUC biological monitor shall oversee surveys and ensure compliance with APMs and avoidance/minimization/mitigation measures. BLM and CPUC shall approve habitat restoration plans, habitat acquisition plans, and long-term habitat management plans, and ensure their implementation.
Effectiveness Criteria	Impacts to nesting vireos and flycatchers are avoided/minimized/mitigated. Habitat restoration plans are implemented and meet success criteria, and long-term habitat management is provided for all mitigation sites.
Responsible Agency	BLM, CPUC, USFWS, and CDFG.
Timing	Pre-, during and post construction.
Interpretation & Approach	Reference to ABDSP is only applicable for mitigation parcels.
MITIGATION MEASURE	B-7h: Implement appropriate avoidance/minimization strategies for eagle nests. No construction or maintenance activities shall occur within 4,000 feet of an eagle nest during the eagle breeding season (December through June).
Location	Within 4,000 feet of eagle nests
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM/CPUC biological monitor shall ensure compliance with restrictions before and during construction. A qualified biologist shall ensure compliance during maintenance.
Effectiveness Criteria	Successful avoidance of indirect impacts to eagle nests.
Responsible Agency	BLM and CPUC.
Timing	Pre-, during and post construction.
Interpretation & Approach	None required.

Table 4. Mitigation Measures and Applicant Proposed Measures – Biological Resources

MITIGATION MEASURE	<p>— B-7i: Conduct Quino checkerspot butterfly surveys, and implement appropriate avoidance/minimization/compensation strategies. A biologist permitted by the USFWS shall determine suitable habitat areas (<i>i.e.</i>, non-excluded areas per the 2002 USFWS protocol; USFWS, 2002b) within any designated USFWS QCB survey area (<i>e.g.</i>, Survey Area 2) that would be impacted by project construction.</p> <hr/> <p>— (B-7i)A pre-construction, USFWS protocol presence/absence survey for the adult QCB shall be conducted within all suitable habitat for this species in the construction zone within any designated USFWS QCB survey area. The survey shall be conducted in a year where the QCB is readily observed at USFWS QCB-monitored reference sites to determine what areas are occupied by the QCB (<i>i.e.</i>, any suitable habitat within 1 km of a current QCB sighting is considered occupied) and what areas are not occupied. The USFWS permitted biologist shall record the precise locations of QCB larval host plants within the construction zone (and 10 meters beyond) using GPS technology. If the protocol pre-construction survey is conclusive for determining absence of the QCB, then areas without the butterfly would not require mitigation.</p> <hr/> <p>— (B-7i) If the protocol pre-construction survey is not conclusive for determining QCB absence (due to limited detectability per the 2002 protocol, for example), or if a survey is not conducted, then all suitable habitat areas would be considered potentially occupied and would require mitigation as follows. If construction occurs outside the larvae and adult activity season (June 1 through October 15) and stays at least 10 meters away from all host plant locations, then no mitigation is required (USFWS, 2007d). If construction occurs between October 16 and May 31 or within 10 meters of host plant locations, or within designated critical habitat, then (1) temporary impacts to the habitat shall be mitigated through onsite restoration of temporarily disturbed areas and offsite acquisition and preservation of an equal sized area of QCB-occupied habitat (a 2:1 mitigation ratio) and (2) permanent impacts shall be mitigated through offsite acquisition and preservation of QCB-occupied habitat (or QCB-designated critical habitat for impacts to designated critical habitat) at a 2:1 ratio (<i>i.e.</i>, two acres acquired for each acre lost). Any acquired habitat shall be approved by the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, State Parks (for mitigation land to be part of ABDSP), and USDA Forest Service (for mitigation parcels to be National Forest lands). A USFWS permitted biologist shall be present during all construction activities in potentially occupied habitat to monitor and assist the construction crews to ensure impacts occur only as allowed. This same mitigation shall apply where the protocol pre-construction survey was conclusive for determining that the QCB is present and where construction would occur in designated critical habitat. Impacts to QCB critical habitat must be mitigated within the same Critical Habitat Unit where the impacts occurred. If host plant mapping is not possible during the pre-construction survey (<i>e.g.</i>, drought prevents plant germination), then all suitable habitat (<i>i.e.</i>, non-excluded habitat per the 2002 protocol) shall be considered occupied by the QCB and mitigated under the assumption that the QCB is present.</p>
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Table 4. Mitigation Measures and Applicant Proposed Measures – Biological Resources

	<p>— (B-7i) A Habitat Management Plan for any required, offsite mitigation shall be prepared by a biologist approved by the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, State Parks (for mitigation parcels to be part of ABDSP), and USDA Forest Service (for mitigation parcels to be National Forest lands). The Habitat Management Plan must be approved in writing by the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, State Parks (for mitigation parcels to be part of ABDSP), and USDA Forest Service (for mitigation parcels to be National Forest lands) prior to the initiation of any activities which may impact (directly or indirectly) the QCB or its habitat. The Applicant shall work with the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, State Parks, and USDA Forest Service until a plan is approved by all. The Habitat Management Plan shall provide direction for the preservation and in-perpetuity management of all acquired QCB habitat. The Habitat Management Plan shall include, but shall not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal descriptions of all acquired or assured (as defined in Mitigation Measure B-1a) QCB habitat approved by the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, State Parks (for mitigation parcels to be part of ABDSP), and USDA Forest Service (for mitigation parcels to be National Forest lands); • Baseline biological data for all QCB habitat; • Designation of a land management entity approved by the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, State Parks (for mitigation parcels to be part of ABDSP), and USDA Forest Service (for mitigation parcels to be National Forest lands) to provide in-perpetuity management; • A Property Analysis Record prepared by the designated land management entity that explains the amount of funding required to implement the Habitat Management Plan; • Designation of responsible parties and their roles (<i>e.g.</i>, provision of endowment by the Applicant to fund the Habitat Management Plan and implementation of the Habitat Management Plan by the designated land management entity); and • Management specifications including, but not limited to, regular biological surveys to compare with baseline; exotic, non-native species control; fence/sign replacement or repair, public education; trash removal; and annual reports to CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, State Parks (for mitigation parcels to be part of ABDSP), and USDA Forest Service (for mitigation parcels to be National Forest lands).
	Also, see U.S. Fish and Wildlife Conservation Measures G-CM-32, SS-CM-3, SS-CM-4, SS-CM-5, SS-CM-6, SS-CM-7, SS-CM-26, and SS-CM-27.
Location	Where suitable Quino checkerspot butterfly habitat occurs.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	A qualified biologist shall oversee surveys and ensure compliance with APMs and Quino checkerspot avoidance/minimization/mitigation measures. If required, BLM and CPUC shall approve habitat acquisition plans and long-term management plans.
Effectiveness Criteria	Successful avoidance of impacts to the Quino checkerspot or impacts as allowed by the USFWS, and if necessary, implementation of mitigation land acquisition.
Responsible Agency	BLM, CPUC, and USFWS.
Timing	Pre- and during construction.
Interpretation & Approach	Reference to ABDSP applicable only for mitigation parcels.

Table 4. Mitigation Measures and Applicant Proposed Measures – Biological Resources

MITIGATION MEASURE	
	<p>— B-7j) Conduct arroyo toad surveys, and implement appropriate avoidance/minimization/compensation strategies. A pre-construction, USFWS protocol survey shall be conducted for the toad in the construction zone (by a biologist permitted by the USFWS to handle the toad) where absence of the species has not been proven to conclusively define the impacts to occupied habitat. In the absence of this survey data, the mitigation acreages required below shall stand. Where the pre-construction survey determines the species is absent, the mitigation shall be reduced accordingly.</p>
	<p>(— B-7j) The removal of toad riparian breeding habitat shall occur from October through December to minimize potential impacts to breeding adults (including potential sedimentation impacts to toad eggs) and dispersing juveniles.</p>
	<p>(— B-7j) Where the toad is present (or assumed to be present if no pre-construction survey is conducted), the construction zone shall be fenced with exclusion fencing to prevent toad access to it. The fencing shall be a silt-screen type barrier comprised of a minimum 24-inch high fence with the remainder (minimum 12 inches) anchored firmly against the ground. The fence may be buried if necessary to exclude toad access. The fence locations shall be identified by a USFWS permitted biologist and adjusted as necessary. Exclusion fencing shall be monitored daily by a qualified biologist (see Mitigation Measure B-1c) and maintained in its original condition by construction personnel for the entire length of the construction period in toad habitat.</p> <p>Pre- and post-exclusion fencing surveys within the construction zone shall be conducted for arroyo toads by a biologist permitted by the USFWS to handle the toad. Prior to construction commencement, a minimum of three surveys shall be conducted by this biologist following installation of the fencing and prior to construction activities. One of these clearance surveys must take place no more than 24 hours prior to activity commencement. These surveys shall be conducted during appropriate climatic conditions and during the appropriate time of day or night to maximize the likelihood of encountering arroyo toads. If conditions are not appropriate for arroyo toad movement during surveys, the biologist may attempt to elicit a response from the toads during nights (<i>i.e.</i>, at least one hour after sunset), provided that temperatures are above 50°F, by spraying the project area with water to simulate a rain event. After the three clearance surveys outlined above have been completed, daily surveys shall be conducted each morning prior to the continuation of construction or maintenance activity. Any toads found shall be relocated to appropriate similar habitat outside project impact areas.</p>
	<p>(— B-7j) Mitigation for the loss of arroyo toad-occupied habitat shall be implemented as follows. Permanent impacts to occupied, arroyo toad breeding habitat shall include offsite acquisition and preservation of occupied arroyo toad breeding habitat at a 3:1 ratio. Permanent impacts to occupied, upland burrowing habitat shall include offsite acquisition and preservation of occupied, upland burrowing habitat at a 2:1 ratio. Temporary impacts to occupied breeding habitat shall include 1:1 onsite restoration and 2:1 offsite acquisition and preservation of occupied breeding habitat. Temporary impacts to occupied, upland burrowing habitat shall include 1:1 onsite restoration and 1:1 offsite acquisition and preservation of occupied, upland burrowing habitat. Any acquired arroyo toad habitat shall be approved by the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, and USDA Forest Service (for mitigation parcels to be National Forest lands).</p>

Table 4. Mitigation Measures and Applicant Proposed Measures – Biological Resources

	<p>(— B-7j) A Habitat Management Plan for any required, offsite mitigation shall be prepared by a biologist approved by the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, and USDA Forest Service (for mitigation parcels to be National Forest lands). The Habitat Management Plan must be approved in writing by the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, and USDA Forest Service (for mitigation parcels to be National Forest lands) prior to the initiation of any activities which may impact (directly or indirectly) the arroyo toad or its habitat. The Applicant shall work with the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, and USDA Forest Service until a plan is approved by all. The Habitat Management Plan shall provide direction for the preservation and in-perpetuity management of all acquired arroyo toad habitat. The Habitat Management Plan shall include, but shall not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal descriptions of all acquired or assured (as defined in Mitigation Measure B-1a) arroyo toad habitat approved by the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, and USDA Forest Service (for mitigation parcels to be National Forest lands); • Baseline biological data for all arroyo toad habitat; • Designation of a land management entity approved by the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, and USDA Forest Service (for mitigation parcels to be National Forest lands) to provide in-perpetuity management; • A Property Analysis Record prepared by the designated land management entity that explains the amount of funding required to implement the Habitat Management Plan; • Designation of responsible parties and their roles (<i>e.g.</i>, provision of endowment by the Applicant to fund the Habitat Management Plan and implementation of the Habitat Management Plan by the designated land management entity); and • Management specifications including, but not limited to, regular biological surveys to compare with baseline; exotic, non-native species control; fence/sign replacement or repair, public education; trash removal; and annual reports to CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, and USDA Forest Service (for mitigation parcels to be National Forest lands). <p>Also, see U.S. Fish and Wildlife Conservation Measures G-CM-32, SS-CM-8, SS-CM-9, SS-CM-10, SS-CM-11, SS-CM-12, SS-CM-13, SS-CM-14, and SS-CM-15.</p>
Location	Areas where the arroyo toad occurs or has potential to occur.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	A qualified biologist shall oversee surveys and ensure compliance with APMs and avoidance/minimization/mitigation measures. BLM and CPUC shall approve habitat restoration plans, habitat acquisition plans, and long-term habitat management plans, and ensure their implementation.
Effectiveness Criteria	Impacts to arroyo toads are avoided/minimized/mitigated. Habitat restoration plans are implemented and meet success criteria, and long-term habitat management is provided for all mitigation sites.
Responsible Agency	BLM, CPUC, USFWS, CDFG, State parks (for ABDSP) and USDA Forest Services (for USFS lands).
Timing	Pre-, during and post construction.
Interpretation & Approach	Reference to ABDSP applicable only for mitigation parcels.

Table 4. Mitigation Measures and Applicant Proposed Measures – Biological Resources

MITIGATION MEASURE	<p>— B-7i: Conduct coastal California gnatcatcher surveys, and implement appropriate avoidance/minimization/compensation strategies. All brushing or grading taking place within occupied habitat of the coastal California gnatcatcher (defined as within 500 feet of any gnatcatcher sightings [USFWS, 2007b]) during construction shall be conducted from September 1 through February 14, which is outside the coastal California gnatcatcher breeding season.</p> <hr/> <p>(— B-7i) When conducting all other construction activities during the coastal California gnatcatcher breeding season of February 15 through August 31, within habitat in which coastal California gnatcatchers are known to occur or have potential to occur, the following avoidance measures shall apply.</p> <p>A USFWS permitted biologist shall survey for coastal California gnatcatchers within 10 calendar days prior to initiating activities in an area. The results of the survey shall be submitted to the Wildlife Agencies for review and approval prior to initiating any construction activities. If coastal California gnatcatchers are present, but not nesting, a USFWS permitted biologist shall survey for nesting coastal California gnatcatchers approximately once per week within 500 feet of the construction area for the duration of the activity in that area during the breeding season.</p> <hr/> <p>(— B-7i) If/when an active nest is located, a 300-foot no-construction buffer (USFWS, 2007b) shall be established around each nest site; however, there may be a reduction of this buffer zone depending on site-specific conditions or the existing ambient level of activity. The Applicant shall contact Wildlife Agencies to determine the appropriate buffer zone. To the extent feasible, no construction shall take place within this buffer until the nest is no longer active. However, if construction must take place within the 300-foot buffer, a qualified acoustician shall monitor noise as construction approaches the edge of the occupied gnatcatcher habitat as directed by the permitted biologist. If the noise meets or exceeds the 60 dB(A) Leq threshold, or if the biologist determines that the activities in general are disturbing the nesting activities, the biologist shall have the authority to halt construction and shall consult with the Wildlife Agencies to devise methods to reduce the noise and/or disturbance in the vicinity. This may include methods such as, but not limited to, turning off vehicle engines and other equipment whenever possible to reduce noise, installing a protective noise barrier between the nesting coastal California gnatcatchers and the activities, and working in other areas until the young have fledged.</p> <hr/> <p>(— B-7i) Mitigation for the loss of coastal California gnatcatcher-occupied habitat shall be implemented as follows. Permanent impacts to occupied habitat shall include offsite acquisition and preservation of occupied habitat at a 2:1 ratio. Temporary impacts to occupied habitat shall be mitigated at a 2:1 ratio and shall include 1:1 onsite restoration and 1:1 offsite acquisition and preservation of occupied habitat.</p> <p>Mitigation for the loss of unoccupied designated critical habitat for the gnatcatcher shall be implemented as follows. Permanent impacts to unoccupied designated critical habitat shall include offsite acquisition and preservation of designated critical habitat at a 2:1 ratio. Temporary impacts to unoccupied designated critical habitat shall include 1:1 onsite restoration. Impacts to coastal California gnatcatcher critical habitat must be mitigated within the same Critical Habitat Unit where the impacts occurred. Any acquired coastal California gnatcatcher habitat shall be approved by the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, and USDA Forest Service (for mitigation parcels to be National Forest lands).</p>
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Table 4. Mitigation Measures and Applicant Proposed Measures – Biological Resources

	<p>(— B-7I) A Habitat Management Plan for any required, offsite mitigation shall be prepared by a biologist approved by the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, and USDA Forest Service (for mitigation parcels to be National Forest lands). The Habitat Management Plan must be approved in writing by the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, and USDA Forest Service (for mitigation parcels to be National Forest lands) prior to the initiation of any activities which may impact (directly or indirectly) the coastal California gnatcatcher or its habitat. The Applicant shall work with the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, and USDA Forest Service until a plan is approved by all. The Habitat Management Plan shall provide direction for the preservation and in-perpetuity management of all acquired coastal California gnatcatcher. The Habitat Management Plan shall include, but shall not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal descriptions of all acquired or assured (as defined in Mitigation Measure B-1a) coastal California gnatcatcher habitat approved by the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, and USDA Forest Service (for mitigation parcels to be National Forest lands); • Baseline biological data for all coastal California gnatcatcher habitat; • Designation of a land management entity approved by the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, and USDA Forest Service (for mitigation parcels to be National Forest lands) to provide in-perpetuity management; • A Property Analysis Record prepared by the designated land management entity that explains the amount of funding required to implement the Habitat Management Plan; • Designation of responsible parties and their roles (<i>e.g.</i>, provision of endowment by the Applicant to fund the Habitat Management Plan and implementation of the Habitat Management Plan by the designated land management entity); and • Management specifications including, but not limited to, regular biological surveys to compare with baseline; exotic, non-native species control; fence/sign replacement or repair, public education; trash removal; and annual reports to CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, and USDA Forest Service (for mitigation parcels to be National Forest lands). <p>Also, see U.S. Fish and Wildlife Conservation Measures G-CM-32, SS-CM-19, SS-CM-20, and SS-CM-21.</p>
Location	Occupied gnatcatcher habitat.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	A qualified biologist shall oversee surveys and ensure compliance with APMs and avoidance/minimization/mitigation measures. BLM and CPUC shall approve habitat restoration plans, habitat acquisition plans, and long-term habitat management plans, and ensure their implementation.
Effectiveness Criteria	Impacts to coastal California gnatcatchers are avoided/minimized/mitigated. Habitat restoration plans are implemented and meet success criteria, and long-term habitat management is provided for all mitigation sites.
Responsible Agency	BLM, CPUC, USFWS, CDFG, State parks (for ABDSP) and USDA Forest Services (for USFS lands).
Timing	Pre-, during and post construction.
Interpretation & Approach	Reference to ABDSP applicable only for mitigation parcels.

Sunrise Powerlink Project
MITIGATION MONITORING, COMPLIANCE, AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Table 4. Mitigation Measures and Applicant Proposed Measures – Biological Resources

MITIGATION MEASURE	<p>— B-8a: Conduct pre-construction surveys and monitoring for breeding birds. All vegetation clearing, except tree trimming or removal, shall take place between August 16 and January 14 (<i>i.e.</i>, outside of the general avian breeding season of January 15 through August 15). Tree removal or trimming shall take place between September 16 and December 31 (<i>i.e.</i>, outside the raptor breeding season of January 1 through September 15).</p> <p>— (B-8a) If project construction (not vegetation clearing or tree trimming/removal) cannot occur completely outside the general avian breeding season, then pre-construction surveys for non-listed bird species' nests shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 100 feet of the construction zone within 10 calendar days prior to the initiation of construction that would occur between January 15 and August 15. The results of the survey shall be submitted to the Wildlife Agencies for review and approval prior to initiating any construction activities.</p> <p>— (B-8a) If project construction (not vegetation clearing or tree trimming/removal) including the use of helicopters cannot occur completely outside the raptor breeding season, then pre-construction surveys for active raptor nests shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 500 feet of the construction zone within 10 calendar days prior to the initiation of construction that would occur between January 1 and September 15. The results of the survey shall be submitted to the Wildlife Agencies for review and approval prior to initiating any construction activities.</p> <p>— (B-8a) If no active nests are observed, construction may proceed. If active nests are found, work may proceed provided that construction activity is 1) located at least 500 feet from raptor nests (USFWS, 2007b), 2) located at least 160 to 250 feet from occupied burrowing owl burrows (CDFG, 1995; see Mitigation Measure B-7d), 3) located at least 300 feet from listed bird species nests (see Mitigation Measure B-7e and B-7f), 4) located at least 100 feet from non-listed bird species nests, and 5) noise levels do not exceed 60 dB(A) hourly Leq at the edge of nesting territories (American Institute of Physics, 2005) as determined by a qualified biologist in coordination with a qualified acoustician. There may be a reduction of these buffer zones depending on site-specific conditions or the existing ambient level of activity. The Applicant shall contact Wildlife Agencies to determine the appropriate buffer zone. In the case of raptors (except the burrowing owl), the noise level restriction stated above does not apply (USFWS, 2007b). Otherwise, if the noise meets or exceeds the 60 dB(A) Leq threshold, or if the biologist determines that the construction activities are disturbing nesting activities, the biologist shall have the authority to halt the construction and shall devise methods to reduce the noise and/or disturbance in the vicinity. This may include methods such as, but not limited to, turning off vehicle engines and other equipment whenever possible to reduce noise, installing a protective noise barrier between the nest site and the construction activities, and working in other areas until the young have fledged. If noise levels still exceed 60 dB(A) Leq hourly at the edge of nesting territories and/or a no-construction buffer cannot be maintained, construction shall be deferred in that area until the nestlings have fledged. All active nests shall be monitored on a weekly basis until the nestlings fledge. The qualified biologist shall be responsible for documenting the results of the surveys and the ongoing monitoring and for reporting these results to the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, State Parks (for construction in ABDSP), and USDA Forest Service (for alternatives with construction on National Forest lands).</p>
Location	Entire project area.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM/CPUC biological monitor shall oversee surveys and monitoring to ensure compliance with APMs and the mitigation.
Effectiveness Criteria	Successful avoidance/minimization of impacts to nesting birds.
Responsible Agency	BLM, CPUC, and CDFG.
Timing	Pre- and during construction.
Interpretation & Approach	Reference to ABDSP is not applicable to FESSR.

Table 4. Mitigation Measures and Applicant Proposed Measures – Biological Resources

MITIGATION MEASURE	B-9a: Survey for bat nursery colonies. A CDFG-approved biologist shall conduct a habitat assessment for bat nursery colonies prior to any construction activity. Then, the approved biologist shall conduct a survey for bat nursery colonies or signs of such colonies prior to construction. Direct impacts to a nursery colony site shall not be allowed, and approach of, or entrance to, an active nursery colony site shall be prohibited. Before any blasting or drilling in the vicinity of a nursery colony site, the CDFG-approved biologist shall work with the construction crew to devise and implement methods to minimize potential indirect impacts to the nursery colony site from falling rock or substantial vibration (while a nursery colony is active). The methods shall include an option to halt any construction activity that would cause falling rock, substantial vibration impacts, or any other construction-related impact (including lighting used for night work) to a nursery colony as determined by the approved biologist, until the colony is inactive. Should falling rock block the entrance to a nursery colony site, the contractor shall work with the approved biologist to re-open an entrance to the site.
Location	Areas with potential to support bat nursery colonies (typically caves or rock crevices in the desert).
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM/CPUC biological monitor shall oversee surveys and ensure avoidance of impacts to bat nursery colonies.
Effectiveness Criteria	Successful avoidance of impacts to bat nursery colonies.
Responsible Agency	BLM, CPUC, and CDFG.
Timing	Pre- and during construction.
Interpretation & Approach	None required.

Sunrise Powerlink Project
MITIGATION MONITORING, COMPLIANCE, AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Table 4. Mitigation Measures and Applicant Proposed Measures – Biological Resources

MITIGATION MEASURE	<p>— (B-10a): Utilize collision-reducing techniques in installation of transmission lines. The Applicant shall install the transmission lines utilizing Avian Power Line Interaction Committee standards for collision-reducing techniques as outlined in "Mitigating Bird Collisions with Power Lines: The State of the Art in 1994" (APLIC, 1994) as follows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placement of towers and lines shall not be located above existing towers and lines, topographic features, or tree lines to the maximum extent practicable. Power lines should be clustered in the vertical and horizontal planes aligned with existing geographic features or tree lines, and located parallel (rather than perpendicular) to prevailing wind patterns to the maximum degree feasible. • Additionally, overhead lines that are located in highly utilized avian flight paths shall be marked utilizing fixed mount Firefly Flapper/Diverter, swan flight diverter coils, or other diversion devices, if proven more effective, as to be visible to birds and to reduce avian collision with power lines. <p>— (B-10a) Where such markers are installed, the Applicant shall fund a study to determine the effectiveness of the markers as a collision prevention measure since there are few, if any, studies that show if such markers work, especially on transmission lines (CEC, 2007). The Applicant shall develop a draft study protocol and submit it to the Wildlife Agencies and State Parks, as well as to CPUC and BLM, for review. The Applicant shall continue to work with these agencies until approval of a final study protocol is obtained. If the study shows the markers to be ineffective, the Applicant shall coordinate with the Wildlife Agencies and State Parks (for markers in ABDSP) to develop alternate collision protection measures.</p> <p>— (B-10a) The Applicant shall implement an avian reporting system for documenting bird mortalities to help identify problem areas. The reporting system shall follow the format in Appendix C of "Suggested Practices for Avian Protection On Power Lines: The State of the Art in 2006" (APLIC, 2006) or a similar format. The Applicant shall submit a draft reporting protocol and reporting system to the Wildlife Agencies and State Parks, as well as to CPUC and BLM, for review and approval. The Applicant shall continue to work with these agencies until approval of a final reporting protocol and reporting system is obtained. The Applicant shall develop and implement methods to reduce mortalities in identified problem areas. The methods shall be approved by the Wildlife Agencies, State Parks (for problem areas in ABDSP), CPUC, and BLM prior to implementation. Bird mortality shall continue to be documented in the problem areas per the avian reporting system to determine the effectiveness of the mortality reduction methods and to determine if new methods need to be developed.</p>
Location	Highly utilized avian flight paths
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM/CPUC biological monitor shall ensure installation of markers. BLM and CPUC shall ensure that the Applicant funds and implements a study to document bird mortalities.
Effectiveness Criteria	Markers installed, bird mortality study implemented, and corrective measures taken.
Responsible Agency	CPUC, BLM, State Parks (for ABDSP), USFWS and CDFG
Timing	During and post construction.
Interpretation & Approach	Reference to ABDSP is not applicable to FESSR.

Table 4. Mitigation Measures and Applicant Proposed Measures – Biological Resources

MITIGATION MEASURE	<p>B-11a: Prepare and implement a Raven Control Plan. The Applicant shall prepare and implement a Raven Control Plan where it occurs in FTHL habitat inside and outside FTHL MAs. The raven control plan shall include the use of raven perching/nesting deterrents (such as those manufactured by Prommel Enterprises, Inc. [www.ZENAdesign.com], Mission Environmental [www.missionenviro.co.za], or Kaddas Enterprises, Inc. [www.kaddas.com] and/or shall describe the procedure for obtaining a permit from the USFWS Law Enforcement Division to legally remove ravens. The plan shall identify the purpose of conducting raven control; provide training in how to identify raven nests and how to determine whether a nest belongs to a raven or a raptor species; describe the seasonal limitations on disturbing nesting raptors; and describe procedures for documenting the activities on an annual basis. The Applicant shall obtain approval of this plan from the USFWS prior to the start of construction. The Applicant shall work with the USFWS until approval of a plan is obtained.</p> <p>Also, see U.S. Fish and Wildlife Conservation Measure G-CM-19.</p>
Location	FTHL habitat inside and outside FTHL MAs, and where desert tortoise has potential to occur?, outside ABDSP.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM/CPUC biological monitor shall verify that SDG&E submitted a raven control plan and received approval from USFWS prior to construction, and that the plan is implemented after construction.
Effectiveness Criteria	A raven control plan is submitted by SDG&E, approved by USFWS, and implemented.
Responsible Agency	BLM, CPUC, and USFWS Law Enforcement Division.
Timing	Pre- and post construction.
Interpretation & Approach	8/20/09: The Raven Control Plan does not have to be in place prior to construction for Segment 4, Mt. Springs Grade. Reference to ABDSP is not applicable to FESSR.

Table 4. Mitigation Measures and Applicant Proposed Measures – Biological Resources

MITIGATION MEASURE	<p>— B-12a: Conduct maintenance activities outside the general avian breeding season. The Applicant shall educate all maintenance workers about the sensitivity of biological resources associated with the project and the necessity to avoid unauthorized impacts to them.</p>
	<p>— (B-12a) In areas not cleared of vegetation in the prior two years, all vegetation clearing, except tree trimming or removal, shall take place between September 16 and February 14 (<i>i.e.</i>, outside of the general avian breeding season of February 15 through September 15). Tree trimming or removal shall only take place between September 16 and December 31 (<i>i.e.</i>, outside the raptor breeding season of January 1 through September 15).</p>
	<p>Other maintenance activities shall occur outside the general avian breeding season where feasible. For other maintenance activities that cannot occur outside the above-listed breeding seasons, a qualified biologist shall work with a qualified acoustician to determine if a maintenance activity would meet or exceed the 60 dB(A) Leq hourly noise threshold where nesting territories of the coastal California gnatcatcher, least Bell's vireo, southwestern willow flycatcher, and burrowing owl occur. If the noise threshold would not be met or exceeded at the edge of their nesting territories, then maintenance may proceed. If the noise threshold would be met or exceeded at the edge of their nesting territories, pre-maintenance surveys for nests of these species shall be conducted by a qualified biologist (USFWS permitted biologist for gnatcatcher, vireo, and flycatcher) within 300 feet of the maintenance area no more than seven days prior to initiation of maintenance that would occur between February 15 and August 30 for the gnatcatcher, March 15 and September 15 for the vireo, April 15 and September 15 for the flycatcher, and February 1 and August 31 for the burrowing owl. If active nests are found, work may proceed provided that methods, determined by the qualified acoustician to be effective, are implemented to reduce noise below the threshold. These methods include, but are not limited to, turning off vehicle engines and other equipment whenever possible and/or installing a protective noise barrier between a nesting territory and maintenance activities. If the qualified acoustician determines that no methods would reduce noise to below the threshold, maintenance shall be deferred until the nestlings have fledged as determined the qualified biologist. Where noise-reducing methods are employed, active nests shall be monitored by the qualified biologist on a weekly basis until maintenance is complete or until the nestlings fledge, whichever comes first. The qualified biologist shall be responsible for documenting the results of the pre-maintenance nest surveys and the nest monitoring and for reporting these results to the CPUC, BLM, Wildlife Agencies, State Parks (for maintenance in ABDSP), and USDA Forest Service (for alternatives with maintenance on National Forest lands).</p>
	<p>— (B-12a) Animal Burrows/Dens. If any animal burrows or dens are identified during the pre-maintenance surveys for active bird nests, soil in a brush-clearing area shall be sufficiently dry before brush clearing to prevent damage to burrows or dens. At any time of year where maintenance would occur in occupied SKR habitat, all equipment and vehicles shall remain on existing access roads/staging areas (<i>e.g.</i>, they shall not pull off the shoulder) to prevent the crushing of SKR burrows.</p>
	<p>Also, see U.S. Fish and Wildlife Conservation Measures G-CM-43, G-CM-44, G-CM-45, G-CM-46, G-CM-47, G-CM-48, G-CM-49, G-CM-50, and G-CM-51.</p>
Location	Entire project area.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	A qualified biologist shall conduct surveys and monitoring, and ensure compliance with APMs and the mitigation.
Effectiveness Criteria	Successful avoidance/minimization of impacts to nesting birds and prevention of damage to burrows or dens.
Responsible Agency	BLM, CPUC, USFWS, CDFG, state parks (for ABDSP) and USDA Forest Service (for USFS land).
Timing	Post construction.
Interpretation & Approach	Reference to ABDSP is not applicable to FESSR. Reference to ABDSP applicable only for mitigation parcels.

Table 4. Mitigation Measures and Applicant Proposed Measures – Biological Resources

MITIGATION MEASURE	B-12b: Conduct maintenance when arroyo toads are least active. To avoid impacts to arroyo toads during project maintenance (specifically the use and maintenance of access roads within 2 kilometers of occupied toad habitat), use and maintenance of these access roads shall only occur between two hours after sunrise until two hours before sunset.
Location	Access roads where occupied habitat (or potential habitat where absence has not been established) occurs.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	A qualified biologist shall ensure compliance with construction time restrictions.
Effectiveness Criteria	Avoidance of impacts to arroyo toads on access roads
Responsible Agency	BLM, CPUC
Timing	Post construction.
Interpretation & Approach	None required.
MITIGATION MEASURE	B-12c: Maintain access roads and clear vegetation in Quino checkerspot butterfly habitat. If access roads in QCB-occupied or potentially occupied habitat (see Impact B-7J and Mitigation Measure B-7i) are maintained (<i>i.e.</i> , regraded) and vegetation around structures is cleared at least once every two years, then no additional mitigation shall be required for this ongoing maintenance. If more than two years pass without regrading or clearing, then the maintenance shall be considered a new impact to QCB habitat and shall be mitigated as prescribed in Mitigation Measure B-7i (<i>i.e.</i> , protocol pre-maintenance survey, biological monitoring, and avoidance or mitigation).
Location	Access roads in occupied or potential occupied habitat.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	A qualified biologist shall provide monitoring to ensure compliance.
Effectiveness Criteria	Avoidance or mitigation of impacts to QCB
Responsible Agency	BLM, CPUC
Timing	Post construction.
Interpretation & Approach	None required.
BIO-APM-1	SDG&E would perform any detailed on-the-ground protocol surveys with regard to specific sensitive plant or wildlife species whose habitat would be impacted by the project based on final design in accordance with federal or State regulations or statutes. SDG&E would submit results of these surveys to the USFWS and CDFG and consult on reasonable and feasible mitigation measures for potential impacts, prior to any ground disturbing activities in a particular area. Mitigation would prioritize avoidance as the primary means to address impacts. If avoidance is not feasible, then relocation/restoration would be implemented. Where relocation/restoration is not feasible or deemed not to fully address impacts, then mitigation through SDG&E's NCCP mitigation credits or if necessary compensation via another on- or offsite purchase or dedication of habitat at a ratio of 2:1 for impacts inside preserves and 4:1 for impacts outside of preserves would be identified and implemented. (SDG&E)
Location	Entire project area.
Timing	Pre- and during construction.
Interpretation & Approach	For implementation, see Appendix 8N in Final EIR/EIS.
BIO-APM-2	Prior to construction, all SDG&E's contractors, subcontractors and project personnel would receive training regarding the appropriate work practices necessary to effectively implement the biological APMs and to comply with the applicable environmental laws and regulations including appropriate wildlife avoidance, and impact minimization procedures, the importance of these resources and the purpose and necessity of protecting them; and methods for protecting sensitive ecological resources. (SDG&E)
	Also, see U.S. Fish and Wildlife Conservation Measure G-CM-4.

Sunrise Powerlink Project
MITIGATION MONITORING, COMPLIANCE, AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Table 4. Mitigation Measures and Applicant Proposed Measures – Biological Resources

Location	Entire project area.
Timing	Pre-construction.
Interpretation & Approach	For implementation, see Appendix 8N in Final EIR/EIS.
BIO-APM-3	<p>Except when not feasible due to physical or safety constraints, all Project vehicle movement would be restricted to existing and constructed roads as a part of the project and determined and marked by SDG&E in advance for the contractor, contractor-acquired accesses, or public roads. New access road construction for the project would be allowed year-round. However, when feasible, every effort would be made to avoid constructing roads during the nesting season. When it is not feasible to keep vehicles on existing access roads or to avoid constructing new access roads during the nesting, breeding, or flight season, SDG&E would perform a site survey, or more as appropriate, in the area where the work is to occur. This survey would be performed to determine presence or absence of endangered nesting birds, or other endangered species in the work area. SDG&E would submit results of this survey to the USFWS and CDFG and consult on reasonable mitigation measures to avoid or minimize for potential impacts, prior to vehicle use off existing access roads or the construction of new access roads. However, this survey would not replace the need for SDG&E to perform detailed on-the-ground surveys otherwise required by BIO-APM-1. Parking or driving underneath oak trees is not allowed in order to protect root structures. In addition to regular watering to control fugitive dust created during clearing, grading, earth-moving, excavation, and other construction activities which could interfere with plant photosynthesis, a 15-mile-per-hour speed limit shall be observed on dirt access roads to reduce dust and allow reptiles and small mammals to disperse. (SDG&E)</p> <p>Also, see U.S. Fish and Wildlife Conservation Measures G-CM-5 and G-CM-25.</p>
Location	Entire project area.
Timing	Pre- and during construction.
Interpretation & Approach	<p>For implementation, see Appendix 8N in Final EIR/EIS. Note: (10/20/09) All Project vehicle movement will be restricted to existing roads and roads constructed as part of the project. These roads will be determined and marked by SDG&E in advance.</p>
BIO-APM-4	<p>The area limits of Project construction and survey activities would be predetermined based on temporary and permanent disturbance areas noted on final design engineering drawings with activity restricted to and confined within those limits. Survey personnel shall keep survey vehicles on existing roads. During Project surveying activities, brush clearing for footpaths, line-of-sight cutting, and land surveying panel point placement in sensitive habitat would require prior approval from the project biological resource monitor in conformance with the APMs. Hiking off roads or paths for survey data collection is allowed year-round as long as other APMs are met. Stringing of new wire and re-conductoring for the project would be allowed year round in sensitive habitats if the conductor is not allowed to drag on the ground or in brush and all vehicles used during stringing remain on Project access roads. Where stringing requires that conductor drag on the brush or ground or vehicles leave Project access roads, SDG&E would perform a site survey (or more as appropriate) to determine presence/absence of endangered nesting birds or other endangered species in the work area. SDG&E would submit results of this survey to the USFWS and CDFG and consult on reasonable and feasible mitigation measures for potential impacts prior to dragging wire on the ground or through brush or taking vehicles off Project access roads. However, this survey would not replace the need for SDG&E to perform detailed on-the-ground surveys as otherwise required by BIO-APM-1. No paint or permanent discoloring agents would be applied to rocks or vegetation to indicate limits of survey or construction activity where any sensitive biological resources or wildlife habitats are encountered in the field. (SDG&E)</p> <p>Also, see U.S. Fish and Wildlife Conservation Measure G-CM-8.</p>
Location	Entire project area.
Timing	Pre- and during construction.
Interpretation & Approach	For implementation, see Appendix 8N in Final EIR/EIS.

Table 4. Mitigation Measures and Applicant Proposed Measures – Biological Resources

BIO-APM-5	To the extent feasible, access roads would be built at right angles to the streambeds and washes; where not feasible for access roads to cross at right angles, SDG&E would limit roads constructed parallel to streambeds or washes to a maximum length of 500 feet at any one transmission line crossing location. Such parallel roads would be constructed in a manner that minimizes potential adverse impacts on "waters of the U.S." or waters of the State. Streambed crossings and roads constructed parallel to streambeds would require review and approval of necessary permits from the ACOE, CDFG, and RWQCB. Culverts would be installed where needed for right angle crossings, but rock crossings would be utilized across most right angle drainage crossings. All construction and maintenance activities would be conducted in a manner that would minimize disturbance to vegetation, drainage channels and stream banks (e.g., structures would not be located within a stream channel, construction activities would avoid sensitive features). Prior to construction in streambeds and washes, SDG&E would perform a pre-activity survey, or more as appropriate, to determine the presence/absence of endangered riparian species. However, this survey would not replace the need for SDG&E to perform detailed on-the-ground surveys as otherwise required by the BIO-APM-1. (SDG&E)
	Also, see U.S. Fish and Wildlife Conservation Measure G-CM-27.
Location	Entire project area.
Timing	During and post construction.
Interpretation & Approach	For implementation, see Appendix 8N in Final EIR/EIS.
BIO-APM-6	In the construction, operation, and maintenance of the project, SDG&E would comply with all applicable environmental laws and regulations, including, without limitation, those regulating and protecting wildlife and its habitat. (SDG&E)
Location	Entire project area.
Timing	During and post construction.
Interpretation & Approach	For implementation, see Appendix 8N in Final EIR/EIS.
BIO-APM-7	Littering is not allowed. Project personnel would not deposit or leave any food or waste in the project area, and no biodegradable or non-biodegradable debris would remain in the right-of-way following completion of construction. (SDG&E)
	Also, see U.S. Fish and Wildlife Conservation Measure G-CM-9.
Location	Entire project area.
Timing	Pre- and during construction.
Interpretation & Approach	For implementation, see Appendix 8N in Final EIR/EIS.
BIO-APM-8	Prior to construction, plant population boundaries designated as sensitive by USEFWS or CDFG and other resources designated sensitive by SDG&E and resource agencies would be clearly delineated, with clearly visible flagging or fencing, which shall remain in place for the duration of construction. Flagged areas would be avoided to the extent practicable during construction activities in that area. Where these areas cannot be avoided, focused surveys for covered plant species shall be performed in conformance with BIO-APM-1, and the responsible resource agency(s) would be consulted for appropriate mitigation and/or revegetation measures prior to disturbance. Notification of presence of any covered plant species to be removed in the work area would occur within ten (10) working days prior to Project activity, during which time the USEFWS or CDFG may remove such plant(s) or recommend measures to minimize or reduce the take. If neither USEFWS nor CDFG has removed such plant(s) within ten (10) working days following written notice, SDG&E may proceed with work and cause a take of such plant(s), if minimization measures are not implemented. (SDG&E)
	Also, see U.S. Fish and Wildlife Conservation Measure G-CM-33.
Location	Entire project area.
Timing	Pre- and during construction.
Interpretation & Approach	For implementation, see Appendix 8N in Final EIR/EIS.

Sunrise Powerlink Project
MITIGATION MONITORING, COMPLIANCE, AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Table 4. Mitigation Measures and Applicant Proposed Measures – Biological Resources

BIO-APM-9	Brush clearing around any Project facilities (<i>e.g.</i> , structures, substations) for fire protection, visual inspection or Project surveying, in areas which have been previously cleared or maintained within a two-year or shorter period shall not require a pre-activity survey. In areas not cleared or maintained within a two-year period, brush clearing shall not be conducted during the breeding season (March through August) without a pre-activity survey for vegetation containing active nests, burrows, or dens. The pre-activity survey performed by the onsite biological resource monitor would make sure that the vegetation to be cleared contains no active migratory bird nests, burrows, or active dens prior to clearing. If occupied migratory bird nests are present, fire protection or visual inspection brush clearing work would be avoided until after the nesting season, or until the nest becomes inactive. If no nests are observed, clearing may proceed. Where burrows or dens are identified in the reconnaissance-level survey, soil in the brush clearing area would be sufficiently dry before clearing activities occur to prevent mechanical damage to burrows that may be present. (SDG&E)
Location	Entire project area.
Timing	Post construction.
Interpretation & Approach	For implementation, see Appendix 8N in Final EIR/EIS.
BIO-APM-10	No wildlife, including rattlesnakes, may be harmed except to protect life and limb. Firearms shall be prohibited in all project areas except for those used by security personnel. (SDG&E) Also, see U.S. Fish and Wildlife Conservation Measure G-CM-36.
Location	Entire project area.
Timing	Pre-, during and post construction.
Interpretation & Approach	For implementation, see Appendix 8N in Final EIR/EIS.
BIO-APM-11	Feeding of wildlife is not allowed. (SDG&E) Also, see U.S. Fish and Wildlife Conservation Measure G-CM-37.
Location	Entire project area.
Timing	Pre-, during and post construction.
Interpretation & Approach	For implementation, see Appendix 8N in Final EIR/EIS.
BIO-APM-12	Project personnel are not allowed to bring pets to any project area in order to minimize harassment or killing of wildlife and to prevent the introduction of destructive animal diseases to native wildlife populations. (SDG&E) Also, see U.S. Fish and Wildlife Conservation Measure G-CM-38.
Location	Entire project area.
Timing	Pre-, during and post construction.
Interpretation & Approach	For implementation, see Appendix 8N in Final EIR/EIS.
BIO-APM-13	Plant or wildlife species may not be collected for pets or any other reason. (SDG&E)
Location	Entire project area.
Timing	Pre-, during and post construction.
Interpretation & Approach	For implementation, see Appendix 8N in Final EIR/EIS.
BIO-APM-14	All steep-walled trenches or excavations used during construction shall be inspected twice daily (early morning and evening) to protect against wildlife entrapment. If wildlife is located in the trench or excavation, the onsite biological resource monitor shall be called immediately to remove them if they cannot escape unimpeded. The onsite biological resource monitor would make required contacts with the USFWS and CDFG resource personnel and obtain verbal approval prior to removing any entrapped wildlife. If the biological resource monitor is not qualified to remove the entrapped wildlife, a recognized wildlife rescue agency (such as Project Wildlife) may be employed to remove the wildlife and transport them safely to other suitable habitats. (SDG&E)
Location	Entire project area.
Timing	During and post construction.
Interpretation & Approach	For implementation, see Appendix 8N in Final EIR/EIS. Note (10/20/09): If wildlife becomes entrapped in a trench or excavation, the onsite biological resource monitor shall be called immediately.

Table 4. Mitigation Measures and Applicant Proposed Measures – Biological Resources

BIO-APM-15	<p>Emergency repairs may be required during the construction and maintenance of the project to address situations (<i>e.g.</i>, downed lines, slides, slumps, major subsidence, etc.) that potentially or immediately threaten the integrity of the project facilities. During emergency repairs the APMs shall be followed to the fullest extent practicable. Once the emergency has been abated, any unavoidable environmental damage would be reported to the project biological construction monitor, who would promptly submit a written report of such impacts to the USFWS and CDFG and any other government agencies having jurisdiction over the emergency actions. If required by the government agencies, the biological construction monitor would develop a reasonable and feasible mitigation plan consistent with the APMs and any permits previously issued for the project by the governmental agencies. (SDG&E)</p> <p>Also, see U.S. Fish and Wildlife Conservation Measure G-CM-10.</p>
Location	Entire project area.
Timing	During and post construction.
Interpretation & Approach	For implementation, see Appendix 8N in Final EIR/EIS.
BIO-APM-16	<p>Environmentally sensitive tree trimming locations for the project would be identified in SDG&E's existing vegetation management tree-trim database utilized by tree-trim contractors. The biological field construction monitor shall be contacted prior to trimming in environmentally sensitive areas. Whenever feasible, trees in environmentally sensitive areas, such as areas of riparian or native scrub vegetation, would be scheduled for trimming during non-sensitive (<i>i.e.</i>, outside breeding or nesting) times. Where trees cannot be trimmed during non-sensitive times, SDG&E would perform a site survey, or more as appropriate, to determine presence or absence of endangered nesting bird species in riparian or native scrub vegetation. SDG&E would submit results of this survey to the USFWS and CDFG and consult on mitigation measures for potential impacts, prior to tree trimming in environmentally sensitive areas. However, this survey would not replace the need for SDG&E to perform detailed on-the-ground surveys as otherwise required by BIO-APM-1. Where riparian areas with overstory vegetation are crossed, tree removal (<i>i.e.</i>, clear-cut) widths would be varied where feasible to minimize visual landscape contrast and to maintain habitat diversity at established wildlife corridor edges. Where tree removal widths cannot be varied, SDG&E would consult with the USFWS and CDFG to develop alternative tree removal options that could reasonably maintain edge diversity. (SDG&E)</p>
Location	Entire project area.
Timing	Pre- and during construction.
Interpretation & Approach	<p>For implementation, see Appendix 8N in Final EIR/EIS.</p> <p>Note (10/20/09): Where trees cannot be trimmed outside of the breeding or nesting seasons, a biological monitor would perform a pre-activity survey to determine the presence or absence of nesting birds.</p>
BIO-APM-17	<p>All new access roads or spur roads constructed as part of the project that are not required as permanent access for future Project maintenance and operation would be permanently closed. Where required, roads would be permanently closed using the most effective feasible and least environmentally damaging methods appropriate to that area with the concurrence of the underlying landowner and the governmental agency having jurisdiction (<i>e.g.</i>, stockpiling and replacing topsoil or rock replacement). This would limit new or improved accessibility into the area. Mowing of vegetation can be an effective method for protecting the vegetative understory while at the same time creating access to the work area. Mowing should be used when permanent access is not required since, with time, total revegetation is expected. If mowing is in response to a permanent access need, but the alternative of grading is undesirable because of downstream siltation potential, it should be recognized that periodic mowing would be necessary to maintain permanent access. The project biological construction monitor shall conduct checks on mowing procedures to ensure that mowing for temporary or permanent access roads is limited to a 14-foot-wide area on straight portions of the road and a 16- to 20-foot-wide area at turns, and that the mowing height is no less than 4 inches from finished grade. (SDG&E)</p> <p>Also, see U.S. Fish and Wildlife Conservation Measures G-CM-30 and G-CM-31.</p>
Location	Entire project area.
Timing	During and post construction.
Interpretation & Approach	For implementation, see Appendix 8N in Final EIR/EIS.

Sunrise Powerlink Project
MITIGATION MONITORING, COMPLIANCE, AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Table 4. Mitigation Measures and Applicant Proposed Measures – Biological Resources

BIO-APM-18	In areas designated as sensitive by SDG&E or the resource agencies, to the extent feasible structures and access roads would be designed to minimize impacts to sensitive features. These areas of sensitive features include but are not limited to high-value wildlife habitats, sensitive vegetation communities, and high value plant habitats, and/or to allow conductors to clearly span the features, within limits of standard structure design. If the sensitive features cannot be completely avoided, structures and access roads would be placed to minimize the disturbance to the extent feasible. When it is not feasible to avoid constructing poles or access roads in high value wildlife habitats, SDG&E would perform a site survey to determine presence or absence of endangered species in sensitive habitats. SDG&E would submit results of this survey to the USFWS and consult on mitigation measures for potential impacts, prior to constructing structures or access roads. However, this survey would not replace the need for SDG&E to perform detailed on-the-ground surveys as otherwise required by BIO-APM-1. Where it is not feasible for access roads to avoid sensitive water resource features, such as streambed crossings, such crossings would be built at right angles to the streambeds. Where such crossings cannot be made at right angles, roads constructed parallel to streambeds would be limited to a maximum length of 500 feet at any one transmission line crossing location. Such parallel roads would be constructed in a manner that minimizes potential adverse impacts on "waters of the U.S." Streambed crossings or roads constructed parallel to streambeds would require review and approval of necessary permits from the ACOE, CDFG, and RWQCB. (SDG&E)
	Also, see U.S. Fish and Wildlife Conservation Measures G-CM-11, G-CM-27, and G-CM-42.
Location	Entire project area where sensitive features are present.
Timing	Pre- and during construction.
Interpretation & Approach	For implementation, see Appendix 8N in Final EIR/EIS.
BIO-APM-19	Restoration and habitat enhancement and mitigation measures developed during the consultation period with the BLM under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) would be implemented and complied with as specified in the Biological Opinion (BO) of the USFWS. The Section 7 process would be used to obtain an incidental take authorization through a compensation-based mitigation program for permanent impacts to occupied sensitive plant and animal habitat at a ratio of 1:1 or 2:1 based on site-specific studies, as outlined in BIO-APM-1. The Section 7 process may include consideration of SDG&E's existing NCCP mitigation credits as compensation for project impacts. (SDG&E)
Location	Entire project area.
Timing	Pre- and during construction.
Interpretation & Approach	For implementation, see Appendix 8N in Final EIR/EIS.
BIO-APM-20	In construction areas where re-contouring is not required, vegetation shall be left in place wherever possible to avoid excessive root damage and allow for re-sprouting. (SDG&E)
Location	Entire project area.
Timing	During construction.
Interpretation & Approach	For implementation, see Appendix 8N in Final EIR/EIS.
BIO-APM-21	Structures shall be constructed to conform to "Suggested Practices for Raptor Protection on Power Lines" (Raptor Research Foundation, Inc. 1981), to minimize impacts to raptors. (SDG&E)
Location	Entire project area.
Timing	Pre- and during construction.
Interpretation & Approach	For implementation, see Appendix 8N in Final EIR/EIS.
BIO-APM-22	Species identified as sensitive by the land managing agency shall be salvaged where avoidance is not feasible in accordance with State law. Generally, Salvage may include removal and stockpiling for replanting, on-site, removal and transplanting out of surface disturbance area, removal and salvage by private individuals, and removal and salvage by commercial dealers, or any combination. (SDG&E)
Location	Entire project area.
Timing	During construction.
Interpretation & Approach	For implementation, see Appendix 8N in Final EIR/EIS.

Table 4. Mitigation Measures and Applicant Proposed Measures – Biological Resources

BIO-APM-23	Only the minimum amount of vegetation necessary for the construction of structures and facilities will be removed. Topsoil located in areas containing sensitive habitat shall be conserved during excavation and reused as cover on disturbed areas to facilitate re-growth of vegetation. Topsoil located in developed or disturbed areas is excluded from this APM. (SDG&E)
Location	Entire project area.
Timing	During construction.
Interpretation & Approach	For implementation, see Appendix 8N in Final EIR/EIS.
BIO-APM-24	Construction holes left open overnight shall be covered. Covers shall be secured in place nightly prior to workers leaving the site and shall be strong enough to prevent livestock or wildlife from falling through and into a hole. Holes and/or trenches shall be inspected prior to filling to ensure absence of mammals and reptiles. (SDG&E)
Location	Entire project area.
Timing	During construction.
Interpretation & Approach	For implementation, see Appendix 8N in Final EIR/EIS.
BIO-APM-25	Disturbed soils shall be revegetated with an appropriate seed mix that does not contain invasive non-native plant species. (SDG&E)
Location	Entire project area.
Timing	During construction.
Interpretation & Approach	For implementation, see Appendix 8N in Final EIR/EIS.
BIO-APM-26	Excavations shall be sloped on one end to provide an escape route for small mammals and reptiles. (SDG&E)
Location	Entire project area.
Timing	During construction.
Interpretation & Approach	For implementation, see Appendix 8N in Final EIR/EIS.
BIO-APM-27	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prior to construction, SDG&E shall remove all existing raptor nests from structures that would be affected by project construction. 2. Removal of nests shall occur outside the raptor breeding season (January to July). 3. If it is necessary to remove an existing raptor nest during the breeding season, a qualified biologist shall survey the nest prior to removal to determine if the nest is active. A nest would be considered active if it contains eggs or fledglings. If the nest does not contain eggs or nestlings and is inactive, it shall be removed promptly. If a nest is determined to be active, the nest shall not be removed and the biologist shall monitor the nest to ensure nesting activities/breeding activities are not disrupted. If the biological monitor determines that project activities are disturbing or disrupting nesting activities, the monitor shall make feasible recommendations to reduce the noise and/or disturbance in the vicinity of the nest. (SDG&E)
Location	Entire project area.
Timing	Pre- and during construction.
Interpretation & Approach	For implementation, see Appendix 8N in Final EIR/EIS.

Table 4. Mitigation Measures and Applicant Proposed Measures – Biological Resources

BIO-APM-28	<p>Potential roost trees that must be removed will be surveyed and identified in the field for application of the following procedures:</p> <p><i>Before felling the tree:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Trees should be removed under the warmest possible conditions. 2. Peel any sections of the exfoliating bark off the tree gently and search for any roosting bats underneath. 3. Create noise and vibrations on the tree itself. Noise and vibrations include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Running chain saw and making shallow cuts in the trunk (where bark has been peeled off). b. Striking the tree base with fallen limbs or tools such as hammers. <p><i>Felling the tree:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Disturbance should be near-continuous for ten minutes, and then another ten minutes should pass, before the tree is felled. 5. When cutting sections of the bole, if any hollows or cavities (such as woodpecker holes) are discovered, be especially careful to check for the presence of bats in those areas. Cut slowly and carefully at all times. If possible, section bole near cavities to focus noise and vibrations, and open hollows by sectioning off a side. (SDG&E)
Location	Entire project area.
Timing	Pre- and during construction.
Interpretation & Approach	For implementation, see Appendix 8N in Final EIR/EIS.
BIO-APM-29	<p>Reduce construction night lighting on sensitive habitats. Exterior lighting within the project area adjacent to preserved habitat shall be of the lowest illumination allowed for human safety, selectively placed, shielded, and directed away from preserved habitat to the maximum extent practicable. Vehicle traffic associated with project activities would be kept to a minimum volume and speed to prevent mortality of nocturnal wildlife species that may be moving about. (SDG&E)</p> <p>Also, see U.S. Fish and Wildlife Conservation Measure G-CM-13.</p>
Location	Entire project area where sensitive habitats are present.
Timing	During construction.
Interpretation & Approach	For implementation, see Appendix 8N in Final EIR/EIS.



APPENDIX C – CUMULATIVE PROJECTS LIST REGARDING MIS



List of Cumulative Projects for Sunrise Powerlink Project - MIS

Project Name/ Species	Engelmann Oak	Arroyo Toad	Song Sparrow	California Spotted Owl	Mule Deer	Mountain Lion
WITHIN CNF LANDS – Within 3 miles of Project Route						
Harbison Canyon			X		X	X
Volli		X	X	X	X	X
Conejos Road Special Use Permit			X		X	X
Kemerko	X	X	X	X	X	X
Japatul Valley Road Subdivision		X	X	X	X	X
WITHIN CNF LANDS – Within 5 miles of Project Route						
Oliver		X		X	X	X
Kenyon		X		X	X	X
Top of the Pines		X		X	X	X
Pine Creek Ranch		X		X	X	X
Pine Valley Estates		X		X	X	X
Temporary Wind Measurement Testing					X	X
Old Highway 80 and Pine Creek Road Intersection Improvements				X	X	X
Reconstruct Caltrans Maintenance Building Project					X	X
Sweetwater and Viejas Creek Fuels Treatment Project				X	X	X
Japatul Watershed Improvement Project		X		X	X	X
West-Wide Energy Corridor Project		X			X	X
WITHIN CNF LANDS – Within 8 miles of Project Route						
Mt. Laguna Water Well					X	X
The Slope					X	X
Pine Valley Creek Soil Sample Collection Project					X	X
WITHIN CNF LANDS – Within 10 miles of Project Route						
Laguna and Laguna Meadow Allotments Range Analysis					X	X
Decommissioning Unauthorized Routes in the La Posta, Long Valley, and Bear Valley areas					X	X
WITHIN CNF LANDS – Over 10 miles from Project Route						
Descanso Ranger District Mine Safety Closure Project					X	X

Project Name/ Species		Engelmann Oak	Arroyo Toad	Song Sparrow	California Spotted Owl	Mule Deer	Mountain Lion
WITHIN CNF LANDS – Throughout Descanso District							
Gold-spotted Oak Borer Fungus and Stress Study				X		X	X
San Diego Gas & Electric Master Special Use Permit				X		X	X
Thing Valley Spillway Improvements				X		X	X
Outside of CNF -- Within 1 mile of CNF Lands Boundary and Project Route							
Chocolate Mountain				X		X	X
Viejas Hills Estates				X	X	X	X
Outside of CNF -- Within 2 miles of CNF Lands Boundary and Project Route							
La Posta Mountain Warfare Training Facility				X		X	X
Outside of CNF -- Within 5 miles of CNF Lands Boundary and Project Route							
Golden Acorn Casino and Travel Center						X	X
Outside of CNF -- Over 10 miles from CNF Lands Boundary and Within 1 Mile of Project Route							
SDG&E East County (ECO) Substation Project						X	X
Outside of CNF -- Over 10 miles from CNF Lands Boundary and Within 5 Miles of Project Route							
Crestwood Wind Project	Crestwood Wind Project					X	X
	Tule Wind Energy Project					X	X
Rancho Encantada						X	X
Stirling Energy Systems and SDG&E Solar Power Project						X	X
Outside of CNF -- Over 10 miles from CNF Lands Boundary and Within 10 Miles of Project Route							
Dixieland Substation						X	X
ENPEX Power Plant						X	X
La Rumorosa Wind Project	La Rumorosa Wind Area					X	X
	CAISO Project #215					X	X
	CAISO Project #183					X	X
	CAISO Project #159a					X	X
	CAISO Project #32					X	X
	CAISO Project #106a					X	X
National Quarries (El Centro Resource Area)						X	X