

Exhibit 3: EIS/R Table of Impacts, Table of Cumulative Impacts and  
Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Exhibit A1: Table of Impacts, Mitigation Measures, and CEQA Findings of Fact for Alternatives B and C Including Phase 1 Actions (Findings Table)

	Environmental Impact (Significance before Mitigation)		Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Findings of Fact
<b>3.3 Hydrology Flood Management and Infrastructure</b>					
3.3-1	Potential for increased coastal flood risk landward of the SBSP Restoration Project Area.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS, B for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.3-2	Increased coastal flood risk due to regional changes in Bay bathymetry and hydrodynamics.		No feasible mitigation available.	PS for Alternatives B and C  LTS for Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding for Alternatives B and C:</u> No feasible mitigation is available. Therefore, if this impact occurs under the Project, it will be significant and unavoidable. DFG concludes that this impact is acceptable in light of the Project's benefits as set forth in DFG's Statement of Overriding Considerations. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(3).)  <u>Finding for Phase 1 actions:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.3-3	Increased fluvial flood risk.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS, B for Alternatives B and C  LTS for Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)

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	Environmental Impact (Significance before Mitigation)		Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Findings of Fact
3.3-4	Increased levee erosion along channel banks downstream of tidal breaches.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.3-5	Potential interference with navigation.		LTS, B; no mitigation required.	LTS, B for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
<b>3.4 Surface Water, Sediment and Groundwater Quality</b>					
3.4-1	Changes in algal abundance and composition, which could in turn degrade water quality by lowering DO and/or promoting the growth of nuisance species.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.4-2	Potential to cause localized, seasonally low DO levels as a result of algal blooms, increased microbial activity, or increased residence time of water.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.4-3	Potential to mobilize, transport, and deposit mercury-contaminated sediments, leading to exceedance of numeric water quality objectives, TMDL allocations, and sediment quality guidelines for total mercury.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)

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3.4-4	Potential increase in net methylmercury production and bioaccumulation in the food web.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<b>Finding:</b> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.4-5	Potential impacts to water quality from other contaminants.		<p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.4-5a:</b> Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. This mitigates potential impacts due to construction related-activities and maintenance activities. The Project sponsors will obtain authorization from the RWQCB prior to beginning construction. As part of this application, the Project sponsors will prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and require all construction contractors to implement BMPs identified in the SWPPP for controlling soil erosion and discharges of other construction-related contaminants. Routine monitoring and inspection of BMPs will be conducted to ensure that the quality of stormwater discharges is in compliance with the permit.</p> <p>BMPs that will appear in the SWPPP include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Soil stabilization measures, such as preservation of existing vegetation and use of mulch or temporary plantings to minimize soil disturbance;</li> <li>▪ Sediment control measures to prevent disturbed soils from entering waterways;</li> </ul>	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<b>Finding:</b> Implementation of Mitigation Measures 3.4-5a-f will reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level. DFG hereby adopts these mitigation measures. DFG, therefore, finds that changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project that avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the Final EIS/R. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(1).)

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Tracking control measures to reduce sediments that leave the construction site on vehicle or equipment tires; and</li> <li>▪ Nonstormwater discharge control measures, such as monitoring water quality of dewatering operations and hazardous material delivery, storage, and emergency spill response requirements, and measures by the Project sponsors to ensure that soil-excitation and movement activities are conducted in accordance with standard BMPs regarding excavation and dredging of bay muds as outlined in BCDC's bay dredge guidance documents. These include excavating channels during low tide; using dredge equipment, such as sealing clamshell buckets, designed to minimize escape of the fine grained materials; and testing dredge materials for contaminants.</li> </ul> <p>The contractor will select specific BMPs from each area, with Project sponsor approval, on a site-specific basis. The construction general contractor will ensure that the BMPs are implemented as appropriate throughout the duration of construction and will be responsible for subcontractor compliance with the SWPPP requirements.</p> <p>Other impacts due to construction-related and maintenance activities can be mitigated by appropriate additions to stormwater pollution prevention plans, including a plan for safe refueling of vehicles and spill containment</p>		

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		<p>plans. An appropriate hazardous materials management plan will be developed for any activity that involves handling, transport or removal of hazardous materials.</p> <p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.4-5b:</b> Selenium Management.</p> <p>This mitigates potential impacts from intrusion of selenium from high-selenium aquifers. As noted in Section 3.4.2, tissue-based selenium standards are currently being developed for the state of California by USEPA as part of updating the California Toxics Rule. Adoption by the state will include a plan and program of implementation. The timeline for this process is uncertain. It will likely take longer than the time to complete this EIS/R process, but is also likely to be completed before the end of the 50 year lifetime of the SBSP Restoration Project. Selenium standards and monitoring requirements will be addressed thorough the RWQCB Waste Discharge Requirements. As long as state policies and regulations are followed in the implementation of emerging selenium objectives, there will be no significant impacts to water quality. Based on experiences in other watersheds, the Project can expect that emerging selenium regulations will require:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Monitoring chemical forms of selenium in water and sediments;</li> <li>▪ Monitoring selenium in the food web; the National Science Panel recommended</li> </ul>		

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			<p>leveraging of existing monitoring programs to monitor selenium in bivalves in the Bay.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Development of food web models linking concentrations in water and sediments to concentrations in biota; and</li> <li>▪ Development of management plans to avoid harmful selenium bioaccumulation.</li> </ul> <p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.4-5c:</b> Actions to Minimize Illegal Discharge and Dumping. This mitigation addresses illegal discharge and dumping. The likelihood of increasing frequency of illegal discharge and dumping will be minimized with adequate public education and outreach, patrolling of the area, readily accessible and frequently serviced trash and recyclable materials receptacles, and timely clean-up activities. Specifically, the Project will undertake the following activities to ensure that existing programs and practices avoid impacts due to illegal discharge and dumping:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Gate structures upstream of the Project Area will include a trash capture device that will prevent fouling of marsh and pond complexes;</li> <li>▪ Plans for recreational access in the Project Area will include appropriate trash collection receptacles and a plan for ensuring regular collection and servicing; and</li> <li>▪ “No Littering” signs will be posted in</li> </ul>		

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		<p>public access areas.</p> <p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.4-5d:</b> Monitoring Sediments to Follow Existing Guidance and Comply with Emerging Regulations.</p> <p>This mitigation addresses potential impacts due to mobilization and transport of particle-associated pollutants. The Project will monitor contaminant concentrations in sediments whenever activities will involve moving, transporting, or emplacing soils and sediments or exposing older sediments by dredging and excavation. Existing guidance for the beneficial re-use of sediments establishes numeric screening guidelines for the placement of sediments in direct contact with water or at buried beneath a cover layer. This guidance may be refined by the State’s emerging program of Sediment Quality Objectives. Monitoring data will be used to follow existing guidance and follow emerging regulations for the placement of sediments and other activities that affect mobilization and transport of sediments. This translates to the following specific actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sediment monitoring data will be used to determine appropriate disposal or beneficial re-use practices for sediments. If sediment monitoring data indicate that tidal scour outside a levee breach could remobilize sediments that are significantly</li> </ul>		

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		<p>more contaminated than Bay ambient conditions, the Project will consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies regarding other potential required actions.</p>		
		<p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.4-5e:</b> Urban Runoff Management. This mitigation addresses potential impacts due to increased interaction of urban runoff with the Project Area. The RWQCB has a coordinated program of permitting and enforcement for regulating urban runoff discharge. As long as policies and regulations prohibiting the discharge of constituents causing pollution are carried out, significant impacts from urban runoff will be avoided. The Project proponents will notify the appropriate Urban Runoff Program of any physical changes (such as breaches) that will introduce urban discharges into the Project Area, and request that the Urban Runoff Program consider those changes when developing annual monitoring plans.</p> <p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.4-5f:</b> Bacteria Monitoring and Risk Communication. This mitigation addresses for potential impacts due to bacterial growth in restored areas. The SBSP Restoration Project's National Science Panel recommended that monitoring be conducted for avian botulism and bivalve disease and toxicity to humans. Mitigation</p>		

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			measures for avian botulism are discussed under SBSP Impact 3.6-22. The Project will consider the need for additional monitoring of shellfish as each phase is implemented. For protection of public health, a program of public outreach and communication will be developed and implemented. The program will include posting of warning signs in multiple languages where monitoring data indicate the need to advise the public of exposure risks from swimming or shellfish consumption.		
3.4-6	Potential to cause seawater intrusion of regional groundwater sources.		<p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.4-6:</b> USFWS and DFG (Project proponents) will coordinate with ACWD and SCVWD to ensure that the following activities take place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If any abandoned wells are found before or during construction they will be properly destroyed by the Project as per local and State regulations by coordinating such activities with the local water district. If abandoned wells are located during restoration or other future activities within ACWD or SCVWD boundaries, a well destruction work plan will be prepared in consultation with ACWD or SCVWD (as appropriate) to ensure conformance to ACWD or SCVWD specifications. The work plan will include consulting the databases of well locations already provided by ACWD and SCVWD. The Project will properly destroy both</li> </ul>	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<p><b>Finding:</b> Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.4-6 will reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level. DFG hereby adopts this mitigation measure. DFG, therefore, finds that changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project that avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the Final EIS/R. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(1).)</p>

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			<p>improperly abandoned wells and existing wells within the Project Area that are subject to inundation by breaching levees. Well destruction methods will meet local, county and state regulations. The Project proponents will also lend support and cooperation with any well identification and destruction program that may be undertaken as part of the Shoreline Study or other projects;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Project proponents will assist ACWD and SCVWD to obtain funding for the development, implementation, analysis and reporting of groundwater levels and groundwater quality adjacent to the Project boundaries. If groundwater monitoring detects seawater intrusion, the Project proponents will participate and assist ACWD and SCVWD in identifying the sources and causes, and in selecting and implementing an appropriate mitigation measure; and</li> <li>▪ The Project will work to assist ACWD and SCVWD in the development and implementation of communication and outreach strategies that ensure groundwater users are informed on groundwater levels, quality, usage, and the linkage between groundwater overdraft and salinity intrusion. Groundwater data will be shared with groundwater users to the extent</li> </ul>		

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			<p>allowed by law.</p> <p>All of these mitigation actions are coordination and communication activities that require voluntary participation of the water agencies. An advantage of Alternatives B and C over the No Action Alternative with respect to SBSP Impact 3.4-6 is that Project activities would motivate regional coordination concerning groundwater protection over the 50-year Project lifetime through these mitigation measures.</p>		
<b>3.5 Geology, Seismicity and Soils</b>					
3.5-1	Potential effects from settlement and subsidence due to consolidation of Bay mud.		LTS; no mitigation required.	<p>LTS, B for Alternatives B and C</p> <p>LTS for Phase 1 actions</p>	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.5-2	Potential effects from liquefaction of soils and lateral spreading.		LTS; no mitigation required.	<p>LTS, B for Alternatives B and C</p> <p>LTS for Phase 1 actions</p>	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)

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3.5-3	Potential effects from tsunami and/or seiche.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS, B for Alternatives B and C  LTS for Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.5-4	Potential for ground and levee failure from fault rupture.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions at Alviso and Ravenswood  No Impact for Phase 1 action at Eden Landing	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.5-5	Potential effects from consolidation of Bay mud on existing subsurface utility crossings and surface rail crossings.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions at Eden Landing and Alviso  No Impact for Phase 1 action at Ravenswood	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)

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<b>3.6 Biological Resources</b>					
3.6-1	Potential reduction in number of small shorebirds using San Francisco Bay, resulting in substantial declines in flyway-level populations.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C  LTS, B for Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.6-2	Loss of intertidal mudflats and reduction of habitat for mudflat-associated wildlife species.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.6-3	Potential habitat conversion impacts to western snowy plovers.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.6-4	Potential reduction in the numbers of breeding, pond-associated waterbirds (avocets, stilts, and terns) using the South Bay due to reduction in habitat, concentration effects, displacement by nesting California gulls, and other Project-related effects.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C  LTS, B for Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)

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3.6-5	Potential reduction in the numbers of non-breeding, salt-pond-associated birds ( <i>e.g.</i> , phalaropes, eared grebes, and Bonaparte's gulls) as a result of habitat loss.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.6-6	Potential reduction in foraging habitat for diving ducks, resulting in declines in flyway-level populations.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C  LTS, B for Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.6-7	Reduction in foraging habitat for ruddy ducks, resulting in declines in flyway-level populations.		No feasible mitigation is available.	PS for Alternatives B and C  LTS, B for Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding for Alternatives B and C:</u> No feasible mitigation is available. Therefore, if this impact occurs under the Project, it will be significant and unavoidable. DFG concludes that this impact is acceptable in light of the Project's benefits as set forth in DFG's Statement of Overriding Considerations. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(3).)  <u>Finding for Phase 1 actions:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)

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3.6-8	Potential habitat conversion impacts on California least terns.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C  LTS, B for Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.6-9	Potential loss of pickleweed-dominated tidal salt marsh habitat for the salt marsh harvest mouse and salt marsh wandering shrew, and further isolation of these species' populations, due to breaching activities and scour.		LTS, B; no mitigation required.	LTS, B for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.6-10	Potential construction-related loss of or disturbance to special-status, marsh-associated wildlife.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C  LTS, B for Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.6-11	Potential construction-related loss of, or disturbance to, nesting pond-associated birds.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)

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3.6-12	Potential disturbance to or loss of sensitive wildlife species due to ongoing monitoring, maintenance, and management activities.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C  LTS, B for Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.6-13	Potential effects of habitat conversion and pond management on steelhead.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS, B for Alternatives B and C  LTS for Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.6-14	Potential impacts to estuarine fish.		LTS, B; no mitigation required.	LTS, B for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.6-15	Potential impacts to piscivorous birds.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C  LTS, B for Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.6-16	Potential impacts to dabbling ducks.		LTS, B; no mitigation required.	LTS, B for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)

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	Environmental Impact (Significance before Mitigation)		Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Findings of Fact
3.6-17	Potential impacts to harbor seals.		LTS, B; no mitigation required.	LTS, B for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.6-18	Potential recreation-oriented impacts to sensitive species and their habitats.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.6-19	Potential impacts to special-status plants.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS, B for Alternatives B and C  LTS for Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.6-20	Colonization of mudflats and marshplain by non-native <i>Spartina</i> and its hybrids.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions at Eden Landing and Alviso  No Impact for Phase 1 action at Ravenswood	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)

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Exhibit 3: EIS/R Table of Impacts, Table of Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Exhibit A1: Table of Impacts, Mitigation Measures, and CEQA Findings of Fact for Alternatives B and C Including Phase 1 Actions (Findings Table)

	Environmental Impact (Significance before Mitigation)		Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Findings of Fact
3.6-21	Colonization by non-native <i>Lepidium</i> .		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.6-22	Potential increase in exposure of wildlife to avian botulism and other diseases.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.6-23	Potential impacts to bay shrimp populations.		LTS, B; no mitigation required.	LTS, B for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
<b>3.7 Recreation Resources</b>					
3.7-1	Provision of new public access and recreation facilities, including the opening of new areas for recreational purposes and completion of the Bay Trail spine.		LTS, B; no mitigation required.	LTS, B for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)

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	Environmental Impact (Significance before Mitigation)		Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Findings of Fact
3.7-2	Permanent removal of existing recreational features (trails) in locations that visitors have been accustomed to using and that would not be replaced in the general vicinity of the removed feature.		LTS; no mitigation required for Alternative B. No feasible mitigation is available for Alternative C.	LTS for Alternative B  PS for Alternative C  No Impact for Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding for Alternative B and Phase 1 actions:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)  <u>Finding for Alternative C:</u> No feasible mitigation is available for Alternative C. Therefore, if this impact occurs under the Project, it will be significant and unavoidable. DFG concludes that this impact is acceptable in light of the Project's benefits as set forth in DFG's Statement of Overriding Considerations. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(3).)
<b>3.8 Cultural Resources</b>					
3.8-1	Potential disturbance of known and/or unknown cultural resources.		<b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.8-1:</b> Discovery of Unknown Resources. <i>Background.</i> Restoration actions planned for the SBSP Restoration Project Area shall be treated as individual archaeological projects. The overall record search for this EIS/R was performed in June 2006. A new record search shall be performed for any projects within the SBSP Restoration Project Area where the previous record search is more than five years old. <i>Site Survey.</i> Prior to the beginning of any	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Implementation of SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.8-1 and Phase 1 Mitigation Measure 3.8-1 will reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level. DFG hereby adopts these mitigation measures. DFG, therefore, finds that changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project that avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the Final EIS/R. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(1).)

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		<p>Project construction activity that could affect the previously unsurveyed portions of the Project Area, qualified professional archaeologists shall be retained to inventory all portions of the restoration site that have not been examined previously or have not been examined within the last 15 years. The survey(s) shall be conducted during a time when the ground surfaces of potential project sites are visible so the natural ground surface can be examined for traces of prehistoric and/or historic-era cultural resources. If the survey(s) reveals the presence of cultural resources on the Project site (e.g., unusual amounts of shell, animal bone, bottle glass, ceramics, and structure/building remains), and those resources have not been dealt with sufficiently in any Cultural Landscape documentation, the resources shall be documented according to current professional standards. The resources shall be evaluated for potential eligibility to the NRHP or CRHR. Depending on the evaluation, additional mitigation measures may be required, including avoidance of the resource through changes in construction methods or Project design or implementation of a program of testing and data recovery, in accordance with all applicable federal and state requirements.</p> <p><i>Pre-Construction Contractor Education.</i> Prior to any Project-related construction, a professional archaeologist shall be retained to</p>		

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	Environmental Impact (Significance before Mitigation)		Level of Significance After Mitigation	Findings of Fact
		<p>address machinery operators and their supervisors, preferably by giving an on-site talk to the people who will perform the actual earth-moving activities. This will alert the operators to the potential for finding historic or prehistoric cultural resources.</p> <p><i>Construction Monitoring.</i> Any Project-related construction that occurs within 100 ft (30 m) of a known prehistoric resource shall be monitored by a qualified professional archaeologist and a Native American monitor. If elements of the known resource or previously unknown cultural resources are encountered during Project construction, all ground-disturbing activities shall halt within a 100-ft radius of the find. The archaeologist shall identify the materials, determine their possible significance, and formulate appropriate measures for their treatment in consultation with the Native American monitor, Most Likely Descendant (MLD), or appropriate Native American representative and the appropriate Lead Agency. Potential treatment methods for significant and potentially significant resources may include, but would not be limited to, no action (<i>i.e.</i>, resources determined not to be significant), avoidance of the resource through changes in construction methods or Project design, or implementation of a program of testing and data recovery, in accordance with all applicable federal and state requirements. These measures shall be implemented prior to</p>		

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	Environmental Impact (Significance before Mitigation)	Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Findings of Fact
		<p>resumption of Project construction.</p> <p><u>Unanticipated Finds.</u> If contractors identify possible cultural resources, such as unusual amounts of bone, stone, or shell, they shall be instructed to halt operation in the vicinity of the find and follow the appropriate contact procedures. Work shall not resume in the vicinity of the find until a qualified professional archaeologist has had the opportunity to examine the finds. The archaeologist shall identify the materials, determine their possible significance, if the finds are prehistoric, formulate appropriate measures for their treatment in consultation with the Native American monitor, MLD, or appropriate Native American representative and the appropriate Lead Agency. Potential treatment methods for significant and potentially significant resources may include, but would not be limited to, no action (<i>i.e.</i>, resources determined not to be significant), avoidance of the resource through changes in construction methods or Project design, or implementation of a program of testing and data recovery, in accordance with all applicable federal and state requirements. These measures shall be implemented prior to resumption of Project construction.</p> <p><u>Human Remains.</u> California law recognizes the need to protect interred human remains, particularly Native American burials and associated items of patrimony, from vandalism and inadvertent destruction. The procedures for</p>		

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**Exhibit 3: EIS/R Table of Impacts, Table of Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program**

**Exhibit A1: Table of Impacts, Mitigation Measures, and CEQA Findings of Fact for Alternatives B and C Including Phase 1 Actions (Findings Table)**

	Environmental Impact (Significance before Mitigation)	Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Findings of Fact
		<p>the treatment of discovered human remains are contained in California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Section 7052 and California Public Resources Code Section 5097. The California Health and Safety Code requires that if human remains are found in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, work is to be halted in the immediate area.</p> <p>The appropriate Agency or the Agency's designated representative shall be notified. The Agency shall immediately notify the county coroner and a qualified professional archaeologist. The coroner is required to examine all discoveries of human remains within 48 hours of receiving notice of a discovery on private or state lands (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5[b]). If the coroner determines that the remains are those of a Native American interment, then coroner shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours.</p> <p>The Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The MLD may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods, as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The landowner or his authorized representative shall</p>		

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Exhibit A1: Table of Impacts, Mitigation Measures, and CEQA Findings of Fact for Alternatives B and C Including Phase 1 Actions (Findings Table)

	Environmental Impact (Significance before Mitigation)		Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Findings of Fact
			<p>rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance if: (1) the Native American Heritage Commission is unable to identify a MLD or (2) the MLD fails to make a recommendation within 24 hours after being notified by the commission or (3) if the landowner or his authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendant, and the mediation by the Native American Heritage Commission fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.</p> <p><b>Phase 1 Mitigation Measure 3.8-1:</b> Protection for Site ALA-593H If ALA-593H (at Ponds E12 and E13) is determined to be eligible for listing to either the NRHP or CRHR, it shall be capped with soil or other appropriate materials and planted with vegetation similar to that found elsewhere on the levee to protect it.</p>		
3.8-2	Disturbance of the historic salt ponds and associated structures which may be considered a significant cultural landscape.		<p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.8-2:</b> Cultural Landscape, Inventory of Resources, Treatment of Finds. <i>Cultural Landscape.</i> Prior to implementation of any restoration action, a qualified professional shall be retained to determine whether the various salt works-related ponds, buildings, objects, and structures lining the</p>	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.8-2 will reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level. DFG hereby adopts this mitigation measure. DFG, therefore, finds that changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project that avoid the significant environmental effect as

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Exhibit 3: EIS/R Table of Impacts, Table of Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Exhibit A1: Table of Impacts, Mitigation Measures, and CEQA Findings of Fact for Alternatives B and C Including Phase 1 Actions (Findings Table)

	Environmental Impact (Significance before Mitigation)		Level of Significance After Mitigation	Findings of Fact
		southern San Francisco Bay will be reviewed as a cultural landscape within the historic context and evaluation framework developed for this Project. This will be done for each Project phase. If a cultural landscape is identified, a determination must be made concerning NRHP and/or CRHR eligibility.  If the landscape is determined to be eligible for listing to the NRHP and/or CRHR, an assessment of the Project's effects on the landscape will be conducted. This study shall include documentation of contributing elements to the resources, a list of non-contributing elements, and recommendations regarding any additional mitigation or treatment needed. Mitigation measures may include tasks such as Historic American Building Survey <sup>1</sup> / Historic American Engineering Record <sup>2</sup> / Historic American Landscapes Survey <sup>3</sup> (HABS/HAER/HALS) documentation, videotaping resources, a public outreach program, or signage at appropriate points along the proposed recreational trails.		identified in the Final EIS/R. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(1).)

<sup>1</sup> The Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) is the nation's first federal preservation program, begun by the American Institute of Architects, the Library of Congress, and NPS in 1933 to document America's architectural heritage. HABS recording combines drawings, history, and photography to produce a comprehensive, interdisciplinary record. The documentation ranges in scope depending largely upon the level of significance and complexity.

<sup>2</sup> The Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) was established in 1969 by the NPS, the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Library of Congress to document historic sites and structures related to engineering and industry. Appropriate subjects for documentation are individual sites or objects, such as a bridge, ship, or steel works; or larger systems, like railroads, canals, electronic generation and transmission networks, parkways and roads.

<sup>3</sup> The Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) mission is to record historic landscapes in the United States and its territories through measured drawings and interpretive drawings, written histories, and large-format black and white photographs and color photographs.

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Exhibit A1: Table of Impacts, Mitigation Measures, and CEQA Findings of Fact for Alternatives B and C Including Phase 1 Actions (Findings Table)

	Environmental Impact (Significance before Mitigation)		Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Findings of Fact
<b>3.9 Land Use</b>					
3.9-1	Land use compatibility impacts.		LTS, B; no mitigation required.	LTS, B for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
<b>3.10 Public Health and Vector Management</b>					
3.10-1	Potential increase in mosquito populations.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
<b>3.11 Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice</b>					
3.11-1	Displace, relocate, or increase area businesses, particularly those associated with the expected increase in recreational users.		LTS, B; no mitigation required.	LTS, B for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.11-2	Change lifestyles and social interactions.		LTS, B; no mitigation required.	LTS, B for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)

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Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Exhibit A1: Table of Impacts, Mitigation Measures, and CEQA Findings of Fact for Alternatives B and C Including Phase 1 Actions (Findings Table)

	Environmental Impact (Significance before Mitigation)		Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Findings of Fact
3.11-3	Effects disproportionately placed on minority and low-income communities or effects on the ethnic or racial composition in a community.		LTS, B; no mitigation required.	LTS, B for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
<b>3.12 Traffic</b>					
3.12-1	Potential short-term degradation of traffic levels on a roadway or at an intersection due to construction.		<b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.12-1:</b> Timing of construction-related truck trips. The landowners (DFG and USFWS) shall include in construction plans and specifications the requirement that construction-related truck trips, specifically deliveries of fill and equipment, shall occur outside the weekday am and pm peak commute traffic hours.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.12-1 will reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level. DFG hereby adopts this mitigation measure. DFG, therefore, finds that changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project that avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the Final EIS/R. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(1).)
3.12-2	Potential long-term degradation of traffic levels on a roadway or an intersection.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)

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Exhibit A1: Table of Impacts, Mitigation Measures, and CEQA Findings of Fact for Alternatives B and C Including Phase 1 Actions (Findings Table)

	Environmental Impact (Significance before Mitigation)		Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Findings of Fact
3.12-3	Potential increase in parking demand.		<p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.12-3:</b> Parking at recreational facilities.</p> <p>The Landowners (DFG and USFWS), in coordination with the cities with jurisdiction over the proposed recreation improvements (where applicable), shall design recreational facilities with sufficient parking spaces to accommodate the projected increase in vehicles that access the site, unless adequate off-site parking is available to offset the demand for parking spaces.</p>	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<p><u>Finding:</u> Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.12-3 will reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level. DFG hereby adopts this mitigation measure. DFG, therefore, finds that changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project that avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the Final EIS/R. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(1).)</p>
3.12-4	Potential increase in wear and tear on the designated haul routes during construction.		<p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.12-4:</b> Videotape road conditions.</p> <p>If residential streets are part of the designated haul route for any future phases of the SBSP Restoration Project, the landowners shall prepare a videotape of road conditions prior to the start-up of construction for the residential streets affected by the Project. The landowners (DFG and USFWS) shall prepare a similar videotape of road conditions after Project construction is completed. The pre- and post-construction conditions of haul routes shall be reviewed by staff of the local Public Works Department. An agreement shall be entered into prior to construction that will detail the pre-construction conditions and post-construction requirements of the roadway rehabilitation program.</p>	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<p><u>Finding:</u> Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.12-4 will reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level. DFG hereby adopts this mitigation measure. DFG, therefore, finds that changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project that avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the Final EIS/R. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(1).)</p>

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	Environmental Impact (Significance before Mitigation)	Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Findings of Fact
<b>3.13 Noise</b>				
3.13-1	Short-term construction noise effects.	<p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.13-1:</b> Short-term noise effects.</p> <p>The landowners shall include in construction plans and specifications the following requirement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All construction activities shall be limited to the days and hours or noise levels designated for each jurisdiction where work activities occur, as specified below; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Eden Landing</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ City of Hayward: construction activities shall occur between 7 am and 7 pm Monday through Saturday and 10 am to 6 pm Sunday and holidays only.</li> </ul> </li> <li><u>Alviso</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ City of San Jose: construction activities shall not exceed 55 dBA at residential-zoned districts except upon issuance of and in compliance with a Conditional Use Permit;</li> <li>○ City of Fremont: there are no restrictions for temporary construction activities;</li> <li>○ City of Sunnyvale: construction activities shall occur between 7 am and 6 pm Monday through</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<p><u>Finding:</u> Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.13-1 will reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level. DFG hereby adopts this mitigation measure. DFG, therefore, finds that changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project that avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the Final EIS/R. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(1).)</p>

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			<p>Friday and 8 am to 5 pm on Saturday. Construction activities shall not occur during Sunday or national holidays;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Santa Clara County: construction activities shall occur during the daytime hours of 7 am to 7 pm Monday through Saturday, except legal holidays; and</li> <li>○ City of Mountain View: construction activities shall occur between 7 am and 6 pm Monday through Friday. Construction activities shall not occur during Saturdays, Sundays or holidays unless prior written approval is granted by the building official.</li> </ul> <p><u>Ravenswood</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ City of Menlo Park: construction activities shall occur between 8 am and 6 pm Monday through Friday only.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Locate all construction equipment staging areas at the furthest distance possible from nearby noise-sensitive land uses; and</li> <li>▪ Construction equipment shall be properly maintained and equipped with noise control, such as mufflers, in accordance with manufacturers' specifications.</li> </ul>		

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3.13-2	Traffic-related noise impacts during construction.		<p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.13-2:</b> Traffic-related noise.</p> <p>The landowners shall include in construction plans and specifications the following requirement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Contractors shall use haul routes that minimizes traffic through residential areas. Material hauling shall be conducted during the day-time hours only as specified in SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.13-1; and</li> <li>▪ A portion of the fill for the construction of the proposed levees that provide flood protection and/or habitat features shall be transported via barge. The percentage of fill transported by barge shall be determined when the amount of construction fill required for each phase of construction has been determined. The contractor shall determine the portion of fill that will be conveyed by barge based on an assessment of the land uses along proposal haul routes.</li> </ul>	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<p><u>Finding:</u> Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.13-2 will reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level. DFG hereby adopts this mitigation measure. DFG, therefore, finds that changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project that avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the Final EIS/R. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(1).)</p>
3.13-3	Traffic-related noise effects during operation.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<p><u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)</p>

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3.13-4	Potential operational noise effects from pump operation and other O&M activities.		<b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.13-4:</b> Operation of portable pumps. Where portable pumps would be operated in the vicinity of sensitive receptors such that noise levels would exceed noise standards established by affected jurisdictions, the landowners shall enclose the portable pump to ensure that a reduction of up to 10 dB at 50 ft (15 m) is achieved and the noise levels of affected jurisdictions are met.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<b>Finding:</b> Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.13-4 will reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level. DFG hereby adopts this mitigation measure. DFG, therefore, finds that changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project that avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the Final EIS/R. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(1).)
3.13-5	Potential vibration effects during construction and/or operation.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<b>Finding:</b> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
<b>3.14 Air Quality</b>					
3.14-1	Short-term construction-generated air pollutant emissions.		<b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.14-1:</b> Short-Term Construction-Generated Emissions. The following Basic Control Measures shall be implemented at all construction sites within the Project Area, regardless of size: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Water all active construction areas at least twice daily, and more often during times of high wind;</li> <li>▪ Cover all trucks hauling soil, sand, and other loose materials or require all trucks to maintain at least 2 ft (0.6 m) of freeboard;</li> <li>▪ Pave, apply water three times daily, or</li> </ul>	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<b>Finding:</b> Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.14-1 will reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level. DFG hereby adopts this mitigation measure. DFG, therefore, finds that changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project that avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the Final EIS/R. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(1).)

Less than Significant = LTS      Beneficial = B      Potentially Significant = PS

Exhibit 3: EIS/R Table of Impacts, Table of Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Exhibit A1: Table of Impacts, Mitigation Measures, and CEQA Findings of Fact for Alternatives B and C Including Phase 1 Actions (Findings Table)

	Environmental Impact (Significance before Mitigation)		Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Findings of Fact
			<p>apply (non-toxic) soil stabilizers on all unpaved access roads, parking areas and staging areas at construction sites;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sweep daily (with water sweepers) all paved access roads, parking areas and staging areas at construction sites; and</li> <li>▪ Sweep streets daily (with water sweepers) if visible soil material is carried onto adjacent public streets.</li> </ul> <p>The following Enhanced Measures shall be implemented at construction sites larger than four acres:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Hydroseed or apply (non-toxic) soil stabilizers to inactive construction areas (previously graded areas inactive for ten days or more);</li> <li>▪ Enclose, cover, water twice daily or apply (non-toxic) soil binders to exposed stockpiles (e.g., dirt, sand);</li> <li>▪ To the extent practicable, limit traffic speeds on unpaved roads to 15 mph;</li> <li>▪ Install sandbags or other erosion control measures to prevent silt runoff to public roadways;</li> <li>▪ Replant vegetation in disturbed areas as quickly as possible; and</li> <li>▪ Install wheel washers for all exiting trucks, or wash off the tires or tracks of all trucks and equipment leaving the site.</li> </ul>		

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Exhibit A1: Table of Impacts, Mitigation Measures, and CEQA Findings of Fact for Alternatives B and C Including Phase 1 Actions (Findings Table)

	Environmental Impact (Significance before Mitigation)		Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Findings of Fact
			<p>These additional “Optional Measures” shall be implemented if further emission reductions are deemed necessary by the USFWS, DFG, or BAAQMD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Suspend excavation and grading activity when winds (instantaneous gusts) exceed 25 mph; and</li> <li>▪ Limit the area subject to excavation, grading and other construction activity at any one time.</li> </ul> <p>According to BAAQMD, if the required mitigation measures are implemented during project construction, short-term generated emissions would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.</p>		
3.14-2	Potential long-term operational air pollutant emissions.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.14-3	Potential exposure of sensitive receptors to toxic air contaminant emissions.		<p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.14-3a:</b> TAC emissions from construction within 500 ft (152 m) of sensitive receptors will require the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pursuant to BAAQMD Rule 6, the Project shall ensure that emissions from all off-road diesel-powered equipment used on the Project site do not exceed 40 percent opacity for more than three minutes in any one hour. Any equipment found to exceed</li> </ul>	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Implementation of Mitigation Measures 3.14-3a-b will reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level. DFG hereby adopts these mitigation measures. DFG, therefore, finds that changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project that avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the Final EIS/R. (CEQA Guidelines, §

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	Environmental Impact (Significance before Mitigation)		Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Findings of Fact
			<p>40 percent opacity (or Ringelmann 2.0) shall be repaired immediately, and USFWS, DFG, and BAAQMD shall be notified within 48 hours of identification of noncompliant equipment. A visual survey of all in-operation equipment shall be made at least weekly, and a monthly summary of the visual survey results shall be submitted throughout the duration of the Project, except that the monthly summary shall not be required for any 30-day period in which no construction activity occurs. The monthly summary shall include the quantity and type of vehicles surveyed as well as the dates of each survey. BAAQMD and/or other officials may conduct periodic site inspections to determine compliance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ USFWS and DFG shall provide a plan for approval by BAAQMD demonstrating that the heavy-duty (more than 50 horsepower) off-road vehicles to be used in the construction Project, including owned, leased, and subcontractor vehicles, would achieve a Project-wide fleet average 45 percent particulate reduction compared to the most recent CARB fleet average. Acceptable options for reducing emissions may include use of late-model engines, low-emission diesel products, alternative fuels (e.g., Lubrizol, Puri NO<sub>x</sub>, biodiesel fuel) in all heavy duty off-road equipment.</li> </ul>		15091, subd. (a)(1.)

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Exhibit 3: EIS/R Table of Impacts, Table of Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Exhibit A1: Table of Impacts, Mitigation Measures, and CEQA Findings of Fact for Alternatives B and C Including Phase 1 Actions (Findings Table)

	Environmental Impact (Significance before Mitigation)	Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Findings of Fact
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ USFWS and DFG shall require in construction plans and specifications that the model year of all off-road construction moving equipment shall not be older than 1996.</li> <li>▪ USFWS and DFG shall require in construction plans and specifications a provision that prohibits contractors from operating pre-1996 heavy-duty diesel equipment on forecast Spare-the-Air Days or on days when air quality advisories are issued because of special circumstances (e.g., wildfires, industrial fires).</li> <li>▪ USFWS and DFG shall minimize idling time to 10 minutes for all heavy-duty equipment when not engaged in work activities, including on-road haul trucks while being loaded or unloaded on-site.</li> <li>▪ Staging areas and equipment maintenance activities shall be located as far from sensitive receptors as possible.</li> </ul> <p>In addition, where feasible and applicable, USFWS and DFG shall do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Establish an activity schedule designed to minimize traffic congestion around the construction site</li> <li>▪ Periodically inspect construction sites to ensure construction equipment is properly maintained at all times.</li> <li>▪ Require the use of low sulfur fuel (diesel with 15 parts per million or less)</li> </ul>		

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Exhibit A1: Table of Impacts, Mitigation Measures, and CEQA Findings of Fact for Alternatives B and C Including Phase 1 Actions (Findings Table)

	Environmental Impact (Significance before Mitigation)		Level of Significance After Mitigation	Findings of Fact
		<p>Utilize EPA-registered particulate traps and other appropriate controls to reduce emissions of diesel particulate matter and other pollutants at the construction site.</p> <p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.14-3b: Health and Safety Plan</b></p> <p>The landowners and/or its contractors shall prepare a Health and Safety Plan that includes Project-specific monitoring procedures and action levels for dust. The portion of the plan that relates to the control of toxic contaminants contained in fugitive dust shall be prepared in coordination with BAAQMD. The recommendations of BAAQMD to prevent the exposure of sensitive receptors to levels above applicable thresholds (probability of contracting cancer for MEI that exceeds 10 in one million or if ground level concentrations of non-carcinogenic contaminants result in hazard index greater than one for the MEI) shall be implemented. The Health and Safety Plan, applicable to all excavation activities, shall establish policies and procedures to protect workers and the public from potential hazards posed by hazardous materials (including notification procedures to nearby sensitive receptors within 1,000 ft informing them of construction activities that may generate dust containing toxic contaminants). The plan shall be prepared according to federal and California OSHA regulations. The landowners and/or its</p>		

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Exhibit A1: Table of Impacts, Mitigation Measures, and CEQA Findings of Fact for Alternatives B and C Including Phase 1 Actions (Findings Table)

	Environmental Impact (Significance before Mitigation)		Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Findings of Fact
			contractors shall maintain a copy of the Plan on-site during construction activities.		
3.14-4	Potential odor emissions.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
<b>3.15 Public Services</b>					
3.15-1	Increased demand for fire and police protection services.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
<b>3.16 Utilities</b>					
3.16-1	Reduced ability to access PG&E towers, stations or electrical transmission lines.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions at Alviso and Ravenswood  No Impact for Phase 1 action at Eden Landing	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)

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Exhibit 3: EIS/R Table of Impacts, Table of Cumulative Impacts and  
Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Exhibit A1: Table of Impacts, Mitigation Measures, and CEQA Findings of Fact for Alternatives B and C Including Phase 1 Actions (Findings Table)

	Environmental Impact (Significance before Mitigation)		Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Findings of Fact
3.16-2	Reduced clearance between waterways and PG&E electrical transmission lines.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C  No Impact for Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.16-3	Reduced structural integrity of PG&E towers.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions at Alviso and Ravenswood  No Impact for Phase 1 action at Eden Landing	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.16-4	Changes in water level, tidal flow and sedimentation near storm drain systems.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions at Eden Landing and Alviso  No Impact for Phase 1 action at Ravenswood	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)

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Exhibit 3: EIS/R Table of Impacts, Table of Cumulative Impacts and  
Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Exhibit A1: Table of Impacts, Mitigation Measures, and CEQA Findings of Fact for Alternatives B and C Including Phase 1 Actions (Findings Table)

	Environmental Impact (Significance before Mitigation)		Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Findings of Fact
3.16-5	Changes in water level, tidal flow and sedimentation near pumping facilities.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.16-6	Changes in water level, tidal flow and sedimentation near sewer force mains and outfalls.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 action at Alviso  No Impact for Phase 1 actions at Eden Landing and Ravenswood	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.16-7	Disrupt Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct service so as to create a public health hazard or extended service disruption.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)

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Exhibit 3: EIS/R Table of Impacts, Table of Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Exhibit A1: Table of Impacts, Mitigation Measures, and CEQA Findings of Fact for Alternatives B and C Including Phase 1 Actions (Findings Table)

	Environmental Impact (Significance before Mitigation)		Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Findings of Fact
3.16-8	Disruption of rail service due to construction of coastal flood levees and tidal habitat restoration.		<b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.16-8:</b> The Landowners shall coordinate with UPRR on the design of the UPRR improvements to ensure that rail service is maintained during construction of flood control and restoration elements in and around Pond A16.	LTS for Alternatives B and C  No Impact for Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.16-8 will reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level. DFG hereby adopts this mitigation measure. DFG, therefore, finds that changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project that avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the Final EIS/R. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(1).)
3.16-9	Reduced access to sewer force mains due to levee construction.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C  No Impact for Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
<b>3.17 Aesthetics</b>					
3.17-1	Alter views of the SBSP Restoration Project Area.		LTS, B; no mitigation required.	LTS, B for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.17-2	Alter the existing visual character of the Project Area and its surroundings.		LTS, B; no mitigation required.	LTS, B for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)

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Exhibit 3: EIS/R Table of Impacts, Table of Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Exhibit A2: Table of Cumulative Impacts, Mitigation Measures, and CEQA Findings of Fact (Cumulative Impacts Findings Table)

	Cumulative Environmental Impact (Significance before Mitigation)		Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Findings of Fact
<b>3.3 Hydrology Flood Management and Infrastructure</b>					
3.3-1	Potential for increased coastal flood risk landward of the SBSP Restoration Project Area.		No mitigation required under Alternatives B and C.  No feasible mitigation available for Phase 1 actions.	LTS for Alternatives B and C  CS for Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding for Alternatives B and C:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)  <u>Finding for Phase 1 actions:</u> The impacts of past, present, and future projects identified in the EIS/R are considered to be cumulative significant in combination with the Project. DFG concludes that the impact is acceptable in light of the project benefits as set forth in DFG's Statement of Overriding Considerations. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(3).)
3.3-2	Increased coastal flood risk due to regional changes in Bay bathymetry and hydrodynamics.		No feasible mitigation available.	CS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> The impacts of past, present, and future projects identified in the EIS/R are considered to be cumulative significant in combination with the Project. DFG concludes that the impact is acceptable in light of the project benefits as set forth in DFG's Statement of Overriding Considerations. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(3).)
3.3-3	Increased fluvial flood risk.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS, B for Alternatives	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that

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	Cumulative Environmental Impact (Significance before Mitigation)		Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Findings of Fact
				B and C  LTS for Phase 1 actions	are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.3-4	Increased levee erosion along channel banks downstream of tidal breaches.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.3-5	Potential interference with navigation.		LTS, B; no mitigation required.	LTS, B for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
<b>3.4 Surface Water, Sediment and Groundwater Quality</b>					
3.4-1	Changes in algal abundance and composition, which could in turn degrade water quality by lowering DO and/or promoting the growth of nuisance species.		No feasible mitigation available.	CS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> The impacts of past, present, and future projects identified in the EIS/R are considered to be cumulative significant in combination with the Project. DFG concludes that the impact is acceptable in light of the project benefits as set forth in DFG's Statement of Overriding Considerations. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(3).)
3.4-2	Potential to cause localized, seasonally low DO levels as a result		LTS for Alternatives B and C; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives	<u>Finding for Alternatives B and C:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures

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Exhibit A2: Table of Cumulative Impacts, Mitigation Measures, and CEQA Findings of Fact (Cumulative Impacts Findings Table)

	Cumulative Environmental Impact (Significance before Mitigation)		Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Findings of Fact
	of algal blooms, increased microbial activity, or increased residence time of water.		CS for Phase 1 actions; no feasible mitigation available.	B and C  CS for Phase 1 actions	are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)  <u>Finding for Phase 1 actions:</u> The impacts of past, present, and future projects identified in the EIS/R are considered to be cumulative significant in combination with the Project. DFG concludes that the impact is acceptable in light of the project benefits as set forth in DFG's Statement of Overriding Considerations. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(3).)
3.4-3	Potential to mobilize, transport, and deposit mercury-contaminated sediments, leading to exceedance of numeric water quality objectives, TMDL allocations, and sediment quality guidelines for total mercury.		No feasible mitigation available.	CS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> The impacts of past, present, and future projects identified in the EIS/R are considered to be cumulative significant in combination with the Project. DFG concludes that the impact is acceptable in light of the project benefits as set forth in DFG's Statement of Overriding Considerations. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(3).)
3.4-4	Potential increase in net methylmercury production and bioaccumulation in the food web.		No feasible mitigation available.	CS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> The impacts of past, present, and future projects identified in the EIS/R are considered to be cumulative significant in combination with the Project. DFG concludes that the impact is acceptable in light of the project benefits as set forth in DFG's Statement

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Exhibit 3: EIS/R Table of Impacts, Table of Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Exhibit A2: Table of Cumulative Impacts, Mitigation Measures, and CEQA Findings of Fact (Cumulative Impacts Findings Table)

	Cumulative Environmental Impact (Significance before Mitigation)		Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Findings of Fact
					of Overriding Considerations. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(3).)
3.4-5	Potential impacts to water quality from other contaminants.		<p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.4-5a:</b> Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. This mitigates potential impacts due to construction related-activities and maintenance activities. The Project sponsors will obtain authorization from the RWQCB prior to beginning construction. As part of this application, the Project sponsors will prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and require all construction contractors to implement BMPs identified in the SWPPP for controlling soil erosion and discharges of other construction-related contaminants. Routine monitoring and inspection of BMPs will be conducted to ensure that the quality of stormwater discharges is in compliance with the permit. BMPs that will appear in the SWPPP include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Soil stabilization measures, such as preservation of existing vegetation and use of mulch or temporary plantings to minimize soil disturbance;</li> <li>▪ Sediment control measures to prevent disturbed soils from entering waterways;</li> <li>▪ Tracking control measures to reduce sediments that leave the construction site on vehicle or equipment tires; and</li> <li>▪ Nonstormwater discharge control</li> </ul>	CS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<p><u>Finding:</u> Implementation of Mitigation Measures 3.4-5a-f will reduce the Project's contribution to this cumulative impact to a less-than-significant level. DFG hereby adopts these mitigation measures. However, the impacts of past, present, and future projects identified in the EIS/R are considered to be cumulative significant in combination with the Project. DFG concludes that the impact is acceptable in light of the project benefits as set forth in DFG's Statement of Overriding Considerations. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(3).)</p>

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	Cumulative Environmental Impact (Significance before Mitigation)		Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Findings of Fact
			<p>measures, such as monitoring water quality of dewatering operations and hazardous material delivery, storage, and emergency spill response requirements, and measures by the Project sponsors to ensure that soil-excavation and movement activities are conducted in accordance with standard BMPs regarding excavation and dredging of bay muds as outlined in BCDC's bay dredge guidance documents. These include excavating channels during low tide; using dredge equipment, such as sealing clamshell buckets, designed to minimize escape of the fine grained materials; and testing dredge materials for contaminants.</p> <p>The contractor will select specific BMPs from each area, with Project sponsor approval, on a site-specific basis. The construction general contractor will ensure that the BMPs are implemented as appropriate throughout the duration of construction and will be responsible for subcontractor compliance with the SWPPP requirements.</p> <p>Other impacts due to construction-related and maintenance activities can be mitigated by appropriate additions to stormwater pollution prevention plans, including a plan for safe refueling of vehicles and spill containment plans. An appropriate hazardous materials management plan will be developed for any</p>		

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	Cumulative Environmental Impact (Significance before Mitigation)		Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Findings of Fact
			<p>activity that involves handling, transport or removal of hazardous materials.</p> <p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.4-5b:</b> Selenium Management.</p> <p>This mitigates potential impacts from intrusion of selenium from high-selenium aquifers. As noted in Section 3.4.2, tissue-based selenium standards are currently being developed for the state of California by USEPA as part of updating the California Toxics Rule. Adoption by the state will include a plan and program of implementation. The timeline for this process is uncertain. It will likely take longer than the time to complete this EIS/R process, but is also likely to be completed before the end of the 50 year lifetime of the SBSP Restoration Project. Selenium standards and monitoring requirements will be addressed through the RWQCB Waste Discharge Requirements. As long as state policies and regulations are followed in the implementation of emerging selenium objectives, there will be no significant impacts to water quality. Based on experiences in other watersheds, the Project can expect that emerging selenium regulations will require:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Monitoring chemical forms of selenium in water and sediments;</li> <li>▪ Monitoring selenium in the food web; the National Science Panel recommended</li> </ul>		

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		<p align="center">Mitigation Measures</p> <p>leveraging of existing monitoring programs to monitor selenium in bivalves in the Bay.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Development of food web models linking concentrations in water and sediments to concentrations in biota; and</li> </ul> <p>Development of management plans to avoid harmful selenium bioaccumulation.</p> <p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.4-5c:</b> Actions to Minimize Illegal Discharge and Dumping. This mitigation addresses illegal discharge and dumping. The likelihood of increasing frequency of illegal discharge and dumping will be minimized with adequate public education and outreach, patrolling of the area, readily accessible and frequently serviced trash and recyclable materials receptacles, and timely clean-up activities. Specifically, the Project will undertake the following activities to ensure that existing programs and practices avoid impacts due to illegal discharge and dumping:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Gate structures upstream of the Project Area will include a trash capture device that will prevent fouling of marsh and pond complexes;</li> <li>▪ Plans for recreational access in the Project Area will include appropriate trash collection receptacles and a plan for ensuring regular collection and servicing;</li> </ul>		

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			<p>and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ “No Littering” signs will be posted in public access areas.</li> </ul> <p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.4-5d:</b> Monitoring Sediments to Follow Existing Guidance and Comply with Emerging Regulations.</p> <p>This mitigation addresses potential impacts due to mobilization and transport of particle-associated pollutants. The Project will monitor contaminant concentrations in sediments whenever activities will involve moving, transporting, or emplacing soils and sediments or exposing older sediments by dredging and excavation. Existing guidance for the beneficial re-use of sediments establishes numeric screening guidelines for the placement of sediments in direct contact with water or at buried beneath a cover layer. This guidance may be refined by the State’s emerging program of Sediment Quality Objectives. Monitoring data will be used to follow existing guidance and follow emerging regulations for the placement of sediments and other activities that affect mobilization and transport of sediments. This translates to the following specific actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sediment monitoring data will be used to determine appropriate disposal or beneficial re-use practices for sediments. If sediment monitoring data indicate that</li> </ul>		

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			<p>tidal scour outside a levee breach could remobilize sediments that are significantly more contaminated than Bay ambient conditions, the Project will consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies regarding other potential required actions.</p> <p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.4-5e:</b> Urban Runoff Management. This mitigation addresses potential impacts due to increased interaction of urban runoff with the Project Area. The RWQCB has a coordinated program of permitting and enforcement for regulating urban runoff discharge. As long as policies and regulations prohibiting the discharge of constituents causing pollution are carried out, significant impacts from urban runoff will be avoided. The Project proponents will notify the appropriate Urban Runoff Program of any physical changes (such as breaches) that will introduce urban discharges into the Project Area, and request that the Urban Runoff Program consider those changes when developing annual monitoring plans.</p> <p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.4-5f:</b> Bacteria Monitoring and Risk Communication. This mitigation addresses for potential impacts due to bacterial growth in restored areas. The SBSP Restoration Project's National Science Panel recommended that monitoring be conducted for avian botulism and bivalve</p>		

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			disease and toxicity to humans. Mitigation measures for avian botulism are discussed under SBSP Impact 3.6-22. The Project will consider the need for additional monitoring of shellfish as each phase is implemented. For protection of public health, a program of public outreach and communication will be developed and implemented. The program will include posting of warning signs in multiple languages where monitoring data indicate the need to advise the public of exposure risks from swimming or shellfish consumption.		
3.4-6	Potential to cause seawater intrusion of regional groundwater sources.		<p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.4-6:</b> USFWS and DFG (Project proponents) will coordinate with ACWD and SCVWD to ensure that the following activities take place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If any abandoned wells are found before or during construction they will be properly destroyed by the Project as per local and State regulations by coordinating such activities with the local water district. If abandoned wells are located during restoration or other future activities within ACWD or SCVWD boundaries, a well destruction work plan will be prepared in consultation with ACWD or SCVWD (as appropriate) to ensure conformance to ACWD or SCVWD specifications. The work plan will include consulting the databases of well locations already provided by</li> </ul>	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.4-6 will reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level. DFG hereby adopts this mitigation measure. DFG, therefore, finds that changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project that avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the Final EIS/R. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(1).)

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			<p>ACWD and SCVWD. The Project will properly destroy both improperly abandoned wells and existing wells within the Project Area that are subject to inundation by breaching levees. Well destruction methods will meet local, county and state regulations. The Project proponents will also lend support and cooperation with any well identification and destruction program that may be undertaken as part of the Shoreline Study or other projects;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Project proponents will assist ACWD and SCVWD to obtain funding for the development, implementation, analysis and reporting of groundwater levels and groundwater quality adjacent to the Project boundaries. If groundwater monitoring detects seawater intrusion, the Project proponents will participate and assist ACWD and SCVWD in identifying the sources and causes, and in selecting and implementing an appropriate mitigation measure; and</li> <li>▪ The Project will work to assist ACWD and SCVWD in the development and implementation of communication and outreach strategies that ensure groundwater users are informed on groundwater levels, quality, usage, and the linkage between groundwater</li> </ul>		

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			<p>overdraft and salinity intrusion. Groundwater data will be shared with groundwater users to the extent allowed by law.</p> <p>All of these mitigation actions are coordination and communication activities that require voluntary participation of the water agencies. An advantage of Alternatives B and C over the No Action Alternative with respect to SBSP Impact 3.4-6 is that Project activities would motivate regional coordination concerning groundwater protection over the 50-year Project lifetime through these mitigation measures.</p>		
<b>3.5 Geology, Seismicity and Soils</b>					
3.5-1	Potential effects from settlement and subsidence due to consolidation of Bay Mud.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.5-2	Potential effects from liquefaction of soils and lateral spreading.		LTS, B; no mitigation required.	LTS, B for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.5-3	Potential effects from tsunami and/or seiche.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that

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				B and C and Phase 1 actions	are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.5-4	Potential for ground and levee failure from fault rupture.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.5-5	Potential effects from consolidation of Bay mud on existing subsurface utility crossings and surface rail crossings.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
<b>3.6 Biological Resources</b>					
3.6-1	Potential reduction in number of small shorebirds using San Francisco Bay, resulting in substantial declines in flyway-level populations.		No feasible mitigation available.	CS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> The impacts of past, present, and future projects identified in the EIS/R are considered to be cumulative significant in combination with the Project. DFG concludes that the impact is acceptable in light of the project benefits as set forth in DFG's Statement of Overriding Considerations. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(3).)
3.6-2	Loss of intertidal mudflats and reduction of habitat for mudflat-associated wildlife species.		No feasible mitigation available.	CS for Alternatives B and C and	<u>Finding:</u> The impacts of past, present, and future projects identified in the EIS/R are considered to be cumulative

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				Phase 1 actions	significant in combination with the Project. DFG concludes that the impact is acceptable in light of the project benefits as set forth in DFG's Statement of Overriding Considerations. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(3).)
3.6-3	Potential habitat conversion impacts to western snowy plovers.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.6-4	Potential reduction in the numbers of breeding, pond-associated waterbirds (avocets, stilts, and terns) using the South Bay due to reduction in habitat, concentration effects, displacement by nesting California gulls, and other Project-related effects.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.6-5	Potential reduction in the numbers of non-breeding, salt pond-associated birds (e.g., phalaropes, eared grebes, and Bonaparte's gulls) as a result of habitat loss.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.6-6	Potential reduction in foraging habitat for diving ducks, resulting in declines in flyway-level populations.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)

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	Cumulative Environmental Impact (Significance before Mitigation)		Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Findings of Fact
					15091.)
3.6-7	Reduction in foraging habitat for ruddy ducks, resulting in declines in flyway-level populations.		CS for Alternatives B and C; no feasible mitigation is available.  LTS for Phase 1 actions; no mitigation required.	CS for Alternatives B and C  LTS for Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding for Alternatives B and C:</u> The impacts of past, present, and future projects identified in the EIS/R are considered to be cumulative significant in combination with the Project. DFG concludes that the impact is acceptable in light of the project benefits as set forth in DFG's Statement of Overriding Considerations. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(3).)  <u>Finding for Phase 1 actions:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.6-8	Potential habitat conversion impacts on California least terns.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.6-9	Potential loss of pickleweed-dominated tidal salt marsh habitat for the salt marsh harvest mouse and salt marsh wandering shrew, and further isolation of these species' populations, due to breaching		LTS, B; no mitigation required.	LTS, B for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)

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	activities and scour.				
3.6-10	Potential construction-related loss of or disturbance to special-status, marsh-associated wildlife.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.6-11	Potential construction-related loss of, or disturbance to, nesting pond-associated birds.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.6-12	Potential disturbance to or loss of sensitive wildlife species due to ongoing monitoring, maintenance, and management activities.		LTS, B; no mitigation required.	LTS, B for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.6-13	Potential effects of habitat conversion and pond management on steelhead.		LTS, B; no mitigation required.	LTS, B for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.6-14	Potential impacts to estuarine fish.		LTS, B; no mitigation required.	LTS, B for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)

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					15091.)
3.6-15	Potential impacts to piscivorous birds.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.6-16	Potential impacts to dabbling ducks.		LTS, B; no mitigation required.	LTS, B for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.6-17	Potential impacts to harbor seals.		LTS, B; no mitigation required.	LTS, B for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.6-18	Potential recreation-oriented impacts to sensitive species and their habitats.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.6-19	Potential impacts to special-status plants.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3),

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					15091.)
3.6-20	Colonization of mudflats and marshplain by non-native <i>Spartina</i> and its hybrids.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.6-21	Colonization by non-native <i>Lepidium</i> .		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.6-22	Potential increase in exposure of wildlife to avian botulism and other diseases.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.6-23	Potential impacts to bay shrimp populations.		LTS, B; no mitigation required.	LTS, B for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
<b>3.7 Recreation Resources</b>					
3.7-1	Provision of new public access and recreation facilities, including the opening of new areas for recreational		LTS, B; no mitigation required.	LTS, B for Alternatives B and C and	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub.

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	purposes and completion of the Bay Trail spine.			Phase 1 actions	Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.7-2	Permanent removal of existing recreational features (trails) in locations that visitors have been accustomed to using and which would not be replaced in the general vicinity of the removed feature.		LTS for Alternative B and Phase 1 actions; no mitigation required.  CS for Alternative C; no feasible mitigation available.	LTS for Alternative B and Phase 1 actions  CS for Alternative C	<u>Finding for Alternative B and Phase 1 actions:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)  <u>Finding for Alternative C:</u> The impacts of past, present, and future projects identified in the EIS/R are considered to be cumulative significant in combination with the Project. DFG concludes that the impact is acceptable in light of the project benefits as set forth in DFG’s Statement of Overriding Considerations. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(3).)
<b>3.8 Cultural Resources</b>					
3.8-1	Potential disturbance of known and/or unknown cultural resources.		<b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.8-1:</b> Discovery of Unknown Resources. <i>Background.</i> Restoration actions planned for the SBSP Restoration Project Area shall be treated as individual archaeological projects. The overall record search for this EIS/R was performed in June 2006. A new record search	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.8-1 will reduce the Project’s contribution to this cumulative impact to a less-than-significant level. DFG hereby adopts this mitigation measure. However, the impacts of past, present, and future projects identified in the EIS/R are considered to be cumulative

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			<p>shall be performed for any projects within the SBSP Restoration Project Area where the previous record search is more than five years old.</p> <p><i>Site Survey.</i> Prior to the beginning of any Project construction activity that could affect the previously unsurveyed portions of the Project Area, qualified professional archaeologists shall be retained to inventory all portions of the restoration site that have not been examined previously or have not been examined within the last 15 years. The survey(s) shall be conducted during a time when the ground surfaces of potential project sites are visible so the natural ground surface can be examined for traces of prehistoric and/or historic-era cultural resources. If the survey(s) reveals the presence of cultural resources on the Project site (e.g., unusual amounts of shell, animal bone, bottle glass, ceramics, and structure/building remains), and those resources have not been dealt with sufficiently in any Cultural Landscape documentation, the resources shall be documented according to current professional standards. The resources shall be evaluated for potential eligibility to the NRHP or CRHR. Depending on the evaluation, additional mitigation measures may be required, including avoidance of the resource through changes in construction methods or Project design or implementation of a program of</p>		<p>significant in combination with the Project. DFG concludes that the impact is acceptable in light of the project benefits as set forth in DFG's Statement of Overriding Considerations. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(3).)</p>

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		<p>testing and data recovery, in accordance with all applicable federal and state requirements.</p> <p><i>Pre-Construction Contractor Education.</i> Prior to any Project-related construction, a professional archaeologist shall be retained to address machinery operators and their supervisors, preferably by giving an on-site talk to the people who will perform the actual earth-moving activities. This will alert the operators to the potential for finding historic or prehistoric cultural resources.</p> <p><i>Construction Monitoring.</i> Any Project-related construction that occurs within 100 ft (30 m) of a known prehistoric resource shall be monitored by a qualified professional archaeologist and a Native American monitor. If elements of the known resource or previously unknown cultural resources are encountered during Project construction, all ground-disturbing activities shall halt within a 100-ft radius of the find. The archaeologist shall identify the materials, determine their possible significance, and formulate appropriate measures for their treatment in consultation with the Native American monitor, Most Likely Descendant (MLD), or appropriate Native American representative and the appropriate Lead Agency. Potential treatment methods for significant and potentially significant resources may include, but would not be limited to, no action (<i>i.e.</i>,</p>		

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			<p>resources determined not to be significant), avoidance of the resource through changes in construction methods or Project design, or implementation of a program of testing and data recovery, in accordance with all applicable federal and state requirements. These measures shall be implemented prior to resumption of Project construction.</p> <p><u>Unanticipated Finds.</u> If contractors identify possible cultural resources, such as unusual amounts of bone, stone, or shell, they shall be instructed to halt operation in the vicinity of the find and follow the appropriate contact procedures. Work shall not resume in the vicinity of the find until a qualified professional archaeologist has had the opportunity to examine the finds. The archaeologist shall identify the materials, determine their possible significance, if the finds are prehistoric, formulate appropriate measures for their treatment in consultation with the Native American monitor, MLD, or appropriate Native American representative and the appropriate Lead Agency. Potential treatment methods for significant and potentially significant resources may include, but would not be limited to, no action (<i>i.e.</i>, resources determined not to be significant), avoidance of the resource through changes in construction methods or Project design, or implementation of a program of testing and data recovery, in accordance with all</p>		

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			<p>applicable federal and state requirements. These measures shall be implemented prior to resumption of Project construction.</p> <p><u>Human Remains.</u> California law recognizes the need to protect interred human remains, particularly Native American burials and associated items of patrimony, from vandalism and inadvertent destruction. The procedures for the treatment of discovered human remains are contained in California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Section 7052 and California Public Resources Code Section 5097. The California Health and Safety Code requires that if human remains are found in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, work is to be halted in the immediate area. The appropriate Agency or the Agency's designated representative shall be notified. The Agency shall immediately notify the county coroner and a qualified professional archaeologist. The coroner is required to examine all discoveries of human remains within 48 hours of receiving notice of a discovery on private or state lands (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5[b]). If the coroner determines that the remains are those of a Native American interment, then coroner shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours. The Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the person or persons it believes</p>		

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			to be the most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The MLD may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods, as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The landowner or his authorized representative shall reburial the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance if: (1) the Native American Heritage Commission is unable to identify a MLD or (2) the MLD fails to make a recommendation within 24 hours after being notified by the commission or (3) if the landowner or his authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendant, and the mediation by the Native American Heritage Commission fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.		
3.8-2	Disturbance of the historic salt ponds and associated structures which may be considered a significant cultural landscape.		<b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.8-2:</b> Cultural Landscape, Inventory of Resources, Treatment of Finds. <i>Cultural Landscape.</i> Prior to implementation of any restoration action, a qualified professional shall be retained to determine whether the various salt works-related ponds,	CS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.8-2 will reduce the Project's contribution to this cumulative impact to a less-than-significant level. DFG hereby adopts this mitigation measure. However, the impacts of past, present, and future projects identified in the

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Exhibit 3: EIS/R Table of Impacts, Table of Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

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	Cumulative Environmental Impact (Significance before Mitigation)		Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Findings of Fact
			buildings, objects, and structures lining the southern San Francisco Bay will be reviewed as a cultural landscape within the historic context and evaluation framework developed for this Project. This will be done for each Project phase. If a cultural landscape is identified, a determination must be made concerning NRHP and/or CRHR eligibility. If the landscape is determined to be eligible for listing to the NRHP and/or CRHR, an assessment of the Project's effects on the landscape will be conducted. This study shall include documentation of contributing elements to the resources, a list of non-contributing elements, and recommendations regarding any additional mitigation or treatment needed. Mitigation measures may include tasks such as Historic American Building Survey <sup>1</sup> / Historic American Engineering Record <sup>2</sup> / Historic American Landscapes Survey <sup>3</sup> (HABS/HAER/HALS) documentation, videotaping resources, a public outreach program, or signage at appropriate points along the proposed recreational trails.		EIS/R are considered to be cumulative significant in combination with the Project. DFG concludes that the impact is acceptable in light of the project benefits as set forth in DFG's Statement of Overriding Considerations. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(3).)

<sup>1</sup> The Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) is the nation's first federal preservation program, begun by the American Institute of Architects, the Library of Congress, and NPS in 1933 to document America's architectural heritage. HABS recording combines drawings, history, and photography to produce a comprehensive, interdisciplinary record. The documentation ranges in scope depending largely upon the level of significance and complexity.

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	Cumulative Environmental Impact (Significance before Mitigation)		Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Findings of Fact
<b>3.9 Land Use</b>					
3.9-1	Land use compatibility impacts.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
<b>3.10 Public Health and Vector Management</b>					
3.10-1	Potential increase in mosquito populations.		LTS, B; no mitigation required.	LTS, B for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
<b>3.11 Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice</b>					
3.11-1	Displace, relocate, or increase area businesses, particularly those associated with the expected increase in recreational users.		No feasible mitigation available.	CS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> The impacts of past, present, and future projects identified in the EIS/R are considered to be cumulative significant in combination with the Project. DFG concludes that the impact is acceptable in light of the project benefits as set forth in DFG's Statement

<sup>2</sup> The Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) was established in 1969 by the NPS, the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Library of Congress to document historic sites and structures related to engineering and industry. Appropriate subjects for documentation are individual sites or objects, such as a bridge, ship, or steel works; or larger systems, like railroads, canals, electronic generation and transmission networks, parkways and roads.

<sup>3</sup> The Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) mission is to record historic landscapes in the United States and its territories through measured drawings and interpretive drawings, written histories, and large-format black and white photographs and color photographs.

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Exhibit 3: EIS/R Table of Impacts, Table of Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

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	Cumulative Environmental Impact (Significance before Mitigation)		Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Findings of Fact
					of Overriding Considerations. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(3).)
3.11-2	Change lifestyles and social interactions.		LTS, B; no mitigation required.	LTS, B for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.11-3	Effects disproportionately placed on minority and low-income communities or effects on the ethnic or racial composition in a community.		No feasible mitigation available.	CS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> The impacts of past, present, and future projects identified in the EIS/R are considered to be cumulative significant in combination with the Project. DFG concludes that the impact is acceptable in light of the project benefits as set forth in DFG's Statement of Overriding Considerations. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(3).)
<b>3.12 Traffic</b>					
3.12-1	Potential short-term degradation of traffic levels on a roadway or at an intersection due to construction.		<b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.12-1:</b> Timing of construction-related truck trips. The landowners (DFG and USFWS) shall include in construction plans and specifications the requirement that construction-related truck trips, specifically deliveries of fill and equipment, shall occur outside the weekday am and pm peak commute traffic hours.	CS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.12-1 will reduce the Project's contribution to this cumulative impact to a less-than-significant level. DFG hereby adopts this mitigation measure. However, the impacts of past, present, and future projects identified in the EIS/R are considered to be cumulative significant in combination with the Project. DFG concludes that the impact is acceptable in light of the project benefits as set forth in DFG's

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	Cumulative Environmental Impact (Significance before Mitigation)		Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Findings of Fact
					Statement of Overriding Considerations. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(3).)
3.12-2	Potential long-term degradation of traffic levels on a roadway or an intersection.		No feasible mitigation available.	CS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> The impacts of past, present, and future projects identified in the EIS/R are considered to be cumulative significant in combination with the Project. DFG concludes that the impact is acceptable in light of the project benefits as set forth in DFG's Statement of Overriding Considerations. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(3).)
3.12-3	Potential increase in parking demand.		<b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.12-3:</b> Parking at recreational facilities. The Landowners (DFG and USFWS), in coordination with the cities with jurisdiction over the proposed recreation improvements (where applicable), shall design recreational facilities with sufficient parking spaces to accommodate the projected increase in vehicles that access the site, unless adequate off-site parking is available to offset the demand for parking spaces.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.12-3 will reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level. DFG hereby adopts this mitigation measure. DFG, therefore, finds that changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project that avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the Final EIS/R. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(1).)
3.12-4	Potential increase in wear and tear on the designated haul routes during construction.		<b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.12-4:</b> Videotape road conditions. If residential streets are part of the designated haul route for any future phases of the SBSP Restoration Project, the landowners shall prepare a videotape of road conditions prior to the start-up of construction for the residential	CS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.12-4 will reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level. DFG hereby adopts this mitigation measure. However, the impacts of past, present, and future projects identified in the EIS/R are considered to be cumulative

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	Cumulative Environmental Impact (Significance before Mitigation)		Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Findings of Fact
			streets affected by the Project. The landowners (DFG and USFWS) shall prepare a similar videotape of road conditions after Project construction is completed. The pre- and post-construction conditions of haul routes shall be reviewed by staff of the local Public Works Department. An agreement shall be entered into prior to construction that will detail the pre-construction conditions and post-construction requirements of the roadway rehabilitation program.		significant in combination with the Project. DFG concludes that the impact is acceptable in light of the project benefits as set forth in DFG's Statement of Overriding Considerations. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(3).)
<b>3.13 Noise</b>					
3.13-1	Short-term construction noise effects.		<p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.13-1:</b> Short-term noise effects.</p> <p>The landowners shall include in construction plans and specifications the following requirement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All construction activities shall be limited to the days and hours or noise levels designated for each jurisdiction where work activities occur, as specified below; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Eden Landing</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ City of Hayward: construction activities shall occur between 7 am and 7 pm Monday through Saturday and 10 am to 6 pm Sunday and holidays only.</li> </ul> </li> <li><u>Alviso</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ City of San Jose: construction</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.13-1 will reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level. DFG hereby adopts this mitigation measure. DFG, therefore, finds that changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project that avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the Final EIS/R. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(1).)

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			<p>activities shall not exceed 55 dBA at residential-zoned districts except upon issuance of and in compliance with a Conditional Use Permit;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ City of Fremont: there are no restrictions for temporary construction activities;</li> <li>○ City of Sunnyvale: construction activities shall occur between 7 am and 6 pm Monday through Friday and 8 am to 5 pm on Saturday. Construction activities shall not occur during Sunday or national holidays;</li> <li>○ Santa Clara County: construction activities shall occur during the daytime hours of 7 am to 7 pm Monday through Saturday, except legal holidays; and</li> <li>○ City of Mountain View: construction activities shall occur between 7 am and 6 pm Monday through Friday. Construction activities shall not occur during Saturdays, Sundays or holidays unless prior written approval is granted by the building official.</li> </ul> <p><u>Ravenswood</u></p>		

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	Cumulative Environmental Impact (Significance before Mitigation)		Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Findings of Fact
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ City of Menlo Park: construction activities shall occur between 8 am and 6 pm Monday through Friday only.</li> <li>▪ Locate all construction equipment staging areas at the furthest distance possible from nearby noise-sensitive land uses; and</li> <li>▪ Construction equipment shall be properly maintained and equipped with noise control, such as mufflers, in accordance with manufacturers' specifications.</li> </ul>		
3.13-2	Traffic-related noise impacts during construction.		<p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.13-2:</b> Traffic-related noise.</p> <p>The landowners shall include in construction plans and specifications the following requirement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Contractors shall use haul routes that minimizes traffic through residential areas. Material hauling shall be conducted during the day-time hours only as specified in SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.13-1; and</li> <li>▪ A portion of the fill for the construction of the proposed levees that provide flood protection and/or habitat features shall be transported via barge. The percentage of fill transported by barge shall be determined when the amount of construction fill required for each phase of construction has been determined. The</li> </ul>	CS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<p><u>Finding:</u> Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.13-2 will reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level. DFG hereby adopts this mitigation measure. However, the impacts of past, present, and future projects identified in the EIS/R are considered to be cumulative significant in combination with the Project. DFG concludes that the impact is acceptable in light of the project benefits as set forth in DFG's Statement of Overriding Considerations. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(3).)</p>

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	Cumulative Environmental Impact (Significance before Mitigation)		Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Findings of Fact
			contractor shall determine the portion of fill that will be conveyed by barge based on an assessment of the land uses along proposal haul routes.		
3.13-3	Traffic-related noise effects during operation.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.13-4	Potential operational noise effects from pump operation and other O&M activities.		<b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.13-4:</b> Operation of portable pumps. Where portable pumps would be operated in the vicinity of sensitive receptors such that noise levels would exceed noise standards established by affected jurisdictions, the landowners shall enclose the portable pump to ensure that a reduction of up to 10 dB at 50 ft (15 m) is achieved and the noise levels of affected jurisdictions are met.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.13-4 will reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level. DFG hereby adopts this mitigation measure. DFG, therefore, finds that changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project that avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the Final EIS/R. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(1).)
3.13-5	Potential vibration effects during construction and/or operation.		No feasible mitigation available.	CS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> The impacts of past, present, and future projects identified in the EIS/R are considered to be cumulative significant in combination with the Project. DFG concludes that the impact is acceptable in light of the project benefits as set forth in DFG's Statement of Overriding Considerations. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(3).)

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<b>3.14 Air Quality</b>					
3.14-1	Short-term construction-generated air pollutant emissions.		<p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.14-1:</b> Short-Term Construction-Generated Emissions. The following Basic Control Measures shall be implemented at all construction sites within the Project Area, regardless of size:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Water all active construction areas at least twice daily, and more often during times of high wind;</li> <li>▪ Cover all trucks hauling soil, sand, and other loose materials or require all trucks to maintain at least 2 ft (0.6 m) of freeboard;</li> <li>▪ Pave, apply water three times daily, or apply (non-toxic) soil stabilizers on all unpaved access roads, parking areas and staging areas at construction sites;</li> <li>▪ Sweep daily (with water sweepers) all paved access roads, parking areas and staging areas at construction sites; and</li> <li>▪ Sweep streets daily (with water sweepers) if visible soil material is carried onto adjacent public streets.</li> </ul> <p>The following Enhanced Measures shall be implemented at construction sites larger than four acres:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Hydroseed or apply (non-toxic) soil stabilizers to inactive construction areas (previously graded areas inactive for ten</li> </ul>	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.14-1 will reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level. DFG hereby adopts this mitigation measure. DFG, therefore, finds that changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project that avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the Final EIS/R. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(1).)

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		<p>days or more);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Enclose, cover, water twice daily or apply (non-toxic) soil binders to exposed stockpiles (<i>e.g.</i>, dirt, sand);</li> <li>▪ To the extent practicable, limit traffic speeds on unpaved roads to 15 mph;</li> <li>▪ Install sandbags or other erosion control measures to prevent silt runoff to public roadways;</li> <li>▪ Replant vegetation in disturbed areas as quickly as possible; and</li> <li>▪ Install wheel washers for all exiting trucks, or wash off the tires or tracks of all trucks and equipment leaving the site.</li> </ul> <p>These additional “Optional Measures” shall be implemented if further emission reductions are deemed necessary by the USFWS, DFG, or BAAQMD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Suspend excavation and grading activity when winds (instantaneous gusts) exceed 25 mph; and</li> <li>▪ Limit the area subject to excavation, grading and other construction activity at any one time.</li> </ul> <p>According to BAAQMD, if the required mitigation measures are implemented during project construction, short-term generated emissions would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.</p>		

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3.14-2	Potential long-term operational air pollutant emissions.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.14-3	Potential exposure of sensitive receptors to toxic air contaminant emissions.		<p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.14-3a:</b> TAC emissions from construction within 500 ft (152 m) of sensitive receptors will require the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pursuant to BAAQMD Rule 6, the Project shall ensure that emissions from all off-road diesel-powered equipment used on the Project site do not exceed 40 percent opacity for more than three minutes in any one hour. Any equipment found to exceed 40 percent opacity (or Ringelmann 2.0) shall be repaired immediately, and USFWS, DFG, and BAAQMD shall be notified within 48 hours of identification of noncompliant equipment. A visual survey of all in-operation equipment shall be made at least weekly, and a monthly summary of the visual survey results shall be submitted throughout the duration of the Project, except that the monthly summary shall not be required for any 30-day period in which no construction activity occurs. The monthly summary shall include the quantity and type of vehicles surveyed as well as the dates of</li> </ul>	CS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Implementation of Mitigation Measures 3.14-3a-b will reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level. DFG hereby adopts these mitigation measures. However, the impacts of past, present, and future projects identified in the EIS/R are considered to be cumulative significant in combination with the Project. DFG concludes that the impact is acceptable in light of the project benefits as set forth in DFG’s Statement of Overriding Considerations. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(3).)

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			<p>each survey. BAAQMD and/or other officials may conduct periodic site inspections to determine compliance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ USFWS and DFG shall provide a plan for approval by BAAQMD demonstrating that the heavy-duty (more than 50 horsepower) off-road vehicles to be used in the construction Project, including owned, leased, and subcontractor vehicles, would achieve a Project-wide fleet average 45 percent particulate reduction compared to the most recent CARB fleet average. Acceptable options for reducing emissions may include use of late-model engines, low-emission diesel products, alternative fuels (<i>e.g.</i>, Lubrizol, Puri NO<sub>x</sub>, biodiesel fuel) in all heavy duty off-road equipment.</li> <li>▪ USFWS and DFG shall require in construction plans and specifications that the model year of all off-road construction moving equipment shall not be older than 1996.</li> <li>▪ USFWS and DFG shall require in construction plans and specifications a provision that prohibits contractors from operating pre-1996 heavy-duty diesel equipment on forecast Spare-the-Air Days or on days when air quality advisories are issued because of special circumstances (<i>e.g.</i>, wildfires, industrial fires).</li> </ul>		

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ USFWS and DFG shall minimize idling time to 10 minutes for all heavy-duty equipment when not engaged in work activities, including on-road haul trucks while being loaded or unloaded on-site.</li> <li>▪ Staging areas and equipment maintenance activities shall be located as far from sensitive receptors as possible.</li> </ul> <p>In addition, where feasible and applicable, USFWS and DFG shall do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Establish an activity schedule designed to minimize traffic congestion around the construction site.</li> <li>▪ Periodically inspect construction sites to ensure construction equipment is properly maintained at all times.</li> <li>▪ Require the use of low sulfur fuel (diesel with 15 parts per million or less).</li> <li>▪ Utilize EPA-registered particulate traps and other appropriate controls to reduce emissions of diesel particulate matter and other pollutants at the construction site.</li> </ul> <p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.14-3b: Health and Safety Plan</b> The landowners and/or its contractors shall prepare a Health and Safety Plan that includes Project-specific monitoring procedures and action levels for dust. The portion of the plan that relates to the control of toxic contaminants contained in fugitive dust shall</p>		

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			be prepared in coordination with BAAQMD. The recommendations of BAAQMD to prevent the exposure of sensitive receptors to levels above applicable thresholds (probability of contracting cancer for MEI that exceeds 10 in one million or if ground level concentrations of non-carcinogenic contaminants result in hazard index greater than one for the MEI) shall be implemented. The Health and Safety Plan, applicable to all excavation activities, shall establish policies and procedures to protect workers and the public from potential hazards posed by hazardous materials (including notification procedures to nearby sensitive receptors within 1,000 ft informing them of construction activities that may generate dust containing toxic contaminants). The plan shall be prepared according to federal and California OSHA regulations. The landowners and/or its contractors shall maintain a copy of the Plan on-site during construction activities.		
3.14-4	Potential odor emissions.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
<b>3.15 Public Services</b>					
3.15-1	Increased demand for fire and police		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation

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	protection services.			Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
<b>3.16 Utilities</b>					
3.16-1	Reduced ability to access PG&E towers, stations or electrical transmission lines.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.16-2	Reduced clearance between waterways and PG&E electrical transmission lines.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.16-3	Reduced structural integrity of PG&E towers.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.16-4	Changes in water level, tidal flow and sedimentation near storm drain systems.		LTS, B; no mitigation required.	LTS, B for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3),

Less than Significant = LTS      Beneficial = B      Cumulative Significant = CS

Exhibit 3: EIS/R Table of Impacts, Table of Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Exhibit A2: Table of Cumulative Impacts, Mitigation Measures, and CEQA Findings of Fact (Cumulative Impacts Findings Table)

	Cumulative Environmental Impact (Significance before Mitigation)		Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Findings of Fact
					15091.)
3.16-5	Changes in water level, tidal flow and sedimentation near pumping facilities.		LTS, B; no mitigation required.	LTS, B for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.16-6	Changes in water level, tidal flow and sedimentation near sewer force mains and outfalls.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 action at Alviso  No Impact for Phase 1 actions at Eden Landing and Ravenswood	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.16-7	Disrupt Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct Service so as to create a public health hazard or extended service disruption.		LTS, B; no mitigation required.	LTS, B for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
3.16-8	Disruption of rail service due to construction of coastal flood levees and tidal habitat restoration.		<b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.16-8:</b> The Landowners shall coordinate with UPRR on the design of the UPRR improvements to ensure that rail service is maintained during	CS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1	<u>Finding:</u> Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.16-8 will reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level. DFG hereby adopts this mitigation measure.

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Exhibit 3: EIS/R Table of Impacts, Table of Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Exhibit A2: Table of Cumulative Impacts, Mitigation Measures, and CEQA Findings of Fact (Cumulative Impacts Findings Table)

	Cumulative Environmental Impact (Significance before Mitigation)		Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Findings of Fact
			construction of flood control and restoration elements in and around Pond A16.	actions	However, the impacts of past, present, and future projects identified in the EIS/R are considered to be cumulative significant in combination with the Project. DFG concludes that the impact is acceptable in light of the project benefits as set forth in DFG's Statement of Overriding Considerations. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(3).)
3.16-9	Reduced access to sewer force mains due to levee construction.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C  No Impact for Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)
<b>3.17 Aesthetics</b>					
3.17-1	Alter views of the SBSP Restoration Project Area.		No feasible mitigation available.	CS for Alternatives B and C and Phase 1 actions	<u>Finding:</u> The impacts of past, present, and future projects identified in the EIS/R are considered to be cumulative significant in combination with the Project. DFG concludes that the impact is acceptable in light of the project benefits as set forth in DFG's Statement of Overriding Considerations. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a)(3).)
3.17-2	Alter the existing visual character of the Project Area and its surroundings.		LTS; no mitigation required.	LTS for Alternatives B and C and	<u>Finding:</u> Under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required for impacts that are less than significant. (Pub.

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Exhibit 3: EIS/R Table of Impacts, Table of Cumulative Impacts and  
Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Exhibit A2: Table of Cumulative Impacts, Mitigation Measures, and CEQA Findings of Fact (Cumulative Impacts Findings Table)

	Cumulative Environmental Impact (Significance before Mitigation)		Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Findings of Fact
				Phase 1 actions	Resources Code, § 21002; CEQA Guidelines, §15126.4, subd. (a)(3), 15091.)

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Less than Significant = LTS      Beneficial = B      Cumulative Significant = CS

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Exhibit 3: EIS/R Table of Impacts, Table of Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Exhibit B: Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program Table

MITIGATION MEASURES	IMPLEMENTATION AND REPORTING ACTIONS	MONITORING RESPONSIBILITY	TIMING	COMPLETION DATE	APPROVED BY
<b>3.4 Surface Water, Sediment and Groundwater Quality</b>					
<i>SBSP Impact 3.4-5: Potential impacts to water quality from other contaminants.</i>					
<p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.4-5a:</b> Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.</p> <p>This mitigates potential impacts due to construction related-activities and maintenance activities. The Project sponsors will obtain authorization from the RWQCB prior to beginning construction. As part of this application, the Project sponsors will prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and require all construction contractors to implement BMPs identified in the SWPPP for controlling soil erosion and discharges of other construction-related contaminants. Routine monitoring and inspection of BMPs will be conducted to ensure that the quality of stormwater discharges is in compliance with the permit.</p> <p>BMPs that will appear in the SWPPP include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Soil stabilization measures, such as preservation of existing vegetation and use of mulch or temporary plantings to minimize soil disturbance;</li> <li>▪ Sediment control measures to prevent disturbed soils from entering waterways;</li> <li>▪ Tracking control measures to reduce sediments that leave the construction site on vehicle or equipment tires; and</li> <li>▪ Nonstormwater discharge control measures, such as monitoring water quality of dewatering operations and hazardous material delivery, storage, and emergency spill response requirements, and measures by the Project sponsors to ensure that soil-excavation and movement activities are conducted in accordance with</li> </ul>	1. Prepare SWPPP in accordance with SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.4-5 and RWQCB requirements, and include the SWPPP in the project files	1. USFWS and CDFG or its contractors	1. Prior to construction		
	2. Incorporate the SWPPP into contractor specifications	2. USFWS and CDFG or its contractors	2. Prior to construction		
	3. Contractor implements SWPPP	3. USFWS and CDFG or its contractors	3. During construction		
	4. Monitor construction activities to verify implementation of the SWPPP. If non-compliance is noted, USFWS and CDFG will notify the contractor of required actions and the deadline for compliance. USFWS and CDFG will prepare regular reports documenting compliance or non-compliance, and include them in the project files	4. USFWS and CDFG or its contractors	4. During construction		

Exhibit 3: EIS/R Table of Impacts, Table of Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Exhibit B: Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program Table

MITIGATION MEASURES	IMPLEMENTATION AND REPORTING ACTIONS	MONITORING RESPONSIBILITY	TIMING	COMPLETION DATE	APPROVED BY
<p>standard BMPs regarding excavation and dredging of bay muds as outlined in BCDC’s bay dredge guidance documents. These include excavating channels during low tide; using dredge equipment, such as sealing clamshell buckets, designed to minimize escape of the fine grained materials; and testing dredge materials for contaminants.</p> <p>The contractor will select specific BMPs from each area, with Project sponsor approval, on a site-specific basis. The construction general contractor will ensure that the BMPs are implemented as appropriate throughout the duration of construction and will be responsible for subcontractor compliance with the SWPPP requirements.</p> <p>Other impacts due to construction-related and maintenance activities can be mitigated by appropriate additions to stormwater pollution prevention plans, including a plan for safe refueling of vehicles and spill containment plans. An appropriate hazardous materials management plan will be developed for any activity that involves handling, transport or removal of hazardous materials.</p>					
<p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.4-5b: Selenium Management.</b></p> <p>This mitigates potential impacts from intrusion of selenium from high-selenium aquifers. As noted in Section 3.4.2, tissue-based selenium standards are currently being developed for the state of California by USEPA as part of updating the California Toxics Rule. Adoption by the state will include a plan and program of implementation. The timeline for this process is uncertain. It will likely take longer than the time to complete this EIS/R process, but is also likely to be completed before the end of the 50 year lifetime of the SBSP Restoration Project. Selenium standards and monitoring requirements will be addressed thorough the RWQCB Waste Discharge Requirements. As</p>	<p>1. Comply with the State’s selenium standards through the RWQCB Waste Discharge requirements</p> <p>2. Monitor selenium and develop food web models in accordance with RWQCB requirements</p> <p>3. Based on the results of the monitoring and modeling, develop management plans to</p>	<p>1. USFWS and CDFG or their contractors</p> <p>2. USFWS and CDFG or their contractors</p> <p>3. USFWS and CDFG or their contractors</p>	<p>1. Throughout operation of the SBSP Restoration Project</p> <p>2. Throughout operation of the SBSP Restoration Project</p> <p>3. Throughout operation of the SBSP Restoration</p>		

Exhibit 3: EIS/R Table of Impacts, Table of Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

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MITIGATION MEASURES	IMPLEMENTATION AND REPORTING ACTIONS	MONITORING RESPONSIBILITY	TIMING	COMPLETION DATE	APPROVED BY
<p>long as state policies and regulations are followed in the implementation of emerging selenium objectives, there will be no significant impacts to water quality. Based on experiences in other watersheds, the Project can expect that emerging selenium regulations will require:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Monitoring chemical forms of selenium in water and sediments;</li> <li>▪ Monitoring selenium in the food web; the National Science Panel recommended leveraging of existing monitoring programs to monitor selenium in bivalves in the Bay.</li> <li>▪ Development of food web models linking concentrations in water and sediments to concentrations in biota; and</li> <li>▪ Development of management plans to avoid harmful selenium bioaccumulation.</li> </ul>	<p>ensure avoidance of bioaccumulation</p> <p>4. Implement management plans and report on the findings. The findings shall be included in the project files</p>	<p>4. USFWS and CDFG or their contractors</p>	<p>Project</p> <p>4. Throughout operation of the SBSP Restoration Project</p>		
<p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.4-5c:</b> Actions to Minimize Illegal Discharge and Dumping.</p> <p>This mitigation addresses illegal discharge and dumping. The likelihood of increasing frequency of illegal discharge and dumping will be minimized with adequate public education and outreach, patrolling of the area, readily accessible and frequently serviced trash and recyclable materials receptacles, and timely clean-up activities. Specifically, the Project will undertake the following activities to ensure that existing programs and practices avoid impacts due to illegal discharge and dumping:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Gate structures upstream of the Project Area will include a trash capture device that will prevent fouling of marsh and pond complexes;</li> <li>▪ Plans for recreational access in the Project Area will include appropriate trash collection receptacles and a</li> </ul>	<p>1. Conduct public education, outreach, and patrolling of area for illegal discharge and dumping</p>	<p>1. USFWS and CDFG or their contractors</p>	<p>1. Throughout operation of the SBSP Restoration Project</p>		
	<p>2. Install trash captures devices on gate structures</p>	<p>2. USFWS and CDFG or their contractors</p>	<p>2. Throughout construction and/or operations of the SBSP Restoration Project</p>		
	<p>3. Install trash collection</p>	<p>3. USFWS and</p>	<p>3. During future</p>		

Exhibit 3: EIS/R Table of Impacts, Table of Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Exhibit B: Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program Table

MITIGATION MEASURES	IMPLEMENTATION AND REPORTING ACTIONS	MONITORING RESPONSIBILITY	TIMING	COMPLETION DATE	APPROVED BY
<p>plan for ensuring regular collection and servicing; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ “No Littering” signs will be posted in public access areas.</li> </ul>	receptacles at the newly constructed recreational features, where appropriate	CDFG or their contractors	phases of the Project that includes public access futures		
	4. Ensure regular collection and servicing of trash collection receptacle	4. USFWS and CDFG or their contractors	4. Throughout operations of the SBSP Restoration Project		
	5. Post “No Littering” signs in public access areas.	5. USFWS and CDFG or their contractors	5. During future phases of the Project that includes public access futures		
	6. Report annually on their efforts to minimize illegal discharge and dumping through the means identified above. The report shall be included in the administrative record.	6. USFWS and CDFG	6. Annual, throughout the life of the Project		
<p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.4-5d: Monitoring Sediments to Follow Existing Guidance and Comply with Emerging Regulations.</b></p> <p>This mitigation addresses potential impacts due to mobilization and transport of particle-associated pollutants. The Project will monitor contaminant concentrations in sediments whenever activities will involve moving, transporting, or emplacing soils and sediments or exposing older sediments by dredging and excavation. Existing guidance for the beneficial re-use of sediments establishes numeric screening guidelines for the placement of sediments in direct contact with water or at buried beneath a cover layer. This guidance may be refined</p>	1. Monitor contaminant concentration in sediments whenever activities involve moving, transporting, or placing soils and sediments or exposing older sediments by dredging and excavation.	1. USFWS and CDFG or their contractors	1. Throughout operation of the SBSP Restoration Project		
	2. Use the monitoring data to determine appropriate disposal or beneficial re-use	2. PMT	2. Throughout operation of the SBSP Restoration Project		

Exhibit 3: EIS/R Table of Impacts, Table of Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Exhibit B: Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program Table

MITIGATION MEASURES	IMPLEMENTATION AND REPORTING ACTIONS	MONITORING RESPONSIBILITY	TIMING	COMPLETION DATE	APPROVED BY
<p>by the State’s emerging program of Sediment Quality Objectives. Monitoring data will be used to follow existing guidance and follow emerging regulations for the placement of sediments and other activities that affect mobilization and transport of sediments. This translates to the following specific actions:</p> <p>Sediment monitoring data will be used to determine appropriate disposal or beneficial re-use practices for sediments. If sediment monitoring data indicate that tidal scour outside a levee breach could remobilize sediments that are significantly more contaminated than Bay ambient conditions, the Project will consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies regarding other potential required actions.</p>	<p>practices for sediments.</p> <p>3. Prepare reports identifying the results of the monitoring activities and appropriate disposal methods and include them in the project files</p>	<p>3. USFWS and CDFG or their contractors</p>	<p>3. Throughout operation of the SBSP Restoration Project</p>		
<p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.4-5e: Urban Runoff Management.</b></p> <p>This mitigation addresses potential impacts due to increased interaction of urban runoff within the Project Area. The RWQCB has a coordinated program of permitting and enforcement for regulating urban runoff discharge. As long as policies and regulations prohibiting the discharge of constituents causing pollution are carried out, significant impacts from urban runoff will be avoided.</p> <p>The Project proponents will notify the appropriate Urban Runoff Program of any physical changes (such as breaches) that will introduce urban discharges into the Project Area, and request that the Urban Runoff Program consider those changes when developing annual monitoring plans.</p>	<p>1. Notify the appropriate Urban Runoff Program of any changes that would introduce urban discharges into the Project Area and request the Program consider such changes when developing the annual monitoring plans.</p> <p>2. Comply with all relevant RWQCB policies and regulations prohibiting urban runoff discharge</p>	<p>1. USFWS and CDFG or their contractors</p> <p>2. USFWS and CDFG or their contractors</p>	<p>1. Throughout operations of the SBSP Restoration Project</p> <p>2. Throughout operations of the SBSP Restoration Project</p>		
<p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.4-5f: Bacteria Monitoring and Risk Communication.</b></p> <p>This mitigation addresses for potential impacts due to</p>	<p>1. Consider the need for additional monitoring of shellfish at each phase of the Project</p>	<p>1. USFWS and CDFG or their contractors</p>	<p>1. At each phase of the SBSP Restoration Project</p>		

Exhibit 3: EIS/R Table of Impacts, Table of Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Exhibit B: Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program Table

MITIGATION MEASURES	IMPLEMENTATION AND REPORTING ACTIONS	MONITORING RESPONSIBILITY	TIMING	COMPLETION DATE	APPROVED BY
<p>bacterial growth in restored areas. The SBSP Restoration Project's National Science Panel recommended that monitoring be conducted for avian botulism and bivalve disease and toxicity to humans. Mitigation measures for avian botulism are discussed under SBSP Impact 3.6-22. The Project will consider the need for additional monitoring of shellfish as each phase is implemented. For protection of public health, a program of public outreach and communication will be developed and implemented. The program will include posting of warning signs in multiple languages where monitoring data indicate the need to advise the public of exposure risks from swimming or shellfish consumption.</p>	<p>2. Prepare a program of public outreach and communication (including the posting of warning signs regarding risks of swimming and shellfish consumption)</p>	<p>2. USFWS and CDFG or their contractors</p>	<p>2. Throughout operation of the SBSP Restoration Project</p>		
	<p>3. Implement the program and include evidence of implementation (photos of installed signs, material from public outreach events, etc.) in project file</p>	<p>3. USFWS and CDFG or their contractors</p>	<p>3. Throughout operation of the SBSP Restoration Project</p>		
<p><i>SBSP Impact 3.4-6: Potential to cause seawater intrusion of regional groundwater sources.</i></p>					
<p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.4-6:</b> USFWS and CDFG (Project proponents) will coordinate with ACWD and SCVWD to ensure that the following activities take place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If any abandoned wells are found before or during construction they will be properly destroyed by the Project as per local and State regulations by coordinating such activities with the local water district. If abandoned wells are located during restoration or other future activities within ACWD or SCVWD boundaries, a well destruction work plan will be prepared in consultation with ACWD or SCVWD (as appropriate) to ensure conformance to ACWD or SCVWD specifications. The work plan will include consulting the databases of well locations already provided by ACWD and SCVWD. The Project will properly destroy both improperly abandoned wells and existing wells within the Project</li> </ul>	<p>1. Document all abandoned wells that require destruction associated with the SBSP Restoration Project</p>	<p>1. USFWS and CDFG or their contractors</p>	<p>1. Prior to construction of each phase of the SBSP Restoration Project</p>		
	<p>2. Prepare a well destruction work plan(s) for destroying wells within the ACWD or SCVWD boundaries, in association with these agencies</p>	<p>2. USFWS and CDFG or their contractors</p>	<p>2. Prior to construction of each phase of the SBSP Restoration Project</p>		
	<p>3. Destroy wells in accordance with local, State regulations, or ACWD/SCVWD</p>	<p>3. USFWS and CDFG or their contractors</p>	<p>3. Prior to construction of each phase of the SBSP Restoration Project</p>		

Exhibit 3: EIS/R Table of Impacts, Table of Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Exhibit B: Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program Table

MITIGATION MEASURES	IMPLEMENTATION AND REPORTING ACTIONS	MONITORING RESPONSIBILITY	TIMING	COMPLETION DATE	APPROVED BY
<p>Area that are subject to inundation by breaching levees. Well destruction methods will meet local, county and state regulations. The Project proponents will also lend support and cooperation with any well identification and destruction program that may be undertaken as part of the Shoreline Study or other projects;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Project proponents will assist ACWD and SCVWD to obtain funding for the development, implementation, analysis and reporting of groundwater levels and groundwater quality adjacent to the Project boundaries. If groundwater monitoring detects seawater intrusion, the Project proponents will participate and assist ACWD and SCVWD in identifying the sources and causes, and in selecting and implementing an appropriate mitigation measure; and</li> <li>▪ The Project will work to assist ACWD and SCVWD in the development and implementation of communication and outreach strategies that ensure groundwater users are informed on groundwater levels, quality, usage, and the linkage between groundwater overdraft and salinity intrusion. Groundwater data will be shared with groundwater users to the extent allowed by law.</li> </ul> <p>All of these mitigation actions are coordination and communication activities that require voluntary participation of the water agencies. An advantage of Alternatives B and C over the No Action Alternative with respect to SBSP Impact 3.4-6 is that Project activities would motivate regional coordination concerning groundwater protection over the 50-year Project lifetime through these mitigation measures.</p>	specifications				
	4. Retain records of well destruction material (forms, photos, etc.) in the project files	4. USFWS and CDFG or their contractors	4. Prior to construction of each phase of the SBSP Restoration Project		
	5. Establish Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs) with ACWD and SCVWD to assist these agencies in their groundwater monitoring programs. The MOUs shall be included in the project files	5. USFWS and CDFG or their contractors	5. Prior to construction of each phase of the SBSP Restoration Project		
6. Participate and assist ACWD/SCVWD in addressing seawater intrusion problems. Records of all correspondences with these agencies and actions shall be included in the project files	6. USFWS and CDFG or their contractors	6. Throughout operation of the SBSP Restoration Project			

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Exhibit B: Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program Table

MITIGATION MEASURES	IMPLEMENTATION AND REPORTING ACTIONS	MONITORING RESPONSIBILITY	TIMING	COMPLETION DATE	APPROVED BY
<b>3.8 Cultural Resources</b>					
<i>SBSP Impact 3.8-1: Potential disturbance of known and/or unknown cultural resources.</i>					
<p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.8-1:</b> Discovery of Unknown Resources.</p> <p><i>Background.</i> Restoration actions planned for the SBSP Restoration Project Area shall be treated as individual archaeological projects. The overall record search for this EIS/R was performed in June 2006. A new record search shall be performed for any projects within the SBSP Restoration Project Area where the previous record search is more than five years old.</p> <p><i>Site Survey.</i> Prior to the beginning of any Project construction activity that could affect the previously unsurveyed portions of the Project Area, qualified professional archaeologists shall be retained to inventory all portions of the restoration site that have not been examined previously or have not been examined within the last 15 years. The survey(s) shall be conducted during a time when the ground surfaces of potential project sites are visible so the natural ground surface can be examined for traces of prehistoric and/or historic-era cultural resources. If the survey(s) reveals the presence of cultural resources on the Project site (<i>e.g.</i>, unusual amounts of shell, animal bone, bottle glass, ceramics, and structure/building remains), and those resources have not been dealt with sufficiently in any Cultural Landscape documentation, the resources shall be documented according to current professional standards. The resources shall be evaluated for potential eligibility to the NRHP or CRHR. Depending on the evaluation, additional mitigation measures may be required, including avoidance of the resource through changes in construction methods or Project design or</p>	<p>1. Conduct a record search for any projects within the SBSP Restoration Area in accordance with SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.8-1. Copies of searches shall be included in the project files</p>	<p>1. USFWS and CDFG or their contractors</p>	<p>1. Prior to construction of each phase of the SBSP Restoration Project</p>		
	<p>2. Hire a qualified professional archaeologist to inventory the restoration site and take appropriate actions if cultural resources are found in accordance with SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.8-1.</p>	<p>2. USFWS and CDFG or their contractors (not the professional archaeologist)</p>	<p>2. Prior to construction of each phase of the SBSP Restoration Project</p>		
	<p>3. The qualified professional archaeologist shall prepare a report specifying the findings of the inventory and any actions taken to address cultural resources. Copies of the reports shall be included in the project files</p>	<p>3. USFWS and CDFG or their contractors (not the professional archaeologist)</p>	<p>3. Prior to construction of each phase of the SBSP Restoration Project</p>		

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MITIGATION MEASURES	IMPLEMENTATION AND REPORTING ACTIONS	MONITORING RESPONSIBILITY	TIMING	COMPLETION DATE	APPROVED BY
<p>implementation of a program of testing and data recovery, in accordance with all applicable federal and state requirements.</p> <p><i>Pre-Construction Contractor Education.</i> Prior to any Project-related construction, a professional archaeologist shall be retained to address machinery operators and their supervisors, preferably by giving an on-site talk to the people who will perform the actual earth-moving activities. This will alert the operators to the potential for finding historic or prehistoric cultural resources.</p>	<p>4. Retain a qualified professional archaeologist to conduct a pre-construction contractor education session. The material from the session shall be included in the project files</p>	<p>4. USFWS and CDFG or their contractors (not the professional archaeologist)</p>	<p>4. Immediately prior to construction of the SBSP Restoration Project phase</p>		
<p><i>Construction Monitoring.</i> Any Project-related construction that occurs within 100 ft (30 m) of a known prehistoric resource shall be monitored by a qualified professional archaeologist and a Native American monitor. If elements of the known resource or previously unknown cultural resources are encountered during Project construction, all ground-disturbing activities shall halt within a 100-ft radius of the find. The archaeologist shall identify the materials, determine their possible significance, and formulate appropriate measures for their treatment in consultation with the Native American monitor, Most Likely Descendant (MLD), or appropriate Native American representative and the appropriate Lead Agency. Potential treatment methods for significant and potentially significant resources may include, but would not be limited to, no action (<i>i.e.</i>, resources determined not to be significant), avoidance of the resource through changes in construction methods or Project design, or implementation of a program of testing and data recovery, in accordance with all applicable federal and state requirements. These measures shall be implemented prior to resumption of Project construction.</p>	<p>5. Retain a qualified professional archaeologist and a Native American to conduct monitoring activities where construction would occur within 100 feet of a known prehistoric resource.</p>	<p>5. USFWS and CDFG or their contractors (not the professional archaeologist)</p>	<p>5. During construction of each phase of the SBSP Restoration Project</p>		
<p>significance, and formulate appropriate measures for their treatment in consultation with the Native American monitor, Most Likely Descendant (MLD), or appropriate Native American representative and the appropriate Lead Agency. Potential treatment methods for significant and potentially significant resources may include, but would not be limited to, no action (<i>i.e.</i>, resources determined not to be significant), avoidance of the resource through changes in construction methods or Project design, or implementation of a program of testing and data recovery, in accordance with all applicable federal and state requirements. These measures shall be implemented prior to resumption of Project construction.</p>	<p>6. If cultural resources are found, the actions (stoppage of work, treatment, contact Native American representative, etc.) as identified in SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.8-1 shall be implemented. The qualified professional archaeologist shall prepare a</p>		<p>6. During construction of each phase of the SBSP Restoration Project</p>		
<p><u>Unanticipated Finds.</u> If contractors identify possible cultural resources, such as unusual amounts of bone, stone,</p>	<p>7. The qualified professional archaeologist shall</p>	<p>7. USFWS and CDFG or their contractors (not the</p>	<p>7. During construction of each phase of the SBSP</p>		

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Exhibit B: Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program Table

MITIGATION MEASURES	IMPLEMENTATION AND REPORTING ACTIONS	MONITORING RESPONSIBILITY	TIMING	COMPLETION DATE	APPROVED BY
<p>or shell, they shall be instructed to halt operation in the vicinity of the find and follow the appropriate contact procedures. Work shall not resume in the vicinity of the find until a qualified professional archaeologist has had the opportunity to examine the finds. The archaeologist shall identify the materials, determine their possible significance, if the finds are prehistoric, formulate appropriate measures for their treatment in consultation with the Native American monitor, MLD, or appropriate Native American representative and the appropriate Lead Agency. Potential treatment methods for significant and potentially significant resources may include, but would not be limited to, no action (<i>i.e.</i>, resources determined not to be significant), avoidance of the resource through changes in construction methods or Project design, or implementation of a program of testing and data recovery, in accordance with all applicable federal and state requirements. These measures shall be implemented prior to resumption of Project construction.</p> <p><u>Human Remains.</u> California law recognizes the need to protect interred human remains, particularly Native American burials and associated items of patrimony, from vandalism and inadvertent destruction. The procedures for the treatment of discovered human remains are contained in California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Section 7052 and California Public Resources Code Section 5097. The California Health and Safety Code requires that if human remains are found in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, work is to be halted in the immediate area.</p> <p>The appropriate Agency or the Agency's designated representative shall be notified. The Agency shall immediately notify the county coroner and a qualified professional archaeologist. The coroner is required to examine all discoveries of human remains within 48 hours</p>	<p>prepare a report identifying the treatment and disposition of the cultural resources. USFWS and CDFG shall include the copies of reports in the project files</p>	<p>professional archaeologist)</p>	<p>Restoration Project</p>		

Exhibit 3: EIS/R Table of Impacts, Table of Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Exhibit B: Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program Table

MITIGATION MEASURES	IMPLEMENTATION AND REPORTING ACTIONS	MONITORING RESPONSIBILITY	TIMING	COMPLETION DATE	APPROVED BY
<p>of receiving notice of a discovery on private or state lands (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5[b]). If the coroner determines that the remains are those of a Native American interment, then coroner shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours.</p> <p>The Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The MLD may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods, as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The landowner or his authorized representative shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance if: (1) the Native American Heritage Commission is unable to identify a MLD or (2) the MLD fails to make a recommendation within 24 hours after being notified by the commission or (3) if the landowner or his authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendant, and the mediation by the Native American Heritage Commission fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.</p>					
<p><b>SBSP Impact 3.8-2: Disturbance of the historic salt ponds and associated structures which may be considered a significant cultural landscape.</b></p>					
<p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.8-2:</b> Cultural Landscape, Inventory of Resources, Treatment of Finds.</p> <p><i>Cultural Landscape.</i> Prior to implementation of any restoration action, a qualified professional shall be retained to determine whether the various salt works-related ponds, buildings, objects, and structures lining the southern San</p>	<p>1. Retain a qualified professional to determine whether the elements included in each phase of the project would be considered a cultural</p>	<p>1. USFWS, CDFG, or its contractors</p>	<p>1. Prior to construction of each phase of the SBSP Restoration Project</p>		

Exhibit 3: EIS/R Table of Impacts, Table of Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Exhibit B: Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program Table

MITIGATION MEASURES	IMPLEMENTATION AND REPORTING ACTIONS	MONITORING RESPONSIBILITY	TIMING	COMPLETION DATE	APPROVED BY
<p>Francisco Bay will be reviewed as a cultural landscape within the historic context and evaluation framework developed for this Project. This will be done for each Project phase. If a cultural landscape is identified, a determination must be made concerning NRHP and/or CRHR eligibility.</p> <p>If the landscape is determined to be eligible for listing to the NRHP and/or CRHR, an assessment of the Project's effects on the landscape will be conducted. This study shall include documentation of contributing elements to the resources, a list of non-contributing elements, and recommendations regarding any additional mitigation or treatment needed. Mitigation measures may include tasks such as Historic American Building Survey<sup>1</sup> / Historic American Engineering Record<sup>2</sup> / Historic American Landscapes Survey<sup>3</sup> (HABS/HAER/HALS) documentation, videotaping resources, a public outreach program, or signage at appropriate points along the proposed recreational trails.</p>	<p>landscape and to make a determination concerning NRHP and/or CRHR eligibility</p>				
	<p>2. A qualified professional shall prepare a Study evaluating the project effect on the landscape. In accordance with SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.8-2 A copy of the Study shall be included in the project files</p>	<p>2. USFWS, CDFG, or its contractors</p>	<p>2. Prior to construction of each phase of the SBSP Restoration Project</p>		
	<p>3. A qualified professional shall document additional mitigation and actions taken. Copies of all relevant material related to the actions shall be included in the project files</p>	<p>3. USFWS, CDFG, or its contractors</p>	<p>3. Prior to construction of each phase of the SBSP Restoration Project</p>		
<p><b>Phase 1 Mitigation Measure 3.8-1: Protection for Site ALA-593H</b></p>	<p>1. Retain a qualified professional</p>	<p>1. CDFG or its contractor</p>	<p>1. Prior to the construction of</p>		

<sup>1</sup> The Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) is the nation's first federal preservation program, begun by the American Institute of Architects, the Library of Congress, and NPS in 1933 to document America's architectural heritage. HABS recording combines drawings, history, and photography to produce a comprehensive, interdisciplinary record. The documentation ranges in scope depending largely upon the level of significance and complexity.

<sup>2</sup> The Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) was established in 1969 by the NPS, the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Library of Congress to document historic sites and structures related to engineering and industry. Appropriate subjects for documentation are individual sites or objects, such as a bridge, ship, or steel works; or larger systems, like railroads, canals, electronic generation and transmission networks, parkways and roads.

<sup>3</sup> The Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) mission is to record historic landscapes in the United States and its territories through measured drawings and interpretive drawings, written histories, and large-format black and white photographs and color photographs.

Exhibit 3: EIS/R Table of Impacts, Table of Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Exhibit B: Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program Table

MITIGATION MEASURES	IMPLEMENTATION AND REPORTING ACTIONS	MONITORING RESPONSIBILITY	TIMING	COMPLETION DATE	APPROVED BY
<p>If ALA-593H (at Ponds E12 and E13) is determined to be eligible for listing to either the NRHP or CRHR, it shall be capped with soil or other appropriate materials and planted with vegetation similar to that found elsewhere on the levee to protect it.</p>	<p>archaeologist to determine the site's eligibility for listing to either the NRHP or CRHR</p>		<p>Phase 1</p>		
	<p>2. The qualified professional shall provide a written report of its findings and recommendations, including the need to cap the site if it is eligible for listing</p>	<p>2. CDFG or its contractor</p>	<p>2. Prior to construction of Phase 1</p>		
	<p>3. If the site requires capping, CDFG shall retain a qualified professional(s) (based on the recommendations of the report) to cap and revegetate the site</p>	<p>3. CDFG or its contractor</p>	<p>3. Prior to construction of Phase 1</p>		
	<p>4. Documentation (photos, reports, etc.) of the effort shall be prepared by the professional and included in the administrative record</p>	<p>4. CDFG or its contractor</p>	<p>4. Prior to construction of Phase 1</p>		
<p><b>3.12 Traffic</b></p>					
<p><i>SBSP Impact 3.12-1: Potential short-term degradation of traffic levels on a roadway or at an intersection due to construction.</i></p>					
<p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.12-1:</b> Timing of construction-related truck trips.</p>	<p>1. Incorporate into contractor specifications the requirement to limit</p>	<p>1. USFWS, CDFG or its contractors</p>	<p>1. Prior to construction</p>		

Exhibit 3: EIS/R Table of Impacts, Table of Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Exhibit B: Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program Table

MITIGATION MEASURES	IMPLEMENTATION AND REPORTING ACTIONS	MONITORING RESPONSIBILITY	TIMING	COMPLETION DATE	APPROVED BY
The landowners (CDFG and USFWS) shall include in construction plans and specifications the requirement that construction-related truck trips, specifically deliveries of fill and equipment, shall occur outside the weekday am and pm peak commute traffic hours.	construction-related truck trips to non weekday peak hours				
	2. Contractor implements condition	2. USFWS, CDFG or its contractors	2. During construction		
	3. Monitors construction truck traffic to ensure that the limitations are met	3. USFWS, CDFG or its contractors	3. Throughout construction		
<i>SBSP Impact 3.12-3: Potential increase in parking demand.</i>					
<p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.12-3:</b> Parking at recreational facilities.</p> <p>The Landowners (CDFG and USFWS), in coordination with the cities with jurisdiction over the proposed recreation improvements (where applicable), shall design recreational facilities with sufficient parking spaces to accommodate the projected increase in vehicles that access the site, unless adequate off-site parking is available to offset the demand for parking spaces.</p>	1. Assess the adequacy of parking spaces for future proposed recreational facilities.	1. USFWS, CDFG or its contractors	1. Prior to the design of each subsequent phase		
	2. Conduct environmental analysis of proposed recreational facilities (including parking facilities as needed). The environmental document shall be included in the administrative record	2 USFWS, CDFG or its contractors	2. During the environmental document preparation for each subsequent phase		
	3. Include necessary parking facilities in the design of the recreational component	3 USFWS, CDFG or its contractors	3. During preliminary design of the components		
	4. Verify that design of the proposed recreational components include	4 USFWS, CDFG or its contractors	4. During final design of the components		

Exhibit 3: EIS/R Table of Impacts, Table of Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Exhibit B: Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program Table

MITIGATION MEASURES	IMPLEMENTATION AND REPORTING ACTIONS	MONITORING RESPONSIBILITY	TIMING	COMPLETION DATE	APPROVED BY
	adequate parking facilities				
	5. Contractors build the recreational facilities, including parking as needed	5 USFWS, CDFG or its contractors	5. During construction		
	6. Verify that parking facilities have been built	6. USFWS, CDFG or its contractors	6. After construction of the components		
<i>SBSP Impact 3.12-4: Potential increase in wear and tear on the designated haul routes during construction.</i>					
<p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.12-4:</b> Videotape road conditions.</p> <p>If residential streets are part of the designated haul route for any future phases of the SBSP Restoration Project, the landowners shall prepare a videotape of road conditions prior to the start-up of construction for the residential streets affected by the Project. The landowners (CDFG and USFWS) shall prepare a similar videotape of road conditions after Project construction is completed. The pre- and post-construction conditions of haul routes shall be reviewed by staff of the local Public Works Department. An agreement shall be entered into prior to construction that will detail the pre-construction conditions and post-construction requirements of the roadway rehabilitation program.</p>	1. Incorporate into contractor specifications the requirement to videotape road conditions for the haul routes which are residential streets (both before and after construction)	1. USFWS, CDFG or its contractors	1. Prior to each phase construction		
	2. Enter into an agreement with the affected jurisdiction(s) to establish the improvements required for the rehabilitation program. Signed copies of the agreements shall	2. USFWS and CDFG	2. Prior to each phase of construction		

Exhibit 3: EIS/R Table of Impacts, Table of Cumulative Impacts and  
Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Exhibit B: Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program Table

MITIGATION MEASURES	IMPLEMENTATION AND REPORTING ACTIONS	MONITORING RESPONSIBILITY	TIMING	COMPLETION DATE	APPROVED BY
	be included in the administrative record				
	3. Contractor implements condition and submits the videotapes to public works department(s) of affected jurisdictions. Copies of the before- and after- videotapes shall also be included in the administrative record	3. USFWS, CDFG or its contractors	3. Prior to and after each phase of construction		
	4. Review the improvements necessary along the haul routes	4. USFWS, CDFG and the public works department of the affected jurisdiction(s)	4. Prior to each phase of construction		
	5. Implement improvements. The public works department shall provide documentation that improvements have been completed. The documentation shall be included in the administrative record	5. USFWS, CDFG and the public works department of the affected jurisdiction(s) 5. USFWS and CDFG	5. After each phase of construction		
<b>3.13 Noise</b>					
<i>SBSP Impact 3.13-1: Short-term construction noise effects.</i>					
<b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.13-1:</b> Short-term noise effects. <del>The landowners shall include in construction plans and</del>	1. If conditional use permits are acquired, file these permits in the	1. USFWS, CDFG or its contractors	1. Prior to construction		

Exhibit 3: EIS/R Table of Impacts, Table of Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Exhibit B: Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program Table

MITIGATION MEASURES	IMPLEMENTATION AND REPORTING ACTIONS	MONITORING RESPONSIBILITY	TIMING	COMPLETION DATE	APPROVED BY
specifications the following requirement:	administrative record.				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All construction activities shall be limited to the days and hours or noise levels designated for each jurisdiction where work activities occur, as specified below;               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Eden Landing</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ City of Hayward: construction activities shall occur between 7 am and 7 pm Monday through Saturday and 10 am to 6 pm Sunday and holidays only.</li> </ul> </li> <li><u>Alviso</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ City of San Jose: construction activities shall not exceed 55 dBA at residential-zoned districts except upon issuance of and in compliance with a Conditional Use Permit;</li> <li>○ City of Fremont: there are no restrictions for temporary construction activities;</li> <li>○ City of Sunnyvale: construction activities shall occur between 7 am and 6 pm Monday through Friday and 8 am to 5 pm on Saturday. Construction activities shall not occur during Sunday or national holidays;</li> <li>○ Santa Clara County: construction activities shall occur during the daytime hours of 7 am to 7 pm Monday through Saturday, except legal holidays; and</li> <li>○ City of Mountain View: construction activities shall occur between 7 am and 6 pm Monday through Friday. Construction activities shall not occur during Saturdays, Sundays or holidays unless prior written approval is granted by the building official.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	2. Incorporate into contractor specifications construction noise limitations of the affected jurisdictions as well as the requirement to maintain construction equipment and install noise control as necessary	2 USFWS, CDFG, or its contractors	2. Prior to construction		
	3. Implement condition	3 USFWS, CDFG, or its contractors	3. During construction  3. Throughout construction		
	4. Monitor construction activities to ensure that the limitations are met	4 USFWS, CDFG, or its contractors	4. Throughout construction		
	5. If construction activities occur outside the permitted hours or noise levels exceed affected jurisdictions' noise standards, then USFWS, CDFG, or its contractor shall document the incidence and take preventive action. All documentation shall be included in the administrative record	5. USFWS, CDFG, or its contractors	5 During and after construction		

Exhibit 3: EIS/R Table of Impacts, Table of Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Exhibit B: Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program Table

MITIGATION MEASURES	IMPLEMENTATION AND REPORTING ACTIONS	MONITORING RESPONSIBILITY	TIMING	COMPLETION DATE	APPROVED BY
<p><u>Ravenswood</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ City of Menlo Park: construction activities shall occur between 8 am and 6 pm Monday through Friday only.</li> <li>▪ Locate all construction equipment staging areas at the furthest distance possible from nearby noise-sensitive land uses; and</li> </ul> <p>Construction equipment shall be properly maintained and equipped with noise control, such as mufflers, in accordance with manufacturers' specifications.</p>					
<p><i>SBSP Impact 3.13-2: Traffic-related noise impacts during construction.</i></p>					
<p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.13-2:</b> Traffic-related noise. The landowners shall include in construction plans and specifications the following requirement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Contractors shall use haul routes that minimizes traffic through residential areas. Material hauling shall be conducted during the day-time hours only as specified in SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.13-1; and</li> <li>▪ A portion of the fill for the construction of the proposed levees that provide flood protection and/or habitat features shall be transported via barge. The percentage of fill transported by barge shall be determined when the amount of construction fill required for each phase of construction has been determined. The contractor shall determine the portion of fill that will be conveyed by barge based on an assessment of the land uses along proposal haul routes.</li> </ul>	<p>1. Review possible construction haul routes and identify routes that minimize construction-related traffic through residential areas or opportunities for transport by barge</p>	<p>1. USFWS, CDFG or its contractors</p>	<p>1. Prior to construction</p>		
	<p>2. Incorporate into contractor specifications the requirement to follow specified construction haul routes</p>	<p>2. USFWS, CDFG or its contractors</p>	<p>2. During construction</p>		
	<p>3. Implement condition</p>	<p>3. USFWS, CDFG or its contractors</p>	<p>3. Throughout construction</p>		
	<p>4. Monitors activity to ensure that construction contractors complies with the specification requirements</p>	<p>4. USFWS, CDFG or its contractors</p>	<p>4. Throughout construction</p>		

Exhibit 3: EIS/R Table of Impacts, Table of Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Exhibit B: Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program Table

MITIGATION MEASURES	IMPLEMENTATION AND REPORTING ACTIONS	MONITORING RESPONSIBILITY	TIMING	COMPLETION DATE	APPROVED BY
<i>SBSP Impact 3.13-4: Potential operational noise effects from pump operation and other O&amp;M activities.</i>					
<p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.13-4:</b> Operation of portable pumps.</p> <p>Where portable pumps would be operated in the vicinity of sensitive receptors such that noise levels would exceed noise standards established by affected jurisdictions, the landowners shall enclose the portable pump to ensure that a reduction of up to 10 dB at 50 ft (15 m) is achieved and the noise levels of affected jurisdictions are met.</p>	<p>1. Review the locations of the portable pumps relative to the nearest sensitive receptor and calculate the projected noise levels based on the manufacture specifications of the pumps and the distance of the nearest sensitive receptors</p>	<p>1. USFWS, CDFG or its contractors</p>	<p>1. Prior to operation</p>		
	<p>2. If noise levels would exceed specified noise standards of affected jurisdictions, USFWS, CDFG, or its contractors shall construct enclosure for the portable pumps. Photodocumentation of the pumps shall be included in the administrative record</p>	<p>2. USFWS, CDFG or its contractors</p>	<p>2. Prior to operation</p>		
	<p>3. Operate pump with the enclosure</p>	<p>3. USFWS, CDFG or its contractors</p>	<p>3. Throughout operation</p>		
		<p>4. USFWS, CDFG or its contractors</p>			
<b>3.14 Air Quality</b>					
<i>SBSP Impact 3.14-1: Short-term construction-generated air pollutant emissions.</i>					
<b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.14-1:</b> Short-Term	1. Incorporate into	1. USFWS, CDFG	1. Prior to		

Exhibit 3: EIS/R Table of Impacts, Table of Cumulative Impacts and  
Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Exhibit B: Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program Table

MITIGATION MEASURES	IMPLEMENTATION AND REPORTING ACTIONS	MONITORING RESPONSIBILITY	TIMING	COMPLETION DATE	APPROVED BY
<p>Construction-Generated Emissions.</p> <p>The following Basic Control Measures shall be implemented at all construction sites within the Project Area, regardless of size:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Water all active construction areas at least twice daily, and more often during times of high wind;</li> <li>▪ Cover all trucks hauling soil, sand, and other loose materials or require all trucks to maintain at least 2 ft (0.6 m) of freeboard;</li> <li>▪ Pave, apply water three times daily, or apply (non-toxic) soil stabilizers on all unpaved access roads, parking areas and staging areas at construction sites;</li> <li>▪ Sweep daily (with water sweepers) all paved access roads, parking areas and staging areas at construction sites; and</li> <li>▪ Sweep streets daily (with water sweepers) if visible soil material is carried onto adjacent public streets.</li> </ul> <p>The following Enhanced Measures shall be implemented at construction sites larger than four acres:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Hydroseed or apply (non-toxic) soil stabilizers to inactive construction areas (previously graded areas inactive for ten days or more);</li> <li>▪ Enclose, cover, water twice daily or apply (non-toxic) soil binders to exposed stockpiles (<i>e.g.</i>, dirt, sand);</li> <li>▪ To the extent practicable, limit traffic speeds on unpaved roads to 15 mph;</li> <li>▪ Install sandbags or other erosion control measures to prevent silt runoff to public roadways;</li> <li>▪ Replant vegetation in disturbed areas as quickly as possible; and</li> <li>▪ Install wheel washers for all exiting trucks, or wash</li> </ul>	contractor specifications basic, enhanced, and optional dust control measures	or its contractors	construction		
	2. Implement condition	2 USFWS, CDFG or its contractors	2. Throughout construction		
	3. USFWS, CDFG, or its contractors monitors construction activities to ensure that the specification requirements are met	3. USFWS, CDFG or its contractors	3. Throughout construction		

Exhibit 3: EIS/R Table of Impacts, Table of Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Exhibit B: Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program Table

MITIGATION MEASURES	IMPLEMENTATION AND REPORTING ACTIONS	MONITORING RESPONSIBILITY	TIMING	COMPLETION DATE	APPROVED BY
<p>off the tires or tracks of all trucks and equipment leaving the site.</p> <p>These additional “Optional Measures” shall be implemented if further emission reductions are deemed necessary by the USFWS, CDFG, or BAAQMD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Suspend excavation and grading activity when winds (instantaneous gusts) exceed 25 mph; and</li> <li>▪ Limit the area subject to excavation, grading and other construction activity at any one time.</li> </ul> <p>According to BAAQMD, if the required mitigation measures are implemented during project construction, short-term generated emissions would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.</p>					
<i>SBSP Impact 3.14-3: Potential exposure of sensitive receptors to TAC emissions.</i>					
<p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.14-3a:</b> TAC emissions from construction within 500 ft (152 m) of sensitive receptors will require the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pursuant to BAAQMD Rule 6, the Project shall ensure that emissions from all off-road diesel-powered equipment used on the Project site do not exceed 40 percent opacity for more than three minutes in any one hour. Any equipment found to exceed 40 percent opacity (or Ringelmann 2.0) shall be repaired immediately, and USFWS, CDFG, and BAAQMD shall be notified within 48 hours of identification of noncompliant equipment. A visual survey of all in-operation equipment shall be made at least weekly, and a monthly summary of the visual survey results shall be submitted throughout the duration of the Project, except that the monthly summary shall not be required for any 30-day period in which no construction activity occurs. The monthly summary</li> </ul>	<p>1. Review the locations of the sensitive receptors relative to the construction site. If construction activities are within 500 feet of sensitive receptors, then the following actions would be taken:</p>	<p>1. USFWS, CDFG or its contractors</p>	<p>1. Prior to construction</p>		
	<p>2. Conduct weekly visual survey of all in-operation equipment and monthly summary of the visual surveys. The summaries shall be included in the administrative record.</p>	<p>2 USFWS, CDFG or its contractors</p>	<p>2. Throughout construction</p>		
	<p>3. Prepare and submit a plan to BAAQMD that</p>	<p>3 USFWS, CDFG or its contractors</p>	<p>3. Throughout construction</p>		

Exhibit 3: EIS/R Table of Impacts, Table of Cumulative Impacts and  
Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Exhibit B: Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program Table

MITIGATION MEASURES	IMPLEMENTATION AND REPORTING ACTIONS	MONITORING RESPONSIBILITY	TIMING	COMPLETION DATE	APPROVED BY
<p>shall include the quantity and type of vehicles surveyed as well as the dates of each survey. BAAQMD and/or other officials may conduct periodic site inspections to determine compliance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ USFWS and CDFG shall provide a plan for approval by BAAQMD demonstrating that the heavy-duty (more than 50 horsepower) off-road vehicles to be used in the construction Project, including owned, leased, and subcontractor vehicles, would achieve a Project-wide fleet average 45 percent particulate reduction compared to the most recent CARB fleet average. Acceptable options for reducing emissions may include use of late-model engines, low-emission diesel products, alternative fuels (<i>e.g.</i>, Lubrizol, Puri NO<sub>x</sub>, biodiesel fuel) in all heavy duty off-road equipment.</li> <li>▪ USFWS and CDFG shall require in construction plans and specifications that the model year of all off-road construction moving equipment shall not be older than 1996.</li> <li>▪ USFWS and CDFG shall require in construction plans and specifications a provision that prohibits contractors from operating pre-1996 heavy-duty diesel equipment on forecast Spare-the-Air Days or on days when air quality advisories are issued because of special circumstances (<i>e.g.</i>, wildfires, industrial fires).</li> <li>▪ USFWS and CDFG shall minimize idling time to 10 minutes for all heavy-duty equipment when not engaged in work activities, including on-road haul trucks while being loaded or unloaded on-site.</li> <li>▪ Staging areas and equipment maintenance activities shall be located as far from sensitive receptors as possible.</li> </ul>	<p>demonstrates that the heavy-duty off-road vehicles used in construction would achieve particulate reduction. The plan and approval shall be included in the administrative record.</p>				
	<p>4. Incorporate into contractor specifications prohibitions on the equipment that can be used based on the model year, idling time, and staging areas.</p>	<p>4 USFWS, CDFG or its contractors</p>	<p>4. Prior to construction</p>		
	<p>5. Implement actions.</p>	<p>5 USFWS, CDFG or its contractors</p>	<p>5. Throughout construction</p>		
	<p>6. Monitor construction activities to ensure that the specification requirements are met</p>	<p>6. USFWS, CDFG or its contractors</p>	<p>6 Throughout construction</p>		

Exhibit 3: EIS/R Table of Impacts, Table of Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Exhibit B: Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program Table

MITIGATION MEASURES	IMPLEMENTATION AND REPORTING ACTIONS	MONITORING RESPONSIBILITY	TIMING	COMPLETION DATE	APPROVED BY
<p>In addition, where feasible and applicable, USFWS and CDFG shall do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Establish an activity schedule designed to minimize traffic congestion around the construction site</li> <li>▪ Periodically inspect construction sites to ensure construction equipment is properly maintained at all times.</li> <li>▪ Require the use of low sulfur fuel (diesel with 15 parts per million or less)</li> </ul> <p>Utilize EPA-registered particulate traps and other appropriate controls to reduce emissions of diesel particulate matter and other pollutants at the construction site.</p>					
<p><b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.14-3b:</b> Health and Safety Plan</p> <p>The landowners and/or its contractors shall prepare a Health and Safety Plan that includes Project-specific monitoring procedures and action levels for dust. The portion of the plan that relates to the control of toxic contaminants contained in fugitive dust shall be prepared in coordination with BAAQMD. The recommendations of BAAQMD to prevent the exposure of sensitive receptors to levels above applicable thresholds (probability of contracting cancer for MEI that exceeds 10 in one million or if ground level concentrations of non-carcinogenic contaminants result in hazard index greater than one for the MEI) shall be implemented. The Health and Safety Plan, applicable to all excavation activities, shall establish policies and procedures to protect workers and the public from potential hazards posed by hazardous materials (including notification procedures to nearby sensitive receptors within 1,000 ft informing them of construction activities that may generate dust containing toxic</p>	<p>1. Prepare a Health and Safety Plan related to the control of toxic contaminants</p>	<p>1. USFWS, CDFG or its contractors</p>	<p>1. Prior to construction</p>		
	<p>2. Incorporate into contractor specifications the requirement to maintain a copy of the plan at the construction site and to implement the plan.</p>	<p>2 USFWS, CDFG or its contractors</p>	<p>2. Prior to construction</p>		
	<p>3. Implement condition</p>	<p>3. USFWS, CDFG or its contractors</p>	<p>3. Throughout construction</p>		
	<p>4. Monitor construction activities to ensure that the specification requirements are met</p>	<p>4 USFWS, CDFG or its contractors</p>	<p>4. Throughout construction</p>		

Exhibit 3: EIS/R Table of Impacts, Table of Cumulative Impacts and  
Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Exhibit B: Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program Table

MITIGATION MEASURES	IMPLEMENTATION AND REPORTING ACTIONS	MONITORING RESPONSIBILITY	TIMING	COMPLETION DATE	APPROVED BY
contaminants). The plan shall be prepared according to federal and California OSHA regulations. The landowners and/or its contractors shall maintain a copy of the Plan on-site during construction activities.					
<b>3.16 Utilities</b>					
<i>SBSP Impact 3.16-8: Disruption of rail service due to construction of coastal flood levees and tidal habitat restoration.</i>					
<b>SBSP Mitigation Measure 3.16-8:</b> The Landowners shall coordinate with UPRR on the design of the UPRR improvements to ensure that rail service is maintained during construction of flood control and restoration elements in and around Pond A16.	1. Coordinate with UPRR during design of subsequent phases at and around Pond A16	1. USFWS or its contractors	1. During design of Pond A16		
	2. Include records of coordination, including final design of Pond A16 in Administrative Record	2. USFWS	1. Throughout design and implementation of Pond A16		
	3. Provide evidence that design had been completed in Administrative Record	3. USFWS	2. After design has been completed at Pond A16		