

Notice of Determination

To:

Office of Planning and Research
For U.S. Mail: P.O. Box 3044 Sacramento, CA 95812-3044
Street Address: 1400 Tenth St. Sacramento, CA 95814

County Clerk
County of:
Address:

From:

Public Agency: California Department of Water Resources
Address: Division of Safety of Dams 2200 X Street Sacramento, CA 95818
Contact: Mr. Richard Olebe
Phone: (916) 227-0533

Lead Agency (if different from above): Same as above
Address:
Contact:
Phone:

DEPT. OF WATER RESOURCES
DIV. SAFETY OF DAMS
2012 JUL 27 AM 8:34

SUBJECT: Filing of Notice of Determination in compliance with Section 21108 or 21152 of the Public Resources Code.

State Clearinghouse Number (if submitted to State Clearinghouse): SCH# 2005091148

Project Title: Supplement to the San Clemente Dam Seismic Safety Project Final EIR

Project Location (include county): Township: 17S Range: 2E Section: 24, Monterey County

Project Description:

Alternative 3 in the San Clemente Dam Seismic Safety Project FEIR/EIS was revised by CAW to meet regulatory requirements, to provide better road access to the project, and maintain the project construction schedule. A supplement to the final EIR (SEIR) describes the revised project features, analyzes potential impacts associated with the revised project, and proposes mitigation for the impacts. Like Alternative 3 in the FEIR/EIS, the revised Project described in the SEIR consists of removing San Clemente Dam and rerouting Carmel River.

This is to advise that the California Department of Water Resources has approved the above described project on
Lead Agency or Responsible Agency

and has made the following determinations regarding the above described project:

(Date)

- 1. The project [X]will [ ]will not] have a significant effect on the environment.
2. [X] An Environmental Impact Report was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.
[ ] A Negative Declaration was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.
3. Mitigation measures [X]were [ ]were not] made a condition of the approval of the project.
4. A mitigation reporting or monitoring plan [X]was [ ] was not] adopted for this project.
5. A statement of Overriding Considerations [X] was [ ] was not] adopted for this project.
6. Findings [X]were [ ] were not] made pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.

This is to certify that the final EIR with comments and responses and record of project approval, or the negative Declaration, is available to the General Public at: See attached list of locations.

Signature (Public Agency) Michael Waggoner for D. Gutierrez Title Chief, Division of Safety of Dams

Date JUL 27 2012

Date Received for filing at OPR

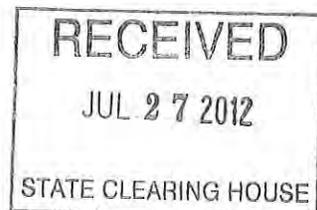


Exhibit B

**San Clemente Dam Seismic Safety Project  
California State Clearinghouse #2005091148**

DEPT. OF WATER RESOURCES  
DIV. SAFETY OF DAMS  
2012 JUL 27 AM 8:34

**Findings on Environmental Impacts**

The Department of Water Resources (DWR), acting as a lead agency, makes the following findings in response to the potentially significant effects on the environment identified and analyzed in the Final Supplement to the Environmental Impact Report (Final SEIR) for the San Clemente Dam Seismic Safety Project (Project).

These findings are made with regard to the potentially significant effects on the environment identified and analyzed in the Final Supplement to the Environmental Impact Report (Final SEIR) for the San Clemente Dam Seismic Safety Project (Project). The Final SEIR evaluated environmental impacts that are new or modified under Alternative 3 (Carmel River Reroute and Dam Removal) based on changes made to the project since the NOD for the EIR/EIS was adopted. Findings on environmental impacts for Alternative 3 that were not changed by the revised Alternative 3 remain in effect as adopted for the final EIR/EIS.

Table 1 lists impacts in the order in which they are discussed in the Draft SEIR, and indicates where they are discussed in the findings. Findings for impacts that cannot be reduced to a less than significant level are discussed in Part I.A and impacts that will be rendered less than significant with mitigation are discussed in Part I.B. Impacts that are determined to be less than significant are not discussed within these findings. Findings regarding alternatives to the project are contained in Part II. Discussions of the environmental impacts and mitigation measures contained in these findings paraphrase language in the Final SEIR (the language of the Final SEIR governs).

A Statement of Overriding Considerations for significant and unavoidable impacts is contained in Exhibit C. The specific mitigation measures that are within the responsibility and jurisdiction of the Department are also included in the MMRP found in Exhibit D. Implementation of this MMRP shall be accomplished by the CAW and its agents.

The revised project, as described in the Final EIR, results in changes to impacts and mitigation for those impacts, and in some cases results in changes to the determination of significance for those impacts relative to the Final EIR/EIS. The following impacts are changed as described below:

1. Impacts that are new to the Final SEIR:

- Issue WI-14: Increased traffic on Cachagua/Jeep Trail (*Determination: less than significant with mitigation, short-term*).
- Issue WI-15: Nighttime Work and Associated Lighting (*Determination: less than significant, with mitigation, short-term*).
- Issue AQ-1a: Screening Plant Operation (*Determination: less than significant, short-term [screening plant only]; significant, unavoidable, short term when combined with all construction emissions*).
- Issue AQ-3a: Project Generated Traffic - Additional Truck Trips (*Determination: less than significant, short-term*).
- Alternative 3 Project-Generated Emissions: Short-term GHG emissions from off-road and on-road equipment and vehicle use during Alternative 3 project activities (*Determination: less than significant, short-term*).

- Issue TC-8: Delays to Emergency Vehicles (*Determination: less than significant with mitigation*).
- Issue VQ-5a: Changes to Viewsheds near or on the Jeep Trail (*Determination: significant and unavoidable short-term impact*).
- Issue VQ-6: Light and Glare from Nighttime Construction Activities (*Determination: significant, unavoidable, short-term*).
- Issue REC-5: Delays for Motorists Travelling to Los Padres National Forest (*Determination: significant, unavoidable, short term*).

2. Impacts that were determined in the Final SEIR to increase in severity relative to the determination made in the Final EIR/EIS:

- Issue VQ-2: Changes to the Viewsheds from Residences Adjacent to the CVFP and the San Clemente Dam (Previous Determination: short-term, less than significant. *Current Determination: significant and unavoidable*).

3. Impacts that were determined in the Final SEIR to decrease in severity relative to the determination made in the Final EIR/EIS :

- Issue FI-2: Dewatering River Channels for Construction Purposes (Previous Determination: short-term significant, unavoidable. *Current Determination: less than significant with mitigation, short-term*).
- Issue FI-4: Diversion of Carmel River and San Clemente Creek around San Clemente Reservoir for Construction Purposes (Previous Determination: short-term, significant, unavoidable. *Current Determination: less than significant with mitigation short-term*).
- Issue FI-5: Reservoir Dewatering (Previous Determination: short-term, significant, unavoidable. *Current Determination: less than significant with mitigation short-term*).
- Issue FI-13: Stream Sediment Removal, Storage, and Associated Restoration (Previous Determination: short-term, significant, unavoidable. *Current Determination: less than significant with mitigation significant short-term*).
- Issue WI-3: Cofferdam Construction and Plunge Pool Dewatering (Previous Determination: short-term, significant, unavoidable. *Current Determination: less than significant with mitigation short-term*).
- Issue WI-10: Reservoir Drawdown or Elimination with Sediment Removal (Previous Determination: short-term, significant, unavoidable. *Current Determination: less than significant with mitigation*).
- Issue WI-11: Sediment Removal (Previous Determination: short-term, significant, unavoidable. *Current Determination: less than significant with mitigation short-term*).
- Issue WI-13: Bypass Channel Excavation (Previous Determination: long-term, significant, unavoidable. *Current Determination: less than significant with mitigation*).
- Issue AQ-2: Access Road Upgrades (Previous Determination: significant, unavoidable, short-term. *Current Determination: short-term, less than significant with mitigation*).

4. Issues where the description of the impact or mitigation in the Final SEIR is different from that than in the Final EIR/EIS, although the significance determination for each issue is unchanged:

- Issue GS-4: Soil Erosion
- Issue WQ-2: Instream, Streambank, and/or Stream Margin Construction Activities
- Issue WQ-9: Reservoir Drawdown
- Issue FI-1: Access Route Improvements
- Issue VE-1: Special-Status Plant Species
- Issue VE-2: Loss of Protected Oak Woodland
- Issue VE-3: Loss of Other Native Vegetation
- Issue WI-8: Vegetation Removal and Construction-related Disturbances
- Issue WI-9: Pre-existing Access Road Improvements
- Issue WET-1: Permanent Loss of Wetlands and Other Waters of the U.S.
- Issue WET-2: Short-term Disturbance of Wetlands and Other Waters of the U.S.
- Issue WET-3: Indirect Impacts to Wetlands and Other Waters of the U.S.
- Issue AQ-1: Dam Site Activities
- Issue NOI-1: Dam Site Activities
- Issue NOI-2: Access Road Upgrades
- Issue NOI-3: Project-generated Traffic
- Issue TC-1: Road Segment Traffic Operations
- Issue TC-3a: Traffic Safety Carmel Valley Road
- Issue TC-7: Pavement Loadings
- Issue CR-1: Ground Disturbance
- Issue CR-4: Demolition or Alteration to Historic Properties
- Issue REC-2: Disruption of Use of Jeep Trail to Stone Cabin

TABLE 1. Potentially significant impacts discussed in the Draft SEIR

Impact Issue	Impact Determination	Findings Page
<b>SEIR Section 4.1 Geology and Soils</b>		
GS-4	less than significant with mitigation	6
<b>SEIR Section 4.3 Water Quality</b>		
WQ-2	less than significant with mitigation	6
WQ-9	significant and unavoidable even with mitigation	20
<b>SEIR Section 4.4 Fisheries</b>		
FI-1	less than significant with mitigation	7
FI-2	less than significant with mitigation	7
FI-4	less than significant with mitigation	8
FI-5	less than significant with mitigation	9
FI-13	less than significant with mitigation	9
<b>SEIR Section 4.5 Vegetation and Wildlife</b>		
VE-1	less than significant with mitigation	10
VE-2	less than significant with mitigation	10
VE-3	less than significant with mitigation	10
WI-3	less than significant with mitigation	11
WI-8	less than significant with mitigation	11
WI-9	less than significant with mitigation	12
WI-10	less than significant with mitigation	13
WI-11	less than significant with mitigation	13
WI-13	less than significant with mitigation	14
WI-14	less than significant with mitigation	14
WI-15	less than significant with mitigation	15
<b>SEIR Section 4.6 Wetlands</b>		
WET-1	less than significant with mitigation	15
WET-2	less than significant with mitigation	16
WET-3	less than significant with mitigation	16
<b>SEIR Section 4.7 Air Quality</b>		
AQ-1	significant and unavoidable even with mitigation	20
AQ-1a	significant and unavoidable when combined with all construction emissions	20
AQ-2	less than significant with mitigation	17
AQ-3a	less than significant with mitigation	17
<b>SEIR Section 4.7a Greenhouse Gas Emissions</b>		
Alternative 3 Project-generated Emissions	less than significant with mitigation	18

Impact Issue	Impact Determination	Findings Page
<b>SEIR Section 4.8 Noise</b>		
NO-1	significant and unavoidable even with mitigation	21
NO-2	significant and unavoidable even with mitigation	21
NO-3	significant and unavoidable even with mitigation	21
<b>SEIR Section 4.9 Traffic and Circulation</b>		
TC-1	significant and unavoidable even with mitigation	22
TC-3a	less than significant with mitigation	18
TC-7	less than significant with mitigation	18
TC-8	less than significant with mitigation	19
<b>SEIR Section 4.10 Cultural Resources</b>		
CR-1	less than significant with mitigation	19
CR-4	significant and unavoidable even with mitigation	22
<b>SEIR Section 4.11 Visual Resources (Aesthetics)</b>		
VQ-2	significant and unavoidable cannot mitigate	22
VQ-5a	significant and unavoidable even with mitigation	23
VQ-6	significant and unavoidable even with mitigation	23
<b>SEIR Section 4.12 Recreation</b>		
REC-2	significant and unavoidable even with mitigation	23
REC-5	significant and unavoidable even with mitigation	23

The San Clemente Dam Seismic Safety Project final EIR/EIS and final SEIR is comprised of the Draft EIR/EIS (DEIR/EIS), the Final EIR/EIS (FEIR/EIS), the draft SEIR, the final SEIR and related appendices. The final EIR/EIS and final SEIR includes a list of persons, organizations and public agencies that commented on the DEIR/EIS and draft SEIR, comments and recommendations received on the DEIR/EIS and draft SEIR either verbatim or in summary, and the Department's responses to significant environmental points raised in the review and consultation process.

The custodian and location of the final EIR/EIS, the final SEIR, and other documents or other materials which constitute the record of the proceedings is:

California Department of Water Resources  
 Division of Safety of Dams  
 2200 X Street  
 Sacramento, CA 95818

## PART IA

**Potentially Significant Impacts Reduced to a Less Than Significant Level by Mitigation Measures Incorporated into the Carmel River Reroute and Dam Removal Project****4.1 GEOLOGY AND SOILS****GS-4: Soil Erosion**

Blasting of canyon walls at select locations adjacent to the low and high roads would be required to widen roadways for equipment access. Road improvements immediately upslope of the river or where vegetation may be removed to accommodate road widening or new road construction could cause localized changes in drainage patterns which could result in erosion and introduction of sediment or rock into the stream channel. Construction along steep hillslopes and banks adjacent to watercourses could affect water quality by increasing turbidity or by introducing foreign material and construction debris. Road construction activities could alter drainage patterns, initiate slope instability, accelerate erosion, and discharge sediment to stream channels. The impact or mitigation for this issue differs between the Final EIR/EIS and Final SEIR, but the significance determination is unchanged. (In the final SEIR, see Section 4.1, page 4.1-17<sup>1</sup>, the Alternative 1 discussion on pages 4.1-15, 4.1-16, and page 4.1-17, and Appendix K in the final EIR/EIS).

**Finding:** Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into the project that avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the final EIR/EIS. The impact is substantially lessened by adoption of Mitigation Measure GS-4 requiring the stabilization of sediment slopes with rock and clean concrete, use of in-situ treatments, construction of channels to route storm flows, and the implementation of standard erosion control methods and BMPs on both the upslope and downslope sides of all construction zones. BMPs would be customized to address site-specific conditions encountered on the steep slopes that adjoin the river. Erosion control measures included in the SWPPP (Appendix K in the final EIR/EIS) will be implemented.

**4.3 WATER QUALITY****WQ-2: Instream, Streambank, and/or Stream Margin Construction Activities**

Construction activities and use of machinery, equipment and workers in the streambed or in vicinity of a stream, may cause erosion of the streambank and soils of the stream margins, deposition of rock debris in the stream, and increased turbidity. The impact or mitigation for this issue differs between the Final EIR/EIS and Final SEIR, but the significance determination is unchanged. (In the final SEIR, see Section 4.3, page 4.3-49, 4.3-50, and 4.3-51, and Appendix K in the final EIR/EIS).

**Finding:** Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into the project that avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the final EIR/EIS. The impact is substantially lessened by adoption of Mitigation Measure WQ-2 requiring implementation of erosion control measures identified in the SWPPP (Appendix K in the final EIR/EIS), and revegetation of stream margins with native species as identified in the Botanical Resources Management Plan (Appendix U in the final SEIR). The SWPPP may be modified during consultation with the CCRWQCB and other permitting agencies to include additional provisions to prevent impacts due to erosion and sediment input to protect streams from construction/deconstruction activities.

<sup>1</sup> Pages for the Final SEIR are based on the version prepared for certification. Pagination may change slightly during publication.

#### **4.4 FISHERIES**

##### **FI-1: Access Route Improvements**

Road improvements along the Carmel River between the Sleepy Hollow Ford and OCRD, on the Cachagua Access Route, at Bridge 529, on Tassajara Road, and on the Jeep Trail would affect aquatic habitat through removal of riparian vegetation reducing shading and food resources. Short-term impacts may be caused by sedimentation and increased turbidity along the Carmel River from OCRD downstream to the Sleepy Hollow Ford. Road widening activities along the Carmel River would potentially expose rearing juvenile steelhead along about a third of Reach 4 to increases in suspended sediment. Reduction of riparian habitat would reduce the amount of shading along the river and reduce the source of terrestrial insects as a food resource for juvenile steelhead along Reach 4 of the Carmel River. The impact or mitigation for this issue differs between the Final EIR/EIS and Final SEIR, but the significance determination is unchanged. The impact or mitigation for this issue differs between the Final EIR/EIS and Final SEIR, but the significance determination is unchanged. (In the final SEIR see Section 4.4, page 4.4-85 and 4.4-86, and Appendix U, and in Final EIR/EIS, the Alternative 1 discussion on page 4.4-71, the Proponent's Proposed Project discussion on pages 4.4-53, 4.4-54, and 4.4-55, and Appendix K).

**Finding:** Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into the project that avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the final EIR/EIS. The impact is substantially lessened by adoption of Mitigation Measure FI-1 requiring implementation of BMPs for riparian vegetation, identified in the Botanical Resources Management Plan (Appendix U in the SEIR). Water quality will be protected during construction by implementing measures in the SWPPP (Appendix K in the final EIR/EIS). When construction is complete, revegetate stream margins with native species as described in Appendix U in the final SEIR.

##### **FI-2: Dewatering River Channels for Construction Purposes**

The plunge pool and about 400 feet of channel immediately downstream of the SCD would be dewatered to facilitate dam removal. Rearing habitat supporting about 270 juvenile steelhead would be lost in the plunge pool and river channel. Approximately 100 feet of Cachagua Creek would also be dewatered during construction for up to three months for the retrofit of the existing Bridge 529. The reach of Cachagua Creek containing Bridge 529 provides rearing habitat for juvenile steelhead. Loss of rearing habitat would occur over a portion of two construction seasons. (In the final SEIR see section 4.4, page 4.4-86 and 4.4-87; in the final EIR/EIS see the Alternative 2 discussion on pages 4.4-76, and the Proponent's Proposed Project discussion on pages 4.4-55 and 4.4-56).

**Finding:** In the final EIR/EIS the impact determination for FI-2 was *short-term, significant, unavoidable*. However, species listed as threatened or endangered species under the federal and state Endangered Species Acts are afforded the highest of priorities under state and federal law. Under CEQA, certain impacts to endangered, rare or threatened species trigger a mandatory finding of significance, significant impacts to state and federally listed endangered or threatened species must be mitigated in compliance with conditions imposed by the relevant resource agencies as a condition of incidental take authorization for the project.

Compliance with measures that are part of any incidental take authorization will be a condition of undertaking the project. The project will not proceed without appropriate take authorization, and will adhere to all measures incorporated into that authorization. Because the resource agencies are given authority to determine such measures for the benefit of threatened or endangered species, compliance with such measures, combined with mitigation measures adopted for the project, will reduce the net impact to the listed species to less than significant.

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into the project that avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the final EIR/EIS and final SEIR. The impact is

substantially lessened by adoption of Mitigation Measure FI-2 requiring that stream flow from the Carmel River upstream of SCD be diverted around the plunge pool and the section of the river to be dewatered. Mitigation will also be provided during construction at Bridge 529 by installation of cofferdams to divert water to one side of the channel so construction can occur in the dewatered section of streambed. Once work is complete on the first side of the bridge, the cofferdam will be removed and reinstalled to divert water to the other side of the channel so work can be conducted in the dewatered side of the streambed. Once flow is diverted out of the channel, water levels will be reduced in the plunge pool and other sections of the river.

After water levels are lowered, fish rescues will be undertaken to capture and relocate fish from the affected reaches and relocate them to sections of the Carmel River and Cachagua Creek that would support their growth and development. Fish rescues will continue until all possible fish are removed from the dewatered reach. Captured fish will be temporarily held in aerated coolers for transport to relocation sites.

Although implementation of these measures cannot guarantee the survival of all fish, adoption of measures approved by NMFS and CDFG for the benefit of steelhead will reduce the overall impact to that species to less than significant. Adoption of measures that will avoid significant impacts to steelhead will probably also reduce the overall impact to any non-listed species to less than significant.

#### **FI-4: Diversion of Carmel River and San Clemente Creek around San Clemente Reservoir for Construction Purposes**

The Carmel River and San Clemente Creek would be diverted around San Clemente reservoir and dam site. The Carmel River would be diverted out of its channel for about 3,300 feet upstream of the SCD and about 1,350 feet for San Clemente Creek. Both stream channels would be out of production for two years. Loss of seasonal rearing habitat would affect an unknown number of juvenile steelhead rearing in the reservoir. (In the final SEIR see section 4.4, pages 4.4-87 and 4.4-88; in the final EIR/EIS see the Alternative 2 discussion on page 4.4-77, the Alternative 1 discussion on page 4.4-72, and the Proponent's Proposed Project discussion on pages 4.4-57 and 4.4-58).

**Finding:** In the final EIR/EIS the impact determination for FI-4 was *short-term, significant, unavoidable*. However, species listed as threatened or endangered species under the federal and state Endangered Species Acts are afforded the highest of priorities under state and federal law. Under CEQA, certain impacts to endangered, rare or threatened species trigger a mandatory finding of significance, significant impacts to state and federally listed endangered or threatened species must be mitigated in compliance with conditions imposed by the relevant resource agencies as a condition of incidental take authorization for the project.

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into the project that avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the final EIR/EIS and final SEIR. The impact has been reduced by adoption of Mitigation Measure FI-4 which requires that fish be rescued from the area of the diversion sites prior to constructing the diversion structures. Once the sheet piles are installed and the diversion pipes connected, water will be diverted into the pipes. Flow in the river channel downstream of the diversion will be reduced and the reduction in flow would facilitate fish rescues. After water levels are lowered, a fish rescue will occur in the Carmel River and San Clemente Creek channels between the diversion point and the reservoir. Rescues will capture and relocate fish from the affected reaches and relocate them to sections of the Carmel River that will support their growth and development, and will continue until all possible fish are removed from the dewatered reach. Captured fish will be temporarily held in aerated coolers for transport to relocation sites.

Compliance with measures that are part of any incidental take authorization will be a condition of undertaking the project. The project will not proceed without appropriate take authorization, and will adhere to all measures incorporated into that authorization. Because the resource agencies

are given authority to determine such measures for the benefit of threatened or endangered species, compliance with such measures, combined with mitigation measures adopted for the project, will reduce the net impact to the listed species to less than significant.

#### **FI-5: Reservoir Dewatering**

The reservoir would be lowered to 510 feet elevation. The estimated drawdown rate would exceed 4 feet per day. Lowering the water level would create a shallow, warm pool of standing water behind the dam with an estimated maximum depth of about five feet. The water level would be lowered to the bottom of the dam once the intake gate is repaired. Construction dewatering would cause a loss of steelhead and a short-term loss of steelhead rearing habitat in the reservoir. (In the final SEIR see section 4.4, pages 4.4-88 and 4.4-90; in the final EIR/EIS see the Proponent's Proposed Project discussion on pages 4.4-58 and 4.4-59).

**Finding:** In the final EIR/EIS the impact determination for FI-5 was *short-term, significant, unavoidable*. However, species listed as threatened or endangered species under the federal and state Endangered Species Acts are afforded the highest of priorities under state and federal law. Under CEQA, certain impacts to endangered, rare or threatened species trigger a mandatory finding of significance, significant impacts to state and federally listed endangered or threatened species must be mitigated in compliance with conditions imposed by the relevant resource agencies as a condition of incidental take authorization for the project.

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into the project that avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the final EIR/EIS and final SEIR. The impact has been reduced by adoption of Mitigation Measure FI-5 which requires installation of nets and fish traps across the channels leading into the reservoir to prevent fish from swimming upstream into the Carmel River and San Clemente Creek. A fish rescue will occur in the reservoir during drawdown. Rescued fish will be relocated to other suitable habitat downstream of OCRD in the Carmel River.

Although implementation of these measures cannot guarantee the survival of all fish, adoption of measures approved by NMFS and CDFG for the benefit of steelhead will reduce the overall impact to that species to less than significant. Adoption of measures that will avoid significant impacts to steelhead will probably also reduce the overall impact to any non-listed species to less than significant.

#### **FI-13: Stream Sediment Removal, Storage, and Associated Restoration**

About 2,200 feet of San Clemente Creek would become the Carmel River including about 850 feet of channel currently submerged in the reservoir in the San Clemente arm. The Carmel River would change in length from about 3,000 feet to 2,650 feet, a reduction of about 350 feet. San Clemente Creek would lose 1,350 feet of channel from the reservoir upstream to the confluence with the realigned Carmel River channel. There would be a net loss of about 1,700 feet of channel. Accumulated sediment would be excavated from about 800 feet of the existing San Clemente Creek channel. About 3,600 feet of the present Carmel River channel upstream of the SCD would be permanently lost to sediment storage. A temporary loss of habitat for steelhead and other aquatic species would result in the reservoir and in both channels during construction. The Carmel River and San Clemente Creek would not support conditions for rearing steelhead throughout project construction. (In the final SEIR see section 4.4, pages 4.4-90, 4.4-91, and 4.4-92).

**Finding:** In the final EIR/EIS the impact determination for FI-13 was *short-term, significant, unavoidable*. However, species listed as threatened or endangered species under the federal and state Endangered Species Acts are afforded the highest of priorities under state and federal law. Under CEQA, certain impacts to endangered, rare or threatened species trigger a mandatory finding of significance, significant impacts to state and federally listed endangered or threatened species must be mitigated in compliance with conditions imposed by the relevant resource agencies as a condition of incidental take authorization for the project.

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into the project that avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the final EIR/EIS and final SEIR. The impact has been reduced by adoption of Mitigation Measure FI-13 which requires construction of a new channel for the Carmel River through the diversion bypass channel between the Carmel River and San Clemente Creek, and down the San Clemente Creek arm. The new configuration would include about 300 feet of constructed channel through the bypass, and about 2,200 feet of newly constructed channel in the existing San Clemente Creek arm. Channel restoration activities will include excavation and placement of gravel, cobble, and boulder materials salvaged during sediment removal. Habitat in the restored channels will be revegetated with native trees and shrubs. The SCD will be removed, restoring unimpaired fish access past the SCD site to the upper watershed and substantially restoring sediment transport to the lower river.

Implementation of these measures, combined with any measures required by NMFS and CDFG for the benefit of steelhead will reduce the overall impact to that species to less than significant. Adoption of measures that will avoid significant impacts to steelhead will probably also reduce the overall impact to any non-listed species to less than significant.

#### **4.5 VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE**

##### **VE-1: Special-Status Plant Species**

Populations of special-status plant species are located in the project area, including along the existing Jeep Trail and in the area of the diversion dike, and could be impacted by construction activities. The impact or mitigation for this issue differs between the Final EIR/EIS and Final SEIR, but the significance determination is unchanged. (In the final SEIR see Section 4.5, pages 4.5-67, and in the final EIR/EIS see the Proponent's Proposed Project discussion on page 4.5-33).

**Finding:** Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into the project that avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the final EIR/EIS. The impact is substantially lessened by adoption of Mitigation Measure VE-1 requiring that, to the extent possible, populations of CNPS List 4 species will be avoided during construction activities.

##### **VE-2: Loss of Protected Oak Woodland**

Construction activities, including revised access road improvements, could result in loss of approximately 18 acres of oak woodlands protected by the Monterey County Oak Protection Ordinance. The impact or mitigation for this issue differs between the Final EIR/EIS and Final SEIR, but the significance determination is unchanged. (In the final SEIR, see Section 4.5, page 4.5-67, and Appendix U; in the final EIR/EIS see the Proponent's Proposed Project discussion on pages 4.5-33 and 4.5-34).

**Finding:** Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into the project that avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the final EIR/EIS. The impact is substantially lessened by adoption of Mitigation Measure VE-2 requiring that impacts to oak trees be avoided by confining access improvement activity in the vicinity of the oak woodlands. Measures in the Botanical Resources Management Plan (Appendix U in the final SEIR) will be finalized and implemented including elements from the Monterey County Oak Protection Ordinance.

##### **VE-3: Loss of Other Native Vegetation**

Project activities, including the revised access road improvements on Cachagua Road, the Jeep Trail, at Bridge 529, and the Reservoir Access Road, are expected to result in loss of native vegetation, including several types of sensitive riparian habitat and oak woodland habitat. The impact or mitigation for this

issue differs between the Final EIR/EIS and Final SEIR, but the significance determination is unchanged. (In the final SEIR, see Section 4.5, pages 4.5-67 and 4.5-68, and Appendix U; in the final EIR/EIS see the Proponent's Proposed Project discussion on pages 4.5-34, 4.5-35, 4.5-37, and 4.5-38).

**Finding:** Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into the project that avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the final EIR/EIS. The impact is substantially lessened by adoption of Mitigation Measure VE-3 requiring that the proposed access road improvements, laydown areas, plunge pool, and staging areas be designed to minimize loss of native vegetation. Unnecessary clearing of, or disturbance to, native vegetation outside of the road right-of-way will be avoided. Fencing will be used to prevent encroachment of vehicles or project activity into undisturbed native habitat or within the dripline of native trees outside of designated areas. Project outflows will be designed to diffuse water rather than allow it to flow out in a concentrated stream, and will be placed to minimize bank erosion. Supplemental irrigation will be provided to alders around the reservoir fringe when the reservoir is dewatered and to riparian vegetation above the bypass outflow. Measures in the Botanical Resources Management Plan (Appendix U in the final SEIR) will be implemented.

### **WI-3: Cofferdam Construction and Plunge Pool Dewatering**

Construction of a cofferdam and subsequent draining of the plunge pool could adversely affect any CRLF, western pond turtles and other special-status species. (In the final SEIR see section 4.5, page 4.5-66, and Appendix V; in the final EIR/EIS, see the Proponent's Proposed Project discussion on pages 4.5-40, 4.5-41, 4.5-42, and 4.5-43).

**Finding:** In the final EIR/EIS the impact determination for WI-3 was *short-term, significant, unavoidable*. However, species listed as threatened or endangered species under the federal and state Endangered Species Acts are afforded the highest of priorities under state and federal law. Under CEQA, certain impacts to endangered, rare or threatened species trigger a mandatory finding of significance. Significant impacts to state and federally listed endangered or threatened species must be mitigated in compliance with conditions imposed by the relevant resource agencies as a condition of incidental take authorization for the project.

Under California law, fully protected species may not be taken or possessed, and no state law may be construed to authorize the issuance of a license or permit for their take. CDFG will be consulted with regard to any fully protected species determined to be in the area, and will develop a plan acceptable to CDFG to avoid those species.

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into the project that avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the final EIR/EIS and final SEIR. The impact has been reduced by adoption of Mitigation Measure WI-3 which requires pre-construction surveys, the capture and relocation of CRLF, western pond turtles, two-striped garter snakes, and other special-status species, and a bullfrog eradication program.

In addition to these mitigation measures, additional mitigation and monitoring measures may be required by CDFG and USFWS for the protection of special status species that may be affected by the project. All such measures will be incorporated into the project as required by the agencies with regulatory authority over the species.

### **WI-8: Vegetation Removal and Construction-Related Disturbance**

Potential impacts to special-status birds (including those listed as fully protected, endangered, threatened, species of special concern, or those protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act) could occur during vegetation removal and other construction activities. Potential impacts include disturbance to breeding individuals during the nesting season, particularly if nests occur in or adjacent to the

construction sites, direct loss of eggs or nestlings; indirect displacement from increased noise and human presence in the vicinity of the construction activity; and a reduction in foraging habitat. The impact or mitigation for this issue differs between the Final EIR/EIS and Final SEIR, but the significance determination is unchanged. (In the final SEIR, see Section 4.5, page 4.5-69 and 4.5-70).

**Finding:** Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into the project that avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the final SEIR. The impact is substantially lessened by adoption of Mitigation Measure WI-8 requiring that vegetation removal be accomplished outside of the nesting season between September 15 and February 1. If any vegetation removal must be conducted between February 1 and September 15, protocol-level pre-construction surveys for breeding birds will be conducted by a qualified wildlife biologist. Project applicant and the qualified wildlife biologist will coordinate specific survey details with CDFG and the USFWS before any vegetation removal or construction occurs. If active nests are found, CDFG, and the USFWS will be contacted. Nests will be protected by a one-half mile no disturbance buffer and the nests will be monitored by a qualified wildlife biologist until the young have fledged and are no longer dependent on parental care for survival. If California fully protected species, such as bald eagle, golden eagle, or white-tailed kite, are identified, CDFG will be consulted. The project would not proceed until mitigation and monitoring measures recommended to avoid the take of such species had been incorporated into the project. If nests of other protected bird species are found, no-disturbance will be coordinated with CDFG and USFWS until the eggs the nestlings are fledged and no longer dependent on parental care for survival.

In addition to these mitigation measures, additional mitigation and monitoring measures may be required by CDFG and USFWS for the protection of special status species that may be affected by the project. All such measures will be incorporated into the project as required by the agencies with regulatory authority over the species.

#### **WI-9: Pre-Existing Access Road Improvements**

Widening and improving the existing Jeep Trail, the Tassajara Road/ Cachagua Road access route, and improvements at Bridge 529 on Cachagua Creek could impact Monterey dusky-footed wood rat and other special-status wildlife species, including California tiger salamander. Potential impacts to special-status birds include disturbance during the nesting season. Impacts could include loss of eggs or nestlings, displacement due to increased noise and human presence in the vicinity of the nests, and a reduction in foraging habitat. Access road improvements will also result in permanent and short-term habitat losses. The impact or mitigation for this issue differs between the Final EIR/EIS and Final SEIR, but the significance determination is unchanged. (In the final SEIR, see Section 4.5, page 4.5-70, 4.5-71, and 4.5-72 and Appendix V; in the final EIR/EIS see the Alternative 1 discussion on pages 4.5-52 and 4.5-53).

**Finding:** Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into the project that avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the final EIR/EIS and in the final SEIR. The impact is substantially lessened by adoption of Mitigation Measure WI-9 requiring that tree and vegetation removal be restricted to the minimum amount necessary to allow access by construction vehicles. Pre-construction surveys of all access routes will be conducted by qualified wildlife biologists, to assess the presence or habitat use by any special-status wildlife species. Conduct pre-construction bat surveys, implement SWPPP measures, in wet conditions, conduct daily surveys at Bridge 529 and all drainage crossings, move sensitive species to suitable locations, conduct rescue and relocation according to agency protocols. Conduct surveys for CTS, maintain 50-ft buffer around potential burrows, escort night traffic during wet conditions, if needed, obtain Incidental Take Permit. In consultation with the USFWS and CDFG, BMPs included in the Protection Measures for Special Status Species Plan (Appendix V in the SEIR), will be finalized and implemented to avoid or reduce impacts to special-status wildlife species habitat or individuals. In addition to these mitigation measures, additional mitigation and monitoring measures may be required by CDFG, USFWS, and NMFS for the protection of special status species that may be affected by the project. All such measures will be incorporated into the project as required by the agencies with regulatory authority over the species.

#### **WI-10: Reservoir Drawdown or Elimination with Sediment Removal**

Reservoir drawdown may strand CRLF tadpoles from pool habitat and may isolate transformed and adult CRLF far enough from moisture sources to cause desiccation and death. As pools decline, CRLF and tadpoles may become increasingly vulnerable to predation as well as to weather extremes. The drawdown may also isolate western pond turtles and potentially impact juveniles by limiting available cover and forage. (In the SEIR, see Section 4.5, page 4.5-72, and Appendix V; in the Final EIR/EIS see the Alternative 1 discussion on pages 4.5-53 and 4.5-54).

**Finding:** In the final EIR/EIS the impact determination for WI-10 was *short-term, significant, unavoidable*. However, species listed as threatened or endangered species under the federal and state Endangered Species Acts are afforded the highest of priorities under state and federal law. Under CEQA, certain impacts to endangered, rare or threatened species trigger a mandatory finding of significance. Significant impacts to state and federally listed endangered or threatened species must be mitigated in compliance with conditions imposed by the relevant resource agencies as a condition of incidental take authorization for the project.

Under California law, fully protected species may not be taken or possessed, and no state law may be construed to authorize the issuance of a license or permit for their take. CDFG will be consulted with regard to any fully protected species determined to be in the area, and will develop a plan acceptable to CDFG to avoid those species.

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into the project that avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the final EIR/EIS and final SEIR. The impact has been reduced by adoption of Mitigation Measure WI-10 which requires that CDFG and USFWS-approved biologists monitor and oversee all terrestrial wildlife-related activities associated with the drawdown and subsequent activities in the reservoir bed. The biologists and crew will rescue CRLF, tadpoles, and western pond turtle adults, juveniles and hatchlings from the inlet streams and pools in the sediment bed, and relocate them to appropriate nearby aquatic habitat within one mile of the San Clemente reservoir site. Other native wildlife taken incidentally during these operations will be transported to appropriate habitat (which may be the same sites selected for relocation of CRLF and tadpoles and western pond turtle juveniles and hatchlings). Rescue and relocation will continue throughout reservoir drawdown, vegetation clearing, and sediment excavation operations.

Adoption of measures approved by USFWS for the protection of CRLF populations will reduce the overall impact to that species to less than significant.

#### **WI-11: Sediment Removal**

Removal of sediment from San Clemente Reservoir would adversely affect nearly all CRLF spawning and summer habitat within the reservoir. Some species loss would occur also occur during rescue and relocation of CRLF and tadpoles, Coast Range newt larvae, and western pond turtle juveniles and hatchlings from the sediment bed. Other losses would occur if individuals are missed during the rescue operation. (In the final SEIR see section 4.5, page 4.5-66 and Appendix V; in the Final EIR/EIS, see the Alternative 1 discussion on pages 4.5-54 and 4.5-55).

**Finding:** In the final EIR/EIS the impact determination for WI-11 was *short-term, significant, unavoidable*. However, species listed as threatened or endangered species under the federal and state Endangered Species Acts are afforded the highest of priorities under state and federal law. Under CEQA, certain impacts to endangered, rare or threatened species trigger a mandatory finding of significance. Significant impacts to state and federally listed endangered or threatened species must be mitigated in compliance with conditions imposed by the relevant resource agencies as a condition of incidental take authorization for the project.

Under California law, fully protected species may not be taken or possessed, and no state law may be construed to authorize the issuance of a license or permit for their take. CDFG will be consulted with regard to any fully protected species determined to be in the area, and will develop a plan acceptable to CDFG to avoid those species.

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into the project that avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the final EIR/EIS and final SEIR. The impact has been reduced by adoption of Mitigation Measure WI-11 which requires that surveys be conducted, measures be implemented for Protection Measures for Special Status Species, that rescue and relocation actions be conducted, and that vegetation be removed using handheld tools.

Adoption of measures approved by USFWS for the protection of CRLF populations will reduce the overall impact to that species to less than significant.

#### **WI-13: Bypass Channel Excavation**

Brushland and riparian habitat clearing and channel excavation would remove habitat for aquatic species including the CRLF, Coast Range newt and the western pond turtle. These activities may also affect other special-status terrestrial wildlife species, particularly the Monterey dusky-footed wood rat. (In the final SEIR see section 4.5, pages 4.5-72 and 4.5-73, and Appendix V).

**Finding:** In the final EIR/EIS the impact determination for WI-13 was *short-term, significant, unavoidable*. However, species listed as threatened or endangered species under the federal and state Endangered Species Acts are afforded the highest of priorities under state and federal law. Under CEQA, certain impacts to endangered, rare or threatened species trigger a mandatory finding of significance. Significant impacts to state and federally listed endangered or threatened species must be mitigated in compliance with conditions imposed by the relevant resource agencies as a condition of incidental take authorization for the project.

Under California law, fully protected species may not be taken or possessed, and no state law may be construed to authorize the issuance of a license or permit for their take. CDFG will be consulted with regard to any fully protected species determined to be in the area, and will develop a plan acceptable to CDFG to avoid those species.

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into the project that avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the final EIR/EIS and final SEIR. The impact has been reduced by adoption of Mitigation Measure WI-13 which requires that surveys be conducted, measures be implemented from Protection Measures for Special Status Species, and that rescue and relocation actions be conducted.

Adoption of measures approved by USFWS for the protection of CRLF populations will reduce the overall impact to that species to less than significant.

#### **WI-14: Increased traffic on Cachagua/Jeep Trail**

During construction, increased vehicle traffic along Cachagua Road could lead to increased mortality of species that may be crossing the roadway, such as California tiger salamander. (In the final SEIR see section 4.5, pages 4.5-73 and 4.5-74, and Appendix V).

**Finding:** Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into the project that avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the final SEIR. The impact is substantially lessened by adoption of Mitigation Measure WI-14 requiring the avoidance of nighttime construction-related vehicle traffic during October-April in areas closest to potential suitable habitat for CTS. If construction-related travel must occur at night during rainy or wet conditions, a qualified biological monitor will conduct surveys to ensure no migrating CTS are on the route. The monitor would escort all project-related traffic travelling through potential CTS migration corridors after dark during wet or rainy

conditions. In addition to these mitigation measures, additional mitigation and monitoring measures may be required by CDFG and USFWS for the protection of special status species that may be affected by the project. All such measures will be incorporated into the project as required by the agencies with regulatory authority over the species.

#### **WI-15: Nighttime Work and Associated Lighting**

Sediment excavation in San Clemente Creek and work in the sediment stockpile area would occur at night, requiring lighting of the work area. Night work would occur in the area from SCD, upstream to the Diversion Dike and Bypass Channel areas. Although, lighting would be directed down at the work areas to the extent possible and would be shielded to direct light where needed to reduce sky glow and spillover, it is possible that nighttime lighting of the work area may illuminate adjacent habitat nesting sites used by wildlife.

Special-status species that this could affect include the fully-protected ringtail cat and state species of special concern including the Monterey dusky-footed woodrat, the American badger, and the Monterey vagrant shrew. In addition, nocturnal birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, such as owls, could also be temporarily impacted in habitats near the work area. (In the final SEIR see section 4.5, pages 4.5-74 and 4.5-75).

**Finding:** Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into the project that avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the final SEIR. The impact is substantially lessened by adoption of Mitigation Measure WI-15 requiring that lighting be directed downward and shielded to reduce light spillover onto adjacent wildlife habitats. Nighttime work will be conducted outside of the nesting season, if possible. However, if nighttime work must be conducted between February 1 and September 15, protocol-level pre-construction surveys for breeding birds will be conducted by a qualified wildlife biologist. If active nests are found, CDFG, and the USFWS will be contacted. Protect nests of California fully protected species by a one-half mile no disturbance buffer, monitor nests by a qualified wildlife biologist until the young have fledged and are no longer dependent on parental care for survival.

If nests of other protected bird species are found, no-disturbance buffers will be coordinated with CDFG and USFWS until the eggs the nestlings are fledged and no longer dependent on parental care for survival. Implementation of these mitigation measures, will reduce the impacts to less than significant. In addition to these mitigation measures, additional mitigation and monitoring measures may be required by CDFG and USFWS for the protection of special status species that may be affected by the project. All such measures will be incorporated into the project as required by the agencies with regulatory authority over the species.

#### **4.6 WETLANDS**

##### **WET-1: Permanent Loss of Wetlands and Other Waters of the U. S.**

Construction activities would result in the permanent loss of jurisdictional wetlands and Other Waters of the U.S. due to installation of the diversion dam and elimination of San Clemente Reservoir by removal of the SCD. The impact or mitigation for this issue differs between the Final EIR/EIS and Final SEIR, but the significance determination is unchanged. (In the final SEIR, see Section 4.6, page 4.6-19 and 4.6-20, and Appendix U; in the final EIR/EIS, see the Proponent's Proposed Project discussion on pages 4.6-8 and 4.6-9).

**Finding:** Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into the project that avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the final EIR/EIS. The impact is substantially lessened by adoption of Mitigation Measure WET-1 requiring implementation of measures in the Botanical Resources Management Plan (Appendix U in the SEIR), including provisions for restoration, mitigation, and monitoring for wetlands and Other Waters affected by the project. Riparian and fringe palustrine emergent wetlands similar in function (streamside habitat) to the lost acreage would be created

or restored at a 1:1 ratio. Specifically, the wetlands that would be mitigated at a 1:1 ratio constitute approximately 3 acres of jurisdictional lacustrine, littoral, unconsolidated bottom wetlands and riverine, unconsolidated bottom wetlands currently located in San Clemente Creek and Carmel River arms of the reservoir, just upstream of the dam. The USACE has agreed that 1:1 mitigation for these wetlands would still achieve the goal of no net loss for these 2.95 acres of jurisdictional wetlands. Other agencies which have authority over wetlands habitats have been informed of this proposal and have informally indicated that their permits will likely reflect 1:1 mitigation for this 2.95 acres of wetlands. However, none of these agencies have made a final determination of the mitigation required. The project will incorporate any and all required measures, which may exceed 1:1 mitigation. Regardless of mitigation measures proposed by these agencies, the project will achieve at least 1:1 mitigation for wetlands impacts.

Grading will be conducted as necessary, and cuttings or seedlings will be placed in appropriate habitat under the supervision of a qualified botanist. Seedlings will be from Carmel Valley area populations. Replacement plantings will be monitored for at least five years. Seedlings will be replanted as necessary to ensure long-term survival. Impacts to Other Waters may be mitigated by stream channel improvements along the Carmel River upstream of the Project Area, or along other streams in the watershed. The project proponent may either conduct this restoration work or provide funding to other property managers for projects that restore natural channel conditions. Restoration may be conducted at sites in lands along the Carmel River owned by the Project Proponent or on appropriate streams elsewhere in the watershed. Restoration sites will be coordinated with the USACE and CDFG and will be conserved in perpetuity.

#### **WET-2: Short-term Disturbance of Wetlands and Other Waters of the U.S.**

Construction activities, including access road improvements along the Jeep Trail, Cachagua Road, the Reservoir Access Road, Plunge Pool Road and areas on Cachagua Creek, would result in the temporary filling or dewatering of fringe palustrine emergent wetlands and Other Waters of the U.S. The impact or mitigation for this issue differs between the Final EIR/EIS and Final SEIR, but the significance determination is unchanged. (In the final SEIR see Section 4.6, pages 4.6-20 and 4.6-21 and Appendix U; in the final EIR/EIS see the Proponent's Proposed Project discussion on pages 4.6-8 and 4.6-9).

**Finding:** Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into the project that avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the final EIR/EIS. The impact is substantially lessened by adoption of Mitigation Measure WET-2 regarding the design of construction features and implementation of measures in the Botanical Resources Management Plan.

#### **WET-3: Indirect Impacts to Wetlands and Other Waters of the U.S.**

Construction activities that accelerate erosion and sedimentation could have indirect impacts on jurisdictional wetlands and Other Waters of the U.S. The impact or mitigation for this issue differs between the Final EIR/EIS and Final SEIR, but the significance determination is unchanged. (In the final EIR/EIS see Section 4.6, page 4.6-15, the Proponent's Proposed Project discussion on pages 4.6-10 and 4.6-11 and Appendix K; in the final SEIR, see Appendix U).

**Finding:** Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into the project that avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the final EIR/EIS and the final SEIR. The impact is substantially lessened by adoption of Mitigation Measure WET-3 requiring that road improvements be designed to avoid placing fill above canyon walls, and to avoid or minimize alterations of existing drainage patterns that could lead to increased erosion and sedimentation. Construction work will be scheduled to occur during the dry season. Mitigation measures applying to Impact Issue WET-1 (Permanent Loss of Wetlands and Other Waters of the U.S.) under Alternative 3 will also be implemented. In addition, cofferdams will be constructed of clean river-run gravel. They will be installed no earlier than May and removed in October. However, if existing flows are less than the 50 cfs bypass capacity, the cofferdams could be installed as early as April 15th or removed as late as November 30th. The plunge

pool staging area will be filled with spawning size gravel and topped with a visqueen liner and a layer of crushed rock and/or sand to create a working surface.

The riparian forest and any willows, alders, cottonwoods or sycamores removed by temporary filling of the plunge pool and access road will be replaced at a 3:1 ratio by placing cuttings or seedlings in appropriate habitat under the supervision of a qualified botanist. Seedlings would be replanted as necessary to ensure long-term survival (see mitigation for Impact Issue VE-3 in Section 4.5) and the Botanical Resources Management Plan (Appendix U in the final SEIR).

Standard erosion and sedimentation control BMPs will be implemented for all grading, filling, clearing of vegetation, or excavating that occurs in site preparation according to the Botanical Resources Management Plan (Appendix U in the final SEIR) and SWPPP (Appendix K in the final EIR/EIS). Areas where existing vegetation is removed outside of the roadway will be revegetated, according to the Botanical Resources Management Plan (Appendix U in the final SEIR).

#### **4.7 AIR QUALITY**

##### **AQ-2: Access Road Upgrades**

Construction activities during access road improvements could create a dust nuisance. (In the final SEIR see section 4.7, pages 4.7-36 through 4.7-38; in the final EIR/EIS, see the Proponent's Proposed Project discussion on pages 4.7-19, 4.7-20 and 4.7-21).

**Finding:** In the final EIR/EIS the impact determination for AQ-2 was *short-term, significant, unavoidable*. However, mitigated fugitive dust (PM<sub>10</sub>F) emissions (including emissions associated with the additional access road upgrades) were recalculated during preparation of the SEIR and are less than the MBUAPCD threshold of significance (82 lbs/day). Therefore, this impact would be less than significant with mitigation.

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into the project that avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the final EIR/EIS and the final SEIR. The impact has been substantially lessened by adoption of Mitigation Measure AQ-2 requiring that crushed rock be used as a final base on unpaved roads; unpaved or unrocked roads, parking areas, and staging areas will be watered; water quality BMPs will be implemented to avoid introducing sediment into the river and creeks; non-toxic chemical stabilizers or dust suppressants will be applied to unpaved haul roads; as traffic and weather allow, as necessary, a street sweeper will be regularly used to prevent sediment accumulation on paved roads; a 15-mph speed limit will be enforced on all vehicles on unpaved haul roads; practical and cost-effective PM<sub>10</sub> controls will be implemented on access roads, including paving and coarse graveling, in addition to periodic watering, along with practical and cost-effective NO<sub>x</sub> controls for diesel vehicles and equipment; the Applicant will comply with all MBUAPCD permit requirements.

##### **AQ-3a: Project Generated Traffic-Additional Truck Trips**

Additional boulder and other materials for channel restoration will likely have to be imported from offsite sources. Approximately 160 truck trips would be necessary to import this material. Additional truck travel on the unpaved service road associated with Alternative 3 would sometimes be upwind of residential neighborhoods and, if not mitigated, could create the potential for dust nuisance complaints. (In the final SEIR see section 4.7, pages 4.7-38 and 4.7-39; in the final EIR/EIS, see the Proponent's Proposed Project discussion on pages 4.7-21, 4.7-22 and 4.7-23).

**Finding:** Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into the project that avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the final EIR/EIS and the final SEIR. The impact has been substantially lessened by adoption of Mitigation Measure AQ-2 requiring that crushed rock be used as a final base on unpaved roads; unpaved or unrocked roads, parking areas, and

staging areas will be watered; water quality BMPs will be implemented to avoid introducing sediment into the river and creeks; non-toxic chemical stabilizers or dust suppressants will be applied to unpaved haul roads; as traffic and weather allow, as necessary, a street sweeper will be regularly used to prevent sediment accumulation on paved roads; a 15-mph speed limit will be enforced on all vehicles on unpaved haul roads; practical and cost-effective PM<sub>10</sub> controls will be implemented on access roads, including paving and coarse graveling, in addition to periodic watering, along with practical and cost-effective NO<sub>x</sub> controls for diesel vehicles and equipment; the Applicant will comply with all MBUAPCD permit requirements.

#### **4.7a GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS**

Alternative 3 Project-Generated Emissions: Short-term GHG emissions from off-road and on-road equipment and vehicle use during Alternative 3 project activities. (In the final SEIR see section 4.7a, pages 4.7a-12 through 4.7a-18).

**Finding:** Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into the project that avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the final SEIR. The impact has been substantially lessened by adoption of mitigation measures requiring maximum on-road fuel efficiency; developing a VMT reduction plan; using carpools, vanpools, or shuttle services to reduce worker-related VMT; reducing unnecessary idling through use of auxiliary power units, electric equipment and enforcement of idling and speed limits; maintaining engines and equipment efficiently; implementing a construction and demolition plan that will result in at least 50 percent diversion through reuse or recycling of nonhazardous construction waste; hauling nonreusable materials to the nearest waste disposal facility.

#### **4.9 TRAFFIC AND CIRCULATION**

##### **TC-3a: Traffic Safety Carmel Valley Road**

Carmel Valley Road between Cachagua Road and Tassajara Road, Tassajara Road between Carmel Valley Road and Cachagua Road and Cachagua Road between Tassajara Road and the Jeep Trail would be used to transport large equipment and material via truck trailers and single-unit trucks. These roads have poor horizontal alignments, minimal shoulder width and narrow travel lanes in some locations. Alternative 3 could increase accident rates on these road segments. Cachagua Road would be used to transport aggregate to the project site for improvements to dam access roads. This segment of Cachagua Road also has an accident rate that exceeds the expected rate. Construction traffic on these roads could increase accident rates. The impact or mitigation for this issue differs between the Final EIR/EIS and Final SEIR, but the significance determination is unchanged. (In the final SEIR, see Section 4.9, pages 4.9-59 and 4.9-60; in the final EIR/EIS see Section 4.9, page 4.9-46, the Alternative 1 discussion on pages 4.9-34 and 4.9-35, and the Proponent's Proposed Project discussion on pages 4.9-23 and 4.9-24).

**Finding:** Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into the project that avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the final EIR/EIS. The impact is substantially lessened by adoption of Mitigation Measure TC-3a requiring implementation of a trip reduction plan, a traffic coordination and communication plan, a traffic safety plan, and to pay for additional enforcement. Mitigation would include Carmel Valley Road extended to the segment between Cachagua Road and Tassajara Road. An improvement plan for widening roads, providing additional pavement, ensuring haul truck turning, verifying load carrying capacity of bridges and temporary or permanent improvements necessary to support equipment loads will be coordinated with Monterey County. Vehicles hauling equipment and material along the Tassajara access route to the Jeep Trail would be accompanied by pilot vehicles.

##### **TC-7: Pavement Loadings**

Project construction would cause pavement loading impacts. Pavement loadings would increase under the revised project. The impact or mitigation for this issue differs between the Final EIR/EIS and Final SEIR, but the significance determination is unchanged. (In the final SEIR see Section 4.9, pages 4.9-60 and 61; in the final EIR/EIS see Section 4.9, page 4.9-46, and the Alternative 1 discussion on pages 4.9-40 and 4.9-41).

**Finding:** Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into the project that avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the final EIR/EIS. The impact is substantially lessened by adoption of Mitigation Measure TC-7 requiring that the applicant coordinate with local agencies to determine whether the proposed routes for truck travel are appropriate before beginning construction. The applicant will repair any damage to Carmel Valley Road east of Carmel Village and to Cachagua Road between Carmel Valley Road and the Jeep Trail, and will restore them to pre-project conditions immediately after construction has been completed.

#### **TC-8: Delays to Emergency Vehicles**

Fire stations are located between Carmel Valley Road and the Jeep Trail along the Tassajara/Cachagua Road access route. Emergency vehicles traveling along Tassajara Road and the southern portion of Cachagua Road to entrance of the Jeep Trail may experience delays during construction of road improvements and at times when trailer-trucks are transporting equipment or materials. Delays could affect both fire and law enforcement vehicles when construction vehicles are also on the roadway. Because of the narrowness of the access roads, and the size of construction vehicles, delays in emergency response could occur. (In the final SEIR see section 4.9, pages 4.9-61 and 4.9-62).

**Finding:** Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into the project that avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the final SEIR. The impact is substantially lessened by adoption of Mitigation Measure TC-8 requiring that the applicant coordinate with Monterey County, Cachagua Fire District and Monterey Regional Fire District throughout Project construction; ensure that emergency vehicles will have priority to pass; provide turn-outs on Tassajara Road, Cachagua Road, and the Jeep Trail for use by construction equipment so emergency vehicles can pass; avoid work during peak traffic hours from 6:00 am to 8:30 am and from 3:30 pm to 6:00 pm; restrict hauling to between 9 am and 3 pm; coordinate with school bus schedules; restrict traffic to non-holiday weekdays; submit schedules to fire districts; give fire districts 24-hr contact names, phone numbers, and gate keys; maintain radio contact with fire districts throughout the project.

#### **4.10 CULTURAL RESOURCES**

##### **CR-1: Ground Disturbance**

Construction activities and ground disturbance could damage or destroy archaeological resources. The impact or mitigation for this issue differs between the Final EIR/EIS and Final SEIR, but the significance determination is unchanged. (In the final SEIR see Section 4.10, page 4.10-30 through 4.10-32; in the final EIR/EIS see the Proponent's Proposed Project discussion on pages 4.10-17, 4.10-21, and 4.10-22).

**Finding:** Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into the project that avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the final EIR/EIS. The impact is substantially lessened by adoption of Mitigation Measure CR-1 requiring the applicant to complete the Section 106 process, prepare a MOA, and following requirements in 36 CFR 800.13 in the event unanticipated impacts to historic properties occur after completion of the 106 process. Activities involving the "saddle" (the peninsula of land bordered to the east, north and west by the reservoir) could damage or destroy buried deposits in CA-MNT-1253 (BRM features) (AR-4), which has not been tested. The site will be protected by use of exclusion fencing. If avoidance is not possible, the SHPO will be contacted. Data recovery of the site may be required.

## PART IB

**Potentially Significant Impacts that Cannot be Reduced to a Less than Significant Level by Mitigation Measures Incorporated into Alternative 3 (Carmel River Reroute and Dam Removal)****4.3 WATER QUALITY****WQ-9: Reservoir Drawdown**

Lowering of water levels in the reservoir would cause increased turbidity and decreased dissolved oxygen. Installation of a sheetpile barrier in the reservoir and removal of sediments near the intake gate would increase turbidity. In addition to fine suspended solids, the release of stream channel porewater from the Carmel River and San Clemente Creek into the reservoir would cause iron oxidation to occur, further increasing turbidity and decreasing dissolved oxygen levels. During and following drawdown, movement of sediment previously deposited near the mouths of the Carmel River and San Clemente Creek could slump and shift into the reservoir. This sediment movement could cause further release of anaerobic porewater, resulting in lowered dissolved oxygen. The impact or mitigation for this issue differs between the Final EIR/EIS and Final SEIR, but the significance determination is unchanged. (In the final SEIR see Section 4.3, pages 4.3-51 and 4.3-52).

**Finding:** The impact has been reduced by adoption of Mitigation Measure WQ-9 which requires the use of settling basins and filtration systems to treat ground and surface water pumped from reservoir by before water is discharged to the Carmel River. However, even with the mitigation discussed above, water quality degradation resulting from reservoir drawdown would remain significant and unavoidable.

**4.7 AIR QUALITY****AQ-1: Dam Site Activities**

Construction activities would generate temporary emissions from diesel-powered equipment and road dust. For the revised project, approximately 314,000 cubic yards of additional sediment will be excavated and moved at the dam site and will cause an increase in emissions. Fugitive dust will exceed the Monterey Bay Air Pollution Control District (MBUAPCD) construction thresholds of significance for PM10. The impact or mitigation for this issue differs between the Final EIR/EIS and Final SEIR, but the significance determination is unchanged. (In the final SEIR see Section 4.7, pages 4.7-32 through 4.7-35; in the final EIR/EIS see Section 4.7, pages 4.7-28 and 4.7-29, and the Proponent's Proposed Project discussion on pages 4.7-13, 4.7-14, 4.7-17, 4.7-18, and 4.7-19).

**Finding:** The impact has been reduced by adoption of Mitigation Measure AQ-1 which requires implementation of measures to control emissions and fugitive dust during construction will partially mitigate this impact. However, even with the mitigation discussed above, the short-term impact will remain significant and unavoidable.

**AQ-1a: Screening Plant Operation**

Channel restoration activities will include excavation and placement of gravel, cobble, and boulder materials salvaged during sediment removal. Excavated materials will be sorted at a screening plant located upstream of the diversion dike. The plant would occupy approximately 0.22 acres and would include a 200-horsepower diesel powered motor, vibrating screen, and conveyor to separate the sand, silt, gravel, cobbles, and boulders. Approximately 20,000 cubic yards of gravel, cobble, and boulder material would be processed and salvaged from the excavated sediment. Operation of the screening plant would add to the overall significant emissions generated by the project. (In the final SEIR see Section 4.7, pages 4.7-35 and 4.7-36).

**Finding:** The impact has been reduced by adoption of Mitigation Measure AQ-1 which requires implementation of measures to control emissions and fugitive dust during construction will partially mitigate this impact. However, even with the mitigation discussed above, the short-term impact will remain significant and unavoidable.

#### **4.8 NOISE**

##### **NO-1: Dam Site Activities**

Construction activities associated would cause short-term day and nighttime noise impacts. The impact or mitigation for this issue differs between the Final EIR/EIS and Final SEIR, but the significance determination is unchanged. (In the SEIR see Section 4.8, pages 4.8-23 through 4.8-26; in the final EIR/EIS see and the Proponent's Proposed Project discussion on page 4.8-10).

**Finding:** The impact has been reduced by adoption of Mitigation Measure NO-1, which specifies use of quiet-design equipment, mufflers, and enclosures, elimination of unnecessary idling, maintenance of equipment, and timing restrictions for equipment use. However, even with implementation of this mitigation, given the sparsely populated rural nature of the Project area, the impact will remain significant and unavoidable.

##### **NO-2: Access Road Upgrades**

Road and bridge widening and improvements would generate noise detectable to sensitive receptors. Noise impacts may remain at a significant level for several weeks. Homes in the vicinity of the access road improvement locations on the southern arm of Cachagua Road may be exposed to temporary construction-related noise. The length of construction time would vary depending on the work being conducted. Grading and graveling at the locations near the intersection of Tassjara and Cachagua Roads would take less than one week, while improvements at the switchback locations and up to Bridge 529 could take up to two weeks. The impact or mitigation for this issue differs between the Final EIR/EIS and Final SEIR, but the significance determination is unchanged. (In the final SEIR see Section 4.8, pages 4.8-31 and 4.8-32; in the final EIR/EIS see Section 4.8, page 4.8-19, and the Proponent's Proposed Project discussion on pages 4.8-11, 4.8-12, 4.8-13, and 4.8-14).

**Finding:** The impact has been reduced by adoption of Mitigation Measure NO-2 which requires the use and maintenance of quiet design construction equipment, the installation of engine enclosure panels, and the implementation of timing restrictions and limitations on equipment idling and limiting access road construction to the hours between 7:00 am and 6:00 pm. Implementation of these mitigation measures would reduce the impacts of noise generated during access road improvements, but the impact would remain significant and unavoidable.

##### **NO-3: Project-Generated Traffic**

Typical project-generated traffic would be comprised of material delivery trucks, concrete-mixing trucks, and construction worker vehicles traveling to and from the site. Noise from construction-related traffic would occur both day and night. Noise levels at various times and at some locations may exceed the normally acceptable range or be more than 5 dBA above background. The impact or mitigation for this issue differs between the Final EIR/EIS and Final SEIR, but the significance determination is unchanged. (In the final SEIR see Section 4.8, page 4.8-32 through 4.8-34; in the final EIR/EIS see the Proponent's Proposed Project discussion on pages 4.8-14, 4.8-15, and 4.8-16).

**Finding:** The impact has been reduced by adoption of Mitigation Measure NO-3 which requires the use and maintenance of quiet design construction equipment, the installation of engine enclosure panels, implementation of timing restrictions and limitations on equipment idling, limiting night work to sediment

excavation at the SCD and reservoir sites, and limiting access road construction to the hours between 7:00 am and 6:00 pm. Night work would be limited to sediment excavation at the SCD and reservoir sites. Implementation of these mitigation measures would reduce the impacts of noise from construction related travel, but the impact would remain significant and unavoidable.

#### **4.9 TRAFFIC AND CIRCULATION**

##### **TC-1: Road Segment Traffic Operations**

Access improvements and construction use of the Jeep Trail and the new road connecting the Jeep Trail to the reservoir would add additional traffic to the roadway. During peak construction activity, it is estimated that 160 vehicle trips per day would be generated by Alternative 3, most of which would use the Jeep Trail between Cachagua Road and the new access road to the reservoir. Non-project traffic using the Jeep Trail would be subjected to delays. The impact or mitigation for this issue differs between the Final EIR/EIS and Final SEIR, but the significance determination is unchanged. (In the SEIR see Section 4.9, pages 4.9-50 through 4.9-54).

**Finding:** The impact has been reduced by adoption of Mitigation Measure TC-1 which requires implementation of a construction management plan and a traffic control plan, avoiding equipment trips during peak traffic hours between 6:00 am to 8:30 am and from 3:30 pm to 6:00 pm, coordination of equipment trips with local fire districts, and school bus schedules. Even with implementation of these measures, traffic delays to non-project related users may exceed 10 minutes; therefore the impact remains potentially significant and unavoidable.

#### **4.10 CULTURAL RESOURCES**

##### **CR-4: Demolition or Alteration to Historic Properties**

The OCRD and associated fish ladder would be altered due to proposed improvements to access roads to SCD. The SCD and associated fish ladder, and the Chemical Building/Instrument Hut would be demolished. The impact or mitigation for this issue differs between the Final EIR/EIS and Final SEIR, but the significance determination is unchanged. (In the SEIR see Section 4.10, page 4.10-30).

**Finding:** The impact has been reduced by adoption of Mitigation Measure CR-4 with the requirement to perform historic properties recordation and to complete HABS/HAER level documentation, and to incorporate any additional measures specified by the Section 106 MOA. However, even with implementation of these mitigation measures, the impact will remain significant and unavoidable.

#### **4.11 AESTHETICS**

##### **VQ-2: Changes to Viewsheds from Residences Adjacent to CVFP and SCD**

Residences located adjacent to the CVFP would not be impacted because no improvements to the CVFP access road would be needed under Alternative 3. However, residents near the Dam would have views of the construction activities during normal working hours and at night. (In the final SEIR see Section 4.11, pages 4.11-25 and 4.11-26).

**Finding:** Due to the location of the residences, construction activities at the dam would be in full view of the residence located adjacent to the SCD. Because of the close proximity of the residence to the dam site, and because construction activities occur could both day and night, there is no feasible way to reduce the impacts to the viewshed at this location.

**VQ-5a: Changes to Viewsheds near or on the Jeep Trail**

Approximately 2.3 miles of the Jeep Trail would be improved for construction access. During construction, owners of the Stone Cabin would have views of construction activities associated with the road improvements needed on the Jeep Trail for construction access, and would view construction equipment use, and other construction-related traffic, on the Jeep Trail. Construction use of the Jeep Trail would likely occur during both day and nighttime hours. Activities would require removal of trees and other vegetation, as well as some ground disturbance. Construction-related activities and traffic would substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings during construction. (In the SEIR see Section 4.11, pages 4.11-26 and 4.11-27).

**Finding:** The impact has been reduced by adoption of Mitigation Measure VQ-5a with the requirement to revegetate disturbed areas near the Jeep Trail as specified in the Botanical Resources Management Plan (Appendix U in the final SEIR). With revegetation there would ultimately be no long-term impact to the viewshed, however, even with implementation of this measure, this impact would remain significant and unavoidable during construction.

**VQ-6: Light and Glare from Nighttime Construction Activities**

Construction activities at the Dam and reservoir site would occur at night, requiring lighting of the work area. Residents at the Dam Keeper's cottage would be directly affected by the project lighting. It is possible that residents in the surrounding area, such as Sleepy Hollow, the Stone Cabin, or Camp Stephanie, could perceive some light in the nighttime sky. (In the SEIR see Section 4.11, page 4.11-27).

**Finding:** The impact has been reduced by adoption of Mitigation Measure VQ-6 with the requirement to direct down towards the work areas to the extent possible, and would be shielded to reduce sky glow and spillover. However, even with implementation of this measure, this impact would remain significant and unavoidable during construction.

**4.12 RECREATION**

**Issue REC-2: Disruption of Use of Jeep Trail to Stone Cabin**

During construction, use of the Jeep Trail would be disrupted for owners of the Stone Cabin due to access road improvements, construction equipment use, and other construction-related traffic. Access road construction would only occur during the daytime, but construction-employee traffic on the Jeep Trail would likely occur during both day and nighttime hours, when night excavation work at the SCD and reservoir is needed. Activities would require removal of trees and other vegetation, as well as some ground disturbance. Addition of construction-related activities and traffic during the course of project construction would disrupt Jeep Trail use. The impact or mitigation for this issue differs between the Final EIR/EIS and Final SEIR, but the significance determination is unchanged. (In the SEIR see Section 4.12, pages 4.12-12 and 4.12-13).

**Finding:** The impact has been reduced by adoption of Mitigation Measure REC-2 with the requirement to conduct access road construction during normal working hours. However, even with implementation of this measure, this impact would remain significant and unavoidable.

**Issue REC-5: Delays for Motorists Travelling to Los Padres National Forest**

Motorists traveling along Tassajara Road and the southern portion of Cahagua Road to entrance of the Jeep Trail may experience delays when slow-moving trucks transporting construction equipment or materials are using the road. Truck and other heavy equipment use on these roads would delay recreational, and other motorists, traveling to the Los Padres National Forest. These delays would be significant. (In the SEIR see Section 4.12, page 4.12-13).

**Finding:** The impact has been reduced by adoption of Mitigation Measure REC-5 with the requirement to avoid peak traffic hours between 6:00 am to 8:30 am and from 3:30 pm to 6:00 pm. The Project Applicant will prepare a Trip Reduction Plan, Traffic Coordination and Communication Plan, and a Traffic Safety Plan. These plans will be submitted to, and approved by Monterey County, prior to the start of construction. However, even with these measures, the impact would remain significant and unavoidable.

## PART II

### Findings Regarding Alternatives to the Project

CEQA requires that an EIR “describe a range of reasonable alternatives to the project or to the location of the project, which could feasibly attain the basic objectives of the project...” [CEQA Guidelines §15126 (d)]. If a project alternative will substantially lessen the significant environmental effects of a proposed project, the decision maker should not approve the proposed project unless it determines that specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations,... make the project alternative infeasible.” Public Resources Code §21002, CEQA Guidelines §15091(a)(3).

The findings on significant effects and mitigation showed that the following categories of effects will remain significant even after the imposition of mitigation:

- Hydrology and Water Resources
- Water Quality
- Air Quality
- Noise
- Traffic and Circulation
- Cultural Resources
- Aesthetics
- Recreation

Under CEQA, when an agency finds that feasible mitigation measures alone will not lessen one or more effects to a level of less than significant, the agency must make a finding on whether the alternatives examined in the EIR could eliminate or avoid the significant effect. DWR finds that none of the alternatives examined in the EIR/EIS or SEIR would be a feasible means to avoid or eliminate the remaining significant effects.

The EIR/EIS examined the following alternatives:

- Alternative 1. Dam Notching
- Alternative 2. Dam Removal
- Alternative 3. Carmel River Reroute and Dam Removal (the Project in the SEIR)
- Alternative 4. No Project
- Alternative 5. Dam Strengthening (not numbered, but described as the Proponent’s Proposed Project in the final EIR/EIS)

The need for the SCD Seismic Safety Project is to increase dam safety to meet current standards for withstanding a MCE and passing the PMF at the dam. The purposes and objectives for the project are to protect public safety, provide fish passage at the dam, maintain a CAW point of diversion on the Carmel River to support existing water supply facilities, water rights, and services, and to minimize financial impacts to CAW ratepayers. With the exception of No Project, all of the alternatives would eliminate safety risks associated with the MCE and PMF at the SCD and address the stated objectives. The No Project Alternative is not feasible because it fails to meet the need for the project to increase dam safety to meet current standards for withstanding a MCE and passing the PMF at the dam.

The Department finds that analysis of impacts and mitigation contained in the EIR/EIS and the SEIR (summarized in Chapter 2, Table 2.1) shows that the remaining project alternatives, Dam Strengthening (Proponent’s Proposed Alternative in the Final EIR/EIS), Dam Notching, Dam Removal, and the Carmel River Reroute and Dam Removal, would all entail some significant unavoidable and unmitigable environmental impacts. The Department finds that none of the alternatives is more environmentally

favorable than the others. The Department finds that no alternative can reduce all significant unavoidable and unmitigable impacts to a level that is less than significant and that implementation of the Carmel River Reroute and Dam Removal alternative will meet DSOD safety standards, through dam removal, and will satisfy the project objectives. The Department explains how it balances the benefits of the project against its unavoidable environmental risk in Exhibit C - Statement of Overriding Considerations. The discussion below provides more detail on each alternative and on the significant unavoidable and unmitigable environmental impacts.

During the EIR/EIS process, the project proponent (CAW) identified Dam Strengthening as the Proponent's Proposed Project, which was identified as such in the final EIR/EIS. All other alternatives considered in the final EIR/EIS were numbered. CAW now proposes to undertake the project identified in the final EIR/EIS as Alternative 3 (Carmel River Reroute and Dam Removal). The Dam Strengthening alternative is discussed herein as Alternative 5 to the Carmel River Reroute and Dam Removal proposal.

### **Alternative 1: Dam Notching with Partial Sediment Removal**

Alternative 1 would eliminate safety risks by notching the SCD in the area of the existing spillway bays to about EL. 506 feet. The gates, piers and walkway at the top of the SCD would be removed. This alternative would reduce mass sufficiently to avoid catastrophic failure of the SCD during a MCE event. Notching to EL. 506 feet also would ensure dam safety during a PMF. Alternative 1 would meet the project need to increase dam safety to current standards for withstanding a MCE and passing the PMF, and would address the objectives stated in section 1.4 of the EIR/EIS.

A new facility to divert water would be constructed upstream of the SCD to replace the existing surface water diversion. The electrical system at the SCD would be upgraded to support a conveyor sediment transport system. During construction, the Carmel River and San Clemente Creek would be diverted around the construction area, the plunge pool at the base of the SCD would be dewatered, and a fish rescue and relocation operation would be operated during construction years. The plunge pool downstream of the SCD would be completely drained prior to dam notching to allow access for construction workers and machinery for notching operations and construction of a new fish ladder.

Sediment in the reservoir would be removed down to the level of the notch. The Carmel River channel and San Clemente Creek channel would be reconstructed in a geomorphically stable configuration in the excavated sediments in the reservoir's inundation zone. Approximately 1.5 million cubic yards of sediment would be removed over by excavation. Sediment would be transported from the reservoir via a conveyor belt system to a disposal area east of San Clemente Reservoir.

The existing fish ladder would be removed and a new ladder would be designed and built to accommodate the lowered dam elevation and to comply with criteria for fish passage promulgated by NMFS and CDFG. A sluice gate would be installed to enable managed sediment releases to maintain upstream passage from the fish ladder exit to upstream channels. Sediment management following the SOMP would be required to ensure fish passage through the accumulated sediment. A notch would be cut into the OCRD, which is about 1800-feet downstream of SCD, in order to provide adequate fish passage.

A design for sediment transport and disposal would be implemented that avoids sediment transport by truck through populated areas. Existing access roads (including San Clemente Drive) with minor improvements would be used to reach the base of the SCD for construction activities. OCRD bridge and the access road from the CVFP to the SCD would be improved. The existing access road along the east side of the Carmel River, between OCRD and the base of SCD, would be rebuilt. An existing 4WD road (the Jeep Trail) would be improved to connect Cachagua Road with the sediment disposal site and to the reservoir area above the SCD. This route would only be used to move construction equipment and materials. All sediment transport would occur via conveyor belt from the SCD to the disposal site. No sediment would be hauled by truck over any roads. The stream channels through the upstream sediment plain would be stabilized.

The dam notching alternative would take an estimated six years to complete, including environmental review, permitting, design, infrastructure improvements, sediment removal, dam notching and upstream channel reconstruction through the sediment plain.

Implementation of Alternative 1 would cause significant and unavoidable impacts to Water Quality (WQ-9, WQ-10, and WQ-13), Fisheries (FI-2, FI-4, and FI-5, and FI-13)<sup>2</sup>, Vegetation and Wildlife (WI-3, WI-10, and WI-11), Air Quality (AQ-1, AQ-2, and AQ-3), Noise (NO-1, NO-2, NO-3, and NO-5), Traffic and Circulation (TC-1, TC-3b, and TC-6), Cultural Resources (CR-4, CR-5, and CR-6), Aesthetics (VQ-5), Recreation (REC-2 and REC-4), and Land Use (LU-1). Less than significant impacts, and potentially significant impacts that would be reduced to a less than significant level by mitigation measures incorporated into Alternative 1 would occur in all resource categories as identified in Chapter 2 and Chapter 4 of the EIR/EIS.

In comparison, as discussed above, and in Chapter 2 and Chapter 4 of the EIR/EIS, implementation of Alternative 3 (Carmel River Reroute and Dam Removal ) would cause significant and unavoidable impacts to Hydrology and Water Resources (WR-2a, WR-2b, and WR-4b), Water Quality (WQ-9 and WQ-10), , Air Quality (AQ-1, AQ-2, and AQ-3), Noise (NO-1, NO-2, and NO-3), Traffic and Circulation (TC-1, TC-3b and TC-6), Cultural Resources (CR-4, CR-5, and CR-6), Aesthetics (VQ-2, VQ-5a, and VQ-6), and Recreation (REC-2, and REC-5).

Alternative 1 would pose fewer significant and unavoidable impacts to hydrology and water resources, vegetation and wildlife, than would Alternative 3, and would have similar impacts to fisheries, air quality, traffic and circulation, and cultural resources. But Alternative 1 would pose more significant and unavoidable impacts to water quality, aesthetics, and recreation, and land use than would Alternative 3.

DWR finds that Dam Notching with Partial Sediment Removal, while not an infeasible means to avoid some of the residual significant effects of the project, creates other significant effects, equally undesirable, that are avoided by the selection of the Carmel River Reroute and Dam Removal project.

#### **Alternative 2: Dam Removal with Total Sediment Removal**

Alternative 2 would permanently eliminate safety concerns through the removal of the SCD. A new facility to divert water would be constructed upstream of the SCD site to replace the existing surface water diversion. The electrical system at the SCD would be upgraded to support a conveyor sediment transport system.

During construction, the Carmel River and San Clemente Creek would be diverted around the construction area, the plunge pool at the base of the SCD would be dewatered, and a fish rescue and relocation operation would be operated during construction years. The plunge pool downstream of the SCD would be completely drained prior to dam removal to allow access for demolition.

Approximately 2.4 million cy of sediment would be removed by excavation. Sediment would be transported from the reservoir via a conveyor belt system to a disposal area east of San Clemente Reservoir. The historic Carmel River channel and San Clemente Creek exposed by sediment excavation in the reservoir's inundation zone would be reconstructed in their historical valleys.

A design for sediment transport and disposal would be implemented that avoids sediment transport by truck through populated areas. Improvements would be made to existing access roads (including San

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<sup>2</sup> Fisheries impacts FI-2, FI-4, FI-5, and FI-13, and Wildlife impacts WI-3, WI-10, WI-11, and WI-13, were described as significant and unavoidable for all alternatives in the Final EIR. As a result of the different analytical approach to these impacts taken in the Final SEIR, as described above, these impacts were determined to be less than significant with mitigation. Because these impacts were not re-evaluated for the other alternatives, they technically remain significant and unavoidable, but the difference does not reflect a difference in environmental impact between the alternatives and the Department does not rely on that difference in evaluating the alternatives.

Clemente Drive) and would be used to reach the base of the SCD for construction activities at and below the dam. The OCRD bridge and the access road from the CVFP to the SCD would be improved and the existing access road along the east side of the Carmel River, between OCRD and the base of SCD, would be rebuilt. An existing 4WD road (the Jeep Trail) would be improved to connect Cachagua Road with the sediment disposal site, and to the reservoir area above the SCD. This route would only be used to move construction equipment and materials. All sediment transport would occur via conveyor belt from the SCD to the disposal site.

The existing dam and fish ladder would be demolished and removed from the site. A notch would be cut into OCRD to provide adequate fish passage.

The dam removal alternative would take an estimated seven years to complete, including environmental review, permitting, design, infrastructure improvements, sediment removal, dam demolition, and creek channel reconstruction.

Implementation of the Dam Removal alternative would cause significant and unavoidable impacts to Hydrology and Water Resources (WR-2a, WR-2b, WR-4a, WR-4b, WR-5, and WR-6), Water Quality (WQ-9 and WQ-10), Fisheries (FI-2, FI-4, FI-5, FI-9a, and FI-13)<sup>3</sup>, Vegetation and Wildlife (WI-3, WI-10, and WI-11), Air Quality (AQ-1, AQ-2, and AQ-3), Noise (NO-1, NO-2, NO-3, and NO-5), Traffic and Circulation (TC-1, TC-3b, and TC-6), Cultural Resources (CR-4, CR-5, and CR-6), Aesthetics (VQ-5), Recreation (REC-2 and REC-4), and Land Use (LU-1). Less than significant impacts, and potentially significant impacts that would be reduced to a less than significant level by mitigation measures incorporated into Alternative 2 would occur in all resource categories as identified in Chapter 2 and Chapter 4 of the EIR/EIS.

In comparison, as discussed above, and in Chapter 2 and Chapter 4 of the EIR/EIS, implementation of Alternative 3 (Carmel River Reroute and Dam Removal ) would cause significant and unavoidable impacts to Hydrology and Water Resources (WR-2a, WR-2b, and WR-4b), Water Quality (WQ-9 and WQ-10), Fisheries, Vegetation and Wildlife, Air Quality (AQ-1, AQ-2, and AQ-3), Noise (NO-1, NO-2, and NO-3), Traffic and Circulation (TC-1, TC-3b and TC-6), Cultural Resources (CR-4, CR-5, and CR-6), Aesthetics (VQ-2, VQ-5a, and VQ-6), and Recreation (REC-2 and REC-5).

Alternative 2 would meet the project need to increase dam safety to current standards for withstanding a MCE and passing the PMF, and would address the objectives stated in section 1.4 of the EIR/EIS. It would pose fewer significant and unavoidable impacts to vegetation and wildlife than would Alternative 3, and would have similar impacts to water quality, air quality, traffic and circulation, and cultural resources. But Alternative 2 would pose more significant and unavoidable impacts to hydrology and water resources, fisheries, noise, aesthetics, land use, and recreation than would Alternative 3.

DWR finds that Dam Removal with Total Sediment Removal, while not an infeasible means to avoid some of the residual significant effects of the project, creates other significant effects, equally undesirable, that are avoided by the selection of the Carmel River Reroute and Dam Removal project.

#### **Alternative 4: No Project**

The No Project alternative would leave the SCD in place with all its existing facilities. A new fish ladder would not be constructed, the sediment would be left in place behind the dam, and the OCRD would not be notched. The reservoir would continue to accumulate sediment at an average rate of about 16.5 AF per year. Minor sediment removal may occur to allow the SCD to maintain the existing surface water supply intake serving the upper Carmel Valley Village area. The existing drawdown ports in the SCD and the existing fish bypass facility would both likely remain operational until the reservoir fills with sediment.

However, selection of the No Project alternative would eliminate significant and unavoidable construction impacts associated with implementation of Alternative 3 (Carmel River Reroute and Dam Removal) and

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<sup>3</sup> See footnote 2.

the other alternatives. As discussed above, and in Chapter 4 of the EIR/EIS, implementation of Alternative 3 would cause significant and unavoidable impacts to hydrology and water resources, water quality, fisheries, vegetation and wildlife, air quality, noise, traffic and circulation, cultural resources, and recreation.

Implementation of the No Project Alternative would avoid all of the potentially significant impacts that would be reduced to a less than significant level by mitigation measures with implementation of Alternative 3 and the other alternatives. However, as identified in Chapter 2 of the EIR/EIS, the No Project alternative would cause significant and unavoidable impacts to Geology and Soils (GS-1 and GS-6), Hydrology and Water Resources (WR-3b and WR-8), Water Quality (WQ-9 and WQ-15), Fisheries (FI-5, FI-8, FI-12, and FI-15)<sup>4</sup>, and would significantly and unavoidably impact public health and safety, hydrology, water quality, and fisheries.

The No Project Alternative would not meet the project need to increase dam safety to current standards for withstanding a MCE and passing the PMF at the dam, and would not address the objective of protecting public safety as stated in section 1.4 of the EIR/EIS. The No Project alternative would fail to adequately address the objective of providing fish passage at the SCD because the existing fish ladder no longer meets NMFS or CDFG standards, and the increase in sediment deposition behind the SCD would obstruct fish passage over time.

DWR finds that the No Project alternative is not a feasible means to avoid the residual significant effects of the project.

#### **Alternative 5: Dam Strengthening (Proponent's Proposed Project in final EIR/EIS)**

The Dam Strengthening alternative represents the project originally proposed by CAW. Dam Strengthening would comply with DSOD requirements to address safety deficiencies and eliminate the risk of failure during a MCE or a PMF event. Dam Strengthening would eliminate safety risks by thickening the downstream face of the SCD with concrete, strengthening the right abutment near the dam crest, modifying the spillway and dam crest to increase effective spillway width and armoring the abutments with gunite to prevent erosion.

A concrete batch plant would be at the base of the SCD. The electrical system at the dam would be improved. During construction, the Carmel River and San Clemente Creek would be diverted around the construction area, the plunge pool at the base of the SCD would be dewatered, and a fish rescue and relocation operation would be operated during construction years. The plunge pool downstream of the dam would be completely drained prior to dam thickening to allow access for construction workers and machinery for thickening operations and new fish ladder construction.

The existing fish ladder allows steelhead trout to ascend 68 feet to the reservoir and watershed above the SCD. Dam Strengthening includes construction of a new fish ladder that would comply with criteria for fish passage promulgated by the NMFS and the CDFG. Construction of the fish ladder would ensure long-term fish passage over the dam, but passage would still be considered impeded as compared to the dam removal alternatives. A sluice gate would be installed to manage sediment releases, to maintain upstream passage to the fish ladder exit and to maintain water flow into the CAW diversion pipeline. Sediment management following the Sediment Operations and Management Plan (SOMP) would be required to maintain the existing surface water supply intake and to ensure fish passage through the accumulated sediment. In addition, a notch would be cut into the Old Carmel River Dam (OCRD), which is about 1800-feet downstream of SCD, in order to provide adequate fish passage.

A new access from Carmel Valley Road, the Tularcitos Access Route, would be constructed to bypass the portion of San Clemente Drive which goes through the Sleepy Hollow community. The access route would cross Tularcitos Creek and connect Carmel Valley Road to San Clemente Drive near CAW's Carmel Valley Filter Plant (CVFP). The ORCD bridge and the access road from the CVFP to the SCD

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<sup>4</sup> See footnote 2.

would be improved. The existing access road along the east side of the Carmel River, between the OCRD and the base of SCD would be rebuilt. The bypassed portion of San Clemente Drive would be used for up to eight months the first year of construction until the Tularcitos Access Route is completed.

The Dam Strengthening alternative would take an estimated four to five years to complete, including environmental review, permitting, design, and infrastructure improvements.

Implementation of the Dam Strengthening alternative would cause significant and unavoidable impacts to Water Quality (WQ-9 and WQ-13), Fisheries (FI-2, FI-4, and FI-5)<sup>5</sup>, Vegetation and Wildlife (WI-3 and WI-7), Air Quality (AQ-1, AQ-2, and AQ-3), Noise (NO-1, NO-2, NO-3, and NO-4), Traffic and Circulation (TC-3b and TC-6), Cultural Resources (CR-4, CR-5, and CR-6), and Aesthetics (VQ-3). Less than significant impacts, and potentially significant impacts that would be reduced to a less than significant level by mitigation measures incorporated into the Dam Strengthening alternative would occur in all resource categories as identified in Chapter 2 and Chapter 4 of the EIR/EIS.

In comparison, as discussed above and in Chapter 2 and Chapter 4 of the EIR/EIS, implementation of Alternative 3 (Carmel River Reroute and Dam Removal ) would cause significant and unavoidable impacts to Hydrology and Water Resources (WR-2a, WR-2b, and WR-4b), Water Quality (WQ-9 and WQ-10), Air Quality (AQ-1, AQ-2, and AQ-3), Noise (NO-1, NO-2, and NO-3), Traffic and Circulation (TC-1, TC-3b and TC-6), Cultural Resources (CR-4, CR-5, and CR-6), Aesthetics (VQ-2, VQ-5a, and VQ-6), and Recreation (REC-2, and REC-5).

Dam Strengthening would meet the project need to increase dam safety to current standards for withstanding a MCE and passing the PMF, and would address the objectives stated in section 1.4 of the EIR/EIS. Dam Strengthening would pose more significant and unavoidable impacts to noise and aesthetics, than would Alternative 3, and would have similar impacts to air quality and cultural resources. It would pose fewer significant and unavoidable impacts to hydrology and water resources, fisheries, vegetation and wildlife, traffic and circulation, and Recreation than would Alternative 3.

DWR finds that Dam Strengthening, while not an infeasible means to avoid some of the residual significant effects of the project, creates other significant effects, equally undesirable, that are avoided by the selection of the Carmel River Reroute and Dam Removal project. However, neither alternative is inherently superior to the other from an environmental impact perspective.

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<sup>5</sup> See footnote 2.

**FINDINGS DETERMINATION**

I adopt the Findings set forth in this Exhibit B which meet the requirements of CEQA *Guidelines* Section 15091. To the extent that these findings conclude that various mitigation measures are feasible and within the Department's responsibility and jurisdiction, I direct the Department to implement these measures, thereby incorporating them as part of the proposed project.

**FINDINGS DETERMINATION**

*Michael Waggoner For D. Gutierrez*

David A. Gutierrez  
Chief, Division of Safety of Dams  
Department of Water Resources

JUL 27 2012

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

**San Clemente Dam Seismic Safety Project  
California State Clearinghouse #2005091148**

**EXHIBIT C  
STATEMENT OF OVERRIDING CONSIDERATIONS**

When called on to approve a project that would have one or more significant effects that cannot be avoided or substantially lessened, a public agency must explain how it views the balance of the economic, legal, social, technological, or other benefits of the project against the unavoidable adverse environmental effects before approving the project.

The Department adopts this Statement of Overriding Considerations and finds that, as part of the approval process, (a) the proposed project has been modified to eliminate or substantially lessen all significant effects on the environment where feasible, and (b) the remaining unavoidable impacts of the proposed project are an acceptable environmental cost in light of the environmental, economic, legal, social, technological, and other considerations set forth herein.

The findings above show that the following categories of environmental effects will remain significant even after the imposition of mitigation and the examination of alternatives:

- Hydrology and Water Resources
- Water Quality
- Air Quality
- Noise
- Traffic and Circulation
- Cultural Resources
- Aesthetics
- Recreation

The Department concluded that there are no feasible alternatives that can reduce all potentially significant and unavoidable impacts to a less than significant level and that all feasible alternatives have some significant and unavoidable impacts. (See Exhibit B.)

The Department determines that the San Clement Dam Seismic Safety Project Alternative 3 (Carmel River Reroute and Dam Removal) cannot be implemented in a way that would meet the need of the project without resulting in the significant and unavoidable impacts described in the Final EIR/EIS and in the final SEIR summarized above, primarily because the project cannot be implemented in a way that accomplishes the basic project objectives without resulting in direct construction impacts. As discussed in the Exhibit B Findings, all potentially significant impacts have mitigation measures associated with them, except for Hydrology and Water Resources, WR-4b (increase in the frequency of high suspended sediment concentrations), Water Quality, WQ-10 (reservoir sediment excavation), and Aesthetics, VQ-2 (Changes to the Viewsheds from Residences Adjacent to the CVFP and the San Clemente Dam). The remaining 18 potentially significant impacts that cannot be reduced to a less than significant level by incorporated mitigation measures all have associated mitigation measures that will at least lessen the overall impact, although not to less than significant levels. The Department has balanced the economic, legal, social, technological, and other benefits of the project and has determined that the benefits of the project outweigh its unavoidable adverse environmental impacts.

The Department determines that the San Clement Dam Seismic Safety Project Alternative 3 (Carmel River Reroute and Dam Removal) provides the following public benefits as described in detail in the final EIR/EIS and in the SEIR that justify proceeding with the project despite the environmental cost of the residual significant effects:

Exhibit 6: Notice of Determination

1. The Carmel River Reroute and Dam Removal project meets the need of eliminating safety risks associated with the MCE and PMF at the SCD;
2. The Carmel River Reroute and Dam Removal project protects public safety by removing the dam;
3. The Carmel River Reroute and Dam Removal project provides fish passage by removing the dam and rerouting the Carmel River to provide unobstructed flow from the mouth of the Carmel River to Los Padres Dam above the site of the San Clement Dam site;
4. The Carmel River Reroute and Dam Removal project maintains a CAW point of diversion on the Carmel River to support existing water supply facilities, water rights, and services; and
5. Although the cost of implementing Alternative 3 is more costly than the Proponent's Proposed Project as identified in the Final EIR/EIS, CAW is working with other parties to provide funding to minimize financial impacts to CAW ratepayers.

**STATEMENT OF OVERRIDING CONSIDERATIONS DETERMINATION**

I adopt the Statement of Overriding Considerations set forth in this Exhibit C, which meets the requirements of CEQA Guidelines Section 15093.

*Michael Waggoner For D. Gutierrez*  
David A. Gutierrez  
Chief, Division of Safety of Dams  
Department of Water Resources

JUL 27 2012

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

2023

California Department of Social Services



**Locations where the final EIR/EIS and the Final SEIR for San Clemente Dam Seismic Safety Project, with comments and responses, and record of project approval, are available to the general public:**

California Department of Water Resources  
Division of Safety of Dams  
2200 X Street  
Sacramento, California 95818

California American Water  
Central Division  
511 Forest Lodge Road, Suite 100  
Pacific Grove, California 93950



DEPT. OF WATER RESOURCES  
DIV. SAFETY OF DAMS

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DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES  
DIVISION OF SAFETY DAMS

SAN CLEMENTE DAM SEISMIC SAFETY PROJECT

**EXHIBIT D**

**Mitigation Monitoring and  
Reporting Program (MMRP) for the Final  
EIR/EIS and Final SEIR**

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JULY 2012

California State Clearinghouse #2005091148

Exhibit 6: Notice of Determination

## **1.0 MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM**

### **1.1 Introduction**

This Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) report includes mitigation measures identified in the Final Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (Final EIR) and Final Supplement to the Final Environmental Impact Report (Final SEIR) for the San Clemente Dam Seismic Safety Project. The impacts associated with this project and required mitigation measures are summarized in this program; the full text of the impact analysis and mitigation measures is presented in the Department of Water Resources (DWR) and the United States Army Corps of Engineers Final Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS) and the DWR Final SEIR. The Final EIR and Final SEIR analyzed the impacts for the proposed project. This MMRP outlines the mitigation monitoring and reporting for the proposed project.

### **1.2 Purpose**

The purpose of the MMRP is to ensure compliance with all mitigation measures designed to mitigate or avoid potentially significant adverse environmental impacts that could result from implementation of Alternative 3, as identified in the Final EIR/EIS and in the Final SEIR. Implementation of this MMRP shall be accomplished by the Project Proponent (CAW), and its agents. Project-specific mitigation measures will be implemented during the time frames specified in the MMRP, and reports will be generated to document implementation of the mitigation measures. Copies of all reports identified in the MMRP will be sent to the Department at the same time they are submitted to the designated regulatory agencies.

### **1.3 Summary Project Description**

Alternative 3 involves reroute of the Carmel River and complete removal of the San Clemente Dam (SCD), which is owned and operated by CAW. The proposed improvements are intended to comply with the Department's Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD) requirements to address safety deficiencies and eliminate the risk of failure during a Maximum Credible Earthquake (MCE) or Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) event.

Components of Alternative 3 as proposed by CAW include:

- Dewater the plunge pool
- Remove approximately 830,000 cubic yards of sediment behind the SCD
- Permanently bypass a portion of the Carmel River by excavating a 450-foot channel between the Carmel River and San Clemente Creek
- Improve existing access roads
- Construct a new access road
- Improve an existing one-lane bridge on Cachagua Road
- Create staging areas
- Completely demolish the SCD and fish ladder
- Construct a new facility to divert water to replace the existing diversion at the SCD

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

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This project is expected to take three to five years to complete, including environmental review, permitting, design, infrastructure improvements, sediment removal, bypass channel excavation, diversion dike construction, dam demolition, and creek channel reconstruction. A complete analysis of the components of Alternative 3 is located in Chapter 4 of the Final EIR/EIS and in the Final SEIR. The Project purpose, need, and objectives are addressed in Chapter 1, Section 1.4 of the Final EIR/EIS and in the Final SEIR.

**1.4 Responsibilities and Duties**

The Department would be responsible for ensuring that that mitigation measures are implemented during construction and restoration activities of Alternative 3. CAW and its agents shall be responsible for implementation of the mitigation measures and for the monitoring and reporting associated with those measures. In general, monitoring will consist of demonstrating that mitigation measures are implemented, and that the responsible entities monitored the implementation of the measures. CAW is responsible for ensuring that copies of all reports identified in the MMRP are sent to the Department at the same time they are submitted to the designated regulatory agencies.

**1.5 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan Matrix**

All project-specific mitigation measures included in the Final EIR/EIS and in the Final SEIR would be monitored in conjunction with the MMRP for implementation of Alternative 3. The following MMRP matrix includes all of the applicable mitigation and monitoring information for implementation of Alternative 3, the Carmel River Reroute and Dam Removal Project.

**MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM DETERMINATION**

I adopt the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program set forth in this Exhibit D, which meets the requirements of CEQA Guidelines Section 15091(d).

  
David A. Gutierrez  
Chief, Division of Safety of Dams  
Department of Water Resources

JUL 27 2012  
Date

MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING OR REPORTING ACTION	MONITORING OR REPORTING ENTITY	TIMING	ENFORCEMENT ENTITY
<b>4.1 Geology and Soils</b>				
<p><b>GS-2:</b> Qualified Geotechnical Engineer or Engineering Geologist will conduct pre-construction surveys for design specifications, develop slope stabilizing BMPs for design specifications, and implement appropriate BMPs in SWPPP (Appendix K) such as, use matting or netting, mulch areas, seed after final grading, implement and maintain a revegetation program, adhere to permit requirements. A 10-year post-construction monitoring program will be executed.</p>	<p>Monitor project construction area for compliance with design specifications, slope stability, implementation of BMPs, and with the post-construction monitoring program. Monitoring results will be reported to CCRWQCB, Monterey County, USACE, CDFG, USEPA and DWR.</p>	<p>Applicant's Environmental Inspector and Project Engineer</p>	<p>During construction, inspect daily in areas under active construction or equipment operation, weekly in areas with no active construction or equipment operation, within 24-hours of each 0.5 inch or greater rainfall event, soil and weather conditions permitting. Reports of daily inspections will be submitted monthly to the agencies.</p> <p>Verbally report noncompliance within 24 hours from time applicant is first aware of the circumstance and submits written report within 5 days.</p> <p>Noncompliance reports will be made to the appropriate agency identified in the SWPPP and SPCC (Appendices K and R), to the U.S. EPA Emergency Response Branch, the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (CCRWQCB), and DWR.</p> <p>Post-construction monitoring will be conducted for ten years, and reports will be submitted to the agencies monthly.</p>	<p>USEPA, CCRWQCB, USACE, CDFG, Monterey County Planning and Building Inspection Department</p>
<p><b>GS-4:</b> Stabilize sediment slopes with rock and clean concrete, use in-situ treatments, construct channel to route storm flows.</p>	<p>Monitor and maintain erosion control methods. Inspect cut slopes to prevent failure. Monitor project construction area for</p>	<p>Applicant's Environmental Inspector and Project Engineer</p>	<p>During construction, inspect daily in areas under active construction or equipment operation, weekly in areas with</p>	<p>USEPA, CCRWQCB, USACE, CDFG, Monterey County</p>

Exhibit 6: Notice of Determination

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING OR REPORTING ACTION	MONITORING OR REPORTING ENTITY	TIMING	ENFORCEMENT ENTITY
<p>Implement erosion control methods and BMPs in SWPPP (Appendix K) including, no fill placed on canyon walls above river, use retaining walls, adequately size and locate erosion control facilities, use filter fabrics, berms, hay bales and other erosion control methods, construct spill and spoil areas to prevent silt and clay erosion, control surface drainage from cut, fill, borrow, and disposal areas. Inspect cut slopes to prevent slope failures and temporary wall rock raveling, use blasting mats to capture and direct rock debris, erect temporary walls adjacent to existing access road to contain blasted rock, permanently revegetate disturbed areas immediately after completing road improvements. If necessary, implement temporary revegetation and erosion control, install over-wintering protection to prevent undermining or washout, adhere to permit requirements.</p>	<p>compliance with implementation of BMPs, and with the post-construction monitoring program. Monitoring results will be reported to CCRWQCB, Monterey County, USACE, CDFG, USEPA and DWR.</p>		<p>no active construction or equipment operation, within 24-hours of each 0.5 inch or greater rainfall event, soil and weather conditions permitting. Reports of daily inspections will be submitted monthly to the agencies.</p> <p>Verbally report noncompliance within 24 hours from time applicant is first aware of the circumstance and submit written report within 5 days. Noncompliance reports will be made to the appropriate agency identified in the SWPPP and SPCC (Appendices K and R), to the U.S. EPA Emergency Response Branch, the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (CCRWQCB), and DWR.</p> <p>Post-construction monitoring will be conducted for ten years, and reports will be submitted to the agencies monthly.</p>	<p>Planning and Building Inspection Department</p>
<p><b>GS-5:</b> Implement measures in the blasting plan such as controlling excessive vibration by limiting the size of charges and using charge delays. Follow procedures for safe storage, handling, loading, firing, and disposal of explosive materials.</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with blasting plan and report to Monterey County and DWR.</p>	<p>Applicant's Environmental Inspector and Project Engineer</p>	<p>Monitor throughout blasting activities.</p> <p>Monthly monitoring reports will be submitted to Monterey County.</p>	<p>Monterey County Planning and Building Inspection Department</p>

MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING OR REPORTING ACTION	MONITORING OR REPORTING ENTITY	TIMING	ENFORCEMENT ENTITY
Implement blasting BMPs in the SWPPP (Appendix K) including use of blasting mats and fabric barriers.				
<b>4.2 Hydrology and Water Resources</b>				
<p><b>WR-2a:</b> To minimize, following sediment excavation, construct geomorphically stable channels through the reservoir to the confluence of the San Clemente Creek and Carmel River channels. Construct channels with dimensions necessary to convey flows and sediment loads. Form a relatively wide river/creek valley that generally follows the 1921 contours along the upper reaches of the river/creek. Create a bankfull and thalweg channels with limited grading of the existing alluvial deposits. The bankfull channel will be sized to hold a two-year event. The low-flow channel will pass median annual flows.</p> <p>Implement bank stabilization measures including use of vegetative matter and plantings to limit erosion and sediment transport. A stream restoration plan will be prepared as part of final design for this alternative, and will include mitigation for the increase in sediment supply following construction.</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with design specifications, and report to CCRWQCB, USEPA, NMFS, CDFG, USFWS, Monterey County, and DWR.</p> <p>Monitor bank stabilization and erosion control measures and report to CCRWQB, Monterey County, USACE, CDFG, and DWR.</p>	<p>Applicant's Environmental Inspector and Project Engineer</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with design specifications daily throughout construction. Submit monthly reports to agencies.</p> <p>Bank stabilization and erosion control measures will be monitored daily during construction in areas under active construction or equipment operation, weekly in areas with no active construction or equipment operation, within 24-hours of each 0.5 inch or greater rainfall event, soil and weather</p>	<p>USFWS, CCRWQCB, USACE, CDFG, NMFS, and Monterey County Planning and Building Inspection Department</p>

Exhibit 6: Notice of Determination

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING OR REPORTING ACTION	MONITORING OR REPORTING ENTITY	TIMING	ENFORCEMENT ENTITY
<p>Revegetate the hillsides to reduce the long-term potential for sediment erosion as discussed in Appendix K (SWPPP) and Appendix U (Botanical Resources Management Plan).</p> <p>Even with implementation of these measures, the impact will remain significant and unavoidable.</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with revegetation and erosion control measures and report to CCRWQB, Monterey County, USACE, CDFG, and DWR.</p>		<p>conditions permitting. Reports of daily inspections will be submitted monthly to the agencies.</p> <p>Verbally report noncompliance within 24 hours from time applicant is first aware of the circumstance and submit written report within 5 days.</p> <p>Noncompliance reports will be made to the appropriate agency identified in the SWPPP and SPCC (Appendices K and R), to the U.S. EPA Emergency Response Branch, the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (CCRWQCB), and DWR.</p> <p>Post-construction monitoring will be conducted for ten years, and reports will be submitted to the agencies monthly.</p> <p>Revegetation monitoring will begin immediately following planting. Monitoring shall be conducted during years 1, 2, 3, and 5 following planting. For areas in which trees, saplings, poles, wands, or acorns are planted, monitoring shall also be conducted in the year 10 following planting. Reports will be submitted to the agencies after the conclusion of each annual monitoring period. A summary report will be submitted after year ten, the final year of monitoring.</p>	
<p><b>WR-2b:</b> To minimize, implement</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with design</p>	<p>Applicant's Environmental</p>	<p>Bank stabilization and erosion</p>	<p>USFWS,</p>

MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING OR REPORTING ACTION	MONITORING OR REPORTING ENTITY	TIMING	ENFORCEMENT ENTITY
<p>water quality protection measures in SWPPP (Appendix K) including, design geomorphologically stable channels following sediment excavation, form a wide river/creek channel following the 1921 contours along upper reaches. Create a bankfull channel designed to contain a two-year event; create a lowflow channel capable of passing median annual flows; limit grading when constructing channels.</p> <p>Stabilize channel banks using plant material, revegetation and other methods. Immediately after initial soil disturbance, install sediment barriers, straw bales, silt fences, sand bags, small catch basins, water bars, check dams, filter fabrics and conduct surface roughening to prevent sediment from entering river. Install diversion facility to settle turbid water before releasing downstream. Complete cleanup and installation of permanent erosion controls within 10 days of final construction. If reseeding or revegetating an area must be delayed more than 30 days prior to the perennial vegetation seeding season, then area must be mulched with 3 tons/acre of straw, or its equivalent, for a</p>	<p>specifications, bank stabilization measures and revegetation measures and report to CCRWQCB, USEPA, NMFS, CDFG, USFWS, Monterey County, and DWR.</p>	<p>Inspector and Project Engineer</p>	<p>control measures will be monitored daily during construction in areas under active construction or equipment operation, weekly in areas with no active construction or equipment operation, within 24-hours of each 0.5 inch or greater rainfall event, soil and weather conditions permitting. Reports of daily inspections will be submitted monthly to the agencies.</p> <p>Verbally report noncompliance within 24 hours from time applicant is first aware of the circumstance and submit written report within 5 days. Noncompliance reports will be made to the appropriate agency identified in the SWPPP and SPCC (Appendices K and R), to the U.S. EPA Emergency Response Branch, the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (CCRWQCB), and DWR.</p> <p>Revegetation monitoring will begin immediately following planting. Monitoring shall be conducted during years 1, 2, 3, and 5 following planting. For areas in which trees, saplings, poles, wands, or acorns are planted, monitoring shall also be conducted in the year 10 following planting. Reports will be submitted to the agencies after</p>	<p>CCRWQCB, USACE, CDFG, NMFS, and Monterey County Planning and Building Inspection Department</p>

Exhibit 6: Notice of Determination

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING OR REPORTING ACTION	MONITORING OR REPORTING ENTITY	TIMING	ENFORCEMENT ENTITY
<p>minimum of 100 feet on each side of the water body; adhere to permit requirements.</p> <p>Even with implementation of these measures, the impact will remain significant and unavoidable.</p>			<p>the conclusion of each annual monitoring period. A summary report will be submitted after year ten, the final year of monitoring.</p>	
<p><b>WR-3b:</b> Both the reconstructed channel and the new bypass channel will be designed to allow fish passage. The design will include runs and pools that reflect a geomorphically stable channel and the passage requirements for the fish.</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with design specifications, and report to CCRWQCB, USEPA, NMFS, CDFG, USFWS, Monterey County, and DWR.</p>	<p>Applicant's Project Engineer and Environmental Inspector</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with design specifications daily throughout construction. Submit monthly reports to agencies.</p>	<p>USFWS, CCRWQCB, USACE, CDFG, NMFS, and Monterey County Planning and Building Inspection Department</p>
<p><b>WR-4b:</b> No mitigation is available.</p>				
<p><b>WR-7:</b> The point of diversion will be operated to maintain fish passage flows in Carmel River in January through May while also providing the necessary water supply to the downstream community. Additional mitigation for the change in the point of diversion may be added by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) during the permit process.</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with operation of point of diversion and report to the SWRCB, NMFS, CDFG, USFWS, and DWR.</p>	<p>Applicant's Environmental Inspector</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with fish passage flows daily January through May and report monthly to the agencies during this time period.</p>	<p>SWRCB, NMFS, CDFG, USFWS</p>
<p><b>4.3 Water Quality</b></p>				
<p><b>WQ-1:</b> Implement erosion control and water quality protection and monitoring BMPs in SWPPP (Appendix K) including construct sediment barriers; use straw bales, silt</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with erosion control and water quality protection measures and report to CCRWQB, Monterey County, USACE, CDFG, and DWR.</p>	<p>Applicant's Environmental Inspector and Project Engineer</p>	<p>During construction, inspect daily in areas under active construction or equipment operation, weekly in areas with no active construction or equipment operation, within 24-</p>	<p>U.S. EPA, CCRWQCB, USACE, CDFG, Monterey County Planning and Building Inspection</p>

MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING OR REPORTING ACTION	MONITORING OR REPORTING ENTITY	TIMING	ENFORCEMENT ENTITY
<p>fences, sandbags and water bars; adhere to permit requirements.</p>			<p>hours of each 0.5 inch or greater rainfall event, soil and weather conditions permitting. Reports of daily inspections will be submitted monthly to the agencies.</p> <p>Verbally report noncompliance within 24 hours from time applicant is first aware of the circumstance and submit written report within 5 days. Reports will be made to the appropriate agency identified in the SWPPP and SPCC (Appendices K and R), to the U.S. EPA Emergency Response Branch and the CCRWQCB.</p> <p>Post-construction monitoring will be conducted for ten years, and reports will be submitted to the agencies monthly.</p>	<p>Department</p>
<p><b>WQ-2:</b> Implement erosion control and water quality protection and monitoring BMPs in SWPPP (Appendix K) including use small catch basins, filter fabrics, tarps and straw bales, maintain and monitor erosion control methods for effectiveness, adhere to permit requirements. Revegetate stream margins with native species as specified in Botanical Resources Management Plan (Appendix U).</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with erosion control and water quality protection measures and report to CCRWQB, Monterey County, USACE, CDFG, and DWR.</p> <p>Monitor revegetation plantings and report to Monterey County, CDFG, and DWR.</p>	<p>Applicant's Environmental Inspector and Project Engineer</p>	<p>During construction, inspect daily in areas under active construction or equipment operation, weekly in areas with no active construction or equipment operation, within 24-hours of each 0.5 inch or greater rainfall event, soil and weather conditions permitting. Reports of daily inspections will be submitted monthly to the agencies.</p> <p>Verbally report noncompliance within 24 hours from time applicant is first aware of the circumstance and submit written</p>	<p>U.S. EPA, CCRWQCB USACE, CDFG, Monterey County Planning and Building Inspection Department</p>

Exhibit 6: Notice of Determination

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING OR REPORTING ACTION	MONITORING OR REPORTING ENTITY	TIMING	ENFORCEMENT ENTITY
			<p>report within 5 days. Reports will be made to the appropriate agency identified in the SWPPP and SPCC (Appendices K and R), to the U.S. EPA Emergency Response Branch and the CCRWQCB.</p> <p>Post-construction erosion control and water quality protection monitoring will be conducted for ten years, and reports will be submitted to the agencies monthly.</p> <p>During construction, conduct monitoring annually on all revegetated areas and areas and areas identified for potential erosion and sedimentation problems; implement monitoring immediately following planting; monitor during years 1,2,3, and 5 following planting; for areas in which trees, saplings, poles, wands, or acorns are planted, also monitor in year 10 following planting.</p> <p>Revegetation monitoring reports will be submitted to the agencies after the conclusion of each annual monitoring period. A summary report will be submitted after year ten, the final year of monitoring.</p>	
<p><b>WQ-3:</b> Implement erosion control and water quality BMPs and monitoring methods in the SWPPP and SPCC (Appendices</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with erosion control and water quality protection measures and report to CCRWQB, Monterey County,</p>	<p>Applicant's Environmental Inspector and Project Engineer</p>	<p>During construction, inspect daily in areas under active construction or equipment operation, weekly in areas with</p>	<p>U.S. EPA, CCRWQCB USACE, CDFG, Monterey County</p>

Exhibit 6: Notice of Determination

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING OR REPORTING ACTION	MONITORING OR REPORTING ENTITY	TIMING	ENFORCEMENT ENTITY
<p>K and R) including refuel construction equipment and vehicles in designated area where spills can be contained, store fuels in double- contained areas capable of storing 150 percent of fuel volume, conduct truck and cement washdown outside the high water mark area, check and maintain equipment operated within high water mark to prevent leaks, daily remove litter and debris and properly dispose of, store all construction equipment in staging area at end of each day, adhere to permit requirements. Vehicles containing over 150 gallons of fuel will have a spill prevention plan and spill cleanup materials.</p>	<p>USACE, CDFG, and DWR.</p>		<p>no active construction or equipment operation, within 24-hours of each 0.5 inch or greater rainfall event, soil and weather conditions permitting. Reports of daily inspections will be submitted monthly to the agencies.</p> <p>Verbally report noncompliance within 24 hours from time applicant is first aware of the circumstance and submit written report within 5 days. Reports will be made to the appropriate agency identified in the SWPPP and SPCC (Appendices K and R), to the U.S. EPA Emergency Response Branch and the CCRWQCB.</p> <p>Post-construction monitoring will be conducted for one year, and reports will be submitted to the agencies monthly.</p>	<p>Planning and Building Inspection Department</p>
<p><b>WQ-5:</b> Implement provisions of SWPPP (Appendix K) including designing pipeline for rapid transport of water around construction site and to minimize water heating; use white or reflective paint on pipeline; monitor stream temperatures, dissolved oxygen, and turbidity for NMFS and CDFG steelhead requirements; mix bypass flow with water from the upstream well point field if water temperatures in the Carmel</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with water quality protection measures and report to CCRWQB, Monterey County, USACE, CDFG, and DWR.</p>	<p>Applicant's Environmental Inspector and Project Engineer</p>	<p>Daily monitor stream temperatures, D.O., and turbidity to meet NMFS and CDFG steelhead requirements. During construction: inspect daily in areas under active construction or equipment operation, weekly in areas with no active construction or equipment operation, within 24-hours of each 0.5 inch or greater rainfall event, soil and weather conditions permitting. Reports of daily inspections will be</p>	<p>USEPA, USACE, NMFS, CDFG, CCRWQCB, Monterey County Planning and Building Inspection Department</p>

Exhibit 6: Notice of Determination

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING OR REPORTING ACTION	MONITORING OR REPORTING ENTITY	TIMING	ENFORCEMENT ENTITY
River exceed criteria; adhere to permit conditions.			submitted monthly to the agencies. Verbally report noncompliance within 24 hours from time applicant is first aware of the circumstance and submit written report within 5 days. Reports will be made to the appropriate agency identified in the SWPPP and SPCC (Appendices K and R), to the U.S. EPA Emergency Response Branch and the CCRWQCB.	
<b>WQ-6:</b> Install energy dissipation structures where bypassed project water is discharged to prevent scouring, sedimentation and turbidity; adhere to permit requirements.	Monitor compliance with erosion control and water quality protection measures and report to CCRWQB, Monterey County, USACE, CDFG, and DWR.	Applicant's Environmental Inspector and Project Engineer	During construction, inspect daily in areas under active construction or equipment operation, weekly in areas with no active construction or equipment operation, within 24-hours of each 0.5 inch or greater rainfall event, soil and weather conditions permitting. Reports of daily inspections will be submitted monthly to the agencies. Verbally report noncompliance within 24 hours from time applicant is first aware of the circumstance and submit written report within 5 days. Reports will be made to the appropriate agency identified in the SWPPP and SPCC (Appendices K and R), to the U.S. EPA Emergency Response Branch and the	USEPA, CCRWQCB, USACE, CDFG, Monterey County Planning and Building Inspection Department

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			CCRWQCB.	
<p><b>WQ-7:</b> Implement erosion control and water quality protection and monitoring BMPs in SWPPP (Appendix K) including, use filter cloths or other fabric barriers, remove sand-sized and finer construction fill, and angular crushed rock, and dispose offsite at an appropriate location, adhere to permit conditions.</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with erosion control and water quality protection measures and report to CCRWQB, Monterey County, USACE, CDFG, and DWR.</p>	<p>Applicant's Environmental Inspector and Project Engineer</p>	<p>During construction, inspect daily in areas under active construction or equipment operation, weekly in areas with no active construction or equipment operation, within 24-hours of each 0.5-inch or greater rainfall event, soil and weather conditions permitting. Reports of daily inspections will be submitted monthly to the agencies.</p> <p>Verbally report noncompliance within 24 hours from time applicant is first aware of the circumstance and submit written report within 5 days. Reports will be made to the appropriate agency identified in the SWPPP and SPCC (Appendices K and R), to the U.S. EPA Emergency Response Branch and the CCRWQCB.</p>	<p>USEPA, CCRWQCB, USACE, CDFG, Monterey County Planning and Building Inspection Department</p>
<p><b>WQ-8:</b> Implement erosion control and water quality protection and monitoring BMPs in SWPPP (Appendix K) including use settling basin and sedimentation tank located above ordinary high water zone, monitor discharge and receiving waters, return only clear water to stream, dispose of settled solids</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with erosion control and water quality protection measures and report to CCRWQB, Monterey County, USACE, CDFG, and DWR.</p>	<p>Applicant's Environmental Inspector and Project Engineer</p>	<p>During construction, inspect daily in areas under active construction or equipment operation, weekly in areas with no active construction or equipment operation, within 24-hours of each 0.5 inch or greater rainfall event, soil and weather conditions permitting. Reports of daily inspections will be</p>	<p>USEPA, CCRWQCB, USACE, CDFG, Monterey County Planning and Building Inspection Department</p>

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<p>at appropriate site, discontinue discharge if effluent water quality doesn't meet criteria, implement additional filtration if necessary, adhere to all permit conditions.</p>			<p>submitted monthly to the agencies.</p> <p>Verbally report noncompliance within 24 hours from time applicant is first aware of the circumstance and submit written report within 5 days. Reports will be made to the appropriate agency identified in the SWPPP and SPCC (Appendices K and R), to the U.S. EPA Emergency Response Branch and the CCRWQCB.</p> <p>Conduct post-construction monitoring until all water is discharged, settled solids are disposed of appropriately, and the settling basins are removed.</p>	
<p><b>WQ-9:</b> Use settling basins and filtration systems to treat ground and surface water pumped from reservoir before water is discharged to the Carmel River. Even with implementation of this measure, the impact will remain significant and unavoidable.</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with water quality protection measures and report to CCRWQB, Monterey County, USACE, CDFG, and DWR.</p>	<p>Applicant's Environmental Inspector and Project Engineer</p>	<p>Monitor daily during reservoir drawdown.</p>	<p>USEPA, CCRWQCB, USACE, NMFS, USFWS, CDFG, Monterey County Planning and Building Inspection Department</p>
<p><b>WQ-10:</b> No mitigation is available.</p>				
<p><b>WQ-12:</b> Implement erosion control and water quality protection and monitoring BMPs in SWPPP (Appendix K) including, use small catch basins, filter fabrics, tarps and straw bales. Use filter cloths or</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with erosion control and water quality protection measures and report to CCRWQB, Monterey County, USACE, CDFG, and DWR.</p>	<p>Applicant's Environmental Inspector and Project Engineer</p>	<p>During construction, inspect daily in areas under active construction or equipment operation, weekly in areas with no active construction or equipment operation, within 24-hours of each 0.5 inch or greater</p>	<p>USEPA, CCRWQCB, USACE, CDFG and Monterey County Planning and Building Inspection</p>

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<p>other fabric barriers, remove sand-sized, and finer construction fill, and angular crushed rock, and dispose offsite at an appropriate location. Refuel construction equipment and vehicles in designated area where spills can be contained; store fuels in double- contained areas capable of storing 150 percent of fuel volume. Conduct truck and cement washdown outside of high water mark, check and maintain equipment operated within high water mark to prevent leaks. Daily remove litter and debris and dispose of properly, store all construction equipment in staging area at end of each day. Vehicles containing over 150 gallons of fuel will have a spill prevention plan and spill cleanup materials. Adhere to all permit conditions.</p>			<p>rainfall event, soil and weather conditions permitting. Reports of daily inspections will be submitted monthly to the agencies.</p> <p>Verbally report noncompliance within 24 hours from time applicant is first aware of the circumstance and submit written report within 5 days. Reports will be made to the appropriate agency identified in the SWPPP and SPCC (Appendices K and R), to the U.S. EPA Emergency Response Branch and the CCRWQCB.</p> <p>Post-construction monitoring will be conducted for one year, and reports will be submitted to the agencies monthly.</p>	<p>Department</p>
<p><b>WQ-14:</b> Implement appropriate erosion control and water quality protection and monitoring BMPs in SWPPP and SPCC (Appendices K and R) including: use straw bales, silt fences, sandbags and water bars, small catch basins, filter cloths or other fabric barriers, and tarps to prevent sediment, other particulate matter and chemicals from entering the Carmel River or other surface and</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with erosion control and water quality protection measures and report to CCRWQB, Monterey County, USACE, CDFG, and DWR.</p>	<p>Applicant's Environmental Inspector and Project Engineer</p>	<p>During construction, inspect daily in areas under active construction or equipment operation, weekly in areas with no active construction or equipment operation, within 24-hours of each 0.5 inch or greater rainfall event, soil and weather conditions permitting. Reports of daily inspections will be submitted monthly to the agencies.</p> <p>Verbally report noncompliance</p>	<p>USEPA, CCRWQCB, USACE, NMFS, CDFG and Monterey County Planning and Building Inspection Department</p>

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<p>groundwater resources.</p> <p>Use blasting mats, as appropriate, and place fabric barriers on the ground in active construction and demolition areas to catch sediment and cement debris.</p> <p>Contractor will store fuel, petroleum products, potentially hazardous materials and raw materials in secondary containment structures in the construction yard. Construction yard will be at least 100 ft from the edge of all water bodies, 200 ft from all groundwater wells and 400 ft from all public wells. Bulk storage tanks will not be placed in areas subject to flooding or erosion. Restrict refueling, maintenance of construction equipment, and transfer of materials to cement mixer trucks to upland areas at least 100 ft from the edge of all water bodies and 150 ft from any water supply wells. Only the Environmental Inspector can approve refueling or transfer of materials within the restricted areas.</p> <p>Fuel and service truck drivers shall be responsible for controlling fuel operations, material transfers and spill prevention. A containment vessel and plastic sheeting will be placed under equipment</p>			<p>within 24 hours from time applicant is first aware of the circumstance and submit written report within 5 days. Reports will be made to the appropriate agency identified in the SWPPP and SPCC (Appendices K and R), to the U.S. EPA Emergency Response Branch and the CCRWQCB.</p>	

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<p>before materials are removed or transferred. Equipment operators will be responsible for immediately reporting and mitigating spills. Contractor will maintain sufficient (at least 20 pounds) commercial absorbent and barrier materials at each construction yard. Equipment carrying over 150 gallons of fuel will carry individual spill prevention plans and will either carry materials sufficient to contain and clean up spills that may occur in transit or will be followed by a vehicle carrying sufficient response materials. All spills will be contained and cleaned up as soon as possible.</p> <p>Equipment will not be washed in any waterbody; at the end of each day, all construction equipment will be moved to the staging area above the high water mark. Litter and debris below the high watermark will be removed and appropriately disposed of daily; all other litter, debris, unused raw materials, equipment and supplies will be removed from the staging area at the end of the construction season.</p>				
<p><b>WQ-16:</b> Implement BMPs in the SWPPP including stabilizing sediment slopes and disturbed areas with sediment barriers,</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with sediment slope stabilization, erosion control and water quality protection measures and report</p>	<p>Applicant's Environmental Inspector and Project Engineer</p>	<p>Slope stabilization, erosion control and water quality protection measures will be monitored daily during</p>	<p>USEPA, CCRWQCB, USACE, CDFG and Monterey</p>

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<p>straw mulch and silt fences, providing sediment collection features such as silt bales and sandbags, establishing sediment traps along toe of the pile and other disturbed areas, monitoring erosion control methods for effectiveness and maintaining methods throughout construction operations, distributing a 2-foot layer of organic soil on sediment slope at the end of construction operations and seed, annually monitoring effectiveness of erosion protection methods in bypassed arm of Carmel River at the end of each rainy season for a period of 10 years, repairing or improving any erosion problems prior to the following rainy season using methods such as reinforcing sediment pile with rock and/or additional revegetation with native plants or trees.</p>	<p>to CCRWQB, Monterey County, USACE, CDFG, and DWR.  Monitor compliance with revegetation measures and report to CCRWQB, Monterey County, USACE, CDFG, and DWR.</p>		<p>construction in areas under active construction or equipment operation, weekly in areas with no active construction or equipment operation, within 24-hours of each 0.5 inch or greater rainfall event, soil and weather conditions permitting. Reports of daily inspections will be submitted monthly to the agencies.</p> <p>Verbally report noncompliance within 24 hours from time applicant is first aware of the circumstance and submit written report within 5 days.</p> <p>Noncompliance reports will be made to the appropriate agency identified in the SWPPP and SPCC (Appendices K and R), to the U.S. EPA Emergency Response Branch, the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (CCRWQCB), and DWR.</p> <p>Post-construction monitoring will be conducted for ten years, and reports will be submitted to the agencies monthly.</p> <p>Revegetation monitoring will begin immediately following planting. Monitoring shall be conducted during years 1, 2, 3, and 5 following planting. For areas in which trees, saplings, poles, wands, or acorns are planted, monitoring shall also be</p>	<p>County Planning and Building Inspection Department</p>

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			<p>conducted in the year 10 following planting. Reports will be submitted to the agencies after the conclusion of each annual monitoring period. A summary report will be submitted after year ten, the final year of monitoring.</p>	
<p><b>WQ-17:</b> Implement BMPs in SWPPP and SPCC including installation of small catch basins, filter traps, tarps, or straw bale barriers. Refuel construction equipment and vehicles in paved, bermed, designated areas; store fuel in double-contained areas capable of holding 125 percent of the volume of fuel being stored. Conduct truck and cement equipment wash-down outside of ordinary channel high water mark. Check and maintain equipment daily to prevent leaks of fuel, lubricants, or other fluids to the stream. Remove litter and construction debris from within the high water mark daily and dispose of appropriately; remove litter and construction debris outside the high water mark at end of construction season. Move all construction equipment to staging area to prevent accidental spills; vehicles carrying over 150 gallons of fuel will have a spill prevention plan and materials required to clean up a spill. Use filter cloth or</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with erosion control and water quality protection measures and blasting measures and report to CCRWQB, Monterey County, USACE, CDFG, and DWR.</p>		<p>Compliance with the Blasting Plan will be monitored throughout blasting activities.</p> <p>Erosion control and water quality protection measures will be monitored daily during construction in areas under active construction or equipment operation, weekly in areas with no active construction or equipment operation, within 24-hours of each 0.5 inch or greater rainfall event, soil and weather conditions permitting. Reports of daily inspections will be submitted monthly to the agencies.</p> <p>Verbally report noncompliance within 24 hours from time applicant is first aware of the circumstance and submit written report within 5 days.</p> <p>Noncompliance reports will be made to the appropriate agency identified in the SWPPP and SPCC (Appendices K and R), to the U.S. EPA Emergency Response Branch, the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (CCRWQCB), and DWR.</p>	<p>USEPA, CCRWQCB, USACE, CDFG and Monterey County Planning and Building Inspection Department</p>

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<p>other fabric barrier placed on ground of active construction area to catch fine sediments, dispose of sand-sized and finer construction fill and any angular crushed rock at an appropriate off-site location. Use blasting mats to catch and direct flying rock and debris; dispose of blasted material at appropriate on-site location in Carmel River arm of reservoir.</p>				
<p><b>4.4 Fisheries</b></p>				
<p><b>FI-1:</b> Limit tree and limb removal, implement measures to prevent roadfill from entering streams, revegetate streambanks, implement measures in SWPPP and Botanical Resources Management Plan (Appendices K and U). Use blasting mats and temporary walls to prevent rock fall and debris from entering river, implement BMPs to minimize sedimentation and turbidity, place roadfill on fabric or rubber liner, face roadfill with boulders or riprap sized too large for river to move during flood flows, implement erosion control and road drainage plan to eliminate aquatic impacts due to sedimentation and turbidity, revegetate disturbed areas. In the event of forecasted heavy participation, all temporary</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with tree removal erosion control and water quality protection measures, and compliance with Blasting Plan and report to CCRWQB, Monterey County, USACE, CDFG, and DWR.</p> <p>Monitor compliance with revegetation measures and report to CCRWQB, Monterey County, USACE, CDFG, and DWR.</p>	<p>Applicant's Environmental Inspector and Project Engineer</p>	<p>Compliance with the Blasting Plan will be monitored throughout blasting activities.</p> <p>Throughout construction, for erosion control, water quality protection and in temporary and permanent revegetated areas, inspect daily in areas under active construction or equipment operation, weekly in areas with no active construction or equipment operation, in all areas within 24-hours of each 0.5-inch or greater rainfall event, soil and weather conditions permitting. Reports of daily inspections will be submitted monthly to the agencies.</p> <p>Environmental Inspector will document all inspections in Environmental Daily Inspection Report Verbally report noncompliance within 24 hours</p>	<p>USEPA, USACE, NMFS, USFWS, CCRWQCB, CDFG and Monterey County Planning and Building Inspection Department</p>

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<p>erosion control devices needing repair or installation will be immediately installed or repaired.</p>			<p>from time applicant is first aware of aware of the circumstance and submit written report within 5 days. Reports will be made to the appropriate agency identified in the SWPPP and SPCC (Appendices K and R), to the U.S. EPA Emergency Response Branch, and the CCRWQCB.</p> <p>Post-construction monitoring will be conducted for ten years, and reports will be submitted to the agencies monthly.</p> <p>Revegetation monitoring will begin immediately after planting. Following planting, monitoring will be conducted during years 1, 2, 3, and 5. For areas in which trees, saplings, poles, wands, or acorns are planted, monitoring will also be conducted in the year 10 following planting. Reports will be submitted to the agencies after the conclusion of each annual monitoring period. A summary report will be submitted after the final year of monitoring.</p>	
<p><b>FI-2:</b> To minimize impacts, fish will be captured from affected reaches and relocated to sections of the Carmel River that would support them. Fish will be rescued by using block nets, seines and dip nets. Backpack electrofishing units will be used if bottom topography makes use of nets ineffective. Electrofishing</p>	<p>Monitor fish capture and relocation efforts especially in terms of compliance with permit conditions and report to CDFG, USFWS, NMFS, CCRWQB, and DWR.</p> <p>Monitor compliance with water quality protection measures and</p>	<p>Applicant's Environmental Inspector</p>	<p>Monitor fish capture and relocation efforts, daily, during water diversion and report to the agencies as specified in permits.</p>	<p>NMFS, USFWS, CCRWQCB, CDFG and MPWMD</p>

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<p>would follow guidelines established by NMFS (2000).</p> <p>Streamflow from the Carmel River upstream of SCD will be directed into flex pipes and inflowing water would be diverted around the plunge pool and the section of river to be dewatered. Once flow is diverted out of the channel, water levels would be reduced in the plunge pool and other sections of the river by pumping. Once water levels are lowered in a section of river, a fish rescue will begin and will continue until all possible fish are removed from the dewatered reach. Fish rescue will be completed prior to complete dewatering of a reach. Crews will search for stranded fish during the final phases of dewatering. Captured fish will be temporarily held in aerated coolers for transport. Rescued fish will be transported downstream and released into the Carmel River near the Carmel Valley Filter Plant or moved to the SHSRF if rearing capacity in the downstream release site is already at maximum capacity. Water quality would be protected during construction by implemented measures in the SWPPP. Other mitigation</p>	<p>report to CCRWQB, Monterey County, USACE, CDFG, and DWR.</p>		<p>Compliance with water quality protection BMPs, will be inspected daily in areas under active construction or equipment operation, weekly in areas with no active construction or equipment operation, within 24-hours of each 0.5 inch or greater rainfall event, soil and weather conditions permitting. Reports of daily inspections will be submitted monthly to the agencies.</p> <p>Verbally report noncompliance within 24 hours from time applicant is first aware of the circumstance and submit written report within 5 days. Reports will be made to the appropriate agency identified in the SWPPP and SPCC (Appendices K and R), to the U.S. EPA Emergency Response Branch and the CCRWQCB.</p>	

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measures provided by CDFG and NMFS will be adopted as specified.				
<p><b>FI-4:</b> To minimize impacts, fish traps will be installed upstream of diversion points to capture downstream migrating fish so they can be transported around the diversion and continue downstream. Fish will be rescued from the diversion sites prior to constructing the diversion structures. Once the sheet piles are installed and the diversion pipes connected, water would be diverted into the pipes. Flow in the river channel downstream of the diversion will be reduced and the reduction in flow would facilitate fish rescues. A fish rescue would occur in the Carmel River and San Clemente Creek channels between the diversion point and the reservoir. Block nets would be set near the mouth of each stream to prevent fish from moving upstream of the reservoir. Once all fish are rescued from the channels, all flow would be directed into the bypass pipes. Other mitigation measures provided by CDFG and NMFS will be adopted as specified.</p>	<p>Monitor fish capture and relocation efforts especially in terms of compliance with permit conditions and report to CDFG, USFWS, NMFS, CCRWQB, and DWR.</p>	<p>Applicant's Environmental Inspector</p>	<p>Monitor fish capture and relocation efforts, daily, during water diversion and report to the agencies as specified in permits.</p>	<p>NMFS, USFWS, CCRWQCB, CDFG, and MPWMD</p>
<p><b>FI-5:</b> During reservoir dewatering, nets will be installed across the channels leading into</p>	<p>Monitor fish capture and relocation efforts especially in terms of compliance with permit</p>	<p>Applicant's Environmental Inspector</p>	<p>Monitor fish capture and relocation efforts, daily, during water diversion and report to the</p>	<p>NMFS, USFWS, CCRWQCB, CDFG and</p>

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<p>the reservoir to prevent fish from swimming upstream into the Carmel River and San Clemente Creek. A fish rescue will occur in the reservoir during drawdown. Fish will be captured using large and small seines and dip nets. Backpack electrofishing units will be used if needed. Electrofishing would follow guidelines established by NMFS (2000). Rescued fish will be relocated to other suitable habitat downstream of OCRD in the Carmel River. During dewatering, water quality in the river would be protected by implementing measures in the SWPPP and SPCC (Appendices K and R). Other mitigation measures provided by CDFG and NMFS will be adopted as specified.</p>	<p>conditions and report to CDFG, USFWS, NMFS, CCRWQB, and DWR.</p> <p>Monitor compliance with water quality protection measures and report to CCRWQB, Monterey County, USACE, CDFG, and DWR.</p>		<p>agencies as specified in permits.</p> <p>Compliance with water quality protection BMPs, will be inspected daily in areas under active construction or equipment operation, weekly in areas with no active construction or equipment operation, within 24-hours of each 0.5 inch or greater rainfall event, soil and weather conditions permitting. Reports of daily inspections will be submitted monthly to the agencies.</p> <p>Verbally report noncompliance within 24 hours from time applicant is first aware of the circumstance and submit written report within 5 days. Reports will be made to the appropriate agency identified in the SWPPP and SPCC (Appendices K and R), to the U.S. EPA Emergency Response Branch and the CCRWQCB.</p>	<p>MPWMD</p>
<p>FI-6: To minimize impacts, fish rescue and relocation will be implemented.</p> <p>To control turbidity caused by construction near roads, stream crossings and bridges,</p>	<p>Monitor fish capture and relocation efforts especially in terms of compliance with permit conditions and report to CDFG, USFWS, NMFS, CCRWQB, and DWR.</p> <p>Monitor compliance with water quality protection measures and report to CCRWQB, Monterey</p>	<p>Applicant's Environmental Inspector and Project Engineer</p>	<p>Monitor fish capture and relocation efforts, daily, during water diversion and report to the agencies as specified in permits.</p> <p>Erosion control and water quality protection measures will be</p>	<p>USEPA, USACE, NMFS, USFWS, CCRWQCB, CDFG and Monterey County Planning and Building Inspection Department</p>

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<p>implement erosion control methods and BMPs in SWPPP (Appendix K) including: Place no fill on canyon walls above river; use retaining walls; adequately size and locate erosion control facilities; use filter fabrics, berms, hay bales and other erosion control methods; monitor and maintain erosion control methods throughout implementation period; construct spill and spoil areas to prevent silt and clay erosion; control surface drainage from cut, fill, borrow, and disposal areas; inspect cut slopes to prevent slope failures and temporary wall rock raveling; use blasting mats to capture and direct rock debris; erect temporary walls adjacent to existing access road to contain blasted rock; permanently revegetate disturbed areas immediately after completing road improvements; if necessary, implement temporary revegetation and erosion control; install over-wintering protection to prevent undermining or washout.</p> <p>To mitigate turbidity impacts during reservoir construction activities: moderate rate of reservoir drawdown by routing reservoir inflow through a pipeline; dewater reservoir to 510 feet then open lower level</p>	<p>County, USACE, CDFG, and DWR.</p>		<p>monitored daily during construction in areas under active construction or equipment operation, weekly in areas with no active construction or equipment operation, within 24-hours of each 0.5 inch or greater rainfall event, soil and weather conditions permitting. Reports of daily inspections will be submitted monthly to the agencies. Verbally report noncompliance within 24 hours from time applicant is first aware of the circumstance and submit written report within 5 days. Noncompliance reports will be made to the appropriate agency identified in the SWPPP and SPCC (Appendices K and R), to the U.S. EPA Emergency Response Branch, the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (CCRWQCB), and DWR.</p>	

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<p>valve; regulate releases into lower river to minimize turbidity impacts; use mobile filter plant to treat highly turbid water before releasing to river.</p> <p>River temperatures downstream of dam should not increase by more than 1 to 2 degrees Celsius over water temperature upstream of the sheet-pile water diversion. To mitigate temperature impacts: schedule reservoir dewatering during cool part of year and during night and early part of day; as water level lowers and surface temperature rises, switch from surface releases to release from well points; reduce thermal loading in diversion pipes by placing pipes in shaded locations, burying pipe under a sand layer, covering with burlap or shade cloth, or painting pipe white if it cannot be shaded.</p> <p>To mitigate dissolved oxygen impacts: aerate water as it leaves the diversion pipes or use a mechanical aerator prior to releasing water into river; during reservoir drawdown, employ mechanism to aerate water as it descends from dam into the river; aerate water pumped from reservoir or released from well points prior to discharge into river.</p>				

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<p><b>FI-10:</b> Minimum flows are addressed in the current MOU between MPWMD, CDFG, NMFS, and CAW and are based on available upstream storage in Los Padres Reservoir, the water year type and water demand. A similar plan will be developed for this project in conjunction with NMFS Fisheries, CDFG, SWRCB, and the MPWMD. The plan will provide flows for steelhead habitat in the reach of the river affected by the new point of diversion. The point of diversion will be operated to maintain fish passage flows in Carmel River in January through May while also providing the necessary water supply to the downstream community. Additional mitigation for the change in the point of diversion may be added by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) during the permit process.</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with operation of point of diversion and report to the SWRCB, NMFS, CDFG, USFWS, and DWR.</p>	<p>Applicant's Environmental Inspector</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with fish passage flows daily January through May and report monthly to the agencies during this time period.</p>	<p>SWRCB, NMFS, CDFG, USFWS</p>
<p><b>FI-13:</b> Construct new channel for the Carmel River, channel configuration will include approximately 300 feet through the bypass and 2,200 feet in the existing San Clemente Creek arm. Restoration activities will include excavation and placement of gravel, cobble, and boulder materials salvaged</p>	<p>Before construction begins, channel design will be approved by DWR's DSOD to determine consistency with dam safety criteria.</p> <p>The approved design will be submitted to CDFG, NMFS, CCRWQB, Monterey County, USACE, and the MPWMD.</p> <p>Monitor compliance with channel</p>	<p>Applicant and Applicant's Environmental Inspector</p>	<p>Before construction begins, channel design will be approved by DWR's DSOD to determine consistency with dam safety criteria, and the approved design will be submitted to CDFG, NMFS, CCRWQB, Monterey County, USACE, and the MPWMD.</p> <p>Monitor activities daily during</p>	<p>CDFG, NMFS, the CCRWQCB, Monterey County, USACE, MPWMD</p>

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<p>during sediment removal. Construction of the new Carmel River channel will be geomorphically designed based on flow capacity requirements, gradient, and valley width of the Carmel River. Habitat in restored channels will be revegetated with native trees and shrubs according to Appendix U. Other mitigation measures provided by CDFG, NMFS, the CCRWQCB, Monterey County, USACE, and the MPWMD will be implemented as specified.</p>	<p>construction design specifications, tree and vegetation removal, vegetation protection measures, erosion control and water quality protection measures, revegetation specifications, and new channel habitat function and report to CDFG, NMFS, the CCRWQCB, Monterey County, USACE, MPWMD and DWR.</p>		<p>construction for compliance with vegetation protection measures and to determine construction-related tree and vegetation removal impacts. During construction, conduct monitoring annually on all revegetated areas and areas identified for potential erosion and sedimentation problems; implement monitoring immediately following planting; monitor during years 1,2,3, and 5 following planting; for areas in which trees, saplings, poles, wands, or acorns are planted, also monitor in year 10 following planting.</p> <p>Revegetation reports will be submitted to the agencies after the conclusion of each annual monitoring period. A summary report will be submitted after year ten, the final year of monitoring.</p> <p>Throughout construction, for erosion control, water quality protection and temporary and permanent revegetated areas inspect as follows: inspect daily in areas under active construction or equipment operation, weekly in areas with no active construction or equipment operation, in all areas within 24-hours of each 0.5 inch or greater rainfall event, soil and weather conditions permitting. Reports of daily inspections will be submitted</p>	

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			<p>monthly to the agencies.</p> <p>Environmental Inspector shall document all inspections in Environmental Daily Inspection Report. Verbally report noncompliance within 24 hours from time applicant is first aware of the circumstance and submit written report within 5 days. Reports will be made to the appropriate agency identified in the SWPPP and SPCC (Appendices K and R), to the U.S. EPA Emergency Response Branch and the CCRWQCB.</p> <p>Post-construction monitoring for erosion control and water quality protection measures will be conducted for ten years, and reports will be submitted to the agencies monthly.</p> <p>Assessment of new channel habitat function and any requirements for additional channel habitat improvements will be coordinated with CDFG, NMFS, the CCRWQCB, Monterey County, USACE, MPWMD and DWR.</p>	
<p><b>FI-15:</b> To offset poor water quality at the Sleepy Hollow Steelhead Rearing Facility, during construction and operations into the future, an alternative supply, such as from the Russell Wells, will be</p>	<p>Monitor water quality and report to MPWMD, CCRWQCB, and DWRs.</p>	<p>Applicant and Applicant's Environmental Inspector</p>	<p>Throughout construction and during future operations, from early summer to winter or late spring, monitor water quality daily during active construction, equipment operation or future project-related operations. Submit monthly reports to</p>	<p>MPWMD, CCRWQCB</p>

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provided.			agencies.	
<b>4.5 Vegetation and Wildlife</b>				
<b>VE-1:</b> Avoid populations of CNPS List 4 plant species to the extent possible	Report any losses to CNPS List 4 species.	Applicant and Applicant's Environmental Inspector	During construction.	CDFG, Monterey County
<b>VE-2:</b> Confine access improvement activities to north side of existing road; fence blue oak stand on south side of road to prevent construction encroachment. Implement measures in Botanical Resources Management Plan (Appendix U) including: under supervision of a qualified botanist, replace up to half the removed oaks with seedlings or potted oaks at 3:1 ratio; replant trees that don't survive; derive all plant material from Carmel Valley area oak populations. To ensure long-term survival, take remedial action such as irrigation or protection from browsing animals per Monterey County Code Title 16, Chapter 16.6; provide or acquire a conservation easement sufficient to mitigate at least half the oak tree loss per Monterey County Code. Adhere to all permit conditions.	Monitor compliance with vegetation protection measures and report to Monterey County, CDFG, and DWR.  Monitor revegetation plantings and report to Monterey County, CDFG, and DWR.	Applicant and Applicant's Environmental Inspector	Monitor activities daily during construction for construction encroachment impacts. During construction, conduct monitoring annually on all revegetated areas and areas identified for potential erosion and sedimentation problems; implement monitoring immediately following planting; monitor during years 1,2,3, and 5 following planting; for areas in which trees, saplings, poles, wands, or acorns are planted, also monitor in year 10 following planting.  Reports will be submitted to the agencies after the conclusion of each annual monitoring period. A summary report will be submitted after year ten, the final year of monitoring.	Monterey County, CDFG
<b>VE-3:</b> Design project features to minimize loss of native vegetation; limit damage to roots	Monitor compliance with vegetation protection measures and report to Monterey County,	Applicant's Environmental Inspector	During construction, conduct monitoring annually on all revegetated areas and areas	Monterey County, CDFG, CCRWQCB,



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<p>Valley area oak populations. To ensure long-term survival, take remedial action such as irrigation, or protection from browsing animals per MCC Title 16, Chapter 16.6. Provide or acquire a conservation easement sufficient to mitigate at least half the oak tree loss per Monterey County Code.</p> <p>Implement measures in the Botanical Resources Management Plan (Appendix U); adhere to permit requirements.</p>			<p>of the circumstance and submit written report within 5 days. Reports will be made to the appropriate agency identified in the SWPPP and SPCC (Appendices K and R), to the U.S. EPA Emergency Response Branch and the CCRWQCB.</p> <p>Post-construction monitoring will be conducted for ten years, and reports will be submitted to the agencies monthly.</p>	
<p><b>VE-4:</b> Implement erosion and sedimentation control BMPs in SWPPP (Appendix K) for all grading, filling, vegetation clearing or excavating; design road widening to avoid placing fill above canyon walls; with a qualified hydrologist, design all road widening and improvements to avoid or minimize alteration of existing drainage patterns; employ appropriate erosion control technology; conduct construction work during dry season; avoid excavation and operation of construction vehicles within tree driplines; implement dust control measures including watering unpaved access roads; with qualified revegetation specialist, revegetate disturbed areas with</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with vegetation protection measures and erosion and sediment control BMPs and report to Monterey County, CDFG, CCRWQCB, and DWR.</p> <p>Monitor revegetation plantings and report to Monterey County, CDFG, and DWR.</p>	<p>Applicant's Environmental Inspector, Hydrologist, Revegetation Specialist</p>	<p>During construction, conduct monitoring annually on all revegetated areas and areas identified for potential erosion and sedimentation problems; implement monitoring immediately following planting; monitor during years 1,2,3, and 5 following planting; for areas in which trees, saplings, poles, wands, or acorns are planted, also monitor in year 10 following planting.</p> <p>Reports will be submitted to the agencies after the conclusion of each annual monitoring period. A summary report will be submitted after year ten, the final year of monitoring.</p> <p>Throughout construction, for erosion control, water quality protection and temporary and permanent revegetated areas</p>	<p>Monterey County, CDFG, CCRWQCB, USACE</p>

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<p>seed mix containing as high a percentage of native seeds as possible; implement remedial actions if revegetation is unsuccessful or if significant erosion and sedimentation is observed during monitoring; implement strategies in Botanical Resources Management Plan (Appendix U); adhere to all permit conditions.</p>			<p>inspect as follows: inspect daily in areas under active construction or equipment operation, weekly in areas with no active construction or equipment operation, in all areas within 24-hours of each 0.5 inch or greater rainfall event, soil and weather conditions permitting. Reports of daily inspections will be submitted monthly to the agencies.</p> <p>Environmental Inspector shall document all inspections in Environmental Daily Inspection Report. Verbally report noncompliance within 24 hours from time applicant is first aware of the circumstance and submit written report within 5 days. Reports will be made to the appropriate agency identified in the SWPPP and SPCC (Appendices K and R), to the U.S. EPA Emergency Response Branch, and the CCRWQCB.</p> <p>Post-construction monitoring will be conducted for ten years, and reports will be submitted to the agencies monthly.</p>	
<p><b>WI-2:</b> Conduct preconstruction surveys followed by consultation with agencies. Other measures include establishing buffer zones or installation of exclusion barriers under the supervision of a qualified bat biologist. If possible, schedule structure</p>	<p>Report preconstruction survey results to CDFG, USFWS, and DWR.</p>	<p>Applicant's Environmental Inspector</p>	<p>Report survey results to the agencies immediately upon survey completion.</p>	<p>USFWS, CDFG</p>

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removal after juvenile bats are weaned and capable of flight as determined by a qualified bat biologist.				
<p><b>WI-3:</b> To minimize, conduct pre-construction surveys; rescue and relocate CRLF, western pond turtle, and other aquatic special-status species; erect barrier to prevent movement of frogs back into work area; have biological monitor accompany crew during excavation and installation of barrier to prevent harm to species active along barrier route; restore CRLF habitat sites; implement CRLF Population Monitoring and Bullfrog Eradication Program in cooperation with the USFWS and CDFG. Capture and relocate western pond turtles to nearby downstream ponds or pools; erect construction fencing to prevent turtles from returning to construction area. For duration of cofferdam construction, use biological monitor to facilitate safe removal and relocation of special-status species such as CRLF, western pond turtles, and two-striped garter snake. Two-striped garter snakes will be relocated at least one-quarter mile downstream to prevent predation on other special status species. Implement provisions in</p>	<p>Report results of preconstruction surveys to CDFG, USFWS, and DWR.</p> <p>Monitor rescue and relocation, and bullfrog eradication activities and report results to CDFG, USGWS, and DWR.</p>	<p>Applicant's Field Contact Representative, or Authorized Biologist</p>	<p>Report results of preconstruction surveys immediately after completion. Report encounters with special-status species to authorized biologists; report finding dead or injured special-status species to CDFG and USFWS within 3 days. Within 60 days of completing construction activities for the season, submit special-status species report.</p>	<p>CDFG, USFWS</p>

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Appendix V (Protection Measures for Special-Status Species). Other mitigation measures provided by CDFG and USFWS will be adopted as specified.				
<b>WI-4:</b> Conduct protocol-level surveys for California red-legged frog, and other special-status aquatic species on Carmel River to about one-half mile downstream of the Old Carmel River Dam; if work on dam is interrupted for more than two weeks, repeat initial surveys; notify USFWS if CRLF are observed; USFWS-approved biologist will capture and relocate CRLF to nearby, suitable habitat; if necessary, survey and relocation programs will be modified to comply with USFWS Biological Opinion; consult with USFWS if other special-status species are located; adhere to permit conditions.	Report results of protocol-level surveys to CDFG, USFWS, and DWR.  Monitor rescue and relocation, and bullfrog eradication activities and report results to CDFG, USGWS, and DWR.	Applicant's Environmental Inspector, or Authorized Biologist	Report results of preconstruction surveys immediately after completion; comply with monitoring and reporting schedule as specified in the USFWS Biological Opinion and CDFG consultation.	CDFG, USFWS
<b>WI-8:</b> Conduct vegetation removal between Sept. 15 and Feb. 1. If any vegetation removal must be conducted between Feb. 1 and Sept. 15, protocol-level pre-construction surveys for breeding birds will be conducted by a qualified wildlife biologist. The project applicant and qualified wildlife biologist will coordinate specific survey	Report results of preconstruction surveys to CDFG, USFWS, Monterey County, and DWR. Monitor vegetation removal. If removal must occur outside of the September 15 through February 1 period, coordinate with the regulatory agencies, conduct additional surveys, and report results to CDFG, USFWS,	Applicant's Field Contact Representative, or Environmental Inspector	Report results of all surveys immediately after completion. Report encounters with special-status species and protected birds to CDFG and USFWS; report finding dead or injured special-status species and birds within 3 days to CDFG and USFWS. Coordinate nesting surveys and buffer zones with	USFWS, CCRWQCB, CDFG, and Monterey County Planning and Building Inspection Department

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<p>details with CDFG and the USFWS before any vegetation removal or construction occurs. If active nests are found, CDFG, and the USFWS will be contacted. Nests of fully protected species will be protected by a one-half mile no disturbance buffer, CDFG and USFWS will determine buffers for other species. Nests will be monitored by a qualified wildlife biologist until the young have fledged and are no longer dependent on parental care for survival. Other mitigation measures provided by CDFG and USFWS will be adopted as specified. Measures will be incorporated into the project as required by the agencies with regulatory authority over the species.</p>	<p>Monterey County, and DWR. Nest surveys will be coordinated with the CDFG and USFWS; nest survey results will be reported to CDFG and USFWS.</p>		<p>CDFG and USFWS and report as required by these agencies. Within 60 days of completing construction activities for the season, submit special-status species report; comply with monitoring and reporting schedule as specified by USFWS and CDFG.</p>	
<p><b>WI-9:</b> Minimize tree removal to number necessary to allow construction access; use GPS to map and flag known active woodrat nests along route; conduct surveys to identify other active woodrat nests; plan routes to avoid woodrat nests; have bat expert conduct preconstruction surveys of rock outcrops and other formations to determine presence of possible roosts; use GPS to map roosts; route construction to avoid roosts; implement erosion and sedimentation control BMPs (SWPPP, Appendix K) to avoid and minimize impacts to CRLF,</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with measures in Appendix V and erosion and sediment control measures and report to CDFG, USFWS, CCRWQCB, Monterey County and DWR. Report preconstruction survey results to USFWS, CDFG, and DWR.</p>	<p>Applicant and Applicant's Environmental Inspector</p>	<p>Report preconstruction survey results to agencies immediately after survey completion. Report encounters with special-status species to CDFG and USFWS. Report finding dead or injured special-status species within 3 days to CDFG and USFWS. Within 60 days of completing construction activities for the season, submit special-status species report; comply with monitoring and reporting schedule as specified by USFWS and CDFG. Throughout construction, for</p>	<p>USFWS, CDFG, CCRWQCB, and Monterey County Planning and Building Inspection Department</p>

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<p>foothill yellow-legged frogs, western pond turtles and two-striped garter snake along Carmel River; in wet conditions, do daily surveys in wet conditions at Bridge 529 and all drainage crossings, move sensitive species to suitable locations, conduct rescue and relocation according to agency protocols. Conduct surveys for California Tiger Salamander (CTS), maintain 50-ft buffer around potential burrows, if working at night, project-related traffic will be escorted during rainy or wet conditions. Obtain Incidental Take Permit if necessary. Other mitigation measures provided by CDFG and USFWS will be adopted as specified. Implement strategies in the Protection Measures for Special-status Species (Appendix V); comply with permit conditions.</p>			<p>erosion control, water quality protection and temporary and permanent revegetated areas inspect as follows: inspect daily in areas under active construction or equipment operation, weekly in areas with no active construction or equipment operation, in all areas within 24-hours of each 0.5 inch or greater rainfall event, soil and weather conditions permitting. Reports of daily inspections will be submitted monthly to the agencies.</p> <p>Environmental Inspector shall document all inspections in Environmental Daily Inspection Report. Verbally report noncompliance within 24 hours from time applicant is first aware of the circumstance and submit written report within 5 days. Reports will be made to the appropriate agency identified in the SWPPP and SPCC (Appendices K and R), to the U.S. EPA Emergency Response Branch and the CCRWQCB.</p> <p>Post-construction monitoring will be conducted for ten years, and reports will be submitted to the agencies monthly.</p>	
<p><b>WI-10:</b> To minimize, obtain and comply with permits from USFWS and CDFG. Implement provisions in the Protection Measures for Special Status</p>	<p>Monitor capture and relocation efforts especially in terms of compliance with permit conditions and report to CDFG, USFWS, NMFS, and DWR.</p>	<p>Applicant and Applicant's Environmental Inspector</p>	<p>Monitor capture and relocation efforts, daily, and report to the agencies as specified in permits.</p>	<p>NMFS, USFWS, CDFG</p>

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<p>Species (Appendix V). Under direction of a biologist permitted and approved by CDFG, USFWS and NMFS to capture and relocate CRLF, western pond turtles, two-striped garter snakes and other species, conduct preconstruction surveys for special status and native species consistent with recent USFWS and CDFG guidance. Notify agencies if special status species are observed; capture and relocate special status aquatic species after April 15; install erosion control fencing or similar barrier to minimize movement back into work areas; clear vegetation by hand; restore CRLF habitat; conduct CRLF population monitoring and predator control program in compliance with Fish and Game Code throughout project construction and continuing for 2 years after completion of project. If monitoring shows increase in bullfrog population and decrease in CRLF numbers in mitigation areas, eradication program may continue another 2 years. Transport and relocate other native wildlife to secure habitats; continue these mitigation measures throughout reservoir drawdown, vegetation clearing, and sediment excavation operations. Other mitigation</p>	<p>Monitor bullfrog and CRLF populations and report to USFWS and CDFG.</p>		<p>Monitor and report results of bullfrog and CRLF populations as specified in the bullfrog eradication program.</p>	

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<p>measures provided by CDFG and USFWS will be adopted as specified.</p>				
<p><b>WI-11:</b> To minimize, obtain and comply with permits from USFWS and CDFG; implement provisions in the Protection Measures for Special Status Species; clear vegetation with handheld tools (except "weedwhackers") prior to sediment excavation and rescue/relocation of CRLF; vegetation clearing will be limited to no lower than 12 inches above grade; cleared vegetation moved to an off-site location; under direction of a biologist permitted and approved by CDFG, USFWS and NMFS to capture and relocate CRLF, western pond turtles, two-striped garter snakes, Coast Range newt and other species, after hand clearing is complete, conduct preconstruction surveys for special status and native species consistent with recent USFWS and CDFG guidance; notify agencies if special status are observed; capture and relocate species after April 15; install erosion control fencing or similar barrier to minimize movement back into work areas; after ten days pass in which no special status aquatic adults, juveniles, hatchlings or larvae</p>	<p>Conduct preconstruction surveys and report to CDFG, USFWS, NMFS, and DWR.</p> <p>Monitor vegetation clearing activities and report to CDFG, USFWS, and DWR.</p> <p>Monitor capture and relocation efforts especially in terms of compliance with permit conditions and report to CDFG, USFWS, NMFS, and DWR.</p> <p>Monitor bullfrog and CRLF populations and report to USFWS and CDFG.</p>	<p>Applicant and Applicant's Environmental Inspector</p>	<p>Report preconstruction survey and vegetation clearing results to agencies immediately after completion of activities.</p> <p>Immediately notify agencies if special-status species are detected during vegetation clearing.</p> <p>Monitor capture and relocation efforts, daily, and report to the agencies as specified in permits.</p> <p>Monitor and report results of bullfrog and CRLF populations as specified in the bullfrog eradication program.</p>	<p>NMFS, USFWS, CDFG</p>

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<p>are detected, machine operations and mechanical vegetation removal can commence; after mechanical vegetation removal is complete, aquatic habitat will be resurveyed for presence of special status species; if no adults, juveniles, hatchlings, or larvae are present, sediment excavation can commence; repeat procedures at beginning of each construction season; restore CRLF habitat; conduct CRLF population monitoring and predator control program in compliance with Fish and Game Code throughout project and continuing for 2 years after completion of project; if construction monitoring shows increase in bullfrog population and decrease in CRLF numbers in mitigation areas, eradication program may continue another 2 years; transport and relocate other native wildlife to secure habitats; continue these mitigation measures throughout reservoir drawdown, vegetation clearing, and sediment excavation operations. Other mitigation measures provided by CDFG and USFWS will be adopted as specified.</p>				
<p><b>WI-13:</b> To minimize, obtain and comply with permits from USFWS and CDFG; implement</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with measures in Appendix V and erosion and sediment control</p>	<p>Applicant and Applicant's Environmental Inspector</p>	<p>Report preconstruction survey results to agencies immediately</p>	<p>NMFS, USFWS, CDFG</p>

MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING OR REPORTING ACTION	MONITORING OR REPORTING ENTITY	TIMING	ENFORCEMENT ENTITY
<p>provisions in the Protection Measures for Special Status Species (Appendix V). Under direction of a biologist permitted and approved by CDFG, USFWS and NMFS to capture and relocate special status aquatic and terrestrial species including CRLF, Coast Range newt, western pond turtle and Monterey duskyfooted woodrat, conduct preconstruction surveys for special status and native species consistent with most recent USFWS and CDFG guidance; notify agencies if special status species are observed; capture and relocate special status aquatic species after April 15; install erosion control fencing or similar barrier to minimize movement back into work areas; clear vegetation by hand; restore CRLF habitat; conduct CRLF population monitoring and predator control program in compliance with Fish and Game Code throughout project construction and continuing for 2 years after completion of project; if monitoring shows increase in bullfrog population and decrease in CRLF numbers in mitigation areas, eradication program may continue another 2 years; transport and relocate other native wildlife to secure habitats;</p>	<p>measures and report to CDFG, USFWS, and DWR.                      Conduct preconstruction surveys and report to CDFG, USFWS, NMFS, and DWR.                      Monitor capture and relocation efforts especially in terms of compliance with permit conditions and report to CDFG, USFWS, NMFS, and DWR.                      Monitor bullfrog and CRLF populations and report to USFWS and CDFG</p>		<p>after completion of activities.                      Immediately notify agencies if special-status species are detected.                      Monitor capture and relocation efforts, daily, and report to the agencies as specified in permits.                      Monitor and report results of bullfrog and CRLF populations as specified in the bullfrog eradication program.</p>	

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<p>continue these mitigation measures throughout reservoir drawdown, vegetation clearing, and sediment excavation operations. Other mitigation measures provided by CDFG and USFWS will be adopted as specified.</p>				
<p><b>WI-14:</b> Avoid night work during October-April along the portion of Cachagua Road located closest to potential CTS habitat. If construction-related travel must occur at night during rainy or wet conditions, a qualified biological monitor will conduct surveys and escort vehicles through the potential habitat area. Other mitigation measures provided by CDFG and USFWS will be implemented as specified.</p>	<p>If nighttime construction travel is necessary during wet or rainy conditions, conduct surveys and report results to CDFG, USFWS, and DWR.</p>	<p>Qualified Biologist and Applicant's Environmental Inspector</p>	<p>Report survey results to agencies immediately after completion of surveys.  Immediately notify agencies if CTS are detected.</p>	<p>USFWS, CDFG</p>
<p><b>WI-15:</b> Lighting will be directed downward to prevent spillover into habitats. Conduct night work between Sept. 15 and Feb. 1 to avoid nesting season. If night work must be conducted between Feb. 1 and Sept. 15, a qualified wildlife biologist will conduct protocol-level preconstruction surveys. CDFG and USFWS will be contacted if active nests are found, protect nests of fully protected species with one-half mile buffers; coordinate buffers for nests of other species with CDFG and USFWS, monitor nests until young have fledged and are not</p>	<p>Report results of preconstruction surveys to CDFG, USFWS, Monterey County, and DWR. If night work must occur outside of the September 15 through February 1 period, coordinate with the regulatory agencies, conduct additional surveys, and report results to CDFG, USFWS, Monterey County, and DWR.  Nest surveys will be coordinated with the CDFG and USFWS; nest survey results will be reported to CDFG and USFWS.</p>	<p>Qualified Biologist and Applicant's Environmental Inspector</p>	<p>Report results of all surveys immediately after completion. Report encounters with special-status species and protected birds to CDFG and USFWS; report finding dead or injured special-status species and birds within 3 days to CDFG and USFWS. Coordinate nesting surveys and buffer zones with CDFG and USFWS and report as required by these agencies. Within 60 days of completing construction activities for the season, submit special-status species report; comply with</p>	<p>USFWS, CDFG, and Monterey County</p>

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dependent on parental care, implement additional measures designated by agencies.			monitoring and reporting schedule as specified by USFWS and CDFG.	
<b>4.6 Wetlands</b>				
<p><b>WET-1:</b> Implement revegetation immediately after completion of Phase 1 construction; create or restore lost riparian and fringe palustrine emergent wetlands, similar in function (streamside habitat); 2.95 acres of wetlands in the San Clemente Creek and Carmel River arms will be restored to achieve at least a 1:1 ratio. Grading will occur as necessary. Under supervision of qualified botanist, place cuttings or seedlings in appropriate habitat; obtain seedlings from Carmel Valley area populations; replant seedlings as necessary to ensure long-term survival; for loss of Other Waters of the U.S., mitigate by restoring 3,000 feet of Carmel River and San Clemente Creek channels, and improving stream channel habitat on Carmel River upstream of project area or along other appropriate streams in watershed; obtaining conservation easements or mitigation banking credits at a 3:1 ratio on similar, unaffected and fully functional wetlands in the watershed. Specifications of the USACE 404 permit will be complied with, and provisions of</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with measures in Appendix U and report to CDFG, USACE, Monterey County and DWR.</p> <p>Monitor revegetation plantings and report to USACE, Monterey County, CDFG, and DWR.</p>	<p>Applicant and Applicant's Environmental Inspector</p>	<p>During construction, conduct monitoring annually on all revegetated areas and areas identified for potential erosion and sedimentation problems.</p> <p>Monitor and record success of wetland restoration, annually. At end of three years, submit status report to USACE. Report shall include percent cover achieved and will identify all problem areas. If the performance criteria are not met, status reports will be submitted annually until criteria are met.</p> <p>Monitor replacement plantings during years 1, 2, 3 and 5 following planting; for areas where trees, saplings, poles, or wands are planted, also monitor in year 10 after planting;</p>	<p>USACE, CDFG, Monterey County</p>

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<p>the Botanical Resources Management Plan (Appendix U) will be implemented. Implement provisions in the Botanical Resources Management Plan (Appendix U).</p>				
<p><b>WET-2:</b> Construct cofferdams of clean, river-run gravel; unless flows are less than 50 cfs, install cofferdams no earlier than May and remove in Oct; fill plunge pool staging area with spawning size gravel, cover with visqueen liner and a layer of crushed rock or sand; remove surface layer and liner when construction is complete; to minimize loss of wetlands and riparian vegetation, upgrade plunge pool access road to a one lane, two-way road with turnouts. Implement revegetation immediately after completion of Phase 1 construction; create or restore riparian and fringe palustrine wetlands similar in function at 3:1 ratio; grade as necessary; under supervision of a qualified botanist, plant cuttings or seedlings in appropriate habitat; obtain seedlings from Carmel Valley area populations; replant seedlings as necessary to ensure long-term survival. For Other Waters of the U.S., may also improve stream channel habitat on Carmel River</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with measures in Appendix U and report to CDFG, USACE, Monterey County, and DWR.</p> <p>Monitor revegetation plantings and report to USACE, Monterey County, CDFG, and DWR.</p>	<p>Applicant's Environmental Inspector, Hydrologist, or Revegetation Specialist</p>	<p>During construction, conduct monitoring annually on all revegetated areas and areas identified for potential erosion and sedimentation problems.</p> <p>Monitor and record success of wetland restoration, annually. At end of three years, submit status report to USACE. Report shall include percent cover achieved and will identify all problem areas. If the performance criteria are not met, status reports will be submitted annually until criteria are met.</p> <p>Monitor replacement plantings during years 1, 2, 3, and 5 following planting; for areas where trees, saplings, poles, or wands are planted, also monitor in year 10 after planting; implement monitoring immediately following planting; monitor during years 1,2,3, and 5 following planting; for areas in which trees, saplings, poles, wands, or acorns are planted, also monitor in year 10 following planting.</p>	<p>Monterey County, CDFG, CCRWQCB, USFWS, USACE</p>

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<p>upstream of project area or along other appropriate streams in watershed; obtain conservation easement or mitigation banking credits at 3:1 ratio on similar, unaffected and fully functional wetlands in watershed; comply with specifications of the USACE 404 permit; implement provisions in the Botanical Resources Management Plan (Appendix U).</p>				
<p><b>WET-3:</b> Implement erosion and sedimentation control BMPs in SWPPP (Appendix K) for all grading, filling, vegetation clearing or excavating; design road widening to avoid placing fill above canyon walls; with a qualified hydrologist, design all road widening and improvements to avoid or minimize alteration of existing drainage patterns; employ appropriate erosion control technology; conduct construction work during dry season; avoid excavation and operation of construction vehicles within tree driplines; implement dust control measures including watering unpaved access roads; with qualified revegetation specialist, revegetate disturbed areas with seed mix containing as high a percentage of native seeds as possible; implement remedial</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with measures in Appendix U and report to CDFG, USACE, Monterey County, and DWR.</p> <p>Monitor compliance with erosion and sedimentation control BMPs in Appendix K and report to Monterey County, CDFG, USACE, CCRWQCB, and DWR.</p>	<p>Applicant's Environmental Inspector, Hydrologist, or Revegetation Specialist</p>	<p>Report compliance with measures in Appendix U as specified in Botanical Resources Management Plan.</p> <p>Throughout construction, for erosion control, water quality protection and in temporary and permanent revegetated areas inspect as follows: inspect daily in areas under active construction or equipment operation, weekly in areas with no active construction or equipment operation, in all areas within 24-hours of each 0.5 inch or greater rainfall event, soil and weather conditions permitting.</p> <p>Environmental Inspector shall document all inspections in Environmental Daily Inspection Report. Reports of daily inspections will be submitted monthly to the agencies.</p> <p>Verbally report noncompliance within 24 hours from time</p>	<p>Monterey County, CDFG, CCRWQCB, USFWS, USACE</p>

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actions if revegetation is unsuccessful or if significant erosion and sedimentation is observed during monitoring; implement strategies in Botanical Resources Management Plan (Appendix U).			applicant is first aware of the circumstance and submit written report within 5 days. Reports will be made to the appropriate agency identified in the SWPPP and SPCC (Appendices K and R), to the U.S. EPA Emergency Response Branch and the CCRWQCB.	
<b>4.7 Air Quality</b>				
<p><b>AQ-1:</b> To minimize, all active construction areas and access roads will be watered at least twice daily. All grading will be prohibited during winds greater than 15 mph. Chemical soil stabilizers will be applied to disturbed construction areas that have been unused for at least four consecutive days. Non-toxic binders will be applied to exposed areas after cut and fill operations and to hydroseeded areas. Haul trucks will maintain at least 2 feet of freeboard. All trucks hauling dirt, sand, or loose materials will be covered. Disturbed areas will be seeded or planted with a vegetative ground cover as soon as possible. Inactive storage piles will be covered with tarps. A sign will be posted giving the telephone number and person to contact regarding dust complaints. This person would respond to complaints and take</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with measures to reduce emissions from construction equipment and road dust and report to the MBUAPCD and DWR.</p>	<p>Applicant's Environmental Inspector, MBUAPCD monitoring stations</p>	<p>Monitoring will occur daily, during construction. Monthly reports will be submitted to the MBUAPCD throughout construction.</p>	<p>MBUAPCD</p>

MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING OR REPORTING ACTION	MONITORING OR REPORTING ENTITY	TIMING	ENFORCEMENT ENTITY
<p>corrective action within 48 hours. The phone number of the Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District (MBUAPCD) would be visible to ensure compliance with Rule 402 (Nuisance).</p> <p>Even with implementation of these measures, the impact will remain significant and unavoidable.</p>				
<p><b>AQ-1a:</b> Reduce emissions of NOX from construction equipment by using NOX controls for diesel vehicles and equipment.</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with measures to reduce emissions from construction equipment and report to the MBUAPCD and DWR.</p>	<p>Applicant's Environmental Inspector, MBUAPCD monitoring stations</p>	<p>Monitoring will occur daily, during construction. Monthly reports will be submitted to the MBUAPCD throughout construction.</p>	<p>MBUAPCD</p>
<p><b>AQ-2:</b> To minimize, crushed rock will be used as a final base on unpaved roads Unpaved or unrocked roads, parking areas, and staging areas will be watered. The amount and frequency of water application would be adjusted for weather conditions to maintain a minimum average soil moisture ratio of 5, for 95 percent or greater dust suppression. Water quality BMPs will be implemented to avoid introducing sediment into the river and creeks. Non-toxic chemical stabilizers or dust suppressants will be applied to unpaved haul roads. As traffic and weather allow, as necessary, a street sweeper will</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with measures to reduce dust and other emissions during access road improvements and report to the MBUAPCD and DWR.</p>	<p>Applicant's Environmental Inspector, MBUAPCD monitoring stations</p>	<p>Monitoring will occur daily, during construction. Monthly reports will be submitted to the MBUAPCD throughout construction.</p>	<p>MBUAPCD</p>

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<p>be regularly used to prevent sediment accumulation on paved roads. A posted 15-mph speed limit will be enforced on all vehicles on unpaved haul roads. The Applicant will implement practical and cost-effective PM<sub>10</sub> controls for access roads, including paving and coarse graveling, in addition to periodic watering, along with practical and cost-effective NO<sub>x</sub> controls for diesel vehicles and equipment, such as Viscon18. To the maximum extent possible, state-certified construction equipment in the PERP, pre-approved for use in any district by the Air Resources Board, will be used. The Applicant will comply with all MBUAPCD permit requirements.</p>				
<p><b>AQ-3:</b> To minimize, crushed rock will be used as a final base on unpaved service roads to minimize dust generation in the vicinity of the Sleepy Hollow subdivision, and to make the roads more drivable. A posted 15-mph speed limit will be enforced on all vehicles on unpaved haul roads. Unpaved or unrocked roads, parking areas, staging areas and the batch plant will be watered. The amount and frequency of water application will be adjusted for weather conditions to maintain a</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with measures to reduce dust and other emissions during project-related travel, and report to the MBUAPCD and DWR.</p>	<p>Applicant's Environmental Inspector, MBUAPCD monitoring stations</p>	<p>Monitoring will occur daily, during construction. Monthly reports will be submitted to the MBUAPCD throughout construction.</p>	<p>MBUAPCD</p>

MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING OR REPORTING ACTION	MONITORING OR REPORTING ENTITY	TIMING	ENFORCEMENT ENTITY
<p>minimum average soil moisture ratio of 5, for 95 percent or greater dust suppression. Water quality BMPs will be implemented to avoid introducing sediment into the river and creeks. Non-toxic chemical stabilizers or dust suppressants will be applied to unpaved haul roads. As traffic and weather allow, a municipal street sweeper will be used to prevent accumulation on Center Court Place and affected portions of San Clemente Drive. A 15-mph speed limit will be enforced on all unpaved haul roads. The Applicant will implement practical and cost-effective PM<sub>10</sub> controls for access roads, including paving and coarse graveling, in addition to periodic watering, along with practical and cost-effective NO<sub>x</sub> controls for diesel vehicles and equipment, such as Viscon 18. To the maximum extent possible, state-certified construction equipment in the PERP, pre-approved for use in any district by the Air Resources Board, will be used. The Applicant will comply with all MBUAPCD permit requirements.</p> <p>Even with implementation of these measures, the impact will remain significant and unavoidable.</p>				

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<p><b>AQ-3a:</b> Implement BMPs including watering roads and construction areas, using chemical stabilizers, and employing other appropriate measures.</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with measures to reduce emissions from construction equipment and road dust and report to the MBUAPCD and DWR.</p>	<p>Applicant's Environmental Inspector, MBUAPCD monitoring stations</p>	<p>Monitoring will occur daily, during construction. Monthly reports will be submitted to the MBUAPCD throughout construction.</p>	<p>MBUAPCD</p>
<p><b>4.7a Greenhouse Gas Emissions</b></p>				
<p>Implement BMPs including: Maximize on-road fuel efficiency; develop a VMT reduction plan; use carpools, vanpools, or shuttle services to reduce worker-related VMT; reduce unnecessary idling through use of auxiliary power units, electric equipment and enforcement of idling and speed limits; properly maintain engines and equipment efficiently; implement a construction and demolition plan that will result in at least 50 percent diversion through reuse or recycling of nonhazardous construction waste; materials that are not recyclable or reusable for another project will be hauled to the nearest waste disposal facility.</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with measures to reduce emissions from construction equipment and activities and report to the MBUAPCD and DWR.</p>	<p>Inspector, MBUAPCD monitoring stations</p>	<p>Monitoring will occur daily, during construction. Monthly reports will be submitted to the MBUAPCD throughout construction.</p>	<p>MBUAPCD</p>
<p><b>4.8 Noise</b></p>				
<p><b>NO-1:</b> Use quiet-design equipment, mufflers, and enclosures; eliminate unnecessary idling; conduct appropriate equipment maintenance and lubrication;</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with daytime working hours restriction and report to Monterey County and DWR.</p>	<p>Applicant's Environmental Inspector</p>	<p>Monitoring will occur daily, during construction. Quarterly reports will be submitted to the County throughout construction.</p>	<p>Monterey County</p>

MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING OR REPORTING ACTION	MONITORING OR REPORTING ENTITY	TIMING	ENFORCEMENT ENTITY
<p>implement timing restrictions for equipment use.</p> <p>Even with implementation of this measure, the impact will remain significant and unavoidable.</p>				
<p><b>NO-2:</b> To minimize, limit access road upgrade construction to the hours between 7:00 am and 6:00 pm, use quiet design construction equipment; install enclosure panels when required on stationary equipment; eliminate unnecessary idling; implement good maintenance and lubrication procedures; implement timing restrictions such as limiting operations to daytime working hours; limit construction worker passenger vehicle access during construction season to Monday-Saturday, 7:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m. and truck deliveries of construction materials to Monday-Saturday between 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m; enforce California Vehicle Code prohibitions against faulty or modified loud exhaust systems; enforce reduced speed limits to 15 mph on unpaved roads.</p> <p>Even with implementation of these measures, the impact will remain significant and unavoidable.</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with measures to reduce noise generated during access road improvements and report to Monterey County and DWR.</p>	<p>Applicant's Environmental Inspector</p>	<p>Monitoring will occur daily, during construction. Quarterly reports will be submitted to the County throughout construction.</p>	<p>Monterey County</p>
<p><b>NO-3:</b> To minimize, Night work</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with</p>	<p>Applicant's Environmental</p>	<p>Monitoring will occur daily, during</p>	<p>Monterey County</p>

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<p>would only be for sediment excavation at the SCD and reservoir sites, no delivery trucks or heavy construction equipment would be moved at night, access road construction will be limited to hours between 7:00 am and 6:00 pm, use quiet design construction equipment; install enclosure panels when required on stationary equipment; eliminate unnecessary idling; implement good maintenance and lubrication procedures; implement timing restrictions, such as limiting operations to daytime working hours; limit construction worker passenger vehicle access during construction season to Monday-Saturday, 7:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m. and truck deliveries of construction materials to Monday-Saturday between 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m; enforce California Vehicle Code prohibitions against faulty or modified loud exhaust systems; enforce reduced speed limits to 15 mph on unpaved roads.</p> <p>Even with implementation of these measures, the impact will remain significant and unavoidable.</p>	<p>measures to reduce noise from construction-related travel including travel associated with mobilization, materials, and workers, and report to Monterey County and DWR.</p>	<p>Inspector</p>	<p>construction. Quarterly reports will be submitted to the County throughout construction.</p>	
<p><b>4.9 Traffic and Circulation</b></p>				
<p><b>TC-1:</b> To minimize, implement</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with</p>	<p>Traffic/Transportation</p>	<p>Monitoring will occur daily, during</p>	<p>Monterey County</p>

MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING OR REPORTING ACTION	MONITORING OR REPORTING ENTITY	TIMING	ENFORCEMENT ENTITY
<p>trip reduction plan for construction workers including use of an off-site park and ride area; prepare Traffic Coordination and Communication Plan to define specific schedules for truck deliveries and worker shifts to avoid peak commute and school bus traffic; use resident Traffic/Transportation Coordinator; prepare and implement Traffic Safety Plan to address vehicle size and speed, coordinate travel routes, coordinate with emergency response entities, determine need for flag persons and traffic and speed limit signs. Equipment trips will avoid peak traffic hours between 6:00 am to 8:30 am and from 3:30 pm to 6:00 pm, will be coordinated with local fire districts, and will be coordinated with school bus schedules. Develop vehicle and driver inspection program, prepare Construction Management Plan per Monterey County Public Works Department specifications that would reduce the number of project-related vehicles, reduce interaction between construction and other vehicles, and promote public safety. During periods when double-trailer trucks are used, flagging personnel will</p>	<p>measures to reduce impacts related to having additional traffic on the area road network and report to the Monterey County Public Works Department and DWR.</p>	<p>Coordinator</p>	<p>construction. Quarterly reports will be submitted to the County throughout construction.</p>	<p>Public Works Department</p>

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MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING OR REPORTING ACTION	MONITORING OR REPORTING ENTITY	TIMING	ENFORCEMENT ENTITY
<p>direct traffic at the Carmel Valley Road/Cachagua</p> <p>Road intersection; the Traffic Control Plan will include Carmel Valley Road between Carmel Village and Cachagua Road and the Cachagua Road and the Jeep Trail; to assist with traffic control and ingress and egress, transport trucks will be escorted when traveling between Carmel Valley Road and the Jeep Trail; at some locations on Cachagua Road opposing traffic will be stopped to facilitate haul operations; traffic impact fees will be paid to Monterey County.</p> <p>Even with implementation of these measures, the impact will remain significant and unavoidable.</p>				
<p><b>TC-3a:</b> Implement trip reduction plan for construction workers including use of an off-site park and ride area; prepare Traffic Coordination and Communication Plan; prohibit night and weekend truck deliveries; restrict delivery of major items to weekdays between 0800 and 1500; avoid peak commute and school bus traffic; use resident Traffic/Transportation Coordinator; prepare and implement Traffic Safety Plan to address vehicle size and speed,</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with measures to reduce the potential for increased accident rates on Carmel Valley Road and report to the Monterey County Public Works Department and DWR.</p>	<p>Traffic/Transportation Coordinator</p>	<p>Monitoring will occur daily, during construction. Quarterly reports will be submitted to the County throughout construction; reports to the County, quarterly.</p>	<p>Monterey County Public Works Department</p>

MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING OR REPORTING ACTION	MONITORING OR REPORTING ENTITY	TIMING	ENFORCEMENT ENTITY
<p>coordinate travel routes, coordinate with emergency response entities, and to determine need for flag persons and traffic and speed limit signs; post flagging personnel when double-trailer trucks are used. Develop vehicle and driver inspection program, prepare Construction Management Plan per Monterey County Public Works Department specifications to reduce the number of project-related vehicles, reduce interaction between construction and other vehicles, and promote public safety. Widen Cachagua Road. Pay traffic impact fee to Monterey County; coordinate with Monterey County Public Works Department to fund enforcement to monitor speed and truck inspections.</p>				
<p><b>TC-3b:</b> To minimize, implement trip reduction plan for construction workers including use of off-site park and ride area; prepare Traffic Coordination and Communication Plan to schedule truck deliveries and worker shifts to avoid peak commute and school bus traffic between 6:00 am to 8:30 am and from 3:30 pm to 6:00 pm; use resident Traffic/Transportation Coordinator;</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with measures to reduce the potential for increased accident rates on San Clemente Drive and report to the Monterey County Public Works Department and DWR.</p>	<p>Traffic/Transportation Coordinator</p>	<p>Daily, during construction. Submit reports to the County, quarterly.</p>	<p>Monterey County Public Works Department</p>

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<p>prepare and implement Traffic Safety Plan to address vehicle size and speed, coordinate travel routes, coordinate with emergency response entities, determine need for flag persons and traffic and speed limit signs; develop vehicle and driver inspection program; prepare Construction Management Plan per Monterey County Public Works Department specifications to reduce the number of project-related vehicles, reduce interaction between construction and other vehicles, and promote public safety. Pay traffic impact fee to Monterey County.</p> <p>Even with implementation of these measures, the impact will remain significant and unavoidable.</p>				
<p><b>TC-4:</b> Increase sight distance looking east from Cachagua Road by constructing improvements at Carmel Valley Road/Cachagua Road intersection; lengthen sight distance looking east by relocating stop bar on Cachagua Road approach to Carmel Valley Road; perform physical improvements at intersection such as regrading embankment on south side of Carmel Valley Road east of Cachagua Road;</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with measures to reduce the inadequate visual sight distance at intersections potential and report to the Monterey County Public Works Department and DWR.</p>	<p>Traffic/Transportation Coordinator</p>	<p>Monitoring will occur daily, during construction. Quarterly reports will be submitted to the County throughout construction.</p>	<p>Monterey County Public Works Department</p>

MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING OR REPORTING ACTION	MONITORING OR REPORTING ENTITY	TIMING	ENFORCEMENT ENTITY
<p>construct improvements at Cachagua Road/ Jeep Trail intersection to increase sight distance looking north from Jeep Trail approach; improve sight distance by lowering embankment elevation on east side of Cachagua Road north of the Jeep Trail or by relocating the intersection of Jeep Trail to increase the sight distance looking north.</p>				
<p><b>TC-6:</b> To minimize, implement a trip reduction plan for construction workers including use of off-site park and ride area; prepare Traffic Coordination and Communication plan to schedule truck deliveries and worker shifts to avoid peak commute and school bus traffic between 6:00 am to 8:30 am and from 3:30 pm to 6:00 pm; use a resident Traffic/Transportation Coordinator; prepare and implement a traffic safety plan to address vehicle size and speed, coordinate travel routes, coordinate with emergency response entities, determine need for flag persons and traffic and speed limit signs. Develop vehicle and driver inspection program, prepare a Construction Management Plan per Monterey County Public Works Department specifications to</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with measures to reduce the effect of increased traffic on residential neighborhoods and report to the Monterey County Public Works Department and DWR.</p>	<p>Traffic/Transportation Coordinator</p>	<p>Monitoring will occur daily, during construction. Quarterly reports will be submitted to the County throughout construction.</p>	<p>Monterey County Public Works Department</p>

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<p>reduce the number of project-related vehicles, reduce interaction between construction and other vehicles, and promote public safety. Pay a traffic impact fee to Monterey County.</p> <p>Even with implementation of these measures, the impact will remain significant and unavoidable.</p>				
<p><b>TC-7:</b> Prior to construction, coordinate with local agencies to determine which roads are best to use; restore affected roads to pre-project condition immediately after construction is complete.</p>	<p>Coordinate with Monterey County Public Works Department and formally report to them concerning the best roads to use.</p> <p>After construction, coordinate with the Monterey County Public Works Department to immediately restore roads to pre-project conditions.</p>	<p>Traffic/Transportation Coordinator</p>	<p>Coordinate with, and report to the Monterey County Public Works Department before and post-construction.</p>	<p>Monterey County Public Works Department</p>
<p><b>TC-8:</b> Coordinate with Monterey County, Cachagua Fire District and Monterey Regional Fire District throughout Project construction; emergency vehicles will have priority to pass; Tassajara, Cachagua, and Jeep Trail improvements will have turn-outs for use by construction equipment so emergency vehicles can pass; avoid work during peak traffic hours between 6:00 am to 8:30 am and from 3:30 pm to 6:00 pm; hauling may be restricted to between 9 am and 3 pm; coordinate with school bus schedules; restrict traffic to non-holiday weekdays; submit</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with measures to reduce the effect of construction traffic on delays in emergency response and report to Monterey County, Cachagua Fire District, Monterey Regional Fire District, and DWR.</p>	<p>Traffic/Transportation Coordinator</p>	<p>Monitoring to ensure compliance with mitigation will occur daily during construction. Quarterly reports will be submitted to the County throughout construction.</p> <p>Any identified potential delays to emergency response time will be immediately reported to Monterey County, Cachagua Fire District, and the Monterey Regional Fire District.</p>	<p>Monterey County, Cachagua Fire District, Monterey Regional Fire District</p>

MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING OR REPORTING ACTION	MONITORING OR REPORTING ENTITY	TIMING	ENFORCEMENT ENTITY
schedules to fire districts; give fire districts 24-hr contact names, phone numbers, and gate keys; radio contact with fire districts will be maintained throughout the project.				
<b>4.10 Cultural Resources</b>				
<p><b>CR-1:</b> Complete National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 process; monitor construction activities at known archaeological sites; if complete avoidance of sites isn't possible during construction and maintenance, conduct complete archaeological evaluation and historical documentation of sites; if historic properties are discovered, avoid, minimize or mitigate impacts; if buried cultural resources are discovered, halt construction operations and contact federal lead agency; implement an archaeological monitoring program consisting of: preconstruction assessment and construction training, construction monitoring, site recording and evaluation, mitigation planning, curation, tribal discussion, report of findings, and review and approval of any erosion control or revegetation procedures in the vicinity of a known significant site prior to implementing</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with measures to reduce the effect of ground disturbance on archaeological sites and report to the SHPO and DWR.</p>	<p>Applicant</p>	<p>Monitor throughout construction, submit reports to the SHPO according to the Section 106 MOA.</p>	<p>California State Parks Office of Historic Preservation/State Historic Preservation Officer</p>

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procedures.				
<b>CR-2:</b> Use rigid support of structures to minimize ground movement.	Monitor compliance with measures to reduce damage to historic structures due to construction-related vibrations and report to the SHPO and DWR.	Applicant	Monitor throughout construction, submit reports to the SHPO according to the Section 106 MOA.	California State Parks Office of Historic Preservation/State Historic Preservation Officer
<b>CR-3:</b> Implement dust reduction measures including: spraying water on ground surface prior to ground disturbance; use crushed rock as final base for unpaved service roads; use watering trucks and adequate water on unpaved areas; enforce 15 mph speed limit on unpaved haul roads; implement other PM10 reduction BMPs; adopt Air Quality dust reduction BMPs; adhere to permit conditions.	Monitor compliance with measures to reduce introduction of dirt, or to cause unintended damage to historic structures during construction-related and demolition activities and report to the SHPO and DWR.	Applicant	Monitor before, during and post-construction. Submit reports to the SHPO according to the Section 106 MOA.  Air quality/dust control monitoring will occur daily, during construction. Monthly reports will be submitted to the MBUAPCD throughout construction.	California State Parks Office of Historic Preservation/State Historic Preservation Officer, MBUAPCD
<b>CR-4:</b> To minimize, complete Section 106 process including recordation of OCRD and associated fish ladder and SCD and associated fish ladder in the form of NPS regulated HABS/HAER level documentation prior to any construction; additional measures could include interpretive displays, development of an educational program on the facilities and a professional publication on the	Monitor compliance with measures to reduce impacts associated with demolition of the OCRD and fish ladder (historic properties), and demolition activities and report to the SHPO and DWR.	Applicant	Monitor during and post-construction. Submit reports to the SHPO according to the Section 106 MOA.	California State Parks Office of Historic Preservation/State Historic Preservation Officer

MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING OR REPORTING ACTION	MONITORING OR REPORTING ENTITY	TIMING	ENFORCEMENT ENTITY
<p>historic resources. Incorporate other measures specified by the Section 106 MOA.</p> <p>Even with implementation of these measures, the impact will remain significant and unavoidable.</p>				
<p><b>CR-5:</b> To minimize, prepare NRHP nomination form for Historic District, complete Historic Preservation Management Plan, complete 106 process and MOA.</p> <p>Even with implementation of these measures, the impact will remain significant and unavoidable.</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with measures to reduce impacts associated with altering the character of the San Clemente Dam Historic Resource District and report to the SHPO and DWR.</p>	<p>Applicant</p>	<p>Monitor during and post-construction. Submit reports to the SHPO according to the Section 106 MOA.</p>	<p>California State Parks Office of Historic Preservation/State Historic Preservation Officer</p>
<p><b>CR-6:</b> To minimize, prior to construction, complete photographic documentation; use design, materials, and construction methods that are compatible with the existing historic resources.</p> <p>Even with implementation of these measures, the impact will remain significant and unavoidable.</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with measures to reduce impacts associated with loss of visual integrity of the San Clemente Dam Historic Resource District and report to the SHPO and DWR.</p>	<p>Applicant</p>	<p>Monitor before and during construction. Submit reports to the SHPO according to the Section 106 MOA.</p>	<p>California State Parks Office of Historic Preservation/State Historic Preservation Officer</p>
<p><b>4.11 Visual Resources (Aesthetics)</b></p>				
<p><b>VQ-2:</b> No mitigation available.</p>				
<p><b>VQ-5a:</b> To minimize, after construction disturbed areas near the Jeep Trail will be revegetated as specified in</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with vegetation protection measures and report to Monterey County,</p>	<p>Applicant's Environmental Inspector</p>	<p>During construction, conduct monitoring on all revegetated areas and areas identified for potential erosion and</p>	<p>Monterey County, CDFG</p>

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<p>Appendix U.</p> <p>Even with implementation of these measures, the impact will remain significant and unavoidable.</p>	<p>CDFG, and DWR.</p> <p>Monitor revegetation plantings and report to Monterey County, CDFG, and DWR.</p>		<p>sedimentation problems; implement monitoring immediately following planting; monitor during years 1,2,3, and 5 following planting; for areas in which trees, saplings, poles, wands, or acorns are planted, also monitor in year 10 following planting.</p> <p>Reports will be submitted to the agencies after the conclusion of each annual monitoring period. A summary report will be submitted after year ten, the final year of monitoring.</p>	
<p><b>VQ-6:</b> To minimize, lighting will be directed down towards work areas and shielded to reduce sky glow and spillover.</p> <p>Even with implementation of these measures, the impact will remain significant and unavoidable.</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with measures to reduce the effects of construction lighting and report to Monterey County and DWR.</p>	<p>Applicant's Environmental Inspector</p>	<p>Monitoring to ensure compliance with mitigation will occur daily when nighttime construction is necessary. Quarterly reports will be submitted to the County throughout construction.</p>	<p>Monterey County</p>
<p><b>4.12 Recreation</b></p>				
<p><b>REC-2:</b> To minimize, operation of heavy earth-moving equipment and other construction equipment on the Jeep Trail would occur during normal working hours, but construction-related small trucks and passenger vehicles would travel on the Jeep Trail during day and nighttime hours when night shifts are needed. Air quality, noise and traffic</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with measures to reduce impacts to air, noise, and traffic associated with heavy equipment use of the Jeep Trail and report to Monterey County, the MBUAPCD, and DWR.</p>	<p>Applicant and Applicant's Environmental Inspector</p>	<p>Air Quality monitoring will occur daily, during construction, and will be reported monthly to the MBUAPCD throughout construction.</p> <p>Noise and traffic monitoring will occur daily, during construction. Quarterly reports will be submitted to the County throughout construction.</p>	<p>Monterey County and MBUAPCD</p>

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<p>mitigations described in Sections 4.7.3, 4.8.3 and 4.9.3 in the Final EIR/EIS will also be implemented to minimize disruption of the use of the Jeep Trail.</p> <p>Even with implementation of these measures, the impact will remain significant and unavoidable.</p>				
<p><b>REC-5:</b> To minimize, mobilization of trailer-trucks and heavy equipment will be coordinated to avoid peak traffic hours between 6:00 am to 8:30 am and from 3:30 pm to 6:00 pm. Project Applicant will prepare a Trip Reduction Plan, Traffic Coordination and Communication Plan, and a Traffic Safety Plan (see mitigation for Issue TC-1).</p> <p>Even with implementation of these measures, the impact will remain significant and unavoidable.</p>	<p>Monitor compliance with measures to reduce impacts to motorists traveling to Los Padres National Forest and report to Monterey County, and DWR.</p>	<p>Applicant and Applicant's Environmental Inspector</p>	<p>Traffic monitoring will occur daily during construction. Quarterly reports will be submitted to the County throughout construction.</p>	<p>Monterey County</p>

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