6.0 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan

Pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21081.6 and Section 15097 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, when an agency finds that mitigation measures have been required in, or incorporated into, a project to avoid or substantially lessen its significant environmental effects, the agency must adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on such mitigation measures. The purpose of this Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (MMRP) is to ensure effective implementation of the applicant proposed measures (APMs) and mitigation measures required by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) that the applicant has agreed to implement in connection with the proposed TL674A Reconfiguration and TL666D Removal Project (proposed project). The MMRP, which is outlined in Table 6-1, includes:

- Each significant impact identified in the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND);
- APMs that the applicant has proposed as part of the design of the project and mitigation measures that have been identified in the Initial Study and agreed to be implemented by the applicant in order to reduce significant impacts to less than significant;
- Monitoring requirements;
- Timing for implementation of APMs and mitigation measures;
- Efficacy indicators for APMs and mitigation measures; and
- Reporting requirements.

~~This MMRP is a draft program.~~ The CPUC ~~will~~ has formalized this MMRP for inclusion in the Final IS/MND~~, prior to construction, to include~~ It includes specific protocols that the applicant's designated environmental monitors and project staff (as described in Section 6.3, "Final Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan") and its contractors shall adhere to prior, during, and after construction. The Final MMRP ~~will include, but not be limited to,~~ includes protocols and timelines for the following topics. The list below is not exhaustive:

- Agency Jurisdiction;
- Roles/Responsibilities;
- Communication;
- Compliance Verification and Reporting;
- Project Changes, including Minor Project Refinements; and
- Dispute Resolution.

The CPUC's designated Project Manager and environmental monitor (or monitors) will monitor the proposed project to verify full compliance with each APM and mitigation measure. The designated Project Manager will verify all compliance documentation required by APMs and mitigation measures, and the designated environmental monitor will regularly visit the proposed project to verify that APMs and mitigation measures are being implemented as described in the MMRP.

The CPUC-designated Project Manager and environmental monitor will keep a record of any incidents of non-compliance with mitigation measures, APMs, or other conditions of project approval, which will be supplied to the applicant and the CPUC. In all instances of non-compliance, the CPUC's designated Project Manager or environmental monitor may discuss necessary compliance corrections with the construction supervisor and/or the applicant's Project Manager. Continued non-compliance, or non-compliance that puts environmental resources at risk, will be reported immediately to the CPUC Project Manager. The CPUC (CPUC-designated environmental monitor, CPUC-designated Project Manager, or the CPUC Project Manager) may decide to halt work due to non-compliance.

6.1 Minor Project Refinements

This section describes the CPUC's process for staff approval of Minor Project Refinements (MPRs) that may be necessary due to changes needed after the applicant's final engineering of elements of the proposed project. During the course of construction, circumstances may arise that require minor deviations from the project as approved. The CPUC, along with the environmental monitors, would evaluate any proposed deviations from the approved project to ensure they are consistent with CEQA requirements. Depending on its nature, a requested deviation would be processed as an MPR or be the subject of a Petition for Modification (PFM) submitted by the applicant to the CPUC.

MPRs would be strictly limited to minor project changes that do not trigger additional permit requirements, do not increase the severity of a significant impact or create a new significant impact, and are within the geographic scope of the IS/MND.

If a project change would create or have the potential to create a new significant impact, increase the severity of a significant impact, or occur outside the geographic area evaluated in the IS/MND, SDG&E would be required to submit a PFM. The CPUC would evaluate the PFM under CEQA, as appropriate, to determine what form of supplemental environmental review would be required.

6.2 Dispute Resolution

The following procedure will be observed for dispute resolution between CPUC staff and applicant:

- Disputes and complaints should be resolved at the field level to the extent feasible. If disputes and complaints cannot be resolved in the field, they shall be directed to the CPUC-designated Project Manager for resolution.
- Should this informal process fail, the CPUC Project Manager may initiate enforcement or compliance action to address deviations from the approved project.

6.3 Final Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan

A Final MMRP ~~will be~~ was prepared for the Final IS/MND that incorporates ~~any~~ the changes to the proposed project, IS/MND text, and ~~or~~ mitigation measures that ~~are~~ were made ~~as a result of~~ during public review of the Draft IS/MND and further consideration of the proposed projects by the CPUC.

Table 6-1 ~~Draft~~ Final Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan

APMs and Mitigation Measures	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Effectiveness Criteria	Timing	Location	Responsible Agencies and Parties
GENERAL					
MM GEN-1: Implementation of All APMs. The applicant shall implement all APMs as stated in this environmental document, except in cases where specific APMs were superseded by mitigation measures. The APMs shall be incorporated into the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Plan.	CPUC verifies implementation of APMs.	Effectiveness criteria listed for each APM below.	Timing listed for each APM below.	Entire project area	SDG&E, CPUC
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES					
APM BIO-01. During the appropriate phenological (i.e., blooming) periods, pre-construction surveys for special-status plants (specifically, federally listed, state-listed, and California Rare Plant Rank 1 and 2 plants) would be conducted within one year prior to the start of construction in areas that have the potential for special-status plants to occur. A hand-held Global Positioning System unit with submeter accuracy would be used to record the locations of special-status plant occurrences. Prior to construction, any occurrences of special-status plants that SDG&E determines to be avoidable will be marked with fencing or flagging, for avoidance during construction activities. Where disturbance to these areas cannot be avoided, SDG&E would restore temporarily impacted areas, as described in APM-BIO-05.	APM superseded by or incorporated in MM BR-1	See MM BR-1	See MM BR-1	See MM BR-1	See MM BR-1
APM BIO-02. Biological monitors would be present during all activities within special-status species habitat and sensitive natural communities. The biological monitors would conduct a pre-construction clearance survey of the work area and would verify that activities comply with the Project APMs and SDG&E's Subregional NCCP Operational Protocols.	APM superseded by or incorporated in MM BR-1, MM BR-2, MM BR-4	See MM BR-1, MM BR-2, MM BR-4	See MM BR-1, MM BR-2, MM BR-4	See MM BR-1, MM BR-2, MM BR-4	See MM BR-1, MM BR-2, MM BR-4
APM BIO-03. To minimize the spread of noxious and invasive weeds during construction, SDG&E would ensure that construction vehicles arrive to work sites clean and weed-free prior to entering the ROW in cross-country areas, ensure straw wattles (non-plastic) used to contain storm water runoff are weed-free, and document the extent of noxious weeds within the construction areas prior to construction. Noxious weeds are defined as species rated as High on the California Invasive Plant Inventory Database, published by the California Integrated Pest Council.	APM superseded by or incorporated in MM BR-5	See MM BR-5	See MM BR-5	See MM BR-5	See MM BR-5
APM BIO-04. Impacts to oak trees, Torrey pines, and other native trees will be avoided and/or minimized to the extent possible during construction. In the event that any native trees are required to be removed, SDG&E will comply with all applicable City of San Diego and/or City of Del Mar requirements for tree preservation and mitigation.	APM superseded by or incorporated in MM BR-5	See MM BR-5	See MM BR-5	See MM BR-5	See MM BR-5

Table 6-1 ~~Draft~~ Final Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan

APMs and Mitigation Measures	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Effectiveness Criteria	Timing	Location	Responsible Agencies and Parties
APM BIO-05. All areas disturbed as a result of construction activities will be re-contoured and restored to the original conditions to the extent feasible including using soil salvaging and special-status plant protections as described in SDG&E's Habitat Enhancement Measures. These areas will be allowed to revegetate naturally.	SDG&E and/or its contractors verify soils at work sites disturbed during construction are re-contoured and restored as directed in Habitat Enhancement Measures and by other requirements as applicable.	By using salvaged soil and Implementing special-status plant protections, disturbed areas would be restored to their preconstruction conditions as feasible and plants would revegetate naturally.	During and after project construction during restoration	Entire project area and specifically where excavation occurs for duct work and footings for utility poles.	SDG&E, CPUC
APM BIO-06. A Nesting Bird Management Plan will be prepared to outline procedures for minimizing impacts to nesting birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act during construction. The plan will address how to avoid direct or indirect impacts to nesting birds through various measures, including: • conducting pre-construction nesting bird surveys during specified breeding times within a certain distance of the construction areas; • establishing avoidance and minimization buffers for active nests based on species-specific noise tolerances; • describing construction activities that can occur within avoidance and minimization buffers; • implementing procedures for reducing buffers as appropriate; and • monitoring protocols to document compliance with the Nesting Bird Management Plan, including daily nesting bird reports, during construction. The Nesting Bird Management Plan will be implemented during construction for all potentially affected bird species.	APM superseded by or incorporated in Mitigation Measure MM BR-6	See MM BR-6	See MM BR-6	See MM BR-6	See MM BR-6
APM BIO-07. If a special-status wildlife species is identified on site during construction, crews will temporarily stop work in the immediate vicinity of the animal and immediately contact the biological monitor or designated SDG&E representative. Work will not proceed until the animal has moved out of harm's way on its own or has been relocated by a qualified biologist.	APM superseded by or incorporated in Mitigation Measure MM BR-4, BR-6	See MM BR-4, BR-6	See MM BR-4, BR-6	See MM BR-4, BR-6	See MM BR-4, BR-6
APM BIO-08. Nighttime construction lighting in suitable habitat for special-status wildlife and nesting birds will be minimized to the extent feasible. Exterior lighting within and adjacent to potential special-status wildlife habitats will utilize the lowest illumination allowed for human safety and will be selectively placed, shielded, and directed away from suitable special-status species habitat, to the maximum extent practicable.	APM superseded by or incorporated in Mitigation Measure MM BR-7	See MM BR-7	See MM BR-7	See MM BR-7	See MM BR-7

Table 6-1 ~~Draft~~ Final Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan

APMs and Mitigation Measures	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Effectiveness Criteria	Timing	Location	Responsible Agencies and Parties
APM BIO-09. Prior to construction, a habitat survey for potential bat roosts that may be impacted by construction activities will be conducted. During the survey, potential roost sites will be searched for signs of bat use, such as urine streaking, grease marks and droppings, moth wings, and dead bats. Up to two weeks prior to construction, a qualified biologist will conduct bat surveys at roost sites identified as potentially active from signs of bat use identified during the survey. If bats are detected, SDG&E will avoid conducting construction activities that may directly impact the active roost site. If an active maternal roost is identified, no construction will occur within 200 feet of the maternal roost during the pupping season (typically April 1 through August 31)	SDG&E and/or its contractors shall prepare a habitat survey for bat roosts potentially impact by project construction.	Depending on survey results, SDG&E to avoid construction activities that may directly affect roost site and ensure construction buffers are at least 200 feet from roosts between April 1 through August 31.	Surveys conducted two weeks prior to beginning of construction and during pupping season, April 1 through August 31.	Entire project site or likely roost areas specified in survey	SDG&E, CPUC
APM BIO-10. To the maximum extent feasible, construction vehicles and equipment will be refueled, maintained, and repaired at least 100 feet away from a wetland or water feature. If refueling, maintaining, or repairing equipment and vehicles in or within close proximity to wetlands is unavoidable, appropriate secondary spill containment will be used to prevent spills in sensitive habitats.	APM superseded by or incorporated in MM BR-2	See MM BR-2	See MM BR-2	See MM BR-2	SDG&E, CPUC
MM BR-1: Preconstruction Surveys. Thirty days prior to the start of construction activities in new work areas that have the potential to impact biological resources (e.g., staging, vegetation clearing, trenching, helicopter activities, pole removal, stringing, stockpiling), a CPUC-approved biologist shall conduct preconstruction surveys for sensitive biological resources within all qualifying work areas, including access roads, footpaths, fly yards, stringing sites, pole removal sites, etc. In efforts to minimize the extent of human activities within San Dieguito Lagoon and Los Peñasquitos Lagoon while maintaining worker safety, preconstruction surveys in the lagoon areas will be conducted from a safe distance that still allows for adequate biological observation (via binoculars or other means). Lagoon areas that are accessible by foot shall undergo standard preconstruction surveys. If construction activities halt within a work area for fourteen days, the biological monitor shall recheck the work area for any sensitive biological resources prior to the re-commencement of construction activities. Avian surveys shall be conducted in accordance with SDG&E's Subregional NCCP as well as all other applicable requirements, as described in MM BR-6: Nesting Bird Management Plan. Prior to the start of daily project-related activities within all work areas, all areas with habitat suitable to support special status plants and wildlife, and all areas and places in which wildlife could become trapped (trenches, holes, excluded areas, etc.) shall undergo a daily biological clearance sweep, to be conducted by a qualified, CPUC-approved biological monitor. Only after verbal clearance by the biological monitor may project-related activities commence within work areas.	CPUC to verify completion of surveys and avoidance or minimization of impacts to special status species.	Preconstruction surveys are conducted 30 days prior to the start of construction, and appropriate measures are implemented to prevent disturbance or damage to biological resources from activities within and adjacent to sensitive habitat.	During pre-construction, construction, and restoration, as applicable	Entire project area	SDG&E, CPUC

Table 6-1 ~~Draft~~ Final Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan

APMs and Mitigation Measures	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Effectiveness Criteria	Timing	Location	Responsible Agencies and Parties
MM BR-2: Designation and Exclusion of Work Area Boundaries, Environmentally Sensitive Areas and Excavations. Construction activities, equipment, vehicles, and materials storage shall be restricted to approved work areas and laydown yards/fly yards, which shall be bordered by exclusionary fencing, flagging, or signage that shall be installed prior to the start of construction activities. Setbacks for project activities including equipment storage, equipment maintenance, and fueling shall be no fewer than 50 feet from aquatic resources, water features, and ESHAs. These areas shall be situated in such a manner as to prevent any runoff from entering sensitive habitat and aquatic features. To minimize the potential for human-related impacts in sensitive areas, fencing, flagging, or signage shall not be required in helicopter access-only work areas within San Dieguito Lagoon or Los Peñasquitos Lagoon. However, as described in MM BR-4, a CPUC-approved biological monitor shall observe project activities within such areas from a safe distance, assisted by binoculars as needed. In work areas located outside of the lagoons or within the lagoons by fully accessible by foot, in which construction activities are anticipated to last less than one day, fencing and flagging installation will not be required, but a CPUC-approved biological monitor must be present to observe construction activities per MM BR-4. Equipment such as PVC conduit, which could potentially entrap wildlife, shall by inspected by a qualified, CPUC-approved biological monitor prior to use. Areas that would be subject to excavation (e.g., trenches and holes), shall be excluded and fully covered at the end of each day to prevent wildlife from falling in and becoming entrapped. If a trench or hole cannot be fully covered at the end of the day for any reason, the applicant shall install wildlife escape ramps at least every 100 feet, which shall have slopes no greater than 2:1. Environmentally Sensitive Areas (areas with substantial biological resources such as special status species, sensitive natural communities, occupied and/or suitable habitat, or aquatic features), including Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHAs) and potentially jurisdictional aquatic features (under USACE, CDFW, RWQCB, and/or CCC jurisdiction), shall be clearly flagged, fenced, and/or indicated by signage to prevent inadvertent disturbance or trampling. Adequate buffer distances surrounding Environmentally Sensitive Areas shall be determined by the CPUC-approved biological monitor, based on the biological sensitivity of the resource and the nature of the approved project-related activities occurring nearby. Buffers between staging areas, stringing sites, and both ESHAs and wetland areas shall be no less than 50 feet, unless it is determined by the onsite, CPUC-approved biologist that a lesser buffer distance is appropriate.	Verify demarcation and avoidance of project boundaries and sensitive areas.	Measure includes various requirements to protect sensitive habitat and biological resources and prevent substantial, adverse disturbance from construction activities such as: delineating work areas; establishing buffers; limiting access for monitors; installation of wildlife ramps, covering open trenches and setting back equipment storage areas from sensitive aquatic features, etc.	Before construction: Install exclusionary fencing, flagging and signage prior to the start of construction activities During construction: Install wildlife escape ramps and cover active excavation pits daily during construction. Request to amend minimum buffer areas must be directed must be directed to the CPUC, and should involve consultation with relevant agencies (USFWS, USACE, CDFW, and/or CCC)	Environmentally Sensitive Areas within project area	SDG&E, CPUC, possibly USFWS, USACE, CDFW, and/or CCC

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APMs and Mitigation Measures	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Effectiveness Criteria	Timing	Location	Responsible Agencies and Parties
Buffer distance reduction requests must be directed to the CPUC, and should involve consultation with relevant agencies (USFWS, USACE, CDFW, and/or CCC) as needed.					
MM BR-3: Worker Training Program. The applicant shall develop a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP), to be submitted to the CPUC for review and approval, that shall be administered to all project-related staff who will conduct on-site work (e.g., construction crews, management, monitors, contractors, sub-contractors, etc.). The applicant shall submit to the CPUC monthly documentation of who has undergone WEAP training. The WEAP shall describe the sensitive biological resources (plants, wildlife, and sensitive natural communities) that crews may encounter onsite, mitigation measures that shall be used to reduce impacts to these resources, the penalties associated with violations of the conditions of the IS/MND, acquired permits, and SDG&E's best management practices (BMPs). Additionally, the applicant shall develop an informational handout or booklet ~~for each employee~~ that will contain key aspects of the WEAP, including sensitive species that workers may encounter onsite, whom to contact in the event of such observations, and the roles and responsibilities of the CPUC, and of other applicable agencies (e.g., CDFW, USFWS, RWQCB). These materials will be posted in the onsite construction trailer(s) and provided to crew supervisors, monitors, and to the SDG&E Field Construction Administrator.	SDG&E and/or its contractors will develop and implement a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP), to be submitted to the CPUC for review and approval. Training shall apply to all conducting work on-site. SDG&E will document participation in training program and submit monthly reports to CPUC. CPUC reviews and approves the program and verifies that new personnel are trained by reviewing training records.	Worker Education Awareness Program is approved by the CPUC, and all workers involved in field operations attend the WEAP. CPUC receives and reviews training records to ensure that all workers have received training through the WEAP.	Prior to Construction – CPUC approval, and WEAP screening before start of construction During Construction – Monitor will continue to enforce policies highlighted in the WEAP	Entire project area	SDG&E, CPUC
MM BR-4: Construction Monitoring. The applicant shall ensure that a qualified, CPUC-approved biological monitor is present at all times to monitor ground-disturbing activities (e.g., grading, vegetation removal, trenching, digging, etc.) in areas that have the potential to support special status species. All ground-disturbing activities that would occur within 50 feet of Environmentally Sensitive Areas (areas supporting special status species, sensitive natural communities, and aquatic features), ESHAs, and all potentially jurisdictional aquatic features (non-wetland waters of the state, wetlands, streambeds, open water, tidal waters, and jurisdictional natural communities) will be monitored. To minimize the potential for human-related impacts in sensitive areas and to maintain worker safety, a biological monitor shall not be present to observe project activities within helicopter access-only work areas in San Dieguito Lagoon or Los Peñasquitos Lagoon. The CPUC-approved biological monitor shall observe project activities within such areas from a safe distance, assisted by binoculars as needed. When the CPUC-approved biological monitor must observe project activities from a safe distance, the monitor will maintain communication with pole removal technicians, both before and after each workday, to ensure that appropriate biological resource protection protocols are implemented. In work areas located outside of the lagoons, including upland habitat	CPUC verifies that SDG&E and/or its contractors include monitors onsite at all times during ground-disturbing activities in areas potentially supporting special status species.	Monitors to ensure construction activities adhere to spatial restrictions and that sensitive habitats and biological resources are buffered from human activity and construction impacts.	During construction	Project area's Environmentally Sensitive Areas	SDG&E, CPUC

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APMs and Mitigation Measures	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Effectiveness Criteria	Timing	Location	Responsible Agencies and Parties
within Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve Extension, and in work areas ~~or~~ within the lagoons ~~by~~ but fully accessible by foot, the CPUC-approved biological monitor shall be present to observe project activities as described above. Areas within existing pavement that do not have the potential to support special status species will receive a pre-construction survey and spot-checks, as determined by the biological monitor in accordance with SDG&E's NCCP. The biological monitor shall have temporary stop-work authority if he or she determines that project-related activities present a threat to sensitive biological resources. If the biological monitor must stop work due to threat to a biological resource, work may resume once the biological monitor determines that activities will no longer risk or endanger the resource, or upon further consultation with the appropriate agencies (CDFW, USFWS, USACE, RWQCB, or CCC).					
MM BR-5: ~~Natural Communities; Plant Protection Plan; Tree Protection and Preservation Plan.~~ Natural Communities, Protected Tree, and Plant Protection Plan. To minimize project-related impacts to natural communities, protected trees, and special status plants, SDG&E shall adhere to the enhancement and restoration components of the ~~NCTPP~~ Natural Communities, Protected Tree, and Plant Protection Plan (Plan), including the Quality Assurance restoration protocols described in Chapter 7.2 Habitat Enhancement Measures. Additionally, prior to construction, the applicant shall ensure that special status plant surveys are conducted during appropriate phenological (blooming) periods within one year prior to the start of construction to ensure detection. If detected, special status plants shall be flagged for avoidance. All reasonably accessible Del Mar manzanita (*Arctostaphylos glandulosa* ssp. *crassifolia*) observed ~~within 50 feet of~~ directly adjacent to, ~~or~~ within, or proximal to proposed work areas and access roads/paths shall be staked, flagged, and/or fenced by a qualified biologist prior to construction. This measure applies to Del Mar manzanita plants that could be inadvertently accessed and impacted by project activities, and does not apply to Del Mar manzanita plants that are difficult to access and that would be unlikely to be reached by construction crews or equipment. Additionally, no fewer than ~~fourteen~~ 30 days prior to the start of construction, the applicant shall develop and submit to the Plan to the CPUC ~~(NCTPP)~~, which shall include, at a minimum, the following: • A Restoration Strategy, including a long-term monitoring strategy, for each protected tree species and special status plant species that is known to occur within or near (within 50 feet) proposed work areas, and that therefore could be impacted by proposed project activities. If a single restoration strategy and/or long-term monitoring strategy would be effective for multiple species or for groups of species, the	CPUC verifies that SDG&E and/or its contractors adhere to enhancement, restoration are addressed prior to construction and if applicable a restoration and monitoring strategy has been prepared in the form of a Natural Community, Tree and Plant Protection Plan to address work that may occur near special status species, including aquatic features in ESHAs, noxious and invasion weed control and strategies for protected trees to be developed in consultation with an arborist if applicable. The restoration and monitoring strategy would be applicable to all protected, special status species known to occur within 50 feet of work areas 30 days prior to commencement of construction work.	Preconstruction surveys conducted within 30 days of the start of construction, and appropriate Plan measures are implemented to prevent disturbance to special status plant species and spread of invasive weeds within or near the construction area.	Surveys completed 30 days prior to beginning of construction. Measures and Plan protocols implemented during construction and restoration.	Entire project area	SDG&E, CPUC, CDFW, USFWS, ~~(CFG~~, local city arborist/forestry management agency

Table 6-1 ~~Draft~~ Final Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan

APMs and Mitigation Measures	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Effectiveness Criteria	Timing	Location	Responsible Agencies and Parties
discussion may be inclusive of all applicable species, as appropriate Long-term monitoring strategies should ensure successful restoration and recolonization by the intended species. • Restoration and long-term monitoring plans for natural communities including aquatic features and ESHAs that may experience project-related impacts. • A Noxious and Invasive Weed Control Strategy to prevent the colonization of noxious and invasive weeds in areas disturbed by proposed project activities. The strategy shall include a procedure for washing, inspecting, documenting, and approving vehicles and equipment prior to being staged anywhere within the project area. • Methods of communication between the applicant, the CPUC, and local qualified city arborists to discuss which protected trees, if any, may require trimming before or during project construction, and which protected trees may be subjected to construction activities within 20 feet of the Dripline Area. Because SDG&E may feasibly encounter unanticipated vegetation during project construction, the ~~NCTPP~~ Plan shall be a live document, which may be updated on an as-needed basis to include appropriate restoration strategies for natural communities, protected trees, and special status plants that are not anticipated 30 days prior to the start of construction, but that may be later observed. If an unanticipated qualifying resource is observed within or near (within 50 feet) of a work area, SDG&E must avoid the resource, and must incorporate appropriate restoration and long-term monitoring strategies for the unanticipated biological resource into the approved ~~NCTPP~~ Plan within ~~fourteen~~ 30 days of initial observation, for review and approval.					
MM BR-6: Avian Protection. To minimize impacts to avian species, SDG&E shall adhere to all applicable avian protection measures as described in the NCCP, including applicable Raptor Species protections. Additionally, the applicant shall not conduct project-related activities within at least 100 feet of San Dieguito Lagoon, Los Peñasquitos Lagoon (Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve), or Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve Extension during nesting bird season (February 1 to August 31). A CPUC-approved avian biologist who is knowledgeable about avian species native to the coastal San Diego region shall conduct special status avian surveys where construction would occur during nesting bird season. The avian biologist shall conduct focused avian preconstruction surveys no more than fourteen days before project activities begin in each workspace, in areas containing or adjacent to suitable habitat for special status avian species. For project areas within 500 feet of or within suitable habitat for Western	CPUC verifies that any construction activities occurring between February 1 and August 31 are preceded by a preconstruction survey to identify active nests with the potential to be disturbed by construction. If an active nest is discovered, the biologist will implement appropriate measures to prevent disturbance. Survey results shall be submitted to the CPUC.	Preconstruction surveys for active bird nests are conducted within ~~7~~ 14 days of the start of construction, and appropriate measures are implemented to prevent disturbance to any nests within or near the construction area.	Prior to construction – conduct surveys to identify active nests with the potential to be disturbed by construction, within ~~7~~ 14 days of the start of construction During construction – If an active nest is found with the potential to be disturbed by construction activities, the approved biologist implements appropriate measures to reduce disturbance, and monitors the nest	entire project area	SDG&E, CPUC, CDFW, USFWS

Table 6-1 ~~Draft~~ Final Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan

APMs and Mitigation Measures	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Effectiveness Criteria	Timing	Location	Responsible Agencies and Parties
Snowy Plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*), the surveying avian biologist must have documented experience surveying Western Snowy Plover. Surveys shall be conducted within work areas plus a buffer large enough to encompass the ~~next~~ nest buffer of any special status avian species for which suitable habitat is present (i.e., 100 to 500 feet). In work areas that contain no suitable or potentially suitable habitat for special status avian species, and that would not be subject to any ground disturbance or vegetation trimming/removal, focused avian preconstruction surveys are not necessary. If nesting birds are observed ~~within 500 feet of work areas within or adjacent to the lagoons, Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve Extension, ESHAs, or other proposed work areas~~ during focused avian surveys or general preconstruction surveys (see MM BR-1), the avian biologist shall establish appropriate, species-specific vertical and horizontal buffers between project activities and established nests and territories. ~~to be no less than~~ The buffers shall be no less than 500 feet (vertical and horizontal) for all raptors, Coastal California Gnatcatcher, and Western Snowy Plover nests (unless otherwise approved by USFWS and/or CDFW). Buffers between project activities and other avian nests shall be established on a species-specific basis, based on USFWS and CDFW recommendations and avian biologist observations. ~~the following distances for each species:~~ ~~• 500 feet (vertical and horizontal) for all raptors, Coastal California Gnatcatcher, and Western Snowy Plovers;~~ ~~• 300 feet (vertical and horizontal) for all other special status avian species (passerine, waders, etc.); and~~ ~~• 100 feet (vertical or horizontal) from nests of non-special status avian species.~~ If non-nesting special-status avian species are observed, project activities may resume at distances greater than 100 feet from San Dieguito Lagoon, Los Peñasquitos Lagoon (Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve), and Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve Extension during nesting bird season (February 1 to August 31), but a CPUC-approved biological monitor must be present. If project activities would occur between 100 and 500 feet of occupied (non-nesting) Western Snowy Plover habitat, then an avian biologist with documented experience surveying Western Snowy Plover must be present to observe all project activities. ~~The nest buffer distances described above~~ Nest buffer distances may be reduced on a case-by-case basis, based on scientific observations and biological reasoning by the avian biologist(s), taking nest sensitivity and proposed project activities into consideration. Vertical nest buffers shall also be established and					

Table 6-1 ~~Draft~~ Final Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan

APMs and Mitigation Measures	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Effectiveness Criteria	Timing	Location	Responsible Agencies and Parties
defined in the Nesting Bird Management Plan where applicable, between helicopter activities and active bird nests. The applicant shall notify the CPUC, USFWS, and CDFW of nest buffer reductions on a weekly basis. The applicant shall coordinate with the USFWS and CDFW for nest-buffer reductions to special status species and raptor nests and will provide verification to the CPUC of this coordination when reducing such buffers. Nest buffer reductions for common, non-special status species shall be reduced as established by protocols established in the Nesting Bird Management Plan (NMBP). ~~Requests to decrease buffer distances must be submitted to the CPUC for review and approval prior to implementation. Buffer distances may not be reduced to less than 100 feet for special status avian species.~~ All nests with a reduced buffer shall be monitored daily during construction activities until the young have fledged, the nest becomes inactive, or until construction activities have concluded within the buffer area. The applicant shall develop an ~~Nesting Bird Management Plan (~~NBMP~~)~~ in accordance with the Avian Power Line Interaction Committee (APLIC) and USFWS guidelines (APLIC and USFWS 2005), to be submitted to the CPUC no fewer than 30 days prior to the start of construction. The plan shall contain, at a minimum, the following information and strategies intended to minimize impacts to avian species: • Methods from APLIC Reducing Avian Collisions with Power Lines: The State of the Art in 2012 (APLIC 2012) that would minimize the risk of avian collisions, injuries, and electrocutions associated with new poles and aboveground utility features, including those associated with the C738 and C510 conversions; • Species-specific USFWS and/or CDFW survey protocols and planned compliance procedures with the protocol(s), • Survey timing, methods, and boundaries, protocols for determining whether a nest is active and how to protect active nests, documentation and reporting methods for observed active nests, and surveyor qualifications; • Nest documentation (nest activity, active/inactive, etc.) and an established procedure for contacting the appropriate agencies (CPUC, CDFW, USFWS) with inactive nest removal requests for review; • Nesting bird deterrent methods for activities to be conducted outside of the lagoons and Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve, but within nesting bird season; • Species-specific buffer determinations relating to project components and protocols for requesting a reduced buffer distance from the CPUC and from the wildlife agencies; and					

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APMs and Mitigation Measures	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Effectiveness Criteria	Timing	Location	Responsible Agencies and Parties
• Language indicating that buffer distances shall be based on biological data and site/species-specific observations, not generalized assumptions.					
MM BR-7: Nighttime Lighting Protection. Any lighting required for construction activities, including activities that would occur at staging areas/fly yards, stringing sites, drop zones, and other work areas, shall be minimized to the extent feasible, and shall utilize the lowest illumination necessary for worker safety, in accordance with Occupational Health and Safety Administration standards. Lighting shall be selectively placed, oriented downward, and shielded to minimize offsite light spill. Nighttime lighting in wildlife corridor areas shall be of low-sodium or similar lighting methods, in accordance with the City of San Diego MHPA requirements. Construction equipment and vehicle speeds on unpaved roads during nighttime activities shall be restricted to 15 miles per hour as described in SDG&E's NCCP, and biologists shall conduct vehicle checks for trapped or concealed wildlife prior to moving equipment after dark to minimize strike and collision risk to nocturnal wildlife species. Lights shall not be left on during nighttime hours, except as required for nighttime work and/or an emergency.	SDG&E and/or its contractors shall incorporate protocols as listed in the mitigation measure to ensure nighttime lighting does not substantially or adversely affect sensitive receptors and nearby wildlife.	Minimizing usage, using low-sodium light sources in wildlife areas, directing cone of light downward and away from adjacent land uses and sensitive receptors would ensure that nighttime lighting effects of the project are less than significant.	During nighttime construction work	Entire project area	SDG&E, CPUC
MM BR-8: Butterfly Protection. Any tree trimming that would occur during western monarch butterfly overwintering season (September-February) shall be observed by a CPUC-approved biological monitor who is knowledgeable about western monarch butterfly ecology and life history. The monitor shall inspect the tree to determine the presence of overwintering western monarch butterflies, or to determine if the tree has a high potential to support overwintering western monarch butterfly populations, based on tree species and historic overwintering western monarch butterfly occurrences (see Table 5.4-10). Trees may only be trimmed or removed if the biologist determines that they do not support overwintering western monarch butterfly populations. No Torrey pines or eucalyptus trees may be trimmed within the San Dieguito Lagoon, Los Peñasquitos Lagoon, Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve Extension, or the locations identified in Table 5.4-10 during overwintering season. To minimize the potential for impacts to wandering skipper, a Narrow Endemic Species, and in accordance with SDG&E's NCCP, the applicant shall not conduct construction activities within San Dieguito Lagoon or Los Peñasquitos Lagoon during peak flight season (July-September). If construction activities within any work areas (within or outside of lagoon areas) would result in the removal of or damage to the wandering skipper host plant (salt grass) or to native nectar sources known to support western monarch butterfly, the applicant shall restore the nectar sources at a 1:1 ratio, restoring salt grass directly, and restoring monarch	CPUC shall approve a biological monitor oversee any tree trimming that would occur between the months of September and February to determine whether subject trees would be suitable butterfly habitat.	Restricts tree trimming during months of September to February to those trees found to not support overwintering monarch butterfly populations. Prohibits trimming of Torrey Pines and eucalyptus within San Dieguito Lagoon, Los Peñasquitos Lagoon, Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve Extension, or other locations as specified in Section 5.4, "Biological Resources."	For the western monarch: from September to February For the wandering skipper: from July to September	Entire project area	SDG&E, CPUC, CDFW

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butterfly nectar sources either directly, or as described by the California Coast recommendations (Xerces 2016b). Only native milkweed species may be used for restoration.					
CULTURAL RESOURCES					
MM CUL-1: Archaeological Site Buffer. Buffers shall be established around each of the significant, known archaeological sites in areas where ground disturbance is anticipated, and the sites will be noted as "environmentally sensitive areas" to preserve confidential locational information as required by law. Information relating to the exact location of these sites shall be considered confidential and shall not be made publicly available to prevent unauthorized discovery and disturbance of archeological resources in conformance with state law. The buffer may consist of radial silt fencing or other means of identifying the area in which construction or ground disturbance must be avoided. Mapping and other discoverable publications shall redact citations to the specific locations of these resources.	CPUC will verify that SDG&E and/or its contractors will establish setbacks and buffers through the use of fencing around known archeological sites and characterize them as "environmentally sensitive areas" to preserve confidentiality as required by law.	CPUC verifies that SDG&E and/or its contractors erect protective barriers with appropriate signage around any environmentally sensitive areas ~~- approved archaeological monitor is present during construction in locations within the project area with potential to contain previously unidentified archaeological resources and will verify construction work avoids fenced areas~~.	Prior to construction – SDG&E and/or its contractors will identify and map environmentally sensitive areas near work sites During construction – SDG&E and/or its contractors will install fencing as buffers around sites that ~~may~~ are known to contain sensitive archaeological resources, and that will be avoided. After construction – SDG&E and/or its contractors will remove fencing once construction activities are complete.	Within project area at specific work sites where construction activities may adversely affect known resources	SDG&E, CPUC
MM CUL-2: Cultural Resources Monitoring. The applicant shall consult with all interested Native American groups, per the recommendation of the Native American Heritage Commission, prior to project construction. The tribes shall be notified at least 30 days prior to ground-disturbing construction activities and shall be invited to voluntarily observe such activities and offer any recommendations to the project's qualified archaeological monitor. A CPUC-approved archaeological monitor, overseen by a Secretary of Interior (SOI)-qualified archaeologist, shall monitor ground-disturbing activities in all cultural resource sites of significance identified within project work areas. The requirements for archaeological monitoring shall be noted in construction plans for the proposed project via a Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan, to be submitted to the CPUC for approval no fewer than 30 days prior to the start of project activities. The Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan shall include, at minimum, information regarding the location of project work areas/sites requiring cultural resources monitoring, how monitoring will be conducted, and the respective roles and responsibilities of the CPUC-approved archaeological monitor and the SOI-qualified archaeologist. Responsibilities for the CPUC-approved archaeological~~st~~ monitor shall include cultural resources monitoring and implementing stop-work authority in the event of an unanticipated cultural resources discovery during project activities. Responsibilities of the SOI-qualified archaeologist shall include evaluation of any finds, issuing clearance to recommence project activities after a stop-work order	CPUC will verify that SDG&E notified tribes at least 30 days prior to ground-disturbing construction activities to voluntarily observe such activities and offer any recommendations to the project's CPUC approved archaeological monitor, "The CPUC-approved archaeologist, overseen by an SOI-qualified archaeologist, verifies that SDG&E and/or its contractors implement all described archaeological monitoring procedures during construction of the proposed project, and stops work if an unanticipated archaeological resource is discovered during construction. ~~CPUC verifies that SDG&E and/or its contractors erects protective barriers with appropriate signage around any environmentally sensitive areas.~~ The CPUC receives, reviews, and either approves or requests changes to the Archaeological Monitoring Report produced by SDG&E and/or its contractors ~~and the archaeological monitor documenting the results of archaeological monitoring~~."	CPUC verifies that SDG&E notified tribes at least 30 days prior to ground-disturbing construction activities by obtaining copies of notifications and proof of delivery. The CPUC-approved archaeological monitor is present during construction in locations within the project area with potential to contain previously unidentified archaeological resources and implements the procedures described ~~in implement the procedures~~ in MM CUL-4 if an unanticipated archaeological resource is discovered during construction. The SOI-qualified archaeologist maintains regular communication with the CPUC-approved archaeological monitor to provide oversight when needed.	At least 30 days prior to ground-disturbing construction activities SDG&E notifies tribes and provides the CPUC copies of notifications and proof of delivery. Prior to construction, SDG&E and/or its contractors submits the resume of a qualified archaeologist to be reviewed and approved by the CPUC. During construction, archaeological monitor conducts monitoring in accordance with described protocols. Post-construction, the qualified archaeologist prepares and submits a report documenting the results of archaeological monitoring, for review by the CPUC.	~~Entire~~ Project areas that will undergo ground-disturbing construction activities. All cultural resource sites of significance identified within the project area.	SDG&E, CPUC

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APMs and Mitigation Measures	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Effectiveness Criteria	Timing	Location	Responsible Agencies and Parties
has been installed to protect potential cultural resources, analysis and curation of materials, and preparation of a monitoring activities ~~results report~~ conforming to the California Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Resource Management Reports guidelines. The SOI-qualified archaeologist will determine when no further monitoring is required, such as in the event that bedrock or fill material is reached. Where cultural resources monitoring is needed at project work areas/sites within California State Parks Lands, a Permit to Conduct Archaeological Investigations on State Park Lands must be obtained by submitting Form DPR-412A at least four weeks prior to the start of project activities within State Park lands. All requirements of the permit must be fulfilled; documentation associated with the permit will be reviewed and approved by the CPUC Project Manager prior to submittal to the appropriate State Park.					
MM CUL-3: Cultural Resource Training. Prior to construction, all SDG&E, contractor, and subcontractor personnel associated with the proposed project shall receive training in the appropriate work practices necessary to effectively identify and implement treatment of cultural resources and to comply with the applicable environmental laws and regulations, including those related to recognizing possible buried resources and maintaining the confidentiality of resources at in-situ locations. This training shall include how to identify cultural resources (e.g., the types of resources to look for) and what procedures are to be followed upon the discovery or suspected discovery of archaeological materials, including Native American remains, as well as paleontological resources.	CPUC verifies that SDG&E and/or its contractors designs and provides a Cultural Resource Training that provides a comprehensive review of the cultural, archaeological, and paleontological history of the proposed project area. CPUC approves the program and verifies that new personnel are trained by reviewing training records.	A Cultural Resource Training is approved by the CPUC, and all workers involved in field operations attend the Cultural Resource Training. CPUC receives and reviews training records to ensure that all workers have received training through said program.	Prior to Construction – CPUC approval, and Cultural Resource Training is held before start of construction. During Construction – Monitor will continue to enforce policies highlighted in the Cultural Resource Training program.	Entire project area	SDG&E, CPUC
MM CUL-4: Cultural Resource Discovery. In the event that cultural resources are discovered during construction, the applicant's archaeologist and Environmental Project Manager shall be contacted upon the time of discovery. The field resource specialist shall evaluate the significance of discovered resources using CRHR and NRHP criteria and accepted practices. The CPUC must concur with the treatment of significant resources before construction activities in the vicinity of the discovery shall be allowed to resume. For significant cultural resources, a research design and, if needed, a data recovery program would be prepared and carried out to mitigate impacts. All collected cultural remains shall be cleaned, cataloged, and permanently curated at an appropriate institution or repatriated or redeposited in a secure location onsite if curation is infeasible. All artifacts shall be analyzed to identify their function and chronology as they relate to the prehistory or	If an undiscovered historical or archeological resources are encountered, CPUC verifies that work has been halted and a qualified archaeologist is contacted to assess the discovery.	Work is halted if unanticipated ~~fossil remains~~ artifacts or other cultural resources are discovered and the proper protocols implemented pertaining to the treatment of said artifacts.	During construction	Entire project area	SDG&E, CPUC

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history of the area. Faunal material shall be identified as to species.					
MM CUL-5: Paleontological Resource Monitoring and Discovery. A qualified paleontologist shall attend pre-construction meetings, when needed, to consult with the excavation contractor on schedules, paleontological field techniques, and safety issues. A qualified paleontologist is defined as an individual with a master's or doctorate degree in paleontology or geology and who is experienced with paleontological procedures and techniques; who is knowledgeable in the geology and paleontology of San Diego County; and who has worked as a paleontological mitigation project supervisor in the region for at least one year. The requirements for paleontological monitoring shall also be noted in the Paleontological Monitoring Plan to be prepared by the applicants and approved by the CPUC at minimum 30 days prior to construction beginning. A paleontological monitor is defined as an individual who has experience in the collection and salvage of fossil materials. The paleontological monitor shall work under the direction of a qualified paleontologist and shall be on site to observe excavation operations that involve the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits with high paleontological resource sensitivity (i.e., Torrey Sandstone Formation, old paralic deposits, and very old paralic deposits). In the event that fossils are encountered, the paleontologist will have the authority to divert or temporarily halt construction activities in the area of discovery to allow recovery of fossil remains in a timely fashion. The paleontologist shall contact the applicant's Cultural Resource Specialist and Environmental Project Manager at the time of discovery. The paleontologist, in consultation with the applicant's Cultural Resource Specialist, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The applicant's Cultural Resource Specialist and Environmental Project Manager will need to concur with the evaluation procedures to be performed before construction activities are be allowed to resume.	SDG&E and/or its contractors verify that a qualified CPUC approved paleontologist attends preconstruction meetings, and that a Paleontological Monitoring Plan, prepared by ~~Paleontological~~ the applicant and/or its contractor(s) is submitted 30 days prior to the beginning of construction work. The paleontologist will monitor ~~construction-related~~ ground-disturbing activities in areas with the potential to contain paleontological resources and is authorized to stop work in sensitive areas if paleontological resources are discovered to allow recovery of fossil remains in a timely fashion. The paleontologist shall contact the applicant's Cultural Resource Specialist and Environmental Project Manager at the time of discovery to determine the significance of the discovered resources. All fossil remains collected during monitoring and salvage will be cleaned, repaired, sorted, cataloged, and deposited at a scientific institution with permanent paleontological collections. At the conclusion of paleontological monitoring, the paleontologist prepares a monitoring report and verifies that SDG&E submits the report to the CPUC for review, approval, or request for changes.	Work is halted if unanticipated fossil remains are discovered and determination is made regarding the significance of the discovery. Fossil remains are then handled in accordance with proper protocols. ~~relating to cleaning, storage, cataloging and~~	During construction	Entire project area	SDG&E, CPUC

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Small fossil remains may be present, and therefore a screen-washing operation may be set up onsite. If fossils are discovered, the paleontologist (or paleontological monitor) will recover them, along with pertinent stratigraphic data. The recovery of bulk sedimentary-matrix samples for offsite wet screening from specific strata may be necessary, as determined in the field. Any fossil remains collected during monitoring and salvage will be cleaned, repaired, sorted, cataloged, and deposited at a scientific institution with permanent paleontological collections. A final summary report will be completed that would outline the results of the recovery program. The report will discuss the methods used, stratigraphic section(s) exposed, fossils collected, and significance of recovered fossils.					
MM CUL-6: Treatment of Human Remains. The applicant will follow current legal requirements at the time of discovery for the treatment of human remains. At present, pursuant to Section 5097.98 of the California PRC and Section 7050.5(e) of the California State Health and Safety Code Section and PRC Section 5097.98, if human remains or bone remains of unknown origin are found at any time during project-related construction activities, all work shall stop in the vicinity of the find, and the San Diego County Coroner shall be contacted immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner shall notify the NAHC, who shall identify the person believed to be the MLD, who shall have at least 48 hours from notification of the find to comment. The landowner and MLD, with the assistance of the applicant and the archaeologist as requested, shall make all reasonable efforts to develop an agreement for the treatment of human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects with appropriate dignity (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(d)). If the MLD and the other parties do not agree on the reburial method, the requirements of PRC Section 5097.98(e) shall be implemented, which states that "…the landowner or his or her authorized representative shall reinter the human remains and items associated with Native American burials with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance."	CPUC verifies construction is halted if human remains are discovered and the County coroner is contacted.	Work is halted if human remains are discovered and County coroner is contacted	During construction	Entire project area	SDG&E, CPUC
GEOLOGY AND SOILS					
APM GEO-1. SDG&E will consider the recommendations and findings of a final geotechnical investigation and the contractor's Geotechnical Engineer regarding the potential for seismic activity, landslides, expansive soils, slope instability and differential settling. SDG&E will incorporate those recommendations, as appropriate, into the final design of the proposed project. The final proposed project design will be reviewed and approved by a	SDG&E submits final geotechnical study to CPUC prior to, and in support of, issuance of any permits necessary for project construction. Relevant geotechnical recommendations would be incorporated into final project design as feasible. If identified as necessary based on the final geotechnical study, a geological monitor will monitor project activities occurring in geologically sensitive	Final technical studies are required to support project approval decision and issuance of required permits.	Before construction	Entire project area or where deemed necessary in relation to the scope of specific geotechnical issues addressed in the final geotechnical investigation.	SDG&E, CPUC, (also Building Departments if those agencies will issue permits).

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Professional Engineer registered in the State of California prior to construction.	areas within Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve Extension.				
HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS					
MM HAZ-1: Hazardous Materials Waste Management Plan / Emergency Spill and Evacuation Training. Prior to construction, the applicant shall prepare a Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Plan, which shall be implemented during construction to prevent the release of hazardous materials and hazardous waste. The plan shall include the following requirements and procedures: 1. The Worker Training Program (see MM BR-3) would include training requirements for construction workers, such as ~~in~~ appropriate work practices~~, including~~ and spill prevention and response measures. Additional training for those performing excavation activities shall be required and shall include training on types of contamination and contaminants (e.g., petroleum hydrocarbons, asbestos, and hazardous materials as defined by the California HSC) and identifying potentially hazardous contamination (e.g., stained or discolored soil and odor). Training would also entail safe evacuation, which could be required due to an unanticipated major spill or other emergencies such as fires and/or natural disasters that could occur within the project area. Training would describe the means by which employees would safely vacate the affected work site and specified, approved evacuation route(s) in case of emergency. This training may be carried out as a stand-alone training module or in conjunction with the training required in MM BR-3. 2. Containment of all hazardous materials at work sites and properly dispose of all such materials. a. Hazardous materials shall be stored on pallets within fenced and secured areas and protected from exposure to weather and further contamination. b. Fuels and lubricants shall be stored only at designated staging areas. 3. Maintenance of hazardous material spill kits for small spills at all active work sites and staging areas. Thoroughly clean all spills as soon as they occur. If an accidental spill or fluid leak occurs at any point in time during project construction, including in locations within 50 feet of aquatic resources in unanticipated circumstances such as equipment malfunction, secondary containment strategies may be utilized to contain the spill.	CPUC verifies that SDG&E and/or its contractors prepare a Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Plan and an employee training program that shall be submitted to the CPUC for review and approval at least 30 days prior to the start of project construction.	The Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Plan would include protocols addressing materials handling, contamination, contaminants, spill prevention, response measures as well as specific training for those performing excavation	Plan and evacuation training to be completed 30 days prior to commencement of construction. Measures in the plan shall be implemented during construction activities as necessary.	Entire project area	SDG&E, CPUC

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4. Storing sorbent and barrier materials at all construction staging areas, including staging areas used during activities for decommissioning. Sorbent and barrier materials will be used to contain runoff from contaminated areas and from accidental releases of oil or other potentially hazardous materials. 5. Performing all routine equipment maintenance at a shop or at the staging area and recovering and disposing of wastes in an appropriate manner. 6. Monitoring and removal of vehicles used for construction-related activities with chronic or continuous leaks from use and complete repairs before returning them to operation. 7. Storing shovels and drums at the staging areas. If small quantities of soil become contaminated, shovels shall be used to collect the soil and store it in drums before proper offsite disposal. Large quantities of contaminated soil may be collected using heavy equipment and stored in drums or other suitable containers prior to disposal. Should contamination occur adjacent to staging areas because of runoff, shovels and/or heavy equipment shall be used to collect the contaminated material. Only trained construction workers shall handle hazardous, and potentially hazardous, materials. 8. Transporting, shipping, and disposal procedures for hazardous waste. 9. Identification of a qualified field environmental representative for the proposed project for management of hazardous materials, hazardous wastes, contaminated soil, and contaminated groundwater. 10. Procedures for notifying applicant and agency personnel in the event of discovery of contaminated soil and/or groundwater. Contact information for federal, regional, and local agencies; the applicant's field environmental representative and environmental coordinator(s) responsible for the cleanup of contaminated soil or groundwater; and licensed disposal facilities and haulers. This plan shall be submitted to the CPUC for review and approval at least 30 days prior to the start of project construction.					

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NOISE					
MM NOI-1: Limit Construction Hours. Hours of operation of all construction equipment shall be limited to the following days and times as permitted by the noise ordinances in each jurisdiction: • City of San Diego: 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Monday through Saturday (no holidays). • City of Del Mar: 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. on Saturday and 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Monday through Friday (no holidays). In the event that project scheduling necessitates work outside of the hours permitted under local noise ordinances, SDG&E would meet and confer with the local jurisdictions, as needed, for guidance on scheduling and managing such construction noise in compliance with Article 9.4: Noise Abatement and Control, of the City of San Diego Municipal Code.	CPUC will verify that project construction activities do not extend beyond 7 p.m. Monday through Saturday.	SDG&E and/or its contractors would schedule construction work in accordance with the timeframes permitted by City of San Diego and City of Del Mar construction noise ordinances.	During project construction	Entire project area	SDG&E, CPUC, City of San Diego, City of Del Mar
MM NOI-2: Advance Notice of Construction. The applicant shall notify all sensitive receptors, including residences, within 50 feet of all project components at least 30 days prior to construction activities occurring in that area to provide opportunity to avoid the noise. The notice shall include dates, times, and description of construction activities. The applicant shall provide documentation of the notice and coordination to the CPUC at least 20 days prior to construction.	CPUC will verify that SDG&E has provided advance notice to sensitive receptors within 50 feet of project construction activities 30 days prior to the beginning of project construction.	Advance notification of construction activities provide opportunities to sensitive receptors to avoid construction noise.	At least 30 days prior to construction	Entire project area	SDG&E, CPUC
MM NOI-3: Measures to Reduce Noise Levels. The applicant shall include measures to ensure that the project would not increase ambient noise levels in excess of 10 dBA or to exceed levels specified in the City of San Diego or Del Mar's noise ordinance, whichever is higher. The measures shall be selected based on the specific equipment used, activity conducted in specific locations, and proximity to sensitive noise receptors and efficacy to reduce, avoid or eliminate sources of project-generated noise in excess of acceptable standards. Specific measures may include: • Temporarily and safely installing and maintaining absorptive noise control barriers ~~in the perimeter of construction sites and/or~~ between stationary construction equipment and sensitive noise receptors when located within 200 feet of noise-intensive equipment operating more than 4 hours a day. The applicant shall notify all residents located within 50 feet of the absorptive barriers. • Limiting heavy equipment activity adjacent to residences or other sensitive receptors to the shortest possible period required to complete the work activity.	CPUC will verify that SDG&E and/or its contractors will install noise control barriers (if feasible) and implement the noise reduction measures if the project contributes to increases of 10 dBA or more above ambient noise levels.	Measure would reduce construction noise levels to sensitive receptors through installation of noise barriers and other means.	Prior to and during construction	Entire project area	SDG&E, CPUC

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• Ensuring that proper mufflers, intake silencers, and other noise reduction equipment are in place and in good working condition. • Maintaining construction equipment according to manufacturer recommendations. • Minimizing unnecessary construction equipment idling. • Reducing noise from back-up alarms (i.e., alarms that signal vehicle travel in reverse) in construction vehicles and equipment by providing a layout of construction sites that minimize the need for back-up alarms. Use flagmen to minimize the time needed to back up vehicles. • When possible, using construction equipment specifically designed for low noise emissions, such as equipment that is powered by electric or natural gas engines instead of diesel or gasoline reciprocating engines. • Where practical, locating stationary equipment such as compressors and generators away from sensitive receptors.					

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PUBLIC SERVICES					
APM PS-01. No less than 60 days prior to beginning construction, SDG&E will coordinate with schools (or the appropriate school district) that are located within 250 feet of proposed project activities. These schools include the following: • Therapeutic Learning Center • Del Mar Hills Elementary School • Del Mar Hills Nursery School • Brighter Future Preschool and Child Development Center • Del Mar Heights Elementary School SDG&E and the schools (or school district) will determine the best time to conduct construction activities that have the potential to impact schools in an effort to avoid major school events and to minimize any disruption to learning. Where feasible, SDG&E will conduct construction activities outside of the scheduled school year, during seasonal breaks, outside of peak drop-off and pick-up hours for the standard school day, at night, or during weekends to reduce potential impacts to local schools.	CPUC to verify that SDG&E and/or its contractors has contacted the appropriate personnel at the facilities where construction would occur within 250 feet at least 60 days prior to the beginning of construction.	SDG&E and/or its contractors to provide advanced notice of construction activities that would occur within 250 feet of schools and educational facilities so that any potential disruptions may be addressed through planning or program adjustments.	Sixty days before construction	Schools and educational facilities stated in APM PS-01 within 250 feet of project construction activities.	SDG&E ~~and/or its contractors~~, CPUC
RECREATION					
APM REC-01. SDG&E will post signage at access points to recreational facilities that may be subject to access restrictions due to the proposed project no less than four weeks prior to the beginning of construction activities within or adjacent to the facilities. These facilities will include Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve, Torrey Pines State Beach, Del Mar Horsepark, and Sorrento Valley Pedestrian/Multi-Use Path. This signage will notify users of the impending construction activities; construction impacts (e.g., increased noise and dust); the affected locations; and the estimated duration of any necessary temporary closures or access restrictions. Contact information for the proposed project's public liaison will be provided on the signage, and the public liaison will address any complaints related to dust, noise, and access restrictions.	CPUC to verify that SDG&E and/or its contractors posts signage at access points to recreational facilities that may be subject to access restrictions no less than four weeks prior to the beginning of construction activities within or adjacent to the affected facilities. ~~has contacted the appropriate personnel at the facilities where construction would occur within 250 feet at least 60 days prior to the beginning of construction.~~	Access restrictions are intended to ensure public safety and protect facilities users from impacts during construction activities.	Four weeks prior to the beginning of construction.	Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve; Torrey Pines State Beach; Del Mar Horsepark; and Sorrento Valley Pedestrian/Multi-Use Path	SDG&E, ~~and respective~~ facilities managers of affected recreational facilities.
APM REC-02. ~~Authorities representing facilities where access restrictions may occur (i.e., the California Department of Parks and Recreation and the City of San Diego) will be contacted and given advance notice of project activities no less than eight weeks prior to construction. 22nd District Agricultural Association that manages and operates the Del Mar Horse Park no less than eight weeks prior.~~ Authorities for recreational facilities that may be subject to access restrictions (i.e., the California Department of Parks and Recreation and the City of San Diego) will be directly contacted and given advance notice of proposed project activities	CPUC verifies that SDG&E and/or its contractors inform appropriate authorities of advance access restrictions	Access restrictions are intended to ensure public safety and protect facilities users from impacts during construction activities.	~~Between one and two months~~ Eight weeks in advance of construction.	Del Mar Horsepark	SDG&E, CPUC, 22nd District Agricultural Association, ~~and~~ California Department of Parks and Recreation, and City of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation representatives

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APMs and Mitigation Measures	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Effectiveness Criteria	Timing	Location	Responsible Agencies and Parties
no less than ~~four~~ eight weeks prior to construction. SDG&E will also coordinate with the 22nd District Agricultural Association that manages and operates the Del Mar Horsepark at least ~~four~~ eight weeks prior to construction to minimize potential impacts to the facility and its users during construction.					
MM REC-1: Documentation of Conditions. The applicant shall photograph pre-project conditions at the Torrey Pines and Del Mar Heights Fly Yards from multiple viewpoints to adequately represent pre-construction conditions at both sites. The applicant shall submit a portfolio of these images to CPUC staff and to appropriate representatives of Del Mar Heights School and Torrey Pines State Beach prior to the use of either facility for construction-related purposes. Upon completion of project construction, the applicant shall restore the fly yard sites to pre-project conditions and submit a portfolio of "before and after" photographs documenting physical conditions of each site, as applicable. The portfolio of images shall be submitted to the CPUC and to designated agents on behalf of Del Mar Heights School and Torrey Pines State Beach parking facility to ensure that the affected facilities are returned in satisfactory condition.	CPUC verifies that SDG&E and/or its contractors repairs to pre-project conditions any roads or facility surfaces damaged by project vehicle traffic, and photographs are taken both pre- and post-construction to document roadway and pavement changes resulting from project construction.	Any roads or surfaces damaged by project vehicle traffic are restored post-construction to the conditions documented prior to project construction, and photographs are taken of roadways and pavement conditions pre- and post-construction effectively document all past and existing conditions.	Prior to construction – document pre-project conditions Post-construction – restore damaged roads and surfaces and document restoration	Roadways and surfaces at the Del Mar and Torrey Pines Fly Yards.	SDG&E, CPUC, California Department of Parks and Recreation, and City of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation representatives
TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC					
APM TRA-01. At least 30 days prior to construction of the proposed project, SDG&E will coordinate with the Del Mar Fire Department and the San Diego County Sherriff's Department to inform them of the planned lane closures along Jimmy Durante Boulevard and to minimize potential disruptions to emergency vehicle response times.	CPUC verifies that SDG&E and/or its contractors notify all local emergency service providers serving the project area at least one month prior to the planned lane closure(s). SDG&E and/or its contractors will establish provisions to maintain emergency vehicle access at all times throughout construction, including lane closures.	Emergency service providers are notified of lane closures at least one month prior to the closure, and emergency vehicles have access to roads and emergency routes at all times throughout construction.	Prior to construction – notify local emergency providers of lane closures During construction – continue to notify local emergency services of lane closures at least one month prior to each closure, and maintain emergency vehicle access throughout the project.	Entire project area	SDG&E, CPUC, Del Mar Fire Department, San Diego County Sherriff's Department

Table 6-1 ~~Draft~~ Final Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan

APMs and Mitigation Measures	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Effectiveness Criteria	Timing	Location	Responsible Agencies and Parties
APM TRA-02. At least 30 days prior to construction, SDG&E will coordinate with the North County Transit District on the planned construction activities, including the timing and duration of construction in the vicinity of existing bus stops along Via De La Valle. This coordination will include the identification of potential temporary relocation of bus stops in order to maintain service during construction. At least 10 days prior to the bus stop closure, SDG&E will post signs near any affected bus stops to notify bus riders of any potential modifications the standard bus schedule, alternate stops in the area, and a phone number to call to obtain more information.	CPUC verifies that SDG&E and/or its contractors coordinates with local transit agencies to temporarily relocate transit routes and/or bus stops in work zones.	Traffic routes and bus stops are routed to avoid conflicts with work zones during construction.	During construction	Entire project area	SDG&E, CPUC, North County Transit District

Key:
APM applicant proposed measure
BMP best management practice
CPUC California Public Utilities Commission
DPR California Department of Parks and Recreation
EPA U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
MM mitigation measure
NAHC Native American Heritage Commission
NEIC Northeast Information Center
PRC Public Resources Code
SCAQMD South Coast Air Management District
SWPPP Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB State Water Resources Control Board