

10. CONSTRUCTION MONITORING AND REPORTING

17.1 INTRODUCTION

Construction of the Miguel–Mission 230kV #2 Project could potentially impact environmental resources in the project area. Implementation of the Project Protocols, the SDG&E NCCP, and the mitigation measures specified for in this PEA would reduce, avoid, or otherwise mitigate these potential impacts to less than significant levels.

SDG&E would fulfill all monitoring and reporting described in the Project Protocols, the NCCP, and the PEA mitigation measures. Table 10-1 outlines monitoring requirements during construction for biological, cultural, and paleontological resources, as identified in this PEA. Table 10-1 also includes relevant reporting processes for each sensitive resource.

Table 10-1: Construction Monitoring and Reporting Procedures

Construction Monitoring	Reporting
<i>Biological Resources</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preconstruction surveys would be conducted in areas of known or potential sensitive biological resources prior to conducting activities of existing access roads or substation sites, such as the development of new access or spur roads, laydown areas, staging areas, and the development of pole or tower sites. • Biological monitors would be onsite to monitor construction activities in the vicinity of sensitive resources (such as nesting birds, covered plant species or populations, etc.) and sensitive habitats (such as vernal pools, riparian vegetation if bird nests are active) identified during preconstruction surveys. • If construction activities appear likely to impact sensitive biological resources, SDG&E would submit preactivity reports at least five days prior to commencing such activities to the USFWS and the CDFG in the event such activities may impact any covered species or their habitats. SDG&E shall implement such mitigation measures as provided in the SDG&E NCCP as established in consultation with the USFWS and the CDFG under the NCCP. The biological monitor would have the authority to stop activities and determine alternative work practices in consultation with construction personnel before work could continue. • If it appears that construction activities may impact the Quino checkerspot butterfly or its habitat, SDG&E shall, prior to commencement of construction, consult with the USFWS. • All SDG&E, contractor and subcontractor project personnel would receive training regarding the appropriate work practices necessary to effectively implement the Project Protocols and to comply with the applicable environmental laws and regulations. Training would address: a) federal, state, and local laws regarding plants and wildlife; b) the importance of these resources and the purpose and necessity of protecting them; and c) methods for protecting sensitive ecological resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biological monitors would complete and submit daily monitoring reports to SDG&E at the end of each workday. • Biological monitors would take photographs during construction to document compliance and noncompliance with Project Protocols, the NCCP, and mitigation and establish a record of construction practices. Photos would be forwarded to SDG&E in a timely manner. • Biological monitors would comply with reporting requirements under the NCCP.

Construction Monitoring	Reporting
<i>Cultural Resources</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of known and/or potential cultural resources would be identified prior to construction. A cultural resource specialist would monitor ground-disturbing activities (clearing, grading, excavation) in areas known to have cultural resources or with the potential to uncover cultural resources. • Cultural resource specialists would have the authority to stop work in the immediate area of a cultural resource discovery. • If human remains were found as a result of any construction activity, the construction crew would stop work immediately, contact SDG&E’s cultural resources specialist, and notify the San Diego County Coroner. If the remains were determined to be that of a Native American(s), the coroner would notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which would notify the most likely descendants. The most likely descendants would then recommend within 24 hours a treatment for the remains. Once the appropriate cultural resource investigation of human remains is implemented, work would be able to commence under the observation of the cultural resource specialist. • If cultural resources are discovered, the project cultural resource specialist would evaluate the find and recommend the appropriate treatment and mitigation if the find is deemed important according to CEQA requirements. • All SDG&E, contractor and subcontractor project personnel would receive training regarding the appropriate work practices necessary to effectively implement the Project Protocols and to comply with the applicable environmental laws and regulations. Training would address: a) federal, state, local, and tribal laws regarding antiquities, including collection and removal; b) the importance of these resources and the purpose and necessity of protecting them; and c) methods for protecting sensitive cultural resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural monitors would complete and submit monitoring reports to SDG&E at the end of each workday. • Cultural monitors would take photographs during construction to document compliance with Project Protocols and mitigation measures and to establish a record of construction practices. Photos would be forwarded to SDG&E in a timely manner.

Construction Monitoring	Reporting
<i>Paleontological Resources</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paleontological monitors would be required during construction activities requiring excavation in those areas identified as having a high potential for paleontological resources and where paleontological resources are encountered during construction. • If a significant resource were discovered, such as vertebrate fossils, construction would be stopped in the area while SDG&E and its designated paleontologist evaluate the find and determine the appropriate procedure, method, and schedule to recover or protect the resource. Once appropriate methods are developed to protect resources, construction may commence under observation of the paleontological monitor. • When it is not feasible to avoid known paleontological sites, SDG&E would consult with the appropriate federal, state, and resource agencies and specialists to develop either alternative construction techniques to avoid paleontological resources or appropriate mitigation measures. • All SDG&E, contractor and subcontractor project personnel would receive training regarding the appropriate work practices necessary to effectively implement the Project Protocols and to comply with the applicable environmental laws and regulations. Training would address: a) federal, state, and local laws regarding fossils, including collection and removal; b) the importance of these resources and the purpose and necessity of protecting them; and c) methods for protecting sensitive paleontological resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A final report would be completed and submitted to SDG&E that outlines the results of any paleontological resource discoveries and the outcome of any resulting agency consultation.

