

9. Mitigation Monitoring Plan

The purpose of this Mitigation Monitoring Plan (MMP) is to ensure effective implementation of the applicant proposed measures (APMs) and mitigation measures required by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and that Southern California Edison (SCE or the applicant) has agreed to implement as part of the Eldorado-Ivanpah Transmission Project (EITP or the project). The MMP, which is outlined in Table 9-2, includes:

- Each impact evaluated in the EIR/EIS;
- APMs and mitigation measures that the applicant is required to implement as part of the project;
- Monitoring requirements;
- The timing for implementation of the APMs and mitigation measures; and
- Indicators for determining the effectiveness of mitigation measure implementation.

9.1 Environmental Monitoring

The responsibility to comply with the terms and conditions of the BLM Right-of-Way (ROW) Grant and CPUC Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity lies with SCE. They will have inspectors present during all phases of construction to ensure they are following all APMs and mitigation measures. Additionally, an environmental monitor designated by the CPUC or BLM will monitor construction of the project to ensure full implementation of each APM and mitigation measure. In all instances where non-compliance occurs, the environmental monitor will issue a warning to the construction foreman and the applicant's project manager. Continued non-compliance will be reported to the project managers designated by the CPUC and BLM. Any decisions to halt work due to non-compliance will be made by the CPUC or BLM. The designated environmental monitor will:

- Prior to the start of construction in a given area, review applicable preconstruction surveys and verify that appropriate flagging is in place to denote sensitive resources and construction workspace boundaries, including access roads and equipment/material staging areas.
- During construction, conduct compliance monitoring, including periodic unscheduled inspections at construction areas for *active-site mitigation measures*—measures that require action during construction of the project. Examples of active-site measures include MM AIR-1, Low-Emission Construction Equipment, and MM AIR-2, Enhanced Dust Control Measures, and all other APMs, mitigation measures, and permit conditions that note monitoring of compliance at project sites.
- Monitor and evaluate the results of ongoing survey requirements completed by the applicants monitors, e.g., for nesting birds, and confirm that newly discovered resources are flagged in the field and added to applicable resource maps used by field personnel.
- Keep a record of any incidents of non-compliance with APMs, mitigation measures, or other conditions of project approval. Copies of these documents will be provided to the applicant, CPUC, BLM, and applicable resource agencies.
- Prepare daily logs of activities and compile them into a weekly report that summarize APM and mitigation measure implementation and construction activities. The weekly reports will be provided to the applicant, CPUC, BLM, and applicable resource agencies and posted to the EITP website.

9.2 Post Approval Variance Process

The CPUC and BLM along with their designated environmental monitor(s) will ensure that any project variance—change to the project that deviates from how it was described in the EIR/EIS—or deviation from the procedures identified under the MMP is consistent with CEQA and NEPA requirements. No project variance will be approved by the CPUC or BLM if it creates new significant impacts. Variances will be strictly limited to minor project changes that do not trigger additional permit requirements; do not increase the severity of an impact or create a new impact; and that clearly and strictly comply with the intent of the mitigation measures listed in Table 9-2.

Any variance from the approved project, adopted mitigation measures, APMs, and correction of such deviation, will be reported immediately to the CPUC- or BLM-designated environmental monitor(s) for review and approval as described below.

Surface disturbance locations and acreages identified in the EIR/EIS are anticipated to be sufficient for the construction and operation (including maintenance) of the project and all ancillary facilities. However, specific linear route alignment shifts and other project engineering refinements often continue past the project approval phase and into the construction and operation phases. As a result, facility locations, work area locations, and disturbed acreages locations documented in the EIR/EIS often have minor locational shifts after project approval. The project applicant has conducted resource surveys beyond the extend of the facility descriptions identified in the document in anticipation of the need to make such adjustments in the construction and operation phase to minimize impacts to resources and facilitate minor changes in facility design.

The following describes the procedures to be used for addressing minor modifications to facility alignment and location. The procedures will be identified as a term and condition of the BLM ROW Grant.

Subsequent to issuance of a ROW Grant, when additional work areas outside those evaluated in this EIR/EIS and identified in the ROW are found to be needed (whether on federal or non-federal lands), additional inventory and evaluation would be performed, if necessary, to ensure that impacts on biological, cultural, and other resources would be avoided or minimized to the maximum extent practicable. Revised facility locations and survey results would be documented and forwarded to the BLM and CPUC in the form of a “variance request.” BLM and CPUC consultations and/or approval would be obtained prior to approval of the variance request.

At the conclusion of the project or as project phases are completed, as-built drawings will be provided to the BLM for the purpose of conforming the ROW Grant to the as-built locations. All modification requests will be documented and tracked to ensure the acreages of disturbance affected by post authorization conformance changes remain within the limits of impacts analyzed in the EIR/EIS and approved in the Record of Decision (ROD) and ROW.

9.3 Dispute Resolution

The following procedure will be observed by the CPUC for dispute resolution:

- **Step 1.** Disputes and complaints (including those of the public) should be directed first to the CPUC - designated project manager for resolution. The project manager will attempt to resolve the dispute.
- **Step 2.** Should this informal process fail, the CPUC -designated project manager may initiate enforcement or compliance action to address deviations from the project or adopted MMP.
- **Step 3.** If a dispute or complaint regarding the implementation or evaluation of the MMP cannot be resolved informally or through enforcement or compliance action by the CPUC, any affected participant in the dispute or complaint may file a written “notice of dispute” with the CPUC-designated Executive Director. This notice should be filed in order to resolve the dispute in a timely manner, with copies concurrently served on other

1 affected participants. Within 10 days or receipt, the Executive Director or designee(s) shall meet or confer
 2 with the filer and other affected participants for the purpose of resolving the dispute. The Executive Director
 3 shall issue an Executive Resolution describing his/her decision, and serve it on the filer and other affected
 4 participants.

- 5 • **Step 4.** If one or more of the affected parties is not satisfied with the actions or decisions made following
 6 completion of the preceding steps, such party(ies) may appeal it to the CPUC via a procedure to be specified
 7 by the agencies.

8 Note: Parties may also seek review by the CPUC through existing procedures specified in the *CPUC Rules of*
 9 *Practice and Procedure* for formal and expedited dispute resolution, although a good faith effort should first be
 10 made to use the foregoing procedure.

11
 12 Disputes and complaints (including those of the public) regarding a BLM ROW Grant are appealed to the Interior
 13 Board of Land Appeals. The Interior Board of Land Appeals is an appellate review body that exercises the delegated
 14 authority of the Secretary of the Interior to issue final decisions for the Department of the Interior. It is located within
 15 the Department of the Interior's Office of Hearings and Appeals but is separate and independent from the Bureaus
 16 and Offices whose decisions it reviews.

18 9.2 Review of Plans, Permits, and Other Documentation

19
 20 The measures listed in Table 9-2 require the applicant to prepare a number of plans, programs, studies, surveys,
 21 reports, records, and other documentation and submit them to the CPUC, the BLM, or other agencies. Some
 22 measures require that plans or other documentation are prepared in consultation with one or more agencies. Table
 23 9-1 lists the required plans, surveys, and other documentation and indicates which ones are needed prior to start of
 24 construction. In addition, the applicant must acquire a number of permits (Table 1-2).

25
 26 The CPUC and BLM monitoring team, including the CPUC and BLM project managers, environmental monitors, and
 27 technical experts, will review all plans and other documentation as required in the measures listed in Table 9-2.
 28 Deliverables sent to the applicant will include a report on each plan, permit, or other document reviewed in addition.
 29 Each plan will be approved once it is determined that it complies with the APM or mitigation measure and that
 30 changes (if required) have been made.
 31

Table 9-1 Required Plans, Programs, Studies, Surveys, Reports, and Records

Plan, Study, or Survey	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMS)	Required to Initiate Construction ¹
Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP)	APM BIO-6, APM BIO-11, APM BIO-14, APM CR-5, and APM PALEO-3	Yes
Record of Trained Personnel	APM BIO-6	Yes
Preconstruction Biological Clearance Surveys for Special-Status Plants, Noxious Weeds, and General and Special-Status Wildlife	MM BIO-1 and APM BIO-1	Yes
Reclamation, Restoration, and Revegetation Plan	MM BIO-2 and MM BIO-3	Yes ²
Invasive Plant Management Plan	MM BIO-4 and APM BIO-10	Yes
Jurisdictional Delineation and Associated Permits	MM BIO-5	Yes
Drainage Crossings Design Plans	MM BIO-6	Yes
Mitigation Monitoring Plan for Affected Jurisdictional Areas	MM BIO-7	Yes
Night Lighting Reduction Measures	MM BIO-8	Yes
Record of Acceptance of USFWS Biological Opinion, CDFG 2081 Permit, and NDOW Authorization	MM BIO-12	Yes

Table 9-1 Required Plans, Programs, Studies, Surveys, Reports, and Records

Plan, Study, or Survey	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Required to Initiate Construction ¹
Preconstruction Survey for Desert Tortoise	MM BIO-12 and APM BIO-11	Yes
Desert Tortoise Reports to the USFWS, NDOW, CDFG, and CPUC	MM BIO-12 and APM BIO-11	No
Raven Management Program	APM BIO-11	No
Preconstruction Survey for Desert Bighorn Sheep	MM BIO-13 and APM BIO-12	Yes
Desert Bighorn Sheep Occurrence Report to NDOW	MM BIO-13	No
Preconstruction Survey for American Badger	MM BIO-14	Yes
Migratory Bird and Raptor Active-Nest Report to USFWS, BLM, NDOW, and CDFG	MM BIO-15	No
Raptor and Nesting Bird Surveys	APM BIO-7	Yes
Preconstruction Survey for Burrowing Owl	MM BIO-16	Yes
Burrowing Owl Mitigation and Monitoring Plan	MM BIO-16 ³	Yes
Burrowing Owl Occurrence Report to USFWS, BLM, NDOW, and CDFG	MM BIO-16	No
Avian Protection Plan	MM BIO-18 and APM BIO-8	Yes
Construction Monitoring and Unanticipated Cultural Resources Discovery Plan	MM CR-1 and APM CR-5	Yes
Intensive Archaeological Inventory	APM CR-1	Yes
Reports on the Historical Significance of Buildings and Structures and Impacts	APM CR-3b and APM CR-4b	Yes
Report of Findings After Cultural Resources Monitoring	MM CR-1	No
Plan to Mitigate Damage to Tower Structures Due to Subsidence	MM GEO-1 ⁴	No
Geotechnical Engineering Study	MM GEO-2, MM GEO-4, and APM GEO-1	Yes
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)	MM GEO-3, APM GEO-3, and APM W-9	Yes
Paleontological Resource Management Plan	APM PALEO-1	Yes
Preconstruction Paleontological Field Survey	APM PALEO-2	Yes
Monthly Progress Reports	APM PALEO-6	No
Final Paleontological Resource Recovery Report	APM PALEO-7	No
Curation Agreement	APM PALEO-8	Yes
Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA)	APM HAZ-1	Yes
Hazardous Materials and Waste Handling Management Plan	APM HAZ-2 and APM W-2	Yes
Soil Management Plan	APM HAZ-3	Yes
Fire Management Plan	APM HAZ-4	Yes
Hazardous Materials Business Plan	APM HAZ-5	Yes
Spill Prevention, Countermeasure, and Control Plan	APM HAZ-5	Yes
Health and Safety Plan and Emergency Release Response Procedures	MM HAZ-1, APM W-10, and APM NOI-6	Yes
Worker Health and Safety and Environmental Training and Monitoring Program	MM HAZ-1	Yes
Erosion Control Plan	MM W-1 and APM W-2	Yes
Water Use Plan	MM W-2	Yes
Onsite Flow Model	MM W-3	Yes
Dry Lake Restoration Plan	MM W-4	Yes
Historical Hydrological Model of Alluvial Fan	MM W-5	Yes
Record of Approval from Clark County and the City of Boulder City for Activities Outside of BLM-Designated Utility Corridors	MM LU-1	Yes

Table 9-1 Required Plans, Programs, Studies, Surveys, Reports, and Records

Plan, Study, or Survey	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Required to Initiate Construction ¹
Construction Waste Disposal Plan	MM PUSVC-1	Yes
Record of Encroachment Permits for Work Within Roadway and Railroad Rights-of-Way	APM TRA-1	Yes
Traffic Management and Control Plans	APM TRA-2	Yes
Helicopter Flight Plan and Safety Plan	MM TRANS-2	Yes

Note:

¹ This table includes some documents that are not required prior to construction. These documents will be reviewed within 30 days of receipt of the completed submittal.

² MM BIO-2 requires that the Reclamation, Restoration, and Revegetation Plan be developed prior to adoption of the Final EIR/EIS.

³ The plan is only required if burrowing owls are found on site in the California portion of the project.

⁴ The plan is only required if physical evidence proves groundwater withdrawals are threatening tower locations.

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
3.2 Visual Resources				
IMPACT AES-1: Adverse Impact to a Scenic Vista	APM AES-1: Road Cut Rock Staining. Where new roads are required in the South McCullough Mountains to access new or existing transmission and subtransmission towers, the applicant would consult with the BLM regarding feasible methods to treat the exposed rock to match the overall color of the adjacent weathered rock.	Ensure that the applicant consulted with the BLM as required in APM AES-1. See additional requirements in APM AES-1.	After construction	APM implemented.
IMPACT AES-1: Adverse Impact to a Scenic Vista	APM AES-2: Seeding and Inter-Planting. Where new roads are required in the South McCullough Mountains to access new or existing transmission and subtransmission towers, road cuts would be treated by seeding and/or inter-planting into the disturbed areas to restore the area to an appearance that would blend back into the overall landscape context.	See requirements in APM AES-2.	After construction	Areas disturbed by EITP road construction activities restored to an appearance that blends into the surrounding landscape.
IMPACT AES-1: Adverse Impact to a Scenic Vista	APM AES-3: Non-Reflective Finish. LSTs and TSPs would be constructed of steel that was galvanized and treated at the factory to create a dulled finish that would reduce reflection of light off of the tower members. As appropriate to the environment, the galvanized coating would also be treated to allow the towers to blend into the backdrops. Non-specular transmission cable would be installed for the new transmission line to minimize conductor reflectivity.	See requirements in APM AES-3.	During construction	APM fully implemented as specified.
IMPACT AES-2: Degrade Existing Visual Character or Quality	APM AES-4: Regrade / Revegetate Construction Sites. Areas around new or rebuilt transmission and subtransmission structures that must be cleared during the construction process would be regraded and revegetated to restore them to an appearance that would blend back into the overall landscape context.	See requirements in APM AES-4.	After construction	APM fully implemented as specified.
IMPACT AES-2: Degrade Existing Visual Character or Quality	APM AES-5: Use Existing Access Roads. To the extent feasible, existing access roads would be used.	See requirements in APM AES-5.	During construction	APM implemented.

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Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
IMPACT AES-2: Degrade Existing Visual Character or Quality	APM AES-6: Minimize Road Modifications. Widening and grading of roads would be kept to the minimum required for access by proposed project construction equipment.	See requirements in APM AES-6.	During construction	APM implemented.
IMPACT AES-2: Degrade Existing Visual Character or Quality	APM AES-7: Dust Suppression. During the construction period, dust suppression measures would be used to minimize the creation of dust clouds potentially associated with the use of the access roads.	See requirements in APM AES-7.	During construction	APM fully implemented as specified.
IMPACT AES-2: Degrade Existing Visual Character or Quality	MM AES-1: Painting the Ivanpah Substation. Prior to construction, the applicant will consult with the BLM to select an appropriate color from the BLM approved palette to paint any enclosed structures that would be constructed for the Ivanpah Substation. The applicant will submit photographs following substation construction to the BLM and the CPUC to document compliance with this measure.	Ensure that BLM-approved colors were used to paint enclosed Ivanpah Substation structures and photographs of the completed structures were submitted to the BLM and CPUC.	Prior to, during, and after construction	Enclosed structures for the Ivanpah Substation are painted with colors from the BLM approved palette.
IMPACT AES-2: Degrade Existing Visual Character or Quality	MM AES-2: Rock Staining near the Ivanpah Substation. For areas that are cleared and/or graded to construct the Ivanpah Substation, the applicant would consult with the BLM regarding feasible methods to treat the exposed rock to match the overall color of the adjacent weathered rock.	Ensure that BLM was consulted as required in MM AES-2. See additional requirements in MM AES-2.	After construction	Rock exposed by grading for Ivanpah Substation is treated to match the overall color of adjacent weathered rock.
IMPACT AES-3: Create a New Source of Light or Glare	APM AES-8: Substation Lighting Control. The substation lighting would be designed to be manually operated only when required for non-routine nighttime work. The lighting would be directed downward and shielded to eliminate offsite light spill at times when the lighting might be in use.	See requirements in APM AES-8.	During and after construction	Ivanpah Substation lighting is off unless manually turned on. Lighting is directed downward and shielded.

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Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
3.3 Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases				
<p>IMPACT AIR-2: Temporary Ambient Air Quality Impacts Caused by Construction Activities Would Violate or Contribute Substantially to an Air Quality Violation</p>	<p>MM AIR-1: Low-emission Construction Equipment. All construction equipment with a rating between 100 and 750 horsepower (hp) will be required to use engines compliant with U.S. EPA Tier 2 non-road engine standards. In addition, all off-road and portable construction diesel engines not registered under the CARB Statewide Portable Equipment Registration Program that have a rating of 50 hp or more will meet, at a minimum, the Tier 2 California non-road engine standards unless that engine is not available for a particular item of equipment. In the event a Tier 2 engine is not available for any off-road engine larger than 100 hp, that engine will be equipped with a Tier 1 engine. The applicant will substitute small electric-powered equipment for diesel- and gasoline-powered construction equipment where feasible. The applicant will maintain construction equipment according to manufacturing specifications and use low-emission equipment.</p>	<p>Ensure that applicable equipment meets U.S. EPA standards and is registered under CARB's program as specified in MM AIR-1. See additional requirements in MM AIR-1.</p>	<p>During construction</p>	<p>Each MM AIR-1 requirement is implemented.</p>
<p>IMPACT AIR-2: Temporary Ambient Air Quality Impacts Caused by Construction Activities Would Violate or Contribute Substantially to an Air Quality Violation</p>	<p>MM AIR-2: Enhanced Dust Control Measures. In addition to the dust control requirements by MDAQMD and CC-DAQEM, the following measures will be implemented for mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent watering or stabilization of excavations, spoils, access roads, storage piles, and other sources of fugitive dust (parking areas, staging areas, other) if construction activity causes persistent visible emissions of fugitive dust beyond the work area • Pre-watering of soils prior to clearing and trenching • Pre-moistening of, prior to transport, import and export dirt, sand, or loose materials • Dedication of water truck or high-capacity hose to any soil screening operations • Minimization of drop height of material through screening equipment • Reduction of the amount of disturbed area where possible • Planting of vegetative ground cover in disturbed areas after construction activities have ceased within a time period that is consistent with the Project's Reclamation Plan as described in MM 	<p>Ensure that applicable MDAQMD and CC-DAQEM requirements and the additional requirements specified in MM AIR-2 are followed.</p>	<p>During construction</p>	<p>Each MM AIR-2 requirement is fully implemented.</p>

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Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
	BIO-2.			
IMPACT AIR-3: Temporary Emission Increases of NO _x , VOCs, and PM ₁₀ during Construction would Contribute to a Cumulatively Considerable Net Increase of a Criteria Pollutant in a Non-Attainment Area	MM AIR-1: Low-emission Construction Equipment. See above. MM AIR-2: Enhanced Dust Control Measures. See above.	See above.	See above.	See above.
IMPACT AIR-6: Generate GHG Emissions That May Have a Significant Impact on the Environment	MM AIR-3: Best Management Practices for GHG Reduction. The applicant would be required to enforce and follow limits for idling time for commercial vehicles, including delivery and construction vehicles. The applicant would be also be required to consider the following best management practices to reduce the potential for GHG emissions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joining U.S. EPA's SF6 Emission Reduction Partnership for Electric Power Systems (http://www.epa.gov/highgwp/electricpower-sf6/basic.html); • Performing annual inspections and estimation of SF6 emissions using an emission inventory protocol; • For equipment that would contain SF6, purchasing only new equipment that meets International Council on Large Electric Systems (CIGRE) standards for leak rates; • Implementing SF6 recovery and recycling; • Ensuring that only knowledgeable personnel handle SF6; and • Providing a vanpool for construction workers. 	Idling time limits for commercial vehicles implemented along with best management practices for limited GHG emissions.	During construction	MM AIR-3 requirements fully implemented.

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Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
3.4 Biological Resources				
IMPACT BIO-1: Direct or indirect loss of listed or sensitive plant species, or a direct loss of habitat for listed or sensitive plant species	APM BIO-1: Preconstruction Surveys. Preconstruction biological clearance surveys would be conducted by qualified biologists to identify special-status plants and wildlife.	Ensure that preconstruction biological surveys were conducted as specified in APM BIO-1.	Prior to construction	APM fully implemented as specified.
IMPACT BIO-1: Direct or indirect loss of listed or sensitive plant species, or a direct loss of habitat for listed or sensitive plant species	APM BIO-2: Minimize Vegetation Impacts. Every effort would be made to minimize vegetation removal and permanent loss at construction sites. If necessary, native vegetation would be flagged for avoidance.	See requirements in APM BIO-2.	Prior to and during construction	APM implemented.
IMPACT BIO-1: Direct or indirect loss of listed or sensitive plant species, or a direct loss of habitat for listed or sensitive plant species	APM BIO-4: Best Management Practices. Crews would be directed to use Best Management Practices (BMPs) where applicable. These measures would be identified prior to construction and incorporated into the construction operations.	See requirements in APM BIO-4.	Prior to and during construction	APM implemented.
IMPACT BIO-1: Direct or indirect loss of listed or sensitive plant species, or a direct loss of habitat for listed or sensitive plant species	APM BIO-5: Biological Monitors. Biological monitors would be assigned to the project in areas of sensitive biological resources. The monitors would be responsible for ensuring that impacts on special-status species, native vegetation, wildlife habitat, or unique resources would be avoided to the fullest extent possible. Where appropriate, monitors would flag the boundaries of areas where activities would need to be restricted in order to protect native plants and wildlife or special-status species. Those restricted areas would be monitored to ensure their protection during construction.	Ensure that biological monitors are assigned as specified in APM BIO-5. See additional requirements in APM BIO-5.	During construction	Biological resources in restricted areas with flagged boundaries are protected.
IMPACT BIO-1: Direct or indirect loss of listed or sensitive plant species, or a direct loss of habitat for listed or sensitive plant	APM BIO-6: Worker Environmental Awareness Program. A Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) would be prepared. All construction crews and contractors would be required to participate in WEAP training prior to starting work on the project. The WEAP training would include a review of the special-status species and other sensitive	Ensure that all construction crews and contractors participate in WEAP training as required in APM BIO-6, and a record of training is maintained. See	Prior to construction	All construction crews and contractors participate in WEAP training.

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Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
species	resources that could exist in the project area, the locations of sensitive biological resources and their legal status and protections, and measures to be implemented for avoidance of these sensitive resources. A record of all trained personnel would be maintained.	additional requirements in APM BIO-6.		
IMPACT BIO-1: Direct or indirect loss of listed or sensitive plant species, or a direct loss of habitat for listed or sensitive plant species	APM BIO-9: Facility Siting. Final tower and spur road locations would be adjusted to avoid sensitive biological resources to the greatest extent feasible.	See requirements in APM BIO-9.	During construction	APM implemented.
IMPACT BIO-1: Direct or indirect loss of listed or sensitive plant species, or a direct loss of habitat for listed or sensitive plant species	APM AES-4: Regrade / Revegetate Construction Sites. See above. APM AES-6: Minimize Road Modifications. See above. APM AES-7: Dust Suppression. See above.	See above.	See above.	See above.
IMPACT BIO-1: Direct or indirect loss of listed or sensitive plant species, or a direct loss of habitat for listed or sensitive plant species	MM BIO-1: Preconstruction Surveys. Preconstruction surveys will be conducted by USFWS-approved biologists according to the most current USFWS protocols, where available by species. These surveys will include surveying brush clearing areas and ground disturbance areas within habitat deemed suitable for sensitive species by a qualified biologist. As part of the pre-construction surveys, the composition of the vegetation community will be surveyed to establish baseline conditions prior to construction for post-construction restoration efforts. These surveys will be conducted for the presence of special-status plants, the presence of noxious weeds, and the presence of general and special-status wildlife species, to prevent direct loss of vegetation and wildlife and to prevent the spread of noxious plant species. For the noxious weeds survey, the level of effort and extent of the surveys will be outlined by the Invasive Plant Management Plan (MM BIO-4).	Ensure that preconstruction biological surveys were conducted as specified in MM BIO-1.	Prior to construction	Preconstruction surveys are completed.

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<p>IMPACT BIO-1: Direct or indirect loss of listed or sensitive plant species, or a direct loss of habitat for listed or sensitive plant species</p>	<p>MM BIO-2: Reclamation Plan. The applicant will develop a Reclamation, Restoration, and Revegetation Plan (RRRP) prior to adoption of the Final EIR/EIS that will guide restoration and revegetation activities for all disturbed lands associated with construction of the project and the eventual termination and decommissioning of the project. The RRRP will be part of the applicant's final Plan of Development for the project and should address all federal and private land disturbances, including areas where restoration activities have been funded by the Clark County MSHCP and initiated by resource agencies. The RRRP will be developed in consultation with appropriate agencies (BLM, CPUC, CDFG, and Clark County DCP) and be provided to these agencies for review and approval prior to preparation of the Final EIR/EIS. NDOW and the BLM Las Vegas Field Office will be consulted for restoration efforts concerning Nevada State protected cacti and yucca species, which may include preparation of a separate Cactus and Yucca Reclamation Plan. The RRRP will also provide details including but not limited to topsoil segregation and conservation, vegetation treatment and removal, salvage of succulent species, revegetation methods including seed mixes, rates and transplants, and criteria to monitor and evaluate revegetation success. Post-construction monitoring will be performed for 1 to 5 years, depending on the disturbance level and restoration level as outlined in the BLM's 2001 Restoration Plan for Energy Projects in the Las Vegas Field Office.</p>	<p>Ensure that RRRP was developed as specified in MM BIO-2 and MM BIO-3.</p>	<p>Prior to adoption of the Final EIR/EIS and after construction</p>	<p>RRRP becomes part of the Plan of Development for the proposed project and revegetation is successful as specified by the criteria outlined in the RRRP.</p>
<p>IMPACT BIO-1: Direct or indirect loss of listed or sensitive plant species, or a direct loss of habitat for listed or sensitive plant species</p>	<p>MM BIO-3: Special-Status Plants Restoration and Compensation. The applicant will mitigate for the loss of special-status plant species within the project area following the completion of all construction activities at a particular site and within 1 year of post-construction according to the requirements of resource agency authorizations (e.g., CDFG 2081 permit). Special-status plants will be restored by relocation of plants and/or re-seeding, replacing topsoil with existing topsoil that was removed, and re-grading to pre-existing soil contours. Measures to restore special-status plants will be implemented through the Reclamation Plan (MM BIO-2). Additionally, that plan will provide a matrix showing how the applicant will address each species considered sensitive or special-status in terms of mitigation type (e.g., seed</p>	<p>Ensure that mitigation for the loss of special-status plant species occurs within 1 year of construction and as specified in MM BIO-3. Ensure that documentation of consultations with agencies is provided to the CPUC.</p>	<p>Prior to, during, and after construction</p>	<p>Special-status plants are restored as specified in the RRRP or compensation is provided based on consultation with appropriate agencies.</p>

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Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
	collection, transplanting, fencing certain population, and compensation measures). The CDFG will likely require land compensation and enhancement and endowment fees for the project in addition to restoration. If special-status plant communities cannot be restored, the applicant will provide compensation if required, in consultation with appropriate agencies (USFWS, BLM, CDFG, NDOW, and CPUC). In order to ensure enforceability, documentation of consultations with all appropriate agencies will be provided to the CPUC (the CEQA lead agency).			
IMPACT BIO-2: Direct or indirect loss of listed or sensitive wildlife or a direct loss of habitat for listed or sensitive wildlife	APM BIO-1: Preconstruction Surveys. See above. APM BIO-4: Best Management Practices. See above. APM BIO-5: Biological Monitors. See above. APM BIO-6: Worker Environmental Awareness Program. See above.	See above.	See above.	See above.
IMPACT BIO-2: Direct or indirect loss of listed or sensitive wildlife or a direct loss of habitat for listed or sensitive wildlife	APM BIO-10: Invasive Plant Management. An invasive plant management plan would be developed to reduce the potential for spreading invasive plant species during construction activities.	Ensure that an Invasive Plant Management Plan was developed as specified in APM BIO-10.	Prior to construction	APM implemented.
IMPACT BIO-2: Direct or indirect loss of listed or sensitive wildlife or a direct loss of habitat for listed or sensitive wildlife	APM AES-6: Minimize Road Modifications. See above. APM AES-8: Substation Lighting Control. See above. APM NOI-4: Construction Equipment Muffled. See below. APM NOI-5: Construction Equipment Idling Minimized. See below. APM W-12: Properly Dispose of Hazardous Materials. See below.	See above/below.	See above/below.	See above/below.
IMPACT BIO-2: Direct or indirect loss of listed or sensitive wildlife or a direct loss of habitat for listed or sensitive wildlife	MM BIO-8: Reduce Night Lighting. Night lighting will be reduced in all natural areas to avoid unnecessary visual disturbance to wildlife. Night lighting during construction, operations, and maintenance will be reduced in natural areas using directed lighting, shielding methods, and/or reduced lumen intensity. The applicant will indicate anticipated measures to resource agencies for approval prior to construction. The approved measures will be provided to the CPUC.	Ensure that the applicant submits night lighting reduction measures to resource agencies for approval prior to construction and provides the approved measures to the CPUC. See additional requirements in MM BIO-8.	Prior to and during construction	Night lighting is reduced using directed lighting, shielding methods, reduced lumen intensity, and/or other methods.

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
IMPACT BIO-2: Direct or indirect loss of listed or sensitive wildlife or a direct loss of habitat for listed or sensitive wildlife	MM BIO-9: Cover Steep-walled Trenches or Excavations during Construction. To prevent entrapment of wildlife, all steep-walled trenches, auger holes, or other excavations will be covered at the end of each day. Fencing will be maintained around the covered excavations at night. For open trenches, earthen escape ramps will be maintained at intervals of no greater than 0.25 miles. A biological monitor will inspect all trenches, auger holes, or other excavations a minimum of twice per day during non-summer months and a minimum of three times per day during the summer (hotter) months, and also immediately prior to back-filling. Any wildlife species found will be safely removed and relocated out of harm's way, using suitable tools such as a pool net when applicable. For safety reasons, biological monitors will under no circumstance enter open excavations.	Ensure that excavations are covered, earthen escape ramps are maintained for open trenches, and monitoring takes place as specified in MM BIO-9. See additional requirements in MM BIO-9.	During construction	Entrapment of wildlife is prevented.
IMPACT BIO-2: Direct or indirect loss of listed or sensitive wildlife or a direct loss of habitat for listed or sensitive wildlife	MM BIO-10: Biological Monitors. Biological monitors will be provided throughout construction activities in all construction zones with the potential for presence of sensitive biological resources. A minimum of one monitor per crew is needed for construction crews using heavy equipment (e.g., backhoes, large trucks). One roving monitor will monitor multiple times per day in other active construction zones where heavy equipment is not in use.	Ensure a minimum of one monitor per crew for crews that use heavy equipment. See additional requirements in MM BIO-10.	During construction	Biological monitors are provided for construction activities in all construction zones.
IMPACT BIO-2: Direct or indirect loss of listed or sensitive wildlife or a direct loss of habitat for listed or sensitive wildlife	MM BIO-11: Water Usage. Water used for fugitive dust control will not be allowed to pool on access roads or other project areas, as this can attract desert tortoises. Similarly, leaks on water trucks and water tanks will be repaired to prevent pooling water.	See requirements in MM BIO-11.	During construction	Water used for fugitive dust control does not pool.
IMPACT BIO-2: Direct or indirect loss of listed or sensitive wildlife or a direct loss of habitat for listed or sensitive wildlife	MM BIO-12: Desert Tortoise Impacts Reduction Measures. To reduce impacts on desert tortoise, the following will be done: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The applicant cannot begin construction until issuance and acceptance of the USFWS Biological Opinion, the CDFG 2081 permit, and NDOW authorization. A copy of the USFWS Biological Opinion and documentation of any compliance discussions with Clark County and Boulder City will be provided to the CPUC and the Clark County Desert Conservation Program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure acceptance of biological opinion, CDFG 2081 permit, and NDOW authorization and completion of preconstruction surveys for desert tortoise. Ensure that biological monitors clear active work sites located in desert tortoise habitat each 	Prior to and during construction	Impacts on Desert Tortoise are avoided, or at minimum, active work sites are cleared of all Desert Tortoise according to the most-current

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction monitoring will employ a designated field contact representative, authorized biologist(s), and qualified biologist(s) approved by the USFWS, NDOW, and CDFG during the construction phase of the project. BLM will recommend qualified, authorized biologists to the USFWS and will approve all biological monitors. • Qualified and/or authorized biologists will monitor all construction activities year-round in desert tortoise habitat, regardless of the time of year or weather conditions, as tortoises are often active outside their "active" season. • Qualified and/or authorized biologists will conduct preconstruction surveys according to the most current USFWS protocol. • Authorized biologists will handle desert tortoises following the most current Desert Tortoise Council handling guidelines (2009 or newer). • Prior to commencing desert tortoise relocation activities, authorization will be obtained from NDOW, CDFG, and USFWS. The authorized biologist will not be required to receive approval to move individual desert tortoises during construction. • Desert tortoise relocations will only occur from an active construction zone to an area that is not under active construction by the EITP project or any other planned project. • Biological monitors will clear ahead of construction crews in desert tortoise habitat during all clearing and grading activities, or during any activity where undisturbed vegetation would be crushed. In addition, biological monitors will clear ahead of larger, non-rubber-tired equipment when that equipment is being driven on access and spur roads. • Biological monitors will clear all active work sites located in desert tortoise habitat each morning before construction begins and throughout the day if crews move from construction site to construction site. • Results of biological monitoring and status of construction will be 	<p>morning before construction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that the results of biological monitoring and status of construction are detailed in daily reports submitted to the CDFG on a weekly basis. - Ensure that California-specific Desert Tortoise Council handling guidelines are followed for project activities in California. - See additional requirements in MM BIO-12. 		<p>applicable handling procedures.</p>

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
	<p>detailed in daily reports by biological monitors. These reports will be submitted to the authorized biologist on a daily basis and to the CFR on a weekly basis (at minimum). The authorized biologist will notify the CFR within 24 hours of any action that involves harm to a desert tortoise, or involves a blatant disregard by construction personnel for the APMs or MMs designed to minimize impacts on desert tortoise or other wildlife. The authorized biologist will submit to the USFWS, NDOW, CDFG, and CPUC a summary of all desert tortoises seen, injured, killed, excavated, and handled at the end of the project or within 2 working days of when desert tortoises are harmed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No desert tortoise shall be captured, moved, transported, released, or purposefully caused to leave its burrow for whatever reason when the ambient air temperature is above 95 degrees Fahrenheit (35 degrees Celsius). No desert tortoise shall be captured if the ambient air temperature is anticipated to exceed 95 degrees Fahrenheit before handling or processing can be completed. If the ambient air temperature exceeds 95 degrees Fahrenheit during handling or processing, desert tortoises shall be kept shaded in an environment which does not exceed 95 degrees Fahrenheit, and the animals shall not be released until ambient air temperature declines to below 95 degrees Fahrenheit. For relocation, captured tortoises may be held overnight and moved the following morning within these temperature constraints. • During all handling procedures, desert tortoises must be treated in a manner to ensure that they do not overheat, exhibit signs of overheating (e.g., gaping, foaming at the mouth, hyperactivity, etc.), or are placed in a situation where they cannot maintain surface and core temperatures necessary to their well-being. Desert tortoises must be kept shaded at all times until it is safe to release them. Ambient air temperature must be measured in the shade, protected from wind, and at a height of 2 inches above the ground surface. • If a desert tortoise voids its bladder as a result of being handled, the animal shall be rehydrated. The process of rehydrating a desert tortoise will take place at the location where the animal was 			

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
	<p>captured (or to be released, for translocated tortoises), and consist of placing the desert tortoise in a tub with a clean plastic disposable liner. The amount of water that is placed in the lined tub shall not be higher than the lower jaw of the animal. Each desert tortoise shall be rehydrated for a minimum of 10 to 20 minutes. During the period when the desert tortoise is in the tub, the tub will be placed in a quiet protected area. Desert tortoises shall be soaked individually.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a desert tortoise is injured as a result of project-related activities, it shall be immediately taken to a CDFG-approved wildlife rehabilitation or veterinary facility. The applicant shall identify the facility prior to the start of ground- or vegetation-disturbing activities. The applicant shall bear any costs associated with the care or treatment of such injured covered species. The applicant shall notify CDFG of the injury immediately unless the incident occurs outside of normal business hours. In that event CDFG shall be notified no later than noon on the next business day. Notification to CDFG shall be via telephone or email, followed by a written incident report. Notification shall include the date, time, location, and circumstances of the incident, and the name of the facility where the animal was taken. • The applicant will produce a Raven Management Plan that is acceptable to the BLM and the CPUC. Details in the plan will include information on procedures, frequency, and recommended season for conducting raven nest surveys, procedures and responsibilities for raven nest removal, USFWS/NDOW/CDFG authorization and/or permitting requirements for conducting raven control, and compensation measures for raven reduction programs in California and Nevada. The plan will be submitted to the BLM and the CPUC at least 60 days prior to construction for review and approval. 			

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
<p>IMPACT BIO-2: Direct or indirect loss of listed or sensitive wildlife or a direct loss of habitat for listed or sensitive wildlife</p>	<p>MM BIO-13: Desert Bighorn Sheep Impacts Reduction Measures. To reduce impacts on desert bighorn sheep, the following will be done:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct preconstruction survey for desert bighorn sheep within suitable bighorn sheep habitat within 1 week prior to construction activities in the McCullough Range, Clark Mountain Range, and the southern portion of the Eldorado Valley between the Highland Range and the Southern McCullough Range. The occurrence and location of any desert bighorn sheep will be reported to NDOW for sightings in Nevada and reported to CDFG for sightings in California. • Conduct biological monitoring by a qualified biologist for desert bighorn sheep during duration of construction within suitable bighorn sheep habitat. The occurrence and location of any desert bighorn sheep will be reported to NDOW for sightings in Nevada and reported to CDFG for sightings in California. If bighorn are found to be within 500 feet of construction activities, construction in that area will be stopped until the sheep vacate the project area. • Avoid all construction activities (with the exception of vehicle use of access roads during emergencies) in lambing areas from January to May in the North McCullough Pass area (approximately MP 9 to MP 12) during the duration of construction and all maintenance events. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that preconstruction surveys for desert bighorn sheep are conducted no more than 1 week prior to construction and as specified in MM BIO-13. - Ensure that all bighorn sheep occurrences are reported to NDOW and construction is stopped if a bighorn sheep is found within 500 feet of construction activities. - See additional requirements in MM BIO-13. 	<p>Prior to, during, and after construction</p>	<p>Construction does not take place within 500 feet of any desert bighorn sheep, and construction activities in lambing areas are avoided from January to May in the North McCullough Pass area.</p>
<p>IMPACT BIO-2: Direct or indirect loss of listed or sensitive wildlife or a direct loss of habitat for listed or sensitive wildlife</p>	<p>MM BIO-14: American Badger Impacts Reduction Measures. To reduce impacts to American badger, the following will be done:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualified biologists will be notified if badgers are observed within the project area during construction activities. Work will immediately be stopped in the area if the biologists find occupied burrows within 100 feet of construction activities during preconstruction surveys. • Qualified biologists will ensure passive relocation of the occupied burrow by installing one-way trap doors on the burrow. The burrow will be collapsed after the badger vacates. • During the spring months when young may be present in burrows, burrows must be checked for young before the installation of the 	<p>Ensure that work is stopped if occupied burrows are found within 100 feet of construction activities. See additional requirements in MM BIO-14.</p>	<p>Prior to and during construction</p>	<p>All occupied American badger burrows within 100 feet of construction activities are relocated.</p>

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
	<p>one-way trap door. If young are present during relocation efforts, all work will stop within 100 ft of the burrow until the young have left the burrows within the project area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work will be allowed to resume once the badger has relocated outside the 100-foot zone. 			
<p>IMPACT BIO-2: Direct or indirect loss of listed or sensitive wildlife or a direct loss of habitat for listed or sensitive wildlife</p>	<p>MM BIO-15: Migratory Birds and Raptors Impacts Reduction Measures. To reduce impacts on migratory birds and raptors, the following will be done:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biological monitors will monitor and enforce disturbance buffers around all active bird nests (for raptors and species protected by the MBTA) found in project areas during construction. The general bird breeding season for this area is late February to early July. For raptors specifically, the applicant will use the USFWS Utah Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection from Human and Land Use Disturbances (1999) to determine appropriate survey areas and disturbance buffers for active nests, except for burrowing owl nests, for which the applicant will be in compliance with the minimum distances outlined by the California Burrowing Owl Consortium Protocol. For all non-raptor bird species, biologists will survey within project areas. Because there are no standardized disturbance buffers for active non-raptor bird nests, SCE will consult with the appropriate agencies (BLM, USFWS, CDFG, and NDOW) on a case-by-case basis when active nests are found in project areas, unless directed to do otherwise by these same agencies. • Active bird nests will not be moved during breeding season, unless the project is expressly permitted to do so by the USFWS, BLM, CDFG, or NDOW depending on the location of the nest. • All active nests and disturbance or harm to active nests will be reported within 24 hours to the USFWS, BLM, CDFG, and NDOW upon detection. • The biological monitor will halt work if it is determined that active nests would be disturbed by construction activities, until further direction or approval to work is obtained from the appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that the applicant consults with NDOW prior to construction. - Ensure that work is stopped if active nests would be disturbed by construction activities. - Ensure that all active nests and disturbance or harm to active nests are reported within 24 hours to the agencies specified. - See additional requirements in MM BIO-15. 	<p>Prior to and during construction</p>	<p>Work is stopped if active nests would be disturbed, and active bird nests are not moved during the breeding season unless expressly permitted.</p>

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
	<p>agencies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasonal work stoppages may be required by NDOW for project areas that pass the Wee Thump Joshua Tree Wilderness if construction activities occur within the breeding season. The applicant will consult with NDOW prior to construction. As outlined by the <i>Suggested Practices for Avian Protection on Power Lines</i> (APLIC 2006), the following avian safe practices will be employed during construction: cover phase conductors with manufactured covers, include perch discouragers on crossarms and on top of poles, exceed the minimal distance between phase conductors to prevent electrocution by perched birds and their wingspan, utilize longer horizontal insulators, suspend phase conductors on pole top and cross arms, install horizontal jumper support to increase the phase-to-ground separation, replace tension members with fiberglass or non-conducting materials, cover tension members with dielectric material, utilize fiberglass poles or switches, and install standard nest discouragers. 			
<p>IMPACT BIO-2: Direct or indirect loss of listed or sensitive wildlife or a direct loss of habitat for listed or sensitive wildlife</p>	<p>MM BIO-16: Burrowing Owl Impacts Reduction Measures. To reduce impacts on burrowing owl, the following will be done:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A qualified biologist will conduct preconstruction surveys within 30 days prior to construction for burrowing owl within suitable habitat prior to breeding season (February 1 through August 31). All areas within 50 m (approximately 150 feet) of the project area will be surveyed. If an active nest is identified, there will be no construction activities within 50 m (approximately 150 feet) of the nest location to prevent disturbance until the chicks have fledged, as determined by a qualified biologist. The occurrence and location of any burrowing owl will be documented by biological monitors in daily reports and submitted to the authorized biologist on a daily basis. The authorized biologist will report all incidents of disturbance or harm to burrowing owls within 24 hours to the appropriate resource agencies (USFWS, BLM, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that preconstruction surveys for burrowing owl are conducted within 30 days of construction and as specified in MM BIO-16. Ensure that construction activities do not occur within 150 feet of active nests. Ensure that all burrowing owl occurrences are reported on a daily basis to the USFWS, BLM, NDOW, and CDFG. Ensure that a Burrowing Owl Mitigation and Monitoring Plan is submitted to CDFG if owls are found on site in the 	<p>30 days prior to construction, during, and after construction</p>	<p>No construction activities occur within 150 feet of active nests, and for burrowing owls found on site in California, compensation is provided and the additional measures listed in MM BIO-16 are fully implemented.</p>

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
	<p>NDOW, CDFG).</p> <p>If burrowing owls are found on site in the California portion of the project, the following additional measures will be included:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) As compensation for the direct loss of burrowing owl nesting and foraging habitat, the project proponent shall mitigate by acquiring and permanently protecting known burrowing owl nesting and foraging habitat at the following ratio: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Replacement of occupied habitat with suitable habitat at 1.5 x 6.5 acres per pair or single bird; (b) Replacement of occupied habitat with habitat contiguous with occupied habitat at 2 x 6.5 acres per pair or single bird; and/or (c) Replacement of occupied habitat with suitable unoccupied habitat at 3 x 6.5 acres per pair or single bird. 2) A Burrowing Owl Mitigation and Monitoring Plan shall be submitted to CDFG for review and approval prior to relocation of owls. The Burrowing Owl Mitigation and Monitoring Plan shall describe proposed relocation and monitoring plans. The plan shall include the number and location of occupied burrow sites and details on adjacent or nearby suitable habitat available to owls for relocation. If no suitable habitat is available nearby for relocation, details regarding the creation of artificial burrows (numbers, location, and type of burrows) shall also be included in the plan. The plan shall also describe proposed off site areas to preserve to compensate for impacts to burrowing owls/occupied burrows at the project site as required under Condition 1. A copy of the approved plan will be provided to the CPUC. 	<p>California portion of the project.</p> <p>- See additional requirements in MM BIO-16.</p>		
<p>IMPACT BIO-3: Temporary and permanent losses of native vegetation communities</p>	<p>APM BIO-1: Preconstruction Surveys. See above.</p> <p>APM BIO-2: Minimize Vegetation. See above.</p> <p>APM BIO-4: Best Management Practices. See above.</p> <p>APM BIO 5: Biological Monitors. See above.</p> <p>APM BIO-6: Worker Environmental Awareness Program. See above.</p>	<p>See above.</p>	<p>See above.</p>	<p>See above.</p>

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
	<p>APM BIO-9: Facility Siting. See above.</p> <p>APM BIO-10: Invasive Plant Management. See above.</p> <p>MM BIO-1: Preconstruction Surveys. See above.</p> <p>MM BIO -2: Reclamation Plan. See above.</p> <p>MM BIO 3: Special Status Plants Restoration and Compensation. See above.</p>			
<p>IMPACT BIO-4: Introduction of invasive, non-native, or noxious plants species</p>	<p>APM BIO-1: Preconstruction Surveys. See above.</p> <p>APM BIO-2: Minimize Vegetation. See above.</p> <p>APM BIO-4: Best Management Practices. See above.</p> <p>APM BIO 5: Biological Monitors. See above.</p> <p>APM BIO-6: Worker Environmental Awareness Program. See above.</p> <p>APM BIO-9: Facility Siting. See above.</p> <p>APM BIO-10: Invasive Plant Management. See above.</p>	<p>See above.</p>	<p>See above.</p>	<p>See above.</p>
<p>IMPACT BIO-4: Introduction of invasive, non-native, or noxious plants species</p>	<p>MM BIO-4: Model Invasive Plant Management Plan on the BLM Las Vegas Office DRAFT Weed Plan. The Invasive Plant Management Plan to be developed (APM BIO-10) will be modeled on the BLM Las Vegas Office DRAFT Weed Plan. The plan will include operation and maintenance activities, as well as construction activities. The content of the plan will include results of the noxious weed inventory, identification of problem areas, preventative measures, treatment methods, agency-specific requirements, monitoring requirements, and herbicide treatment protocol. The plan will include best management practices that require that any biological material brought on-site (e.g. hay bales that may be used for controlling stormwater under APM GEO-2, and native mixes for vegetation in MM BIO-2) will be certified weed-free. The plan will be submitted to both the California and the Nevada resource agencies and to the CPUC for approval prior to construction authorization.</p>	<p>Ensure that an Invasive Plant Management Plan is developed as specified in MM BIO-4 and submitted to both the California and the Nevada resource agencies and to the CPUC for approval prior to construction.</p>	<p>Prior to construction</p>	<p>Invasive plant species are prevented from spreading throughout the proposed project area due to construction activities.</p>

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
IMPACT BIO-5: Adverse effects on drainages, riparian areas, and wetlands	APM BIO-2: Minimize Vegetation Impacts. See above.	See above.	See above.	See above.
IMPACT BIO-5: Adverse effects on drainages, riparian areas, and wetlands	APM BIO-3: Avoid Impacts on State and Federal Jurisdiction Wetlands. Avoid Impacts on State and Federal Jurisdiction Wetlands. Construction crews would avoid impacting the streambeds and banks of streams along the route to the extent possible. As applicable, the necessary permits would be obtained from the appropriate agencies. Impacts would be mitigated based on the terms of the permits. No streams with flowing waters capable of supporting special-status species would be expected to be impacted by the proposed project.	Ensure that streambeds and banks of streams are minimally impacted, and the Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA) is followed as required by the CDFG.	During construction	APM implemented.
IMPACT BIO-5: Adverse effects on drainages, riparian areas, and wetlands	APM BIO-4: Best Management Practices. See above. APM BIO-9: Facility Siting. See above. APM HAZ-2: Hazardous Materials and Waste Handling Management. See below. APM HAZ-5: SPCCP and Hazardous Materials Business Plan. See below. APM W-1: Avoid Stream Channels. See below. APM W-2: Erosion Control and Hazardous Material Plans. See below. APM W-4: Avoid Active Drainage Channels. See below. APM W-9: Prepare and Implement an Approved SWPPP. See below.	See above/below.	See above/below.	See above/below.
IMPACT BIO-5: Adverse effects on drainages, riparian areas, and wetlands	MM BIO-5: Jurisdictional Delineation. Conduct a formal jurisdictional delineation within the boundaries of the project area once final engineering for the location of project-specific features is complete. This will be conducted prior to construction and is required in order to apply for permits, if needed, with USACE, California RWQCBs, and CDFG. A copy of the jurisdictional delineation will be provided to the CPUC.	Ensure that the jurisdictional delineation completed and associated permits are acquired. See additional requirements in MM BIO-5.	Prior to construction	Jurisdictional delineation is completed and associated permits are acquired.

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
IMPACT BIO-5: Adverse effects on drainages, riparian areas, and wetlands	MM BIO-6: Drainage Crossings Design. If drainages cannot be avoided by infrastructure placement, then the applicant will design drainage crossings to accommodate estimated peak flows and ensure that natural volume capacity can be maintained throughout construction and upon post-construction restoration. This measure is necessary to minimize the amount of erosion and degradation to which drainages are subject.	Ensure that drainage crossings are specifically designed to accommodate estimated peak flows and natural volume capacity throughout construction and post-construction restoration.	During and after construction	Drainage crossings accommodate peak flows and natural volume capacity throughout construction and post-construction restoration.
IMPACT BIO-5: Adverse effects on drainages, riparian areas, and wetlands	MM BIO-7: Mitigation Monitoring Plan for Affected Jurisdictional Areas. The applicant will develop a Mitigation Monitoring Plan for affected jurisdictional areas within established riparian areas, as needed, for submittal to the USACE for review and approval. The plan will outline measures to accomplish restoration, provide criteria for restoration success, and/or provide compensation ratios. This measure is needed to compensate for loss of waters and riparian vegetation that provide suitable habitat for special-status and sensitive species, and provide important hydrological and water quality functions in the desert environment. Monitoring and reporting, likely for up to 3 to 5 years post-construction, will be required, pending consultation with agencies. A copy of the approved Mitigation Monitoring Plan will be provided to the CPUC and CDFG.	Ensure that a Mitigation Monitoring Plan for affected jurisdictional areas is developed and submitted for approval as specified in MM BIO-7.	Prior to and after construction	Monitoring and reporting for affected jurisdictional areas within established riparian areas is conducted for up to 3 to 5 years post construction.
IMPACT BIO-6: Direct or indirect loss of migratory wildlife species, corridors, or nursery sites	APM BIO-4: Best Management Practices. See above. APM BIO-5: Biological Monitors. See above. APM BIO-6: Worker Environmental Awareness Program. See above.	See above.	See above.	See above.
IMPACT BIO-6: Direct or indirect loss of migratory wildlife species, corridors, or nursery sites	APM BIO-7: Avoid Impacts on Active Nests. SCE would conduct project-wide raptor and nesting bird surveys and remove trees or other vegetation, if necessary, outside of the nesting season (nesting season in the project area is late February to early July). If vegetation or existing structures containing a raptor nest or other active nest needed to be removed during the nesting season, or if work was scheduled to take	Ensure that project-wide raptor and nesting bird surveys are conducted, and if trees or other vegetation are removed, they are removed outside of the nesting season as specified in APM BIO-	Prior to and during construction	Impacts on active nests are avoided or agency coordination is completed and

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
	place in close proximity to an active nest on an existing transmission or subtransmission tower or pole, SCE would coordinate with the USFWS, CDFG, and/or the NDOW as appropriate to obtain written verification prior to moving the nest.	7. See additional requirements in APM BIO-7.		authorizations obtained.
IMPACT BIO-6: Direct or indirect loss of migratory wildlife species, corridors, or nursery sites	APM BIO-8: Avian Protection. All transmission and subtransmission towers and poles would be designed to be avian-safe in accordance with the Suggested Practices for Avian Protection on Power Lines: the State of the Art in 2006 (APLIC 2006).	See requirements in APM BIO-8.	Prior to and during construction	APM implemented.
IMPACT BIO-6: Direct or indirect loss of migratory wildlife species, corridors, or nursery sites	APM BIO-9: Facility Siting. See above.	See above.	See above.	See above.
IMPACT BIO-6: Direct or indirect loss of migratory wildlife species, corridors, or nursery sites	<p>APM BIO-11: Desert Tortoise Measures. The applicant or a qualified consultant would provide for the following to reduce impacts on desert tortoise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The applicant cannot begin construction until issuance and acceptance of the USFWS Biological Opinion, the CDFG 2081 permit, and NDOW authorization. Additionally, compliance discussions with Clark County and Boulder City must occur prior to construction that resolve and outline the specific compensation fees or additional mitigation measures needed for loss of desert tortoise habitat. A copy of the USFWS Biological Opinion and documentation of any compliance discussions with Clark County and Boulder City will be provided to the CPUC. A field contact representative (FCR) would be designated and would oversee compliance monitoring activities and coordination with authorizing agency(s). Compliance activities would at a minimum include conducting preconstruction surveys, assuring proper removal of desert tortoise, staffing biological monitors on construction spreads, and upholding all conditions authorized. The field contact representative would also oversee all compliance documentation including daily observation reports, non-compliance and corrective action reports, and final reporting to any authorized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that preconstruction surveys for Desert Tortoise are conducted within 48 hours of site-specific project activities as specified in APM BIO-11. Ensure that all compliance documentation is submitted as specified in APM BIO-11. Incidents considered to be in non-compliance must be immediately documented. Ensure that the applicant implements a Raven Management Program. Ensure that construction activities are halted in the event of injury or death to a desert tortoise or other events specified in APM BIO-11. Ensure that work area boundaries associated with 	Prior to and during construction	See MM BIO-12.

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
	<p>agency upon project completion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All work area boundaries associated with temporary and permanent disturbances would be conspicuously staked, flagged, or otherwise marked to minimize surface disturbance activities. All workers would strictly limit activities and vehicles to the designated work areas. • Crushing/removal of perennial vegetation in work areas would be avoided to the maximum extent practicable. • All trash and food items generated by construction and maintenance activities would be promptly contained and regularly removed from the project site(s) to reduce the attractiveness of the area to common ravens. • Pets would not be allowed in working areas unless restrained in a kennel. • Where possible, motor vehicles would be limited to maintained roads and designated routes. • Vehicle speed within the project area, along ROW maintenance routes, and along existing access roads would not exceed 20 miles per hour. Speed limits would be clearly marked and all workers would be made aware of these limits. • Constructed road berms would be less than 12 inches in height and have slopes of less than 30 degrees. • Construction monitoring would employ a designated field contact representative, authorized biologist(s), and qualified biologist(s) approved by the BLM during the construction phase. At a minimum, qualified biologist(s) would be present during all activities in which encounters with tortoises could occur. A qualified biologist is defined as a person with appropriate education, training, and experience to conduct tortoise surveys, monitor project activities, provide worker education programs, and supervise or perform other implementing actions. An authorized biologist is defined as a wildlife biologist who has been authorized to handle desert tortoises by the USFWS. A field contact representative is defined as a person designated by the 	<p>temporary and permanent disturbances are marked and crushing/removal of perennial vegetation in work areas is minimized.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that tortoises found on the surface are relocated to less than 1,000 feet away and handled according to the Guidelines for Handling Desert Tortoise During Construction Projects (Desert Tortoise Council 1999). See also the handling requirements specified in MM BIO-12. - See additional requirements in APM BIO-11. 		

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
	<p>project proponent who is responsible for overseeing compliance with desert tortoise protective measures and for coordination with agency compliance officer(s).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preconstruction clearance surveys would be conducted within 48 hours of initiation of site-specific project activities, following USFWS protocol (USFWS 1992). The goal of a clearance survey is to find all tortoises on the surface and in burrows that could be harmed by construction activities. Surveys would cover 100 percent of the acreage to be disturbed. All potential tortoise burrows within 100 feet of construction activity would be marked. Tortoise burrows would be avoided to the extent practicable, but would be excavated if they would be crushed by construction activities. • Any tortoise found on the surface would be relocated to less than 1,000 feet away. Tortoises would be handled carefully following the guidelines given in Guidelines for Handling Desert Tortoise during Construction Projects (Desert Tortoise Council 1999). Tortoises would be handled with new latex gloves each time to avoid transmission of disease, and handlers would especially note guidelines for precautions to be taken during high-temperature periods. • If a potential tortoise burrow were required to be excavated, the biologist would proceed according to the guidelines given in Guidelines for Handling Desert Tortoise during Construction Projects (Desert Tortoise Council 1999). Tortoises removed from burrows would be relocated to an artificial burrow (Desert Tortoise Council 1999). The entrance of the artificial burrow would be blocked until construction activities in the area were over (Desert Tortoise Council 1999). • For activities conducted between March 15 and November 1 in desert tortoise habitat, all activities in which encounters with tortoises might occur would be monitored by a qualified or authorized biologist. The biologist would be informed of tortoises relocated during preconstruction surveys so that he or she could 			

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
	<p>watch for the relocated tortoises in case they attempted to return to the construction site. The qualified or authorized biologist would watch for tortoises wandering into the construction areas, check under vehicles, examine excavations and other potential pitfalls for entrapped animals, examine exclusion fencing, and conduct other activities to ensure that death or injuries of tortoises were minimized.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No overnight hazards to desert tortoises (e.g., auger holes, trenches, pits, or other steep-sided depressions) would be left unfenced or uncovered; such hazards would be eliminated each day prior to the work crew and biologist leaving the site. Large or long-term project areas would be enclosed with tortoise-proof fencing. Fencing would be removed when restoration of the site was completed. • Any incident occurring during project activities that was considered by the biological monitor to be in non-compliance with the mitigation plan would be documented immediately by the biological monitor. The field contact representative would ensure that appropriate corrective action was taken. Corrective actions would be documented by the monitor. The following incidents would require immediate cessation of the construction activities causing the incident, including (1) imminent threat of injury or death to a desert tortoise; (2) unauthorized handling of a desert tortoise, regardless of intent; (3) operation of construction equipment or vehicles outside a project area cleared of desert tortoise, except on designated roads; and (4) conducting any construction activity without a biological monitor where one was required. If the monitor and field contact representative did not agree, the federal agency's compliance officer would be contacted for resolution. All parties could refer the resolution to the federal agency's authorized officer. • Results of biological monitoring and status of construction will be detailed in daily reports by biological monitors. These reports will be submitted to the authorized biologist on a daily basis and to the FCR on a weekly basis (at minimum). The authorized biologist will notify the FCR within 24 hours of any action that involves harm to a desert 			

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
	<p>tortoise, or involves a blatant disregard by construction personnel for the APMs or MMs designed to minimize impacts on desert tortoise or other wildlife. The authorized biologist will submit to the USFWS, NDOW, CDFG, and CPUC a summary of all desert tortoises seen, injured, killed, excavated, and handled at the end of the project or within 2 working days of when desert tortoises are harmed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All construction personnel, including subcontractors, would complete a WEAP. This instruction would include specific desert tortoise training on distribution, general behavior and ecology, identification, protection measures, reporting requirements, and protections afforded by state and federal endangered species acts. • Parked vehicles would be inspected prior to being moved. If a tortoise were found beneath a vehicle, the authorized biologist would be contacted to move the animal from harm's way, or the vehicle would not be moved until the desert tortoise left of its own accord. The authorized biologist would be responsible for taking appropriate measures to ensure that any desert tortoise moved in this manner was not exposed to temperature extremes that could be harmful to the animal. • Should any desert tortoise be injured or killed, all activities would be halted, and the field contact representative and/or authorized biologist immediately contacted. The field contact representative and/or authorized biologist would be responsible for reporting the incident to the authorizing agencies. • A report to the USFWS would be produced reporting all tortoises seen, injured, killed, excavated, or handled. GPS locations of live tortoises would be reported. • The applicant would implement a Raven Management Program that would consist of: (1) an annual survey to identify raven nests on towers and any tortoise remains at tower locations; this information would be relayed to the BLM so that the ravens and/or their nests in these towers could be targeted for removal, (2) SCE making an annual or one time contribution to an overall raven reduction 			

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
	program in the California or Nevada desert, with an emphasis on raven removal in the vicinity of this project.			
IMPACT BIO-6: Direct or indirect loss of migratory wildlife species, corridors, or nursery sites	APM BIO-12: Desert Bighorn Sheep Measures. The applicant would consult with the BLM, USFWS, and NDOW regarding conservation measures to avoid impacts on desert bighorn sheep during construction. Project areas with the potential to impact bighorn sheep include the proposed transmission line route through the McCullough Range and the telecommunication route segment in the southern Eldorado Valley between the Highland Range and the Southern McCullough Range. Avoidance and minimization measures could include such elements as preconstruction surveys, biological monitoring, and timing construction activities to avoid bighorn sheep active seasons. Construction requiring the use of helicopters would be conducted outside of bighorn lambing season (April through October) and the dry summer months when bighorn may need to access artificial water sources north of the propose route in the McCullough Range (June through September).	See requirements in APM BIO-12.	Prior to and during construction	See MM BIO-13.
IMPACT BIO-6: Direct or indirect loss of migratory wildlife species, corridors, or nursery sites	APM BIO-13: Western Burrowing Owl Measures. Where project ground-disturbing activities would occur prior to the burrowing owl breeding season (mid-March to August), all burrows, holes, crevices, or other cavities in suitable habitat on the project, within the limits of proposed ground disturbance, would be thoroughly inspected by a qualified biologist before collapsing. This would discourage owls from breeding on the construction site. Other species using burrows would be relocated prior to collapsing burrows. If construction were to be initiated after the commencement of the breeding season and burrowing owls could be seen within areas to be affected by ground construction activities, behavioral observations would be done by a qualified biologist to determine their breeding status. If breeding were observed, the nest area would be avoided, with an appropriately sized buffer sufficient to prevent disturbance during construction activities until the chicks fledged.	See requirements in APM BIO-13.	During construction	See MM BIO-16.
IMPACT BIO-6: Direct or indirect loss of migratory wildlife species, corridors, or nursery sites	APM BIO-14: Gila Monster and Chuckwalla Measures. The following measures are the current NDOW construction site protocols for the Gila monster (NDOW 2005). These protocols are applicable for the Gila monster in both the Nevada and California sections of the project, and	Ensure that all workers are trained through the Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) about Gila	Prior to and during construction	Impacts on Gila monsters are avoided or Gila Monsters are

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
	<p>applicable for the chuckwalla in the Nevada section of the project. Through the WEAP, workers and other project personnel should (at a minimum) know how to: (1) identify Gila monsters and be able to distinguish them from other lizards such as chuckwallas and banded geckos; (2) report any observations of Gila monsters (in Nevada) to the biological monitor for notification of the NDOW; (3) be alerted to the consequences of a bite resulting from carelessness or unnecessary harassment; and (4) be aware of protective measures provided under state law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Live Gila monsters found in harm's way on the construction site would be captured and then detained in a cool, shaded environment (<85 degrees Fahrenheit) by the project biologist or equivalent personnel until a NDOW biologist can arrive for documentation purposes. Despite the fact that a Gila monster is venomous and can deliver a serious bite, its relatively slow gait allows for it to be easily coaxed or lifted into an open bucket or box, carefully using a long handled instrument such as a shovel or snake hook (note: it is not the intent of NDOW to request unreasonable action to facilitate captures; additional coordination with NDOW will clarify logistical points). • A clean 5-gallon plastic bucket with a secure, vented lid; an 18-inch x 18-inch x 4-inch plastic sweater box with a secure, vented lid; or a tape-sealed cardboard box of similar dimension may be used for safe containment. Additionally, written information identifying the mapped capture location (e.g., GPS record), date, time, and circumstances (e.g., biological survey or construction) and habitat description (vegetation, slope, aspect, and substrate) would also be provided to NDOW. • Injuries to Gila monsters may occur during excavation, blasting, road grading, or other construction activities. In the event a Gila monster is injured, it should be transferred to a veterinarian proficient in reptile medicine for evaluation of appropriate treatment. Rehabilitation or euthanasia expenses would not be covered by NDOW. However, NDOW would be immediately notified during 	<p>Monsters as specified in APM BIO-14. Ensure that Gila Monsters are handled as specified in APM BIO-14. See additional requirements in APM BIO-14.</p>		<p>handled as specified in APM BIO-14.</p>

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
	<p>normal business hours. If an animal is killed or found dead, the carcass would be immediately frozen and transferred to NDOW with a complete written description of the discovery and circumstances, habitat, and mapped location.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should NDOW's assistance be delayed, biological or equivalent acting personnel on site may be requested to remove and release the Gila monster out of harm's way. Should NDOW not be immediately available to respond for photo-documentation, a 35-mm camera or equivalent (5 mega-pixel digital minimum preferred) would be used to take good quality images of the Gila monster in situ at the location of live encounter or dead salvage. The pictures, preferably on slide film (.tif or .jpg digital format) would be provided to NDOW. Pictures would include the following information: (1) Encounter location (landscape with Gila monster in clear view); (2) a clear overhead shot of the entire body with a ruler next to it for scale (Gila monster should fill camera's field of view and be in sharp focus); (3) a clear, overhead close-up of the head (head should fill camera's field of view and be in sharp focus). 			
<p>IMPACT BIO-6: Direct or indirect loss of migratory wildlife species, corridors, or nursery sites</p>	<p>MM BIO-17: Gila Monster Compliance. The most current NDOW construction site protocols for the Gila monster (NDOW 2007) will be followed by the applicant in both Nevada and California portions of the project. To reduce impacts on Gila monster, all locations of Gila monster found within the project area during surveys and construction work will be reported to NDOW and the CDFG</p>	<p>Ensure most current NDOW construction site protocols for the Gila monster (NDOW 2007) are followed and that all locations of Gila monster found within the project area during surveys and construction work are reported to NDOW and the CDFG.</p>	<p>Prior to and during construction</p>	<p>Impacts on Gila monsters are avoided.</p>
<p>IMPACT BIO-6: Direct or indirect loss of migratory wildlife species, corridors, or nursery sites</p>	<p>MM BIO-18: Avian Protection Plan. To reduce impacts on golden eagles and raptors, the applicant shall submit an Avian Protection Plan for approval to the BLM within 6 months of the issuance of any ROW grant for the project. The Plan shall be prepared according to guidance provided by the USFWS (USFWS 2010). The Avian Protection Plan must be implemented within one year from the date of any ROW grant Notice to Proceed.</p>	<p>Verify Avian Protection Plan prepared in accordance with MM BIO-18 submitted for approval to the BLM within 6 months of the issuance of any ROW grant for the project.</p>	<p>Prior to and during construction</p>	<p>Impacts on golden eagles and raptors are avoided.</p>

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
<p>IMPACT BIO-6: Direct or indirect loss of migratory wildlife species, corridors, or nursery sites</p>	<p>MM BIO-1: Preconstruction Surveys. See above. MM BIO-8: Reduce Night Lighting. See above. MM BIO-10: Biological Monitors. See above. MM BIO-12: Desert Tortoise Impacts Reduction Measures. See above. MM BIO-13: Desert Bighorn Sheep Impacts Reduction Measures. See above. MM BIO-14: American Badger Impacts Reduction Measures. See above. MM BIO-15: Migratory Birds and Raptors Impacts Reduction Measures. See above. MM BIO-16: Burrowing Owl Impacts Reduction Measures. See above.</p>	<p>See above.</p>	<p>See above.</p>	<p>See above.</p>
<p>IMPACT BIO-7: Conflict with the Provisions of local ordinances or policies</p>	<p>APM BIO-2: Minimize Vegetation Impacts. See above. APM BIO-3: Avoid Impacts on State and Federal Jurisdiction Wetlands. See above. MM BIO-2: Reclamation Plan. See above. MM BIO-3: Special Status Plants Restoration and Compensation. See above.</p>	<p>See above.</p>	<p>See above.</p>	<p>See above.</p>
<p>3.5 Cultural Resources and Native American Values</p>				
<p>IMPACT CR-1: Impacts to Cultural Resource 36-10315 (CA-SBR-10315H)</p>	<p>APM CR-1: Conduct Archaeological Inventory of Areas that May Be Disturbed. Conduct an intensive archaeological inventory of all areas that may be disturbed during construction and operation of the proposed project. A complete cultural resources inventory of the project area has been conducted, details of which are contained in a technical report. Should the project substantially change and areas not previously inventoried for cultural resources become part of the construction plan, the applicant would ensure that such additional areas are inventoried for cultural resources prior to any disturbance. All surveys would be conducted and documented according to applicable laws, regulations,</p>	<p>Ensure that an archaeological inventory is conducted as specified in APM CR-1. See additional requirements in APM CR-1.</p>	<p>Prior to and after construction</p>	<p>APM fully implemented as specified.</p>

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
	and professional standards.			
IMPACT CR-1: Impacts to Cultural Resource 36-10315 (CA-SBR-10315H)	APM CR-2: Avoid and Minimize Impacts on Significant Cultural Resources Wherever Feasible. Avoid and minimize impacts on significant or potentially significant cultural resources wherever feasible. To the extent practical, the applicant would avoid or minimize impacts on archaeological resources, regardless of its CRHR or NRHP eligibility status. This includes siting all ground-disturbing activities and other project components outside a buffer zone established around each recorded archaeological site within or immediately adjacent to the right-of-way.	See requirements in APM CR-2.	During construction	APM implemented.
IMPACT CR-1: Impacts to Cultural Resource 36-10315 (CA-SBR-10315H)	APM CR-3b: Evaluate Significance of Potentially Eligible Buildings and Structures. Evaluate the significance of buildings and structures potentially eligible for CRHR or NRHP listing. Evaluation would take into account engineering, aesthetic, architectural, and other relevant attributes of each property. Buildings and structures would be evaluated for historical significance per CRHR eligibility Criteria 1, 2, and 3, and NRHP Criteria A, B, and C. A report of the evaluation of each building or structure would be prepared providing a rationale for an assessment of significance consistent with professional standards and guidelines. The report would be filed with the appropriate Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System.	Ensure that a report evaluating buildings and structures for historical significance as specified in APM CR-3b is filed with the appropriate Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System.	Prior to construction	All historically significant buildings or structures that may be impacted are identified and evaluated as specified in APM CR-3b.
IMPACT CR-1: Impacts to Cultural Resource 36-10315 (CA-SBR-10315H)	APM CR-4b: Implement Measures to Minimize Impacts on Significant Buildings and Structures. Prior to construction and during construction, the applicant would implement the following measures to minimize unavoidable impacts on significant buildings and structures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate proposed project facilities to minimize effects on significant buildings or structures. • If impacts on significant buildings or structures cannot be avoided, document significant architectural and engineering attributes consistent with the documentation standards of the National Park Service Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record. • File reports and other documentation with the BLM, National Park 	Ensure that reports are filed as specified in APM CR-4b. See additional requirements in APM CR-4b.	Prior to and during construction	Impacts on historically significant buildings or structures are avoided or minimized.

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
	Service, if appropriate, and appropriate Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System.			
IMPACT CR-2: Impacts to Previously Unidentified Cultural Resources	<p>APM CR-1: Conduct Archaeological Inventory of Areas that May Be Disturbed. See above.</p> <p>APM CR-2b. Conduct a Preconstruction Worker Environmental Awareness Program (see BIO-6, PALEO-3, and W-11). The program would be presented to all proposed project personnel who have the potential to encounter and alter unique archaeological sites, historical resources, or historic properties, or properties that may be eligible for listing in the CRHR or NRHP. This includes construction supervisors as well as field construction personnel. No construction worker would be involved in ground-disturbing activities without having participated in the Worker Environmental Awareness Program.</p>	<p>See above.</p> <p>Ensure that all proposed project personnel who have the potential to encounter culturally-sensitive sites including construction workers have participated in the Worker Environmental Awareness Program.</p>	<p>See above.</p> <p>Prior to and during construction</p>	<p>See above.</p> <p>No workers involved in ground-disturbing activities without having participated in the Worker Environmental Awareness Program</p>
IMPACT CR-2: Impacts to Previously Unidentified Cultural Resources	<p>APM CR-5: Prepare and Implement a Construction Monitoring and Unanticipated Cultural Resources Discovery Plan. During construction it is possible that previously unknown archaeological or other cultural resources or human remains could be discovered. Prior to construction, the applicant would prepare a Construction Monitoring and Unanticipated Cultural Resources Discovery Plan to be implemented if an unanticipated discovery is made. At a minimum the plan would detail the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worker and supervisor training in the identification of cultural remains that could be found in the proposed project area, and the implications of disturbance and collection of cultural resources pursuant with the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Worker and supervisor response procedures to be followed in the event of an unanticipated discovery, including appropriate points of contact for professionals qualified to make decisions about the potential significance of any find • Identities of persons authorized to stop or redirect work that could affect the discovery, and their on-call contact information 	<p>Ensure that a Construction Monitoring and Unanticipated Cultural Resources Discovery Plan is prepared and implemented as specified in APM CR-5.</p>	<p>Prior to and during construction</p>	<p>Impacts on culturally-sensitive resources are avoided or minimized.</p>

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedures for monitoring construction activities in archaeologically sensitive areas • A minimum radius around any discovery within which work would be halted until the significance of the resource has been evaluated and mitigation implemented as appropriate • Procedures for identifying and evaluating the historical significance of a discovery • Procedures for consulting Native Americans when identifying and evaluating the significance of discoveries involving Native American cultural materials • Procedures to be followed for treatment of discovered human remains per current state law and protocol developed in consultation with Native Americans. 			
<p>IMPACT CR-2: Impacts to Previously Unidentified Cultural Resources</p>	<p>APM CR-6: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains. Any human remains discovered during project activities in California would be protected in accordance with current state law, specifically Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code, and Assembly Bill 2641. If human remains determined not to be Native American are unclaimed, they would be treated under the appropriate State of Nevada statutes, including but not limited to Nevada Revised Statutes Chapter 440 and the regulations of the applicable land management agency. In the event that human remains are recovered on private lands, the landholder would have the right to designate the repository for the remains if they are determined not to be Native American or if their family affiliation cannot be determined.</p> <p>The provisions of the Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act are applicable when Native American human remains are found on federal land (BLM land in California and Nevada). The discovery of human remains would be treated as defined in the Construction Monitoring and Unanticipated Cultural Resources Discovery Plan.</p>	<p>See requirements in APM CR-6.</p>	<p>During construction</p>	<p>Impacts on culturally-sensitive resources are avoided or treated in accordance with all applicable laws.</p>

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
<p>IMPACT CR-2: Impacts to Previously Unidentified Cultural Resources</p>	<p>MM CR-1: Cultural Resources Monitoring. The applicant will retain a cultural resources monitor who meets the Secretary of the Interior Standards of a Qualified Professional Archaeologist prior to commencing construction or geotechnical test trenching on the project. The archaeologist will need to be approved by the BLM and will provide construction monitoring for any geotechnical studies that require trench excavation. As mentioned in APM GEO-1, five of the tower installations and 20 percent of the ground-trenching activities are in archaeologically sensitive areas. Monitoring in these areas will be determined by the BLM prior to construction.</p> <p>Monitoring is necessary because a potential for cultural resources beneath desert pavement surfaces on alluvial planes was recently determined. Such conditions exist throughout much of the EITP project area. This monitoring effort would be used to protect potential resources and to provide data to help confirm or deny the theory of desert pavement development that would allow for buried cultural resources. BLM reserves the right to increase the amount of monitoring at any time if conditions reveal the necessity.</p> <p>The archaeologist will present to the BLM for approval, no less than 60 days prior to commencement of construction, a monitoring plan; copies of which will also be submitted to the CPUC by the archaeologist. The archaeologist will also provide a report of findings after the monitoring has been completed. Because this geoarchaeological sensitivity has not been widely tested, the BLM is requiring only a small sample of monitoring at this time; further monitoring will only be required if the need is proven.</p>	<p>Ensure that the cultural resources monitoring plan is presented to the BLM for approval no less than 60 days prior to commencement of construction and a copy is sent to the CPUC. See additional requirements in MM CR-1.</p>	<p>Prior to and during construction</p>	<p>Impacts on culturally-sensitive resources are avoided or minimized.</p>
<p>IMPACT CR-2: Impacts to Previously Unidentified Cultural Resources</p>	<p>MM CR-3: Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) Training. Prior to construction, the applicant will provide ARPA training with the preconstruction Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP; APM CR-2b). As required for the WEAP, ARPA training will be presented to all proposed project personnel who have the potential to encounter and alter unique archaeological sites, historical resources, or historic properties, or properties that may be eligible for listing in the NRHP. This includes construction supervisors as well as field</p>	<p>Ensure that all proposed project personnel who have the potential to encounter culturally-sensitive sites including construction workers have participated in ARPA training.</p>	<p>Prior to and during construction</p>	<p>No workers involved in ground-disturbing activities without having participated in the ARPA</p>

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
	construction personnel. No construction worker would be involved in ground-disturbing activities without having participated in the ARPA training portion of the WEAP.			training.
IMPACT CR-3: Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains	APM CR-6: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains. See above.	See above.	See above.	See above.
Removal of portions of historic resources (NEPA Only Impact).	MM CR-2: Historic American Engineering Record Recordation. Prior to construction of the EITP, the applicant will retain a cultural resources specialist qualified to conduct HAER recordation, meeting the Secretary of the Interior Standards. The qualified cultural resources specialist will conduct HAER recordation on Cultural Resource 36-10315 (CA-SBR-10315H) HAER recordation will be conducted in accordance the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Architectural and Engineering Documentation, following Documentation Criteria Level II, as appropriate, for the level of significance assigned to the resources.	See requirements in MM CR-2.	Prior to and during construction	Cultural resources specialist qualified to conduct HAER recordation, Standards retained by SCE. Resources documented according to HAER level 2 standards
3.6 Geology, Soils, Minerals, and Paleontology				
IMPACT GEO-1: Rupture of Earthquake Fault Across the Transmission Line Route	APM GEO-1: Geotechnical Engineering and Engineering Geology Study. Prior to final design of substation facilities and transmission and subtransmission line tower foundations, a combined geotechnical engineering and engineering geology study would be conducted to identify site-specific geologic conditions and potential geologic hazards in sufficient detail to support sound engineering practices.	Ensure that a Geotechnical Engineering and Engineering Geology Study is completed.	Prior to construction	See MM GEO-2.
IMPACT GEO-2: Exposure of People or Structures to Potential Adverse Effects Due to Seismic Ground Shaking	APM GEO-1: Geotechnical Engineering and Engineering Geology Study. See above.	See above.	See above.	See above.

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
IMPACT GEO-2: Exposure of People or Structures to Potential Adverse Effects Due to Seismic Ground Shaking	APM GEO-2: Recommended Practices for Seismic Design of Substations. For new substation construction, specific requirements for seismic design would be followed based on the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) Standards Association Standard 693, "Recommended Practices for Seismic Design of Substations," which includes probabilistic earthquake hazard analysis. Other project elements would be designed and constructed in accordance with the appropriate industry standards, as well as good engineering and construction practices and methods.	See requirements in APM GEO-2.	Prior to and during construction	APM fully implemented as specified.
IMPACT GEO-3: Exposure of People or Structures to Potential Adverse Effects Due to Seismic-Related Ground Failure	APM GEO-1: Geotechnical Engineering and Engineering Geology Study. See above. APM GEO-2: Recommended Practices for Seismic Design of Substations. See above.	See above.	See above.	See above.
IMPACT GEO-4: Exposure of People or Structures to Adverse Effects Due to Landslides	APM GEO-1: Geotechnical Engineering and Engineering Geology Study. See above.	See above.	See above.	See above.
IMPACT GEO-4: Exposure of People or Structures to Adverse Effects Due to Landslides	MM GEO-1: Monitor and Mitigate Damage to Tower Structures. SCE will contact the California Department of Water Resources and the Nevada Division of Water Resources on an annual basis to determine if groundwater withdrawals pose a potential for threatening to cause ground subsidence within the project area. If physical evidence proves groundwater withdrawals are threatening tower locations, SCE will develop a plan, following their operations and maintenance policies, to mitigate potential damage to tower structures using standard foundation remediation techniques available.	Ensure that a plan to mitigate damage to tower structures due to subsidence is developed if physical evidence proves groundwater withdrawals are threatening tower locations. See additional requirements in MM GEO-1.	During and after construction (annually)	Damage to tower structures is avoided.

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
IMPACT GEO-5: Erosion of Soil at Towers and the Substation and Along Access Roads	APM GEO-3: Project Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Protection Measures Regarding Soil Erosion / Water Quality. Transmission line and substation construction activities would be conducted in accordance with the soil erosion/water quality protection measures to be specified in the project construction stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP). New access roads would be designed to minimize ground disturbance from grading. They would follow natural ground contours as closely as possible, and would include specific features for road drainage. Measures could include water bars, drainage dips, side ditches, slope drains, and velocity reducers. Where temporary crossings would be constructed, they would be restored and repaired as soon as possible after completion of the discrete action associated with construction of the line in the area.	See requirements in APM GEO-3.	During construction	See MM GEO-3.
IMPACT GEO-5: Erosion of Soil at Towers and the Substation and Along Access Roads	MM GEO-2: Geotechnical Engineering Study. The applicant will prepare a geotechnical engineering study prior to the final project design to identify site-specific geological conditions and potential geologic hazards. The data collected from the study will be used to guide sound engineering practices and to mitigate potential geologic hazards.	Ensure that a Geotechnical Engineering Study is completed and the results applied as specified in MM GEO-2.	Prior to and during construction	Potential geologic hazards are identified and engineering practices modified accordingly.
IMPACT GEO-6: Structural Failure of Towers and Substation Facility Due to Unstable Soil Conditions Resulting in Subsidence or Collapse	APM GEO-1: Geotechnical Engineering and Engineering Geology Study. See above. APM GEO-2: Recommended Practices for Seismic Design of Substations. See above. MM GEO-1: Monitor and Mitigate Damage to Tower Structures. See above.	See above.	See above.	See above.
IMPACT GEO-6: Structural Failure of Towers and Substation Facility Due to Unstable Soil Conditions Resulting in Subsidence or Collapse	MM GEO-3: Preparation and Implementation of SWPPP. The applicant will prepare a SWPPP for review and approval by the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board (Region 6) and the Clark County Stormwater Quality Management Committee that addresses construction and post-construction project-related ground disturbances and associated erosion. The plan will provide the necessary engineering controls and procedures to minimize impact to the ground surface caused	Ensure that a SWPPP is prepared and approved as specified in MM GEO-3.	Prior to, during, and after construction	Impacts to ground surfaces caused by construction, operation, and maintenance activities are

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
	by construction, operation, and maintenance activities. A copy of the approved plan will also be submitted to the CPUC.			minimized.
IMPACT GEO-7: Structural Failure of Towers of Substation Facility Due to Expansive Soils	APM GEO-1: Geotechnical Engineering and Engineering Geology Study. See above.	See above.	See above.	See above.
IMPACT GEO-7: Structural Failure of Towers of Substation Facility Due to Expansive Soils	MM GEO-4: Expansive Soils Mitigation. The applicant will prepare a geotechnical study of the areas of expansive soil(s) identified in APM GEO-1 to develop appropriate design and mitigation measures prior to construction.	Ensure that the geotechnical study is completed and the results applied as specified in MM GEO-4.	Prior to construction	Potential hazards due to expansive soils are identified and engineering practices modified accordingly.
IMPACT PALEO-1: Direct or Indirect Damage or Destruction of Paleontological Resources	APM PALEO-1: Retention of Paleontologist and Preparation of a Paleontological Resource Management Plan. Prior to construction, a certified paleontologist would be retained by SCE to supervise monitoring of construction excavations and to produce a Paleontological Resource Management Plan (PRMP) for the proposed project. This PRMP would be prepared and implemented under the direction of the paleontologist and would address and incorporate APMs PALEO-2 through PALEO-8. Paleontological monitoring would include inspection of exposed rock units and microscopic examination of matrix to determine whether fossils are present. The monitor would have authority to temporarily divert grading away from exposed fossils in order to recover the fossil specimens. More specific guidelines for paleontological resource monitoring could be found in the PRMP.	Ensure that a PRMP is prepared and implemented as specified in APM PALEO-1. See additional requirements in APM PALEO-1.	Prior to and during construction	Impacts on paleontological resources are avoided or paleontological resources are recovered and preserved.
IMPACT PALEO-1: Direct or Indirect Damage or Destruction of Paleontological Resources	APM PALEO-2: Pre-construction Paleontological Field Survey. The paleontologist and/or his or her designated representative would conduct a pre-construction field survey of the project area underlain by Tertiary rock units and older alluvium. Results of the field inventory and associated recommendations would be incorporated into the PRMP.	Ensure that a preconstruction paleontological field survey is completed and the results incorporated into the PRMP as specified in APM PALEO-2.	Prior to construction	Impacts on paleontological resources are avoided or paleontological resources are

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
				recovered and preserved.
IMPACT PALEO-1: Direct or Indirect Damage or Destruction of Paleontological Resources	APM PALEO-3: Worker Environmental Awareness Program (see BIO-6, CR-2b, W-11). A Worker Environmental Awareness Program would be provided to construction supervisors and crew for awareness of requirements regarding the protection of paleontological resources and procedures to be implemented in the event fossil remains are encountered by ground-disturbing activities.	Ensure that the WEAP includes paleontological resources training as specified in APM PALEO-3.	Prior to construction	Impacts on paleontological resources are avoided or paleontological resources are recovered and preserved.
IMPACT PALEO-1: Direct or Indirect Damage or Destruction of Paleontological Resources	APM PALEO-4: Construction Monitoring. Ground-disturbing activities would be monitored on a part-time or full-time basis by a paleontological construction monitor only in those parts of the project area where these activities would disturb previously undisturbed strata in rock units of moderate and high sensitivity. Quaternary alluvium, colluvium, and Quaternary landslide deposits have a low paleontological sensitivity level and would be spot-checked on a periodic basis to ensure that older underlying sediments were not being penetrated. Monitoring would not be implemented in areas underlain by younger alluvium unless these activities had reached a depth 5 feet below the present ground surface and fine-grained strata were present. Ground-disturbing activities in areas underlain by rock units of low sensitivity would be monitored on a quarter-time basis or spot-checked if fine grained strata were present.	See requirements in APM PALEO-4.	During construction	Impacts on paleontological resources are avoided or paleontological resources are recovered and preserved.
IMPACT PALEO-1: Direct or Indirect Damage or Destruction of Paleontological Resources	APM PALEO-5: Recovery and Testing. If fossils were encountered during construction, construction activities would be temporarily diverted from the discovery and the monitor would notify all concerned parties and collect matrix for testing and processing as directed by the project paleontologist. In order to expedite removal of fossil-bearing matrix, the monitor may request heavy machinery to assist in moving large quantities of matrix out of the path of construction to designated stockpile areas. Construction would resume at the discovery location once the necessary matrix was stockpiled, as determined by the paleontological monitor. Testing of stockpiles would consist of screen washing small samples to determine if important fossils were present. If such fossils were present,	Ensure that construction activities are halted if fossils are encountered. See additional requirements in APM PALEO-5.	During construction	Impacts on paleontological resources are avoided or paleontological resources are recovered and preserved.

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
	the additional matrix from the stockpiles would be water screened to ensure recovery of a scientifically significant sample. Samples collected would be limited to a maximum of 6,000 pounds per locality.			
IMPACT PALEO-1: Direct or Indirect Damage or Destruction of Paleontological Resources	APM PALEO-6: Monthly Progress Reports. The project paleontologist would document interim results of the construction monitoring program with monthly progress reports. Additionally, at each fossil locality, field data forms would record the locality, stratigraphic columns would be measured, and appropriate scientific samples would be submitted for analysis.	Ensure that monthly progress reports are completed. See additional requirements in APM PALEO-6.	During construction	Impacts on paleontological resources are avoided or paleontological resources are recovered and preserved.
IMPACT PALEO-1: Direct or Indirect Damage or Destruction of Paleontological Resources	APM PALEO-7: Analysis of and Preparation of Final Paleontological Resource Recovery Report. The project paleontologist would direct identification, laboratory processing, cataloging, analysis, and documentation of the fossil collections. When appropriate, and in consultation with SCE, splits of rock or sediment samples would be submitted to commercial laboratories for microfossil, pollen, or radiometric dating analysis. After analysis, the collections would be prepared for curation (see APM PALEO-8). A final technical report would be prepared to summarize construction monitoring and present the results of the fossil recovery program. The report would be prepared in accordance with SCE, Society of Vertebrate Paleontology guidelines, and lead agency requirements. The final report would be submitted to SCE, the lead agency, and the curation repository.	Ensure that a Final Paleontological Resource Recovery Report is prepared and submitted as specified in APM PALEO-7.	During construction	APM fully implemented as specified.
IMPACT PALEO-1: Direct or Indirect Damage or Destruction of Paleontological Resources	APM PALEO-8: Curation. Prior to construction, SCE would enter into a formal agreement with a recognized museum repository, and would curate the fossil collections, appropriate field and laboratory documentation, and final Paleontological Resource Recovery Report in a timely manner following construction.	See requirements in APM PALEO-8.	Prior to construction	Paleontological resources, if encountered, are recovered and preserved.

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
3.7 Hazards, Health, and Safety				
<p>IMPACT HAZ-1: Create Hazards through Routine Transport, Use, or Disposal of Hazardous Materials</p>	<p>APM HAZ-2: Hazardous Materials and Waste Handling Management. Hazardous materials used and stored on-site for the proposed construction activities, as well as hazardous wastes generated on-site as a result of the proposed construction activities, would be managed according to the specifications outlined below as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Handling Program: A Project-specific hazardous materials management and hazardous waste management program would be developed prior to initiation of the Project. The program would outline proper hazardous materials use, storage and disposal requirements, as well as hazardous waste management procedures. The program would identify types of hazardous materials to be used during the Project and the types of wastes that would be generated.</p> <p>All Project personnel would be provided with Project-specific training. This program would be developed to ensure that all hazardous materials and wastes were handled in a safe and environmentally sound manner. Hazardous wastes would be handled and disposed of according to applicable rules and regulations. Employees handling wastes would receive hazardous materials training and shall be trained in: hazardous waste procedures; spill contingencies; waste minimization procedures; and TSDF training in accordance with OSHA Hazard Communication Standard and 22 CCR. SCE would use landfill facilities that are authorized to accept treated wood pole waste in accordance with HSC 25143.1.4(b).</p> <p>Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan: A Project-specific construction SWPPP would be prepared and implemented prior to the start of construction of the transmission line and substations. The SWPPP would use BMPs to address the storage and handling of hazardous materials and sediment runoff during construction activities (California Stormwater Quality Association 2004).</p> 	<p>Ensure that a Hazardous Materials and Waste Handling Management Plan is prepared and implemented as specified in APM HAZ-2.</p>	<p>Prior to, during, and after construction and during operations</p>	<p>The plan is implemented and impacts from hazardous materials are avoided or minimized.</p>

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport of Hazardous Materials: Hazardous materials that would be transported by truck include fuel (diesel fuel and gasoline), and oil and lubricants for equipment. Containers used to store hazardous materials would be properly labeled and kept in good condition. Written procedures for the transport of hazardous materials used would be established in accordance with USDOT, CalTrans, and NDOT regulations. A qualified transporter would be selected to comply with federal and state transportation regulations. • Fueling and Maintenance of Construction Equipment: Written procedures for fueling and maintenance of construction equipment would be prepared prior to construction. Vehicles and equipment would be refueled on-site or by tanker trucks. Procedures would include the use of drop cloths made of plastic, drip pans, and trays to be placed under refilling areas to ensure that chemicals do not come into contact with the ground. Refueling stations would be located in designated areas where absorbent pads and trays would be available. The fuel tanks would also contain a lined area to ensure that accidental spillage does not occur. Drip pans or other collection devices would be placed under the equipment at night to capture drips or spills. Equipment would be inspected daily for potential leakage or failures. Hazardous materials such as paints, solvents, and penetrants would be kept in an approved locker or storage cabinet. • Fueling and Maintenance of Helicopters: Written procedures for fueling and maintenance of helicopters would be prepared prior to construction. Helicopters would be refueled at helicopter staging areas or local airports. Procedures would include the use of drop cloths made of plastic, drip pans, and trays to be placed under refilling areas to ensure that chemicals do not come into contact with the ground. Refueling areas would be located in designated areas where absorbent pads and trays are available. • Emergency Release Response Procedures: An Emergency Response Plan detailing responses to releases of hazardous materials would be developed prior to construction activities. It 			

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
	<p>would prescribe hazardous materials handling procedures for reducing the potential for a spill during construction, and would include an emergency response program to ensure quick and safe cleanup of accidental spills. All hazardous materials spills or threatened release, including petroleum products such as gasoline, diesel, and hydraulic fluid, regardless of the quantity spilled, would be immediately reported if the spill has entered a navigable water, stream, lake, wetland, or storm drain if the spill impacted any sensitive area, including conservation areas and wildlife preserved, or if the spill causes injury to a person or threatens injury to public health. All construction personnel, including environmental monitors, would be aware of state and federal emergency response reporting guidelines.</p>			
<p>IMPACT HAZ-1: Create Hazards through Routine Transport, Use, or Disposal of Hazardous Materials</p>	<p>APM HAZ-5: Spill Prevention, Countermeasure, and Control Plan and Hazardous Materials Business Plan.</p> <p>Spill Prevention, Countermeasure, and Control Plan. In accordance with Title 40 of the CFR, Part 112, SCE would prepare a SPCC Plan for proposed and/or expanded substations. The plans would include engineered and operational methods for preventing, containing, and controlling potential releases, and provisions for quick and safe cleanup.</p> <p>Hazardous Materials Business Plans. Prior to operation of new or expanded substations, SCE would prepare or update and submit, in accordance with Chapter 6.95 of the CHSD, and Title 22 CCR, a HMBP. The required documentation would be submitted to the designated CUPA in California. (An HMBP or similar documentation is not required by the state of Nevada.) The HMBPs would include hazardous materials and hazardous waste management procedures, and emergency response procedures including emergency spill cleanup supplies and equipment.</p>	<p>Ensure that a Spill Prevention, Countermeasure, and Control Plan and Hazardous Materials Business Plan are prepared and implemented as specified in APM HAZ-5.</p>	<p>Prior to, during, and after construction and during operations</p>	<p>The plans are implemented and impacts from hazardous materials are avoided or minimized.</p>

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
<p>IMPACT HAZ-1: Create Hazards through Routine Transport, Use, or Disposal of Hazardous Materials</p>	<p>MM HAZ-1: Worker Health and Safety and Environmental Training and Monitoring Program. Prior to construction, the applicant will conduct a worker safety and environmental training program. As part of the program, the applicant will develop and implement a Health and Safety Plan. The Health and Safety Plan should address all potential situations that workers could encounter during construction and maintenance, including safety issues that may be unique to any of the alternatives. The Health and Safety Plan, at minimum, must require that first aid kits be stored in each construction vehicle and that a worker trained in first aid be included in each work group. The purpose and goal of the worker safety and environmental training will be to communicate project-related environmental concerns and appropriate work practices, including spill prevention, emergency response measures, and BMPs, to all field and construction personnel prior to the start of construction. Training will also encompass environmental training related to road designations, speed limits, and restrictions on camping within the surrounding Boulder City Conservation Easement to ensure compatibility with neighboring land uses, promote “good neighbor” policies, and institute best management practices for construction. SCE will also conduct health and safety training for Operation and Maintenance activities.</p>	<p>Ensure that a Worker Health and Safety and Environmental Training and Monitoring Program is prepared and implemented as specified in MM HAZ-1.</p>	<p>Prior to and during construction and during operations and maintenance</p>	<p>Project-related environmental concerns and appropriate work practices, including spill prevention, emergency response measures, and BMPs, are communicated to all field and construction personnel.</p>
<p>IMPACT HAZ-1: Create Hazards through Routine Transport, Use, or Disposal of Hazardous Materials</p>	<p>MM HAZ-4: Disposal of Demolition Materials. All debris generated during project-related demolition of structures, buildings, asphalt, or concrete-paved surface areas must be tested for the presence of hazardous chemicals, mercury, asbestos, and any other materials that may be deemed hazardous before disposal. The applicant will ensure that the materials are properly disposed of depending on the sampling results.</p>	<p>Ensure that all debris specified in MM HAZ-4 is tested and properly disposed of depending on the sampling results in compliance with MM HAZ-4.</p>	<p>Prior to and during construction and during operations and maintenance</p>	<p>Proper testing and disposal in full compliance with MM HAZ-4</p>
<p>IMPACT HAZ-1: Create Hazards through Routine Transport, Use, or Disposal of Hazardous Materials</p>	<p>MM HAZ-5: Backfill Material. If backfill material is used, it will be sampled and determined to be contaminant-free before it is used to fill excavations.</p>	<p>Ensure that any backfill material used is sampled and determined to be contaminant-free before use.</p>	<p>Prior to and during construction and during operations and maintenance</p>	<p>No contaminated backfill material is used for the project.</p>

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
<p>IMPACT HAZ-1: Create Hazards through Routine Transport, Use, or Disposal of Hazardous Materials</p>	<p>MM HAZ-6: EPA Identification Number. If it is determined that hazardous waste will be generated during construction, the applicant will obtain an EPA Identification Number before construction begins. Before construction begins, the applicant will also determine whether the treatment or the handling or the storing of hazardous materials will require authorization of the local Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA). If necessary, the applicant must receive authorization from the local CUPA before construction begins.</p>	<p>Ensure that an EPA Identification Number is obtained before construction begins if it is determined that hazardous waste will be generated during construction. Also, ensure CUPA authorization is obtained if deemed necessary.</p>	<p>Prior to construction.</p>	<p>EPA Identification Number/ CUPA authorization possessed by SCE, as required for hazardous materials, prior to construction.</p>
<p>IMPACT HAZ-2: Create Hazards through Accidental Release of Hazardous Materials into the Environment</p>	<p>APM PUSVC-1: Work Around High Pressure Pipelines. See below. APM PUSVC-2: Monitoring by Pipeline Companies. See below. APM HAZ-2: Hazardous Materials and Waste Handling Management. See above. MM HAZ-1: Worker Health and Safety and Environmental Training and Monitoring Program. See above. MM HAZ-4: Disposal of Demolition Materials. See above. MM HAZ-5: Backfill Material. See above. MM HAZ-6: EPA Identification Number. See above.</p>	<p>See above/below.</p>	<p>See above/below.</p>	<p>See above/below.</p>
<p>IMPACT HAZ-2: Create Hazards through Accidental Release of Hazardous Materials into the Environment</p>	<p>APM HAZ-3: Soil Management Plan. A Soil Management Plan would be developed and implemented for construction of the proposed project. The objective of the Soil Management Plan is to provide guidance for the proper handling, on-site management, and disposal of impacted soil that might be encountered during construction activities. The plan would include practices that are consistent with the California Title 8, OSHA regulations, as well as appropriate remediation standards that are protective of the planned use. Appropriately trained professionals would be on-site during preparation, grading, and related earthwork activities to monitor soil conditions encountered. The Soil Management Plan would provide guidelines for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying impacted soil 	<p>Ensure that a Soil Management Plan is prepared and implemented as specified in APM HAZ-3.</p>	<p>Prior to construction</p>	<p>APM fully implemented as specified.</p>

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing impacted soil • Soil excavation • Impacted soil storage • Verification sampling • Impacted soil characterization and disposal <p>In the event that potentially contaminated soils were encountered within the footprint of construction, soils would be tested and stockpiled. In California, the CUPA would determine whether further assessment is warranted. In Nevada, the NDEP BCA Spill Hotline (888-331- 6337) would be contacted if the quantity of impacted material is greater than 3 cubic yards.</p>			
<p>IMPACT HAZ-3: Expose the Public or Environment to Contaminated Soil or Groundwater</p>	<p>APM HAZ-1: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment. A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment would be performed at each new or expanded substation location and along newly acquired transmission or subtransmission line ROWs. The Phase I Environmental Site Assessment would include an electronic records search of federal, state, and local databases. The electronic records search would be contracted to a company which specializes in this type of work and who would produce a comprehensive report (Report) for the new or expanded ROW. The Report is used to identify sites located on federal, state, and local government agency databases which may have the potential to impact the proposed project.</p> <p>The Report would be reviewed and, based on such review, any potential areas of concern along the ROW would be identified for further assessment. In addition, a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment which is compliant with ASTM 1927-05 (ASTM 2005) would be performed on all property to be acquired.</p> <p>Based on the results of the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, additional assessment, characterization, and remediation of potential or known subsurface impacts may be conducted prior to construction activities. Such remediation could include the relocation of transmission line structures as necessary to avoid impacted areas, or the removal and</p>	<p>Ensure that a Phase I ESA was conducted as specified in APM HAZ-1.</p>	<p>Prior to construction</p>	<p>Contaminated sites with the potential to impact the proposed project are identified and addressed as specified in APM HAZ-1.</p>

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
	disposal of impacted soils and/or groundwater according to applicable regulations.			
IMPACT HAZ-3: Expose the Public or Environment to Contaminated Soil or Groundwater	MM HAZ-3: Agency Coordination and Approvals. Before initiating the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, site investigation under the Soil Management Plan, and/or any remediation work, the applicant will develop and submit a work plan to the appropriate federal, state, and local regulatory authority to oversee hazardous waste investigations or cleanups. No work will begin without approval of the appropriate regulatory authorities. The applicant will submit results of all analytical reports to the appropriate regulatory authorities in a report that summarizes the sampling results in reference to regulatory standards. The applicant will submit all closure certification or remediation approval reports to the appropriate regulatory authorities. MM HAZ-5: Backfill Material. See above.	See requirements in MM HAZ-3.	Prior to Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, Prior to construction	Compliance with MM HAZ-3
IMPACT HAZ-4: Increase Safety Hazards for People Residing or Working Within Two Miles of a Public Airport or Public Use Airport	APM LU-1: Aeronautical Considerations. See below.	See below.	See below.	See below.
IMPACT HAZ-4: Increase Safety Hazards for People Residing or Working Within Two Miles of a Public Airport or Public Use Airport	MM HAZ-2: Comply with FAA Requirements Upon Construction of the SNSA. The applicant will comply with all FAA requirements upon construction of the SNSA.	Meet FAA requirements upon construction of the SNSA.	Prior to construction of the SNSA.	Design of the proposed project follows all FAA requirements and takes into consideration all FAA recommendations.

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
IMPACT HAZ-5: Impair Implementation of or Physically Interfere with an Adopted Emergency Response Plan or Emergency Evacuation Plan	APM TRA-1: Obtain Permits. See below. APM TRA-2: Traffic Management and Control Plans. See below.	See below.	See below.	See below.
IMPACT HAZ-6: Expose People or Structures to Wildland Fires	APM HAZ-4: Fire Management Plan. The Fire Management Plan developed by SCE and presented in this PEA as Appendix K would be implemented (National Fire Association 1994).	Ensure that a Fire Management Plan is implemented.	Prior to and during construction	APM implemented.
3.8 Hydrology and Water Quality				
IMPACT HYDRO-1: Introduction of Hazardous Contamination into Surface and Groundwater	APM W-2: Erosion Control and Hazardous Material Plans. Erosion control and hazardous material plans would be incorporated into the construction bidding specifications to ensure compliance.	See requirements in APM W-2.	Prior to construction	Erosion control and hazardous material plans are incorporated into construction bidding specifications.
IMPACT HYDRO-1: Introduction of Hazardous Contamination into Surface and Groundwater	APM W-10: Emergency Release Response Procedures. The Emergency Release Response Procedures developed pursuant to APM HAZ-1 would be maintained onsite (or in vehicles) during construction of the proposed project.	See requirements in APM W-10.	During construction	Emergency Release Response Procedures are maintained onsite (or in vehicles) during construction.
IMPACT HYDRO-1: Introduction of Hazardous Contamination into Surface and Groundwater	APM W-12: Properly Dispose of Hazardous Materials. All construction and demolition waste, including trash and litter, garbage, and other solid waste, would be removed and transported to an appropriately permitted disposal facility. Petroleum products and other potentially hazardous materials would be removed and transported to a hazardous waste facility permitted or otherwise authorized to treat, store, or dispose of such materials.	See requirements in APM W-12.	During construction	All waste is disposed of properly.

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
IMPACT HYDRO-1: Introduction of Hazardous Contamination into Surface and Groundwater	APM W-13: Identify Location of Underground Utilities Prior to Excavation. Prior to excavation, the applicant or its contractors would locate overhead and underground utility lines, such as natural gas, electricity, sewage, telephone, fuel, and water lines, or other underground structures that may reasonably be expected to be encountered during excavation work.	See requirements in APM W-13.	Prior to construction	All existing overhead and underground utility lines that may be encountered are identified.
IMPACT HYDRO-1: Introduction of Hazardous Contamination into Surface and Groundwater	MM W-1: Erosion Control Plan and Compliance with Water Quality Permits. The applicant will employ a professional engineer to develop and implement an Erosion Control Plan and monitor construction activities to ensure compliance with federal and state water quality permits. The Erosion Control Plan will comply with or exceed BMPs commonly used on projects in the California/Nevada area and those outlined in county plans. Copies of the Erosion Control Plan will be submitted to CPUC. MM W-1 will also serve to strengthen APMs W-1, W-4, and W-5 to include all intermittent and ephemeral streams and desert washes as depicted on USGS and NHD mapping and those identified during the applicant's field reconnaissance surveys. The intent of this MM is to minimize the impact of construction on surface water quality in the basins surrounding the proposed project. This MM will apply to all construction sites for the duration of construction and restoration activities.	Ensure that an Erosion Control Plan is developed and implemented as specified in MM W-1.	Prior to and during construction	Erosion Control Plan is developed and implemented to minimize the impact of construction on surface water quality and compliance with federal and state water quality permits is maintained.
IMPACT HYDRO-1: Introduction of Hazardous Contamination into Surface and Groundwater	MM W-6: DESCP, SWPPP, and Grading and Storm Water Management Plan for Ivanpah Substation. The applicant will be required to submit copies of the approved Drainage, Erosion, and Sediment Control Plan (DESCP) and Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to CPUC three months prior to the start of construction, and implement those plans as part of the EITP.	Ensure that DESCP, SWPPP, and Grading and Storm Water Management Plans for Ivanpah Substation are developed and implemented as specified in MM W-6.	Prior to and during construction	DESCP, SWPPP, and Grading and Storm Water Management Plans are developed and implemented to minimize the impact of construction on surface water

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
				quality at the Ivanpah Substation.
IMPACT HYDRO-2: Lowering of Water Table or Interference with Aquifer Recharge	APM W-1: Avoid Stream Channels. Construction equipment would be kept out of flowing stream channels.	See requirements in APM W-1.	Prior to and during construction	APM fully implemented as specified.
IMPACT HYDRO-2: Lowering of Water Table or Interference with Aquifer Recharge	APM W-6: Collect and Divert Runoff. Runoff from roadways would be collected and diverted from steep, disturbed, or otherwise unstable slopes.	See requirements in APM W-6.	During construction	APM fully implemented as specified.
IMPACT HYDRO-2: Lowering of Water Table or Interference with Aquifer Recharge	APM W-7: Ditch and Drainage Design. Ditches and drainage devices would be designed to handle the concentrated runoff and located to avoid disturbed areas. They would have energy dissipations at discharge points that might include rip-rap, concrete aprons, and stepped spillways. Where diversion dikes are required to protect towers or other project structures from flooding or erosion, these dikes would be designed to avoid increasing the risk of erosion or flooding onto adjacent property.	Ensure that ditches and drainage devices are be designed to handle the concentrated runoff and located to avoid disturbed areas. Ensure that diversion dikes are designed to avoid increasing the risk of erosion or flooding onto adjacent property.	Prior to and during construction	APM fully implemented as specified.
IMPACT HYDRO-2: Lowering of Water Table or Interference with Aquifer Recharge	MM W-2: Water Use Maximum. The applicant has estimated using a maximum of between 32,000 and 40,000 gpd of water for the construction phase of the project. This translates to between 30.6 and 38.3 acre-ft/yr. The applicant has stated that no water would be used during the operational phase of the project. Under MM W-2, the applicant will limit construction phase water use to a maximum of 45 acre feet per annum. The applicant will not use water during the operational phase of the project. Emergency water uses, including fire suppression, are excluded from these maxima. If the applicant requires additional water for construction or operation of the project, the applicant must submit a request to the CPUC and the BLM.	Ensure that a Water Use Plan is developed and implemented as specified in MM W-2.	Prior to and during construction	Water Use Plan is developed, approved, and implemented and water use for project activities does not exceed the maximum volumes specified in the plan.

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
IMPACT HYDRO-3: Increased Erosion or Siltation due to Alteration of Surface Drainage Patterns	APM W-3: Project Design Features. See above. APM W-4: Avoid Active Drainage Channels. See above.	See above.	See above.	See above.
IMPACT HYDRO-3: Increased Erosion or Siltation due to Alteration of Surface Drainage Patterns	APM W-5: Diversion Dikes. Diversion dikes would be required to divert runoff around a tower structure or a substation site if (a) the location in an active channel (or channels) could not be avoided; and (b) where there is a very significant flood scour/deposition threat, unless such diversion is specifically exempted by the CPUC and/or the BLM Authorized Officer.	See requirements in APM W-5.	During construction and operations	Diversion dikes, where required by APM W-5, divert runoff around tower structures.
IMPACT HYDRO-3: Increased Erosion or Siltation due to Alteration of Surface Drainage Patterns	APM W-6: Collect and Divert Runoff. Runoff from roadways would be collected and diverted from steep, disturbed, or otherwise unstable slopes	See requirements in APM W-6.	During construction	Runoff from roadways is collected and diverted from unstable slopes.
IMPACT HYDRO-3: Increased Erosion or Siltation due to Alteration of Surface Drainage Patterns	APM W-7: Ditch and Drainage Design. Ditches and drainage devices would be designed to handle the concentrated runoff and located to avoid disturbed areas. They would have energy dissipations at discharge points that might include rip-rap, concrete aprons, and stepped spillways. Where diversion dikes are required to protect towers or other project structures from flooding or erosion, these dikes would be designed to avoid increasing the risk of erosion or flooding onto adjacent property.	See requirements in APM W-7.	During construction	Ditches and drainage devices are designed as specified in APM W-7.
IMPACT HYDRO-3: Increased Erosion or Siltation due to Alteration of Surface Drainage Patterns	APM W-8: Minimize Cut and Fill Slopes. Cut and fill slopes would be minimized by a combination of benching and following natural topography where possible.	See requirements in APM W-8.	During construction	The amount of cut and fill slopes is minimized.
IMPACT HYDRO-3: Increased Erosion or Siltation due to Alteration of Surface Drainage Patterns	MM W-1: Erosion Control Plan and Compliance with Water Quality Permits. See above.	See above.	See above.	See above.

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
IMPACT HYDRO-4: Altered Course of Stream or River due to Modification of Surface Drainage Patterns	APM W-1: Avoid Stream Channels. Construction equipment would be kept out of flowing stream channels.	See requirements in APM W-1.	During construction	Construction equipment is kept out of flowing stream channels.
IMPACT HYDRO-4: Altered Course of Stream or River due to Modification of Surface Drainage Patterns	APM W-4: Avoid Active Drainage Channels. See above.	See above.	See above.	See above.
IMPACT HYDRO-4: Altered Course of Stream or River due to Modification of Surface Drainage Patterns	MM W-3: Onsite Flow Model and Channel System. The applicant will employ a hydrologist to develop an Onsite Flow Model to predict any alteration in flow path that would result from construction and operation and maintenance of the proposed project. The applicant will also develop a channel system to prevent erosion and to mitigate altered flow paths. The Onsite Flow Model and channel system design will be submitted to the CPUC for review at least three months prior to the start of construction. The intent of this MM is to ensure that stormwater runoff will not cause flooding. The applicant will monitor the channel system throughout construction to assess effectiveness and ensure compliance with the designed system. Additionally, the applicant will coordinate with BLM and CPUC on model parameters and assumptions used in modeling.	Ensure that an Onsite Flow Model is developed and used as specified in MM W-3.	Prior to and during construction	Stormwater runoff does not cause flooding.
IMPACT HYDRO-4: Altered Course of Stream or River due to Modification of Surface Drainage Patterns	MM W-4: Dry Lake Restoration Plan. The applicant will employ a hydrologist and a restoration specialist to develop a Restoration Plan for disturbance of dry lake beds. The proposed project would cross through Ivanpah Lake. Construction would disturb the flat dry lake bed surface that is used for recreation. The intent of this MM is to ensure that the dry lake bed is restored to preconstruction conditions. The BLM will review the plan prior to the start of construction. The BLM would also assess the success of the restoration and determine whether the Ivanpah Lake surface had been restored to preconstruction conditions. In addition, the applicant will coordinate with the BLM the submission of the plan to the CDFG for CDFG review. The applicant will provide the CPUC with a copy	Ensure that a Dry Lake Restoration Plan is developed and used as specified in MM W-4.	Prior to and during construction	Dry lake beds impacted by the proposed project are restored to preconstruction conditions.

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
	of the Restoration Plan.			
IMPACT HYDRO-5: Modified Runoff Characteristics That Exceed Existing Stormwater Systems, Possibly leading to Flooding or Inundation by Mudflow	APM W-5: Diversion Dikes. See above. APM W-6: Collect and Divert Runoff. See above. APM W-7: Ditch and Drainage Design. See above.	See above.	See above.	See above.
IMPACT HYDRO-5: Modified Runoff Characteristics That Exceed Existing Stormwater Systems, Possibly leading to Flooding or Inundation by Mudflow	MM W-5: Historical Hydrological Model of Alluvial Fan. In the PEA, the applicant completed a historical hydrological model on site area alluvial fan(s) based on similar work on alluvial fans performed near Laughlin, Nevada (House 2005). The applicant extrapolated the data by applying the methodology from the Laughlin area model to the California portion of the project area. This study will be used to determine the active and inactive portions of the alluvial fans in the site area relative to surface water, sediment transport, and flash flooding. Where feasible, the applicant will locate towers, substations, and other permanent site features on inactive portions of the alluvial fan to minimize risk associated with flash flooding and alluvial fan failure.	See requirements in MM W-5.	Prior to construction	Mitigation measure implemented as specified.
IMPACT HYDRO-6: Substantially Degrade Water Quality	APM W-2: Erosion Control and Hazardous Material Plans. See above. APM W-4: Avoid Active Drainage Channels. See above.	See above.	See above.	See above.
IMPACT HYDRO-6: Substantially Degrade Water Quality	APM W-9: Prepare and Implement an Approved SWPPP. As a part of the SWPPP, soil disturbance at tower construction sites and access roads would be the minimum necessary for construction and designed to prevent long-term erosion through the following activities: restoration of disturbed soil, re-vegetation, and/or construction of permanent erosion control structures. BMPs in the project SWPPP would be implemented during construction to minimize the risk of an accidental release.	Ensure that a SWPPP approved and implemented as specified in APM W-9.	Prior to and during construction	APM fully implemented as specified.
IMPACT HYDRO-6: Substantially Degrade Water Quality	MM W-1: Erosion Control Plan and Compliance with Water Quality Permits. See above. MM W-3: Onsite Flow Model and Channel System. See above.	See above.	See above.	See above.

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
IMPACT HYDRO-7: Placement of Structures within a 100-year Flood Hazard Area	APM W-3: Project Design Features. See above. APM W-5: Diversion Dikes. See above.	See above.	See above.	See above.
IMPACT HYDRO-8: Exposure to a Significant Risk of Flooding	APM W-1: Avoid Stream Channels. See above. APM W-4: Avoid Active Drainage Channels. See above. APM W-5: Diversion Dikes. See above. APM W-7: Ditch and Drainage Design. See above. MM W-5: Historical Hydrological Model of Alluvial Fan. See above.	See above.	See above.	See above.
IMPACT HYDRO-9: Modify runoff Characteristics, Possibly Leading to Flooding or Inundation by Mudflow	APM W-1: Avoid Stream Channels. See above. APM W-4: Avoid Active Drainage Channels. See above. APM W-5: Diversion Dikes. See above. APM W-7: Ditch and Drainage Design. See above. MM W-5: Historical Hydrological Model of Alluvial Fan. See above.	See above.	See above.	See above.
3.9 Land Use				
IMPACT LU-1: Conflict with applicable Plans and Policies	APM LU-1: Aeronautical Considerations. The applicant would submit notice to FAA electronically, in accordance with FAA procedures, and as far in advance of construction as possible.	See requirements in APM LU-1.	Prior to construction	APM implemented.
IMPACT LU-1: Conflict with applicable Plans and Policies	MM LU-1: Obtain Approval from Clark County and the City of Boulder City for Activities Outside of BLM-Designated Utility Corridors in the BCCE. Prior to construction, the applicant must consult with and obtain permission from Clark County and the City of Boulder City regarding construction outside of BLM-designated utility corridors in the BCCE. In addition, the applicant will comply with all land use restrictions, such as speed limits, in consultation with the BCCE, and will fully comply with the Amendment to the Interlocal Agreement, including Exhibit D. The applicant will submit a record of this consultation to the BLM and the CPUC prior to construction.	Ensure that the applicant consults with Clark County and Boulder City for activities outside of BLM-designated utility corridors in the Boulder City Conservation Easement (BCCE) as specified in MM LU-1.	Prior to construction	Mitigation measure fully implemented.

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
IMPACT LU-1: Conflict with applicable Plans and Policies	MM HAZ-2: Comply with FAA Requirements Upon Construction of the SNSA. See above.	See above.	See above.	See above.
3.10 Noise				
IMPACT NOI-1: Project construction noise exceeding noise levels or standards	APM NOI-1: Compliance with Local Noise Ordinances. The proposed construction would comply with local noise ordinances. There may be a need to work outside the aforementioned local ordinances to take advantage of low electrical draw periods during the nighttime hours. The applicant would comply with variance procedures requested by local authorities if required.	See requirements in APM NOI-1.	During construction	APM fully implemented as specified.
IMPACT NOI-1: Project construction noise exceeding noise levels or standards	APM NOI-2: Construction Equipment Working Order. Construction equipment would be in good working order.	See requirements in APM NOI-2.	During construction	Construction equipment is in good working order.
IMPACT NOI-1: Project construction noise exceeding noise levels or standards	APM NOI-3: Construction Equipment Maintenance. Construction equipment would be maintained per manufacturer's recommendations.	See requirements in APM NOI-3.	During construction	Construction equipment is maintained per manufacturer recommendations.
IMPACT NOI-1: Project construction noise exceeding noise levels or standards	APM NOI-4: Construction Equipment Muffled. Construction equipment would be adequately muffled.	See requirements in APM NOI-4.	During construction	Construction equipment is muffled.
IMPACT NOI-1: Project construction noise exceeding noise levels or standards	APM NOI-5: Construction Equipment Idling Minimized. Idling of construction equipment and vehicles would be minimized during the construction.	See requirements in APM NOI-5.	During construction	See MM NOI-3.

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
IMPACT NOI-1: Project construction noise exceeding noise levels or standards	MM NOI-1: Conduct Construction Activities during Daytime Hours. The applicant will conduct construction activities only during daytime hours (7 a.m. to 7 p.m.) while in the vicinity of the Desert Oasis Apartment Complex.	See requirements in MM NOI-1.	During construction	Complaints about construction activities from residents of the Desert Oasis Apartment Complex are minimized.
IMPACT NOI-5: Cause a substantial temporary increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity	APM NOI-2: Construction Equipment Working Order. See above. APM NOI-3: Construction Equipment Maintenance. See above. APM NOI-4: Construction Equipment Muffled. See above. APM NOI-5: Construction Equipment Idling Minimized. See above.	See above.	See above.	See above.
IMPACT NOI-5: Cause a substantial temporary increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity	APM NOI-6: Hearing Protection for Workers. Workers would be provided appropriate hearing protection, if necessary, as described in the Health and Safety Plan.	See requirements in APM NOI-6.	During construction	APM implemented.
IMPACT NOI-5: Cause a substantial temporary increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity	MM NOI-1: Conduct Construction Activities during Daytime Hours. See above.	See above.	See above.	See above.
IMPACT NOI-5: Cause a substantial temporary increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity	MM NOI-2: Relocate Stationary Construction Equipment. The applicant will locate stationary construction equipment at a site location that is as far away from the Desert Oasis Apartment Complex as is feasible.	See requirements in MM NOI-2.	During construction	Complaints about construction activities from residents of the Desert Oasis Apartment Complex are minimized.

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
IMPACT NOI-5: Cause a substantial temporary increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity	MM NOI-3: Turn off Idling Equipment. The applicant will turn off idling equipment when not in use.	See requirements in MM NOI-3.	During construction	Construction equipment and vehicles are not allowed to idle when not in use.
IMPACT NOI-5: Cause a substantial temporary increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity	MM NOI-4: Notify Adjacent Residences. The applicant will notify residents within 200 feet of the transmission line in advance of construction work.	See requirements in MM NOI-4.	Prior to construction	Residents within 200 feet of the transmission line are notified in advance of construction work.
IMPACT NOI-5: Cause a substantial temporary increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity	MM NOI-5: Install Acoustic Barriers. The applicant will install acoustic barriers around stationary construction noise sources near sensitive receptors.	See requirements in MM NOI-5.	During construction	Stationary construction noise reduction is achieved near sensitive receptors.
3.11 Public Services and Utilities				
IMPACT PUSVC-1: Emergency services needed in response to an accident or other emergency incident associated with the proposed project	APM HAZ-4: Fire Management. See above. APM TRA-2: Traffic Management and Control Plans. See below. APM TRA-3: Minimize Street Use. See below.	See above/below.	See above/below.	See above/below.
IMPACT PUSVC-1: Emergency services needed in response to an accident or other emergency incident associated with the proposed project	APM PUSVC-1: Work Around High Pressure Pipelines. No mechanical equipment will be permitted to operate within 3 feet of the high-pressure pipelines, and work within 3 feet must be done by hand or as otherwise directed by the pipeline company.	See requirements in APM PUSVC-1.	During construction	Existing pipelines are not damaged during construction of the proposed project.

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
IMPACT PUSVC-1: Emergency services needed in response to an accident or other emergency incident associated with the proposed project	APM PUSVC-2: Monitoring by Pipeline Companies. A representative of applicable owners and operators of major pipeline companies must observe the excavation around or near their facilities to ensure protection and to record pertinent data necessary for operations.	See requirements in APM PUSVC-2.	During construction	Existing pipelines are not damaged during construction of the proposed project.
IMPACT PUSVC-1: Emergency services needed in response to an accident or other emergency incident associated with the proposed project	MM HAZ-1: Worker Health and Safety and Environmental Training and Monitoring Program. See above.	See above.	See above.	See above.
NEPA IMPACT: Result in a major reduction or interruption of existing utility systems by crossing or sharing a location with another utility.	MM PUSVC-2: Notification of Utility Service Interruption. If a utility service interruption is known to be unavoidable, the applicant will notify by postal mail members of the public, the jurisdiction, and the service providers who would be affected. The applicant will also publish notices in newspapers circulated in each jurisdiction that would be affected. The postal mail and newspaper notices will specify the estimated duration of each service interruption and be mailed or published no later than seven days prior to the first interruption. Copies of the notices will be provided to the BLM and CPUC no later than 30 days following notification.	See requirements in MM PUSVC-2.	Prior to and during construction	Mitigation measure is fully implemented as specified.
IMPACT PUSVC-2: Project construction temporarily increases water use, and project operation contributes to increased long-term water consumption	MM W-2: Water Use Plan. See above.	See above.	See above.	See above.
IMPACT PUSVC-2: Project construction temporarily increases water use, and project	MM PUSVC-1: Construction Waste Disposal Plan. The applicant will prepare a Construction Waste Disposal Plan for all nonhazardous wastes generated during construction of the proposed project and submit the plan to the BLM and the CPUC for review and approval no less than 30	Ensure that a Construction Waste Disposal Plan is prepared and implemented as specified in MM PUSVC-1.	30 days prior to and during construction	Nonhazardous waste is recycled or salvaged to the

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
operation contributes to increased long-term water consumption	<p>days prior to start of construction. The plan will contain the following, at a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of all nonhazardous solid and liquid construction wastes, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Estimated amounts to be disposed of in a landfill by weight or volume and – Estimated amounts that can be recycled or salvage by weight or volume; • Recycling, salvage, and waste minimization/source reduction plans; • Management methods to be used for each type of waste, including temporary on-site storage, housekeeping and best management practices to be employed, and methods of transportation and packaging; and • Description and list of all contracts and plans made with waste contractors, landfills, and wastewater treatment facilities. <p>The applicant may refer to internal salvage and waste manuals in the Construction Waste Management Plan where applicable. The plan is necessary to ensure that solid waste is recycled or salvaged to the maximum extent possible. In addition, the applicant would need to observe the Nevada Legislature’s goal to recycle 25 percent of total solid waste generated within each municipality of Nevada.</p>			maximum extent possible.
IMPACT PUSVC-3: Solid waste generated during construction of the project exceeds landfill requirements	MM PUSVC-1: Construction Waste Disposal Plan. See above.	See above.	See above.	See above.

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
IMPACT PUSVC-4: Solid waste generated during construction of the project results in noncompliance with federal, state, or local statutes, regulations, or policies	MM PUSVC-1: Construction Waste Disposal Plan. See above.	See above.	See above.	See above.
3.12 Recreation				
IMPACT REC-1: Disruption of Access to Existing Recreation Opportunities	APM REC-1: Recreation Area Closures. When temporary short-term closures to recreational areas are necessary for construction activities, the applicant would coordinate those closures with recreational facility owners. To the extent practicable, the applicant would schedule construction activities to avoid heavy recreational use periods (e.g., holidays or tournaments). The applicant would post notice of the closure on-site 14 calendar days prior to the closure.	See requirements in APM REC-1.	Prior to construction	APM fully implemented as specified.
IMPACT REC-1: Disruption of Access to Existing Recreation Opportunities	MM REC-1: Limit Construction Workspace in Wildlife and Recreational Areas. The applicant will not site extra workspace areas such as contractor yards in Recreation Areas to minimize impacts on recreational users during construction. In addition, the applicant will coordinate with the BLM, as well as organizers of BLM-permitted races and events in the project area, to ensure that project construction will not interrupt events.	See requirements in MM REC-1.	During construction	The applicant does not site extra workspace areas such as contractor yards in recreation areas.
IMPACT REC-1: Disruption of Access to Existing Recreation Opportunities	MM REC-2: Notify the Nevada Department of Wildlife of Any Road Closures During Hunting Season. To allow access for hunters in the area, the applicant will not close the southern right-of-way of the McCullough Pass during construction. The applicant will notify NDOW of any road closures during hunting season at least 30 days prior to closure.	Verify NDOW has been notified.	Prior to and during construction.	NDOW notified of road closures in advance. Southern right-of-way of the McCullough Pass not closed during construction.

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
Clarification of roads available for OHV usage (NEPA Only Impact).	MM REC-3: Display Appropriate "Closed" Signage for New Spur Roads Constructed in Nevada. The applicant will coordinate with BLM Field Offices on displaying appropriate "closed" signage at the entrance to new spur roads to tower locations and access roads. This includes temporary signs during the construction phase of the project and permanent signs and/or vehicle barriers that will close the spur routes to public travel.	Ensure posting of "closed" signage for project spur roads located in Nevada.	Prior to, during, and after construction.	Clarity for OHV users that spur roads in NV are closed.
3.13 Socioeconomics, Population and Housing, and Environmental Justice				
No impact	No applicable APMs or mitigation measures			
3.14 Traffic and Transportation				
IMPACT TRANS-1: Traffic Load and Capacity	APM TRA-2: Traffic Management and Control Plans. Traffic control and other management plans will be prepared where necessary to minimize project impacts on local streets and railroad operations.	See requirements in APM TRA-2.	Prior to and during construction	Project impacts on local streets and railroad operations are minimized.
IMPACT TRANS-2: Impact Level of Service Standard and Lane Closures	APM TRA-1: Obtain Permits. If any work requires modifications or activities within local roadway and railroad ROWs, appropriate permits will be obtained prior to the commencement of construction activities, including any necessary local permits and encroachment permits.	See requirements in APM TRA-1.	Prior to construction	APM implemented.
IMPACT TRANS-2: Impact Level of Service Standard and Lane Closures	AMP TRA-2: Traffic Management and Control Plans. See above.	See above.	See above.	See above.
IMPACT TRANS-2: Impact Level of Service Standard and Lane Closures	APM TRA-3: Minimize Street Use. Construction activities will be designed to minimize work on, or use of, local streets.	See requirements in APM TRA-3.	During construction	Street use for construction activities is minimized.
IMPACT TRANS-2: Impact Level of Service Standard and Lane Closures	MM TRANS-1: No Lane Closures on I-15 during Friday Peak Usage. The applicant will limit construction activities on Friday afternoon from noon to 10 p.m. so as not to require lane closures on I-15.	Ensure that construction activities do not occur on Friday afternoon from noon to 10 p.m. to avoid lane closures on I-15.	During construction	No lane closures occur on I-15 due to project activities.

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
<p>IMPACT TRANS-2: Impact Level of Service Standard and Lane Closures</p>	<p>MM TRANS-3: Traffic Control Plan. Prior to start of construction of the EITP, the applicant will prepare and implement a Traffic Control Plan for the project to address staggering of deliveries on I-15 during peak traffic times.</p>	<p>Ensure that a Traffic Control Plan is prepared and implemented as specified in MM TRANS-2</p>	<p>Prior to and during construction</p>	<p>Deliveries staggered on I-15 during peak traffic times in accordance with the Traffic Control Plan.</p>
<p>IMPACT TRANS-4: Result in a Change in Air Traffic Patterns</p>	<p>MM TRANS-2: Helicopter Flight Plan and Safety Plan. At least 30 days prior to construction of the project, the applicant will coordinate with the FAA for review and approval of any helicopter flight plans that would take place during construction and operation. The applicant will then provide information to the BLM and the CPUC regarding the intended need and use of helicopters during construction and operation of the project, including the flight and safety plan; the number of days and hours that the helicopter would operate; the type and number of helicopters that would be used; the location, size, and number of staging areas for helicopter take off and landing; and written approval from property owners for use of helicopter staging areas. The applicant will review the helicopter flight and safety plan with the FAA and the CCDOA at least 30 days prior to the start of SNSA construction and resubmit the revised plan to the BLM and the CPUC.</p>	<p>Ensure that a Helicopter Flight Plan and Safety Plan is developed and implemented and helicopter use information is provided to the BLM and CPUC as specified in MM TRANS-2. Ensure that if construction of the Southern Nevada Supplemental Airport (SNSA) is approved, the applicant consults with the FAA at least 30 days prior to the start of SNSA construction and revises the Helicopter Flight Plan and Safety Plan as necessary.</p>	<p>30 days prior to construction</p>	<p>Mitigation measure fully implemented as specified.</p>
<p>Cumulative Impact TRANS-C-1: Traffic Load, Capacity, and Level of Service</p>	<p>MM-C-TRANS-1: I-15 Use Limits. MM-C-TRANS-1 will require the applicant to limit the use of I-15 on Fridays from noon to 10 p.m. This will require using alternative routes or planning sufficiently such that vehicular use of I-15 would be limited to fewer than 15 vehicles every 15 minutes, resulting in a minor, short-term cumulative impact. Implementation of this mitigation measure would reduce the EITP's incremental contribution to less than significant or minor.</p> <p>EITP construction would result in short-term adverse traffic impacts where vehicles and equipment would enter or leave construction yards and at crossing points along the transmission line route. Crossing points which are in and near Primm, were considered for this cumulative analysis. However, these effects, even when combined with the existing traffic in Primm and the reasonably foreseeable future projects that would</p>	<p>See requirements in MM-C-TRANS-1.</p>	<p>Prior to and during construction</p>	<p>Limited use of I-15 on Fridays from noon to 10 p.m. accordance with MM-C-TRANS-1</p>

Table 9-2 Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Type of Impact	Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Monitoring Requirements	Timing	Determination of Effectiveness
	be located in and near Primm (DesertXpress Rail Line, Calnev Pipeline Expansion, First Solar, and Silver State), are so localized and temporary that they would not measurably change the existing conditions; therefore, no cumulative impacts on ground traffic would occur.			