Meeting of the Central Valley Flood Protection Board
June 24, 2016

Addendum to Staff Report

Updated CEQA Findings and Resolution 2016-15

Sutter Butte Flood Control Agency (SBFCA), Feather River West Levee Project
Laurel Avenue Repair Project, Sutter County

1.0 – CEQA FINDINGS

Board staff has prepared the following California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) determination:

The Board, acting as a responsible agency under CEQA, has independently reviewed the a Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) (SCH No. 2011052062, December 2012), and Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR) (SCH No. 2011052062, April 2013), Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (SCH No. 2011052062, June 2016) and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (MMRP) for the Feather River West Levee Project prepared by the lead agency, the Sutter Buttes Flood Control Agency (SBFCA) (incorporated herein by reference). These documents, including project design, may be viewed or downloaded from the Board website at http://www.cvfpb.ca.gov/meetings/2016/06-24-2016.cfm under a link for this agenda item, and are also available for review in hard copy at the Board and the SBFCA offices.

SBFCA Board approved the FRWLP, the FEIR, and MMRP, and approved findings and a Statement of Overriding Considerations pursuant to the CEQA Guidelines (incorporated herein by reference), and filed a Notice of Determination with the State Clearinghouse on April 12, 2013. The Board, at the public hearing on May 24, 2013, adopted Resolution 2013-07 for Project Area C, which adopted CEQA Findings for the FEIR.

Since the adoption of the FEIR, SBFCA identified two modifications to the previously approved FEIR. These are the Laurel Avenue Critical Repair site and the Gridley Bridge Erosion Repair site. To address these changes, SBFCA prepared a Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (SEIR, June 2016).

On June 22, 2016, SBFCA adopted Resolutions 2016-03 (Attachment B), Resolution 2016-04 (Attachment C), and Findings and Statement of Overriding Considerations (Attachment D). The Board concurs with these conclusions.

The Board has also independently considered the significant and unavoidable environmental impacts and benefits of the proposed project. The benefits of the project include increasing the level of flood protection for the Counties of Butte and Sutter and progress towards the state's mandate for 200-year flood protection for urban and urbanizing areas. The Board finds that these benefits outweigh the unavoidable adverse environmental effects of the project. As a result, the Board considers the unavoidable adverse environmental effects of the project to be acceptable.

The documents and other materials which constitute the record of the Board's proceedings in this matter are in the custody of the Executive Officer, Central Valley Flood Protection Board, 3310 El Camino Ave., Rm. 170, Sacramento, California 95821.

2.0 – BOARD RESOLUTION 2016-15

Resolution 2016-15 has been modified (Attachment A) to include the above CEQA Findings for the SEIR as certified on Wednesday, June 22, 2016 at SBFCA's Board meeting. The supporting SBFCA Resolutions 2016-03 and 2016-4 and the Findings for the Final SEIR to modify the FRWLP have been attached to this Addendum as shown in Section 3.0.

3.0 – LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

A – Board Resolution 2016-15

B – SBFCA Resolution 2016-03 (adopting the SEIR)

C – SBFCA Resolution 2016-04 (adopting the MMRP)

D – SBFCA's CEQA Findings for the Final SEIR (to modify the FRWLP)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
NATURAL RESOURCES AGENCY
CENTRAL VALLEY FLOOD PROTECTION BOARD

DRAFT RESOLUTION NO. 2016-15

FINDINGS AND DECISION AUTHORIZING ISSUANCE OF
FLOOD SYSTEM ALTERATION PROJECT
PERMIT 18793-4

SUTTER BUTTE FLOOD CONTROL AGENCY
FEATHER RIVER WEST LEVEE PROJECT
LAUREL AVENUE REPAIR PROJECT
SUTTER COUNTY

WHEREAS, the Central Valley Flood Protection Board (Board), in support of the Sutter Butte Flood Control Agency (SBFCA), approved on October 26, 2012 a request to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for 33 U.S.C. Section 408 (Section 408) approval to alter 41 miles of federal Sacramento River Flood Control Project (SRFCP) levee for the Feather River West Levee Project (FRWLP), located on the west side (right bank) of the Feather River from Thermalito Afterbay in Butte County downstream to approximately 3.5 miles north of the Feather River's confluence with Sutter Bypass in Sutter County; and

WHEREAS, SBFCA submitted an application and supporting documentation to the Board in March 2013 to construct Project Area C, the first phase of the FRWLP, including approximately 14.8 miles of levee improvements in Reaches 13 to 24 within Sutter County; and

WHEREAS, SBFCA released a Notice of Preparation initiating a 30-day public comment period on May 20, 2011 and extended the comment period to July 8, 2011; and

WHEREAS, SBFCA as lead agency pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act, Public Resources Code sections 21000 *et seq*. (CEQA) prepared a Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) (SCH No. 2011052062, December 2012), and Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR) (SCH No. 2011052062, April 2013), and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (MMRP) for the FRWLP (incorporated herein by reference and available at Board or SBFCA offices); and

WHEREAS, the SBFCA Board approved the FRWLP (SBFCA Resolutions 2013-05 and 2013-06), the FEIR, and MMRP, and approved findings and a Statement of Overriding Considerations pursuant to the CEQA Guidelines (incorporated herein by reference), and filed a Notice of Determination with the State Clearinghouse on April 12, 2013; and

WHEREAS, the Board, as a responsible agency pursuant to CEQA, has independently reviewed the analyses in the Feather River West Levee Project Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) (SCH No. 2011052062, December 2012), the Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR) (SCH

No. 2011052062, April 2013), and the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (MMRP) submitted by SBFCA, and has reached its own conclusions regarding them; and

WHEREAS, Board staff completed a comprehensive technical review of SBFCA's Project Area C permit application including 100 percent design plans, specifications, and supporting documentation; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Division 1 (Title 23), § 11(a), the Board may grant variances to its standards for uses that are not consistent with the Board's standards; and § 11(b), when approval of a permit requires variances, the applicant must clearly state in its application why compliance with the Board's standards is infeasible or not appropriate; and

WHEREAS, the Board at the public hearing on May 24, 2013, adopted Resolution 2013-07 for Project Area C, which adopted CEQA Findings, approved Permit 18793-1 with variances to Title 23 Standards pursuant to Title 23, § 11(b) and delegated authorities to the Board's Executive Officer; and

WHEREAS, the Board subsequently received a USACE Headquarters Section 408 approval Record of Decision (ROD) to construct the remaining reaches of Project Area C of the FRWLP on September 13, 2013; and

WHEREAS, SBFCA submitted a flood system alteration permit application in January 2016 to construct the Laurel Avenue Repair Project (LARP) as the next phase of the FRWLP from stations 178+00 to 227+00; and

WHEREAS, SBFCA submitted 100 percent design plans, specifications, and supporting documents for the LARP to the Board in April 2016; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Water Resources (DWR), Maintenance Area 3 endorsed the LARP on May 4, 2016 with no conditions; and

WHEREAS, the USACE Headquarters Section 408 ROD received on September 13, 2013 included approval of a portion of the LARP from station 202+50 to 227+00; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Sutter Basin Project, authorized by Congress through the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014, included federal approval of the LARP from station 180+00 to 202+50; and

WHEREAS, Board staff anticipates receipt of a revised USACE Sacramento District Letter of Permission (LOP) for the entire LARP from station 178+00 to 227+00,

WHEREAS, the anticipated USACE Sacramento District LOP includes the southernmost section of the project from station 178+00 to 180+00 not previously covered under the USACE Headquarters Section 408 ROD or Federal Sutter Basin Project, which does not include any levee alterations for this portion of the project; and

WHEREAS, upon receipt of the USACE Sacramento District LOP, Board staff will review and incorporate all USACE conditions into draft Permit 18793-4 as Exhibit A prior to issuance; and

WHEREAS, Board staff completed a comprehensive technical review of SBFCA's LARP including 100 percent design plans, specifications, and supporting documentation; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with Title 23, § 11(a) and (b) SBFCA has requested, by letter dated June 9, 2016, that the Board grant five variances to Title 23, Article 8 (Title 23 Standards) § 120(a)(9), (13), (18); § 123(d)(20); and § 130 (Figures 8.08 and 8.09) as summarized in Section 7.5 of the Staff Report and in further detail in Attachment G and incorporated into Draft Permit 18793-4 through Special Condition 26; and

WHEREAS, the SBFCA LARP construction project:

- Will remediate current geotechnical concerns such as through- and under-seepage and related slope stability, geometry deficiencies, and the condition and impact of existing encroachments;
- Will provide 100-year protection for surrounding non-urban areas;
- Is consistent with the 2012 Adopted Central Valley Flood Protection Plan (CVFPP), and the California Water Action Plan; and
- Will bring encroachments surveyed by SBFCA into Title 23 Standards' compliance, while addressing 100 percent of the encroachment issues categorized by the USACE in their 2010 periodic inspections as "Unacceptable – likely to prevent performance in the next flood event".

WHEREAS, DWR, through its Flood System Repair Program, has awarded SBFCA a $7.2 million grant of State Proposition 1E funds; and

WHEREAS, a Notice of Preparation for a Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Report ("Draft SEIR") was prepared and released for public comment on October 1, 2015 by the lead agency, SBFCA, to address the Laurel Avenue Critical Repair and Gridley Bridge Erosion Repair modifications to the previously approved FRWLP; and

WHEREAS, the release of the Notice of Preparation initiated a 30-day public comment period that ended on October 1, 2015; and

WHEREAS, a Draft SEIR was prepared and circulated for public review and comment between April 20, 2016 and June 3, 2016; and

WHEREAS, SBFCA received written comments on the Draft SEIR; and

WHEREAS, a Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Report ("Final SEIR") that incorporated the Draft SEIR by reference and provided responses to public comments was prepared and distributed to the public on June 17, 2016; and

WHEREAS, on June 22, 2016 the SBFCA Board approved the Final SEIR (SBFCA Resolution 2016-03), MMRP (SBFCA Resolution 2016-04), and approved Findings, which incorporated by reference the Statement of Overriding Considerations, pursuant to the CEQA Guidelines (incorporated herein by reference), and filed a Notice of Determination with the State Clearinghouse; and

WHEREAS, The Board has conducted a public hearing to consider approving Permit 18793-4 to construct the LARP as the next phase of the FRWLP, and has reviewed the Staff Report and Attachments; the five requested variances to Title 23 Standards; the Addendum to the Staff Report (to be posted prior to the June 24, 2016 Board meeting); the documents and correspondence in its file; and the environmental documents prepared by SBFCA.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT,

Findings of Fact.

1. The Board hereby adopts as findings, the facts set forth in the accompanying Staff Report.

2. The Board has reviewed all Attachments, Exhibits, Figures, and References listed in the Staff Report.

CEQA Findings.

3. The Board, as a responsible agency, has independently reviewed the analyses in the DEIR (SCH No. 2011052062, December 2012), FEIR (SCH No. 2011052062, April 2013), SEIR (SCH No. 2011052062, June 2016), MMRP for the FRWLP, which included the SBFCA Lead Agency findings, (which incorporated by reference the Findings and Statement of Overriding Considerations) and has reached its own conclusions regarding them.

4. The Board finds that the proposed Laurel Avenue Critical Repair site and the Gridley Bridge Erosion Repair site are within the scope of the FEIR and SEIR and therefore constitute a subsequent activity to the FEIR and SEIR. The Board further finds that no new environmental effects could occur and no new mitigation measures are required pursuant to CEQA Guidelines section 15162. Therefore, no new environmental document is required pursuant to CEQA Guidelines section 15168.

5. The Board, after consideration of the DEIR, FEIR, SEIR, adopts the project description, analysis, and findings which are relevant to activities authorized by issuance of Encroachment Permit 18793-4 for the Feather River West Levee Improvement Project.

6. **Custodian of Record**. The custodian of the CEQA record for the Board is its Executive Officer, at the Board offices of 3310 El Camino Avenue, Suite 170, Sacramento, California 95821. These documents may be viewed or downloaded from the Board website at http://cvfpb.ca.gov/meetings/2016/06-24-2016.cfm on the June 24, 2016 Board meeting page. The documents are also available for review in hard copy at the Board and SBFCA offices.

Considerations pursuant to California Water Code Section 8610.5

7. **Evidence Admitted into the Record**. The Board has considered all new evidence presented in this matter, including five requested variances to Title 23 Standards and the Addendum, to support the proposed amendment to Permit 18793-4, and all supporting technical documentation provided by SBFCA, as well as all evidence submitted up through the hearing on this matter.

   The custodian of the file is the Executive Officer, Central Valley Flood Protection Board, 3310 El Camino Avenue, Suite 170, Sacramento, California 95821.

8. **Best Available Science**. In making its findings, the applicant has used the best available science relating to the issues presented by all parties. On the important issue of hydraulic impacts, SBFCA used the HEC-RAS one-dimensional modeling software for the development of their overall FRWLP hydraulics model that was previously approved at the May 24, 2013 Board meeting. This model is considered as one of the best available scientific tools for the purpose of evaluating potential hydraulic impacts on water surface elevation and velocity at a sufficient level of analytical detail for the proposed project. The proposed project does not propose any modifications to the 2013 approved hydraulics.

9. **Effects of the Decision on the State Plan of Flood Control**. The proposed project is expected to result in no significant adverse hydraulic or geotechnical impacts on the facilities of the State Plan of Flood Control (SPFC) and is consistent with the CVFPP and current applicable and feasible Title 23 Standards because the project is anticipated to produce no increases in water surface elevation, significant increases in channel velocities, or adverse geotechnical impacts on SPFC facilities. In addition, existing, proposed, and future phases of the FRWLP are included in the Feather River Regional Flood Management Plan, Basin-wide Feasibility Study, and the Federal Sutter Basin Project.

   The Board further finds that the proposed project alterations can be constructed in a manner not injurious to the public interest, and that will not impair the usefulness of the SRFCP.

10. **Effects of Reasonably Projected Future Events**. The proposed project provides compliance with Federal and State regulations and guidance and is consistent with the goal to provide 100-year protection to surrounding non-urban areas. The project area results in no significant adverse hydraulic or geotechnical impacts and therefore the project is not anticipated to create any adverse impacts to surrounding projects.

Other Findings/Conclusions regarding Issuance of the Permit.

11. Based on the foregoing the Board finds that Permit 18793-4 to construct the LARP as part of the FRWLP:

    - Will result in an overall betterment to the SRFCP and SPFC;

- Is consistent with the CVFPP, Regional Flood Management Plan, Sacramento Basinwide Feasibility Plan, California Water Action Plan, and the West Sacramento GRR;
- Will not be injurious to the public interest; and
- Will not impair the usefulness of the SRFCP.

12. This resolution shall constitute the written decision of the Board in the matter of approving Permit 18793-4.

Approval of Permit 18793-4.

13. Based on the foregoing, the Board adopts the CEQA findings and Resolution 2016-15, as provided by Addendum to the Staff Report.

14. The Board hereby approves the five requested construction variances to Title 23 Standards in § 120(a)(9), (13), (18); § 123(d)(20); and § 130 (Figures 8.08 and 8.09) pursuant to § 11(a) and (b).

15. The Board hereby approves flood system alteration Permit 18793-4, in substantially the form provided by the Board Staff at the June 24, 2016 meeting of the Board, and conditioned upon receipt, review, and incorporation of the anticipated USACE Sacramento District Letter of Permission.

16. The Board delegates authority to the Executive Officer to make non-substantive changes to the draft permit if needed, or to incorporate the anticipated USACE decision, and to issue technical construction variances as needed to incorporate requested design changes due to unanticipated field conditions that may be encountered during construction.

17. The Board directs the Executive Officer to issue Permit 18793-4, and to prepare and file a Notice of Determination pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act with the State Clearinghouse.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by vote of the Board on _____, 2016

_____	_____
William H. Edgar	Jane Dolan
President	Secretary

RESOLUTION NO. 2016-03____

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SUTTER BUTTE FLOOD CONTROL AGENCY CERTIFYING THE FINAL SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR MODIFICATIONS TO THE FEATHER RIVER WEST LEVEE PROJECT

WHEREAS, the Sutter Butte Flood Control Agency ("SBFCA") proposes modifications to the Feather River West Levee Project (the "Project") to reduce flood risk in the Sutter Basin;

WHEREAS, SBFCA is the lead agency for environmental review of the Project under the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA");

WHEREAS, a Notice of Preparation for a Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Report ("Draft SEIR") was prepared and released for public comment on October 1, 2015;

WHEREAS, the release of the Notice of Preparation initiated a 30-day public comment period that ended on October 1, 2015;

WHEREAS, a Draft SEIR was prepared and circulated for public review and comment between April 20, 2016 and June 3, 2016;

WHEREAS, SBFCA received written comments on the Draft SEIR;

WHEREAS, a Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Report ("Final SEIR") that incorporated the Draft SEIR by reference and provided responses to public comments was prepared and distributed to the public on June 17, 2016;

WHEREAS, SBFCA discussed the Final SEIR during its meeting on June 22, 2016 and provided the opportunity for the public to give comments on the Final SEIR during that meeting;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Board of Directors of the Sutter Butte Flood Control Agency resolves as follows:

1. The Final SEIR is hereby certified as being completed in compliance with the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act and its implementing regulations.

2. The Final SEIR was presented to the Board on June 22, 2016 and the Board discussed the contents of the Final SEIR during that meeting.

3. The Board has reviewed and considered the information contained in the Final SEIR prior to taking any action to approve or disapprove the Project modifications.

4. The Board hereby ratifies and adopts the conclusions of the Final SEIR. The Final SEIR represents the independent judgment and analysis of the Board.

5. The Board hereby directs staff to file a Notice of Determination pursuant to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act.

ADOPTED this 22nd day of June, 2016.

Kash Gill

Kash Gill, Chair

RESOLUTION NO. 2016-04 _____

RESOLUTION OF THE SUTTER BUTTE FLOOD CONTROL AGENCY ADOPTING FINDINGS, APPROVING THE MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PLAN, AND APPROVING MODIFICATIONS TO THE FEATHER RIVER WEST LEVEE PROJECT

WHEREAS, the Sutter Butte Flood Control Agency ("SBFCA") proposes modifications to the Feather River West Levee Project (the "Project") to reduce flood risk in the Sutter Basin;

WHEREAS, SBFCA is the lead agency for environmental review of the Project under the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA");

WHEREAS, a Notice of Preparation for a Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Report ("Draft SEIR") was prepared and released for public comment on October 1, 2015;

WHEREAS, a Draft SEIR was prepared and circulated for public review and comment between April 20, 2016 and June 3, 2016;

WHEREAS, SBFCA received written comments on the Draft SEIR;

WHEREAS, a Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Report ("Final SEIR") that incorporated the Draft SEIR by reference and provided responses to public comments was prepared and distributed to the public on June 17, 2016;

WHEREAS, SBFCA discussed the Final SEIR during its meeting on June 22, 2016 provided the opportunity for the public to give comments on the Final SEIR during that meeting;

WHEREAS, SBFCA has, by means of Resolution No. _2016-04_____, certified that the SEIR has been prepared in full compliance with the terms of the California Environmental Quality Act, that the Board has reviewed and considered the information contained in the SEIR prior to taking any action to approve or disapprove the Project modifications, and that the SEIR represents the independent judgment and analysis of the Board;

WHEREAS, pursuant to CEQA the Board must make and adopt written findings for each significant effect of the modifications to the Project, accompanied by a brief explanation of the rationale for each finding. The written findings state that for each significant impact of the Project modifications, either changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project which avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the Final SEIR, or specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations, including provision of employment opportunities for highly trained workers, make infeasible the mitigation measures or project alternatives identified in the Final SEIR;

WHEREAS, pursuant to CEQA SBFCA must adopt a program for reporting on or monitoring the changes which it has either required in the Project or made a condition of approval to avoid or substantially lessen significant environmental effects;

WHEREAS, the District through this resolution wishes to adopt its Findings and the related Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE SUTTER BUTTE FLOOD CONTROL AGENCY RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

1. SBFCA hereby approves and adopts the Findings attached hereto as Attachment A, which are incorporated herein, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §§ 15091, 15092 and 15093.

2. SBFCA hereby approves and adopts the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan, which is attached hereto as Attachment B and incorporated herein by reference.

3. SBFCA hereby approves the modifications to the Feather River West Levee Project.

ADOPTED this 22nd day of June, 2016

Kash Gill

Kash Gill, President

Sutter Butte Flood Control Agency

A Partnership for Flood Safety

June 22, 2016

TO: Board of Directors

FROM: Mike Inamine, Executive Director
Andrea Clark, General Counsel

SUBJECT: Certification of Supplemental EIR and Adoption of Findings and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan for Feather River West Levee Project

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Recommendation
That the Board of Directors approve: (i) a resolution certifying the Supplemental Environmental Impact Report for the Feather River West Levee Project as having been prepared in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and (ii) a resolution adopting findings, adopting a mitigation monitoring and reporting plan and approving the proposed modifications to the Feather River West Levee Project.

Background
In 2012, SBFCA proposed the Feather River West Levee Project (FRWLP or Project) to rehabilitate Feather River levees with the goal of achieving a minimum of 200-year flood protection for urbanized areas and 100-year flood protection for rural agricultural areas in SBFCA's jurisdiction. Pursuant to CEQA, an EIR was prepared for the Project and certified on April 10, 2013 (2013 EIR).

SBFCA approved an addendum to the EIR in June of 2015 to allow the California Department of Fish and Wildlife to issue an incidental take permit for the FRWLP under Section 2081 of the California Endangered Species Act. The addendum addressed mitigation measures related to effects on giant garter snake and cultural resources.

In order to achieve the goals of the FRWLP, SBFCA has identified two modifications to the previously approved Alternative 3. These are the Laurel Avenue Critical Repair and the Gridley Bridge Erosion Repair. The objective of both project modifications is to repair these sites to address levee deficiencies and bring them into conformance with levee design standards and the overall FRWLP. SBFCA has prepared a Supplemental EIR to analyze and address impacts on the environment.

Section 15162 of the CEQA Guidelines states that when an EIR has been certified for a project, a subsequent EIR need not be prepared unless a substantial change in the project, a substantial change in the surrounding circumstances, or new information of substantial importance comes to light which shows that the project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR. When only minor additions or changes would be necessary to make the previous EIR adequate to describe the project in the changed situation, a supplement to the previous EIR may be prepared (Section 15163 of the CEQA Guidelines). The alternatives analyzed in the previous EIR and found to be infeasible in the project findings (Section 15091 of the CEQA Guidelines) do not need to be reanalyzed

unless there is substantial evidence that they are now feasible. There is no such evidence here.

The Supplemental EIR revisits each resource topic from the 2013 FEIR, including cumulative effects, to determine whether the project modifications or new information would result in new or substantially more severe significant effects that were not analyzed in the 2013 FEIR. Effects previously analyzed in the 2013 FEIR are also evaluated as they pertain to the two project modifications.

A Notice of Preparation (NOP) of the Supplemental EIR was distributed to the California State Clearinghouse and other potentially interested parties on October 1, 2015. A Draft Supplemental EIR was subsequently released on April 20, 2016, and comments were accepted on the Draft EIR over a 45-day review period pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15105. The review period closed on June 3, 2016.

Under CEQA, prior to approving a project an agency must certify that the Supplemental EIR was completed in compliance with CEQA and that the agency reviewed and considered the information in the Final Supplemental EIR. The Final Supplemental EIR reflects the agency's independent judgment and analysis.

In addition, when a project may have significant impacts on the environment, an agency must make written findings for each significant effect of the Project. The findings must state that mitigation measures will avoid or substantially lessen the significant effect, or that specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations make infeasible the mitigation measures or project alternatives identified in the Final EIR. If the benefits of a project outweigh unavoidable adverse impacts, the adverse environmental impacts may be considered acceptable. This determination is made in a statement of overriding considerations, which is part of the Findings document. Agencies must also adopt a mitigation monitoring and reporting plan that describes the mitigation measures required as part of a project. Proposed findings and a mitigation monitoring and reporting plan are attached to Resolution as exhibits.

As detailed in the Final Supplemental EIR and the Findings document, the modifications to the FRWLP will have significant, unavoidable impacts in the resource areas of air quality, noise, vegetation and wetlands, and tribal cultural resources. The Findings document concludes that the benefits of the Project, as modified, including reduced flood risk for existing populations and addressing known deficiencies in the Feather River west levees, outweigh these unavoidable adverse impacts on the environment.

Attached to this staff report are the following documents:

A. Resolution Certifying the Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Report for Modifications to the Feather River West Levee Project

B. Resolution Adopting Findings, Approving the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan, and Approving Modifications to the Feather River West Levee Project

    Exhibit A: Findings
    Exhibit B: Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan

C. The SEIR is posted on SBFCA's website: http://sutterbutteflood.org/notices-documents/

Fiscal Impact
The certification of an EIR commits an Agency to comply with any mitigation measures as identified in a Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting plan should the Agency move forward with the project's implementation. However, certification of an EIR in and of itself does obligate funds for this purpose. As the Agency implements the Project, contracts and task orders will be issued with entities to ensure compliance with the required mitigations identified within the EIR. These contracts will be brought before the Board for approval and the specific fiscal impact of each contract will be detailed at that time. Given this, there is no net impact to the approved budget as a result of the Board's approval of staff's recommended action.

RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SUTTER BUTTE FLOOD CONTROL AGENCY CERTIFYING THE FINAL SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR MODIFICATIONS TO THE FEATHER RIVER WEST LEVEE PROJECT

WHEREAS, the Sutter Butte Flood Control Agency ("SBFCA") proposes modifications to the Feather River West Levee Project (the "Project") to reduce flood risk in the Sutter Basin;

WHEREAS, SBFCA is the lead agency for environmental review of the Project under the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA");

WHEREAS, a Notice of Preparation for a Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Report ("Draft SEIR") was prepared and released for public comment on October 1, 2015;

WHEREAS, the release of the Notice of Preparation initiated a 30-day public comment period that ended on October 1, 2015;

WHEREAS, a Draft SEIR was prepared and circulated for public review and comment between April 20, 2016 and June 3, 2016;

WHEREAS, SBFCA received written comments on the Draft SEIR;

WHEREAS, a Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Report ("Final SEIR") that incorporated the Draft SEIR by reference and provided responses to public comments was prepared and distributed to the public on June 17, 2016;

WHEREAS, SBFCA discussed the Final SEIR during its meeting on June 22, 2016 and provided the opportunity for the public to give comments on the Final SEIR during that meeting;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Board of Directors of the Sutter Butte Flood Control Agency resolves as follows:

1. The Final SEIR is hereby certified as being completed in compliance with the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act and its implementing regulations.

2. The Final SEIR was presented to the Board on June 22, 2016 and the Board discussed the contents of the Final SEIR during that meeting.

3. The Board has reviewed and considered the information contained in the Final SEIR prior to taking any action to approve or disapprove the Project modifications.

4. The Board hereby ratifies and adopts the conclusions of the Final SEIR. The Final SEIR represents the independent judgment and analysis of the Board.

5. The Board hereby directs staff to file a Notice of Determination pursuant to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act.

ADOPTED this 22nd day of June, 2016.

_____

Kash Gill, Chair

RESOLUTION NO. _____

RESOLUTION OF THE SUTTER BUTTE FLOOD CONTROL AGENCY ADOPTING FINDINGS, APPROVING THE MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PLAN, AND APPROVING MODIFICATIONS TO THE FEATHER RIVER WEST LEVEE PROJECT

WHEREAS, the Sutter Butte Flood Control Agency ("SBFCA") proposes modifications to the Feather River West Levee Project (the "Project") to reduce flood risk in the Sutter Basin;

WHEREAS, SBFCA is the lead agency for environmental review of the Project under the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA");

WHEREAS, a Notice of Preparation for a Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Report ("Draft SEIR") was prepared and released for public comment on October 1, 2015;

WHEREAS, a Draft SEIR was prepared and circulated for public review and comment between April 20, 2016 and June 3, 2016;

WHEREAS, SBFCA received written comments on the Draft SEIR;

WHEREAS, a Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Report ("Final SEIR") that incorporated the Draft SEIR by reference and provided responses to public comments was prepared and distributed to the public on June 17, 2016;

WHEREAS, SBFCA discussed the Final SEIR during its meeting on June 22, 2016 provided the opportunity for the public to give comments on the Final SEIR during that meeting;

WHEREAS, SBFCA has, by means of Resolution No. _____, certified that the SEIR has been prepared in full compliance with the terms of the California Environmental Quality Act, that the Board has reviewed and considered the information contained in the dprior to taking any action to approve or disapprove the Project modifications, and that the SEIR represents the independent judgment and analysis of the Board;

WHEREAS, pursuant to CEQA the Board must make and adopt written findings for each significant effect of the modifications to the Project, accompanied by a brief explanation of the rationale for each finding. The written findings state that for each significant impact of the Project modifications, either changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project which avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the Final SEIR, or specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations, including provision of employment opportunities for highly trained workers, make infeasible the mitigation measures or project alternatives identified in the Final SEIR;

WHEREAS, pursuant to CEQA SBFCA must adopt a program for reporting on or monitoring the changes which it has either required in the Project or made a condition of approval to avoid or substantially lessen significant environmental effects;

WHEREAS, the District through this resolution wishes to adopt its Findings and the related Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE SUTTER BUTTE FLOOD CONTROL AGENCY RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

1. SBFCA hereby approves and adopts the Findings attached hereto as Attachment A, which are incorporated herein, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §§ 15091, 15092 and 15093.

2. SBFCA hereby approves and adopts the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan, which is attached hereto as Attachment B and incorporated herein by reference.

3. SBFCA hereby approves the modifications to the Feather River West Levee Project.

ADOPTED this 22nd day of June, 2016

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Kash Gill, President

Findings of the Sutter Butte Flood Control Agency Related to the Approval of the Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Report for Modifications to the Feather River West Levee Project

I. INTRODUCTION

In 2013 SBFCA proposed the Feather River West Levee Project (FRWLP, or Project) to reduce flood risk in the Sutter Basin, which includes portions of Sutter and Butte Counties in the Sacramento Valley of California. On April 10, 2013, SBFCA completed and certified an Environmental Impact Report (2013 FEIR) and approved the Project

In order to address the identified levee deficiencies and reduce risk of flooding consistent with current Federal and state standards, SBFCA adopted Alternative 3 as presented in the 2013 FEIR. Alternative 3 involves a combination of levee slope flattening, levee reconstruction, filling ditches and depressions, limited encroachment removal, canal seepage treatment, and construction of slurry cutoff walls, stability berms, and relief wells. Construction of the FRWLP began in the summer of 2013 and is still underway.

In order to achieve the goals of the FRWLP, SBFCA has identified two modifications to the previously approved Alternative 3. These are the Laurel Avenue Critical Repair and the Gridley Bridge Erosion Repair. The objective of both project modifications is to repair these sites to address levee deficiencies and bring them into conformance with levee design standards and the overall FRWLP.

SBFCA has prepared a supplement to the 2013 FEIR (State Clearinghouse Number 2011052062) which updates the project's California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) documentation to allow issuance of permits from state agencies for modifications to the originally analyzed project.

The purpose of these Findings is to comply with the requirements of CEQA related to a public entity's approval and certification of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR). Specifically, these Findings represent the SBFCA Board of Directors' conclusions about the Project modifications' significant impacts on the environment.

A Notice of Preparation (NOP) was distributed to the California State Clearinghouse and other potentially interested parties on October 1, 2015.

The Draft Supplemental EIR (Draft SEIR) was subsequently released on April 20, 2016, and comments were accepted on the Draft SEIR until June 3, 2016.

Section 15162 of the CEQA Guidelines states that when an EIR has been certified for a project, a subsequent EIR need not be prepared unless a substantial change in the project, a substantial change in the surrounding circumstances, or new information of substantial importance comes to light which shows that the project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR. When only minor additions or changes would be necessary to make the previous EIR adequate to describe the project in the changed situation, a supplement to the previous EIR may be prepared (Section 15163 of the CEQA Guidelines). The Supplemental EIR revisits each

resource topic from the 2013 FEIR, including cumulative effects, to determine whether the project modifications or new information would result in new or substantially more severe significant effects that were not analyzed in the 2013 FEIR. Effects previously analyzed in the 2013 FEIR are also evaluated as they pertain to the Project modifications.

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

General Description

The primary purpose of the FRWLP is to reduce flood risk for the entire planning area by addressing known levee deficiencies along the Feather River West Levee from Thermalito Afterbay downstream to approximately 3 miles upstream of the confluence with the Sutter Bypass.

The Project overall (i.e., 2013 Alternative 3) consists of a blend of flood management measures – slurry cutoff walls, slope flattening, stability berms, levee reconstruction, seepage berms, relief wells, depression/ditch infilling, limited encroachment removal, and canal seepage treatment – to address deficiencies in the Feather River West Levee. The measures have been optimized to avoid and minimize environmental effects for the entire Project, including the modifications addressed in the SEIR and briefly described below.

The Laurel Avenue site in Sutter County is 4,900 feet long. The proposed Laurel Avenue Critical Repair modifies the Alternative 3 levee repair design along the southernmost 2,450 feet of the levee that was previously analyzed as part of the FRWLP, and extends the slurry cutoff wall southward by an additional 2,450 feet from the original project boundary.

The Gridley Bridge Erosion Repair site consists of two areas within the FRWLP boundary along the Feather River near the Gridley Bridge in Butte County. Erosion is occurring in these areas along the riverbank below the levee toe. One of the erosion features is upstream of the bridge, and the other is just downstream from the bridge. The two sites where erosion is occurring are approximately 600 linear feet in combined length and are collectively referred to as the Gridley Bridge Erosion Repair site. Arresting this erosion is considered critical because the erosion has compromised existing levee geometry and integrity.

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE RECORD

For purposes of CEQA and these Findings, the record before the SBFCA Board of Directors includes, without limitation, the following:

A. All applications for approvals related to the Project modifications;

B. The Final EIR for the Feather River West Levee Project and all appendices thereto.

C. The Draft Supplemental EIR for the Feather River West Levee Project modifications and all appendices to the Draft Supplemental EIR;

D. The Final Supplemental EIR for the Feather River West Levee Project modifications

and all appendices to the Final Supplemental EIR;

E. All staff reports and presentation materials related to the Project modifications;

F. All studies conducted for the Project modifications and contained in, or referenced by, staff reports, the Final EIR, the Draft Supplemental EIR, or the Final Supplemental EIR;

G. All documentary and oral evidence received and reviewed at public hearings and workshops related to the Project modifications, the Final EIR, the Draft Supplemental EIR, and the Final Supplemental EIR;

For documentary and informational purposes, all locally adopted land use plans and ordinances, including, without limitation, general plans, specific plans and ordinances, together with environmental review documents, Findings, mitigation monitoring programs and all other documentation relevant to planned growth in the area.

IV. GENERAL FINDINGS

A. Certification of the Final Supplemental EIR

In accordance with CEQA, in adopting these Findings, the SBFCA Board of Directors certifies that the Final SEIR has been completed in compliance with CEQA and that it was presented to the Board of Directors, which reviewed and considered the information in the Final SEIR prior to approving the Project modifications. By these Findings, the Board of Directors ratifies and adopts the Findings and conclusions of the Final EIR as set forth in these Findings. The Final SEIR and these Findings represent the independent judgment and analysis of the Board of Directors.

The Final SEIR concludes that certain impacts of Project modifications are potentially significant but can be mitigated to a less than significant level with the implementation of recommended mitigation measures, while certain impacts will remain significant even after feasible mitigation measures are implemented. General Findings are set forth in this Section IV. Findings regarding potentially significant impacts that can be mitigated to a less than significant level are set forth in Section V. Findings regarding cumulative impacts are set forth in Section VI. Further Findings regarding impacts that will remain significant after mitigation are set forth in Section VII, and the Statement of Overriding Considerations is set forth in Section VIII.

B. Changes to the Draft EIR

In the course of responding to comments received during the public review and comment period on the Draft SEIR, certain portions of the Draft SEIR have been modified and some new information has been added. The Draft SEIR has been the subject of review and comment by the public and responsible agencies prior to the adoption of these Findings. No information has revealed the existence of: (1) a significant new environmental impact that would result from the Project modifications or an adopted mitigation measure; (2) a substantial increase in the severity of an environmental impact; (3) a feasible project alternative or mitigation measure not adopted that is considerably different from others analyzed in the Draft SEIR that would clearly lessen

the significant environmental impacts of the Project modifications; or (4) information that indicates that the public was deprived of a meaningful opportunity to review and comment on the Draft SEIR. SBFCA finds that the changes and modifications made to the Draft SEIR after the Draft SEIR was circulated for public review and comment do not collectively or individually constitute significant new information within the meaning of Public Resources Code §21092.1 and CEQA Guidelines §15088.5.

C. Evidentiary Basis for Findings

These Findings are based upon substantial evidence in the entire record before the SBFCA Board of Directors. The references to the Draft SEIR and Final SEIR set forth in the Findings are for ease of reference and are not intended to provide an exhaustive list of the evidence relied upon for these Findings.

D. Findings Regarding Mitigation Measures

1. Mitigation Measures Adopted. Except as otherwise noted, the mitigation measures herein referenced are those identified in the Final SEIR and adopted by the Board of Directors as set forth in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (MMRP).

2. Impact After Implementation of Mitigation Measures. Except as otherwise stated in these Findings, in accordance with CEQA Guidelines §15092, the Board of Directors finds that environmental effects of the Project modifications will not be significant or will be mitigated to a less than significant level by the adopted mitigation measures. SBFCA has substantially lessened or eliminated all significant environmental effects where feasible. The Board of Directors has determined that any remaining significant effects on the environment that are found to be unavoidable under CEQA Guidelines §15091 are acceptable due to overriding considerations as described in CEQA Guidelines §15093. These overriding considerations consist of specific environmental, economic, legal, social, technological, and other benefits of the Project modifications, which justify approval of the Project modifications and outweigh the unavoidable adverse environmental effects of the Project, as more fully stated in Section VIII (Statement of Overriding Considerations). Except as otherwise stated in these Findings, the Board of Directors finds that the mitigation measures incorporated into and imposed upon the Project modifications will not have new significant environmental impacts that were not analyzed in the Draft SEIR.

E. Location and Custodian of Records

Pursuant to Public Resource Code §15091, SBFCA is the custodian of the documents and other material that constitute the record of proceedings upon which the decision is based, and such documents and other materials are located at SBFCA's offices, 1441 Garden Highway, Yuba City CA 95991. A copy of the Final EIR is also available for review at the SBFCA website (www.sutterbutteflood.org).

V. FINDINGS REGARDING POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS WHICH CAN BE MITIGATED BELOW A LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE WITH MITIGATION MEASURES

The following Findings are made with respect to potentially significant environmental effects analyzed in the Final SEIR. The Draft SEIR identified the following potential impacts on the environment that are deemed to be potentially significant, but will have less than significant impacts with the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures.

Public Resources Code § 21081 states that no public agency shall approve or carry out a project for which an SEIR has been completed which identifies one or more significant effects, unless the public agency makes one or more of the following findings:

1. Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project which mitigate or avoid the significant effects on the environment.

2. Those changes or alterations are within the responsibility and jurisdiction of another public agency and have been, or can and should be, adopted by that other agency.

3. Specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations make infeasible the mitigation measure or alternatives identified in the SEIR, and overriding economic, legal, social, technological, or other benefits of the Project outweigh the significant effects on the environment.

The Board of Directors hereby finds, pursuant to the Public Resources Code §21081 and CEQA Guidelines §§15091-15093, that with regard to each of the following potentially significant impacts identified in the Final SEIR, that changes or alterations have been required in or incorporated into the proposed Project modifications that avoid or lessen the potentially significant impacts identified in the Draft SEIR to levels below the thresholds of significance identified in the Draft SEIR. These mitigation measures are set forth in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan proposed for adoption by SBFCA. Specific findings of SBFCA for each category of such impacts are set forth in detail below.

A. Flood Control and Geomorphic Conditions

1. FC-6 Implementation of the Project modifications could alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area

   a. Potential Impact. Implementation of the Project modifications could result in levee disturbance that could affect drainage infrastructure and local surface runoff patterns. This potential impact is discussed in the Draft SEIR at page 3.1-5.

   b. Impact Prior to Mitigation. Significant

   c. Mitigation Measure. The Project modifications will incorporate mitigation measure FC-MM-1, which involves coordination with owners and operators, preparation of drainage studies as needed, and remediation of effects through project design.

   d. Findings. Implementation of Mitigation Measure FC-MM-1 would ensure that the level of this effect on existing drainage patterns would remain less than significant.

   e. Conclusion. The potential impact of Project modifications on flood control and geomorphic conditions is less than significant.

B. Water Quality and Groundwater Resources

1. WQ-3 Implementation of the Project modifications could affect groundwater or surface water quality resulting from contact with the water table.

   a. Potential Impact. Implementation of the Project modifications could affect groundwater or surface water quality resulting from contact with the water table. This potential impact is discussed in the Draft SEIR at page 3.2-4.

   b. Impact Prior to Mitigation. Significant

   c. Mitigation Measure. The Project modifications will incorporate mitigation measure WQ-MM-1, which involves implementation of provisions for dewatering.

   d. Findings. With implementation of the environmental commitments to prepare and apply a SWPPP, a SPCCP, a BSSCP, and a turbidity monitoring program (described in Sections 2.4.12 through 2.4.15 of the 2013 FEIR), and mitigation Measure WQ-MM-1, this effect would remain less than significant.

   e. Conclusion. The potential impact of Project modifications on water quality and groundwater resources is less than significant.

2. WQ-5 Implementation of the Project modifications could allow the spread or introduction of aquatic invasive species.

a. Potential Impact. Operation at the Gridley Bridge Erosion Repair site of barges and other in-water equipment originating from outside the project area could result in the introduction and spread of aquatic invasive species. This potential impact is discussed in the Draft SEIR at page 3.2-5.

b. Impact Prior to Mitigation. Significant.

c. Mitigation Measure. The Project modifications will incorporate mitigation measure WQ-MM-2, which involves implementation of certain actions at the Gridley Bridge Erosion Repair site to prevent the potential spread or introduction of aquatic invasive species, including a biological survey before the start of construction; preparation of an aquatic invasive species memorandum describing the species and best management practices; approval of the memorandum; and education of construction personnel in the recognition, prevention of the spread, treatment, and disposal of aquatic invasive species.

d. Findings: Implementation WQ-MM-2 will reduce the potentially significant impact to less than significant by preventing the spread or introduction of aquatic invasive species.

e. Conclusion. The potential impact of the Project modifications on water quality and groundwater resources is less than significant.

C. Air Quality

1. AQ-3 Exceedance of the Federal General Conformity Thresholds during Construction

a. Potential Impact. Implementation of the Project modifications could result in exceedance of the Federal General Conformity Thresholds during construction. This potential impact is discussed in the Draft SEIR at page 3.5-12.

b. Impact Prior to Mitigation. Significant

c. Mitigation Measure. The Project modifications will incorporate mitigation measures AQ-MM-1 through AQ-MM-4. AQ-MM-1 involves providing advance notification of the construction schedule and a 24-hour hotline to residents. AQ-MM-2 involves implementation of a fugitive dust control plan if unmitigated emissions exceed PM10 or PM 2.5 thresholds. AQ-MM-3 provides for general measures to reduce emissions. AQ-MM-4 provides for fleet-wide emission reductions for large off-road equipment.

d. Findings. With implementation of the mitigation measures described above, the Project modifications would not cause, or contribute to, new or worsening violations of the ambient air quality standards. The effect would remain less than significant with mitigation.

e. Conclusion. The potential impact of Project modifications on air quality is less than significant.

D. Vegetation and Wetlands

1. VEG-2 Loss of Wetlands and Other Waters of the United States as a Result of Project Construction

a. Potential Impact. Implementation of the Project modifications could result in the loss of wetlands and other waters of the United States. This potential impact is discussed in the Draft SEIR at page 3.8-7.

b. Impact Prior to Mitigation. Significant

c. Mitigation Measure. The Project modifications will incorporate mitigation measures VEG-MM-2 through VEG-MM-5. VEG-MM-2, as modified from the 2013 FEIR, involves installation of exclusion fencing and/or K-rails along the perimeter of construction areas and implementation of general measures to avoid effects on sensitive natural communities and special status species. VEG-MM-3 involves conducting mandatory contractor/worker awareness training for construction personnel. VEG-MM-4 involves retaining a biological monitor. VEG-MM-5 involves compensation for the loss of wetlands and other waters.

d. Findings. Implementation of the mitigation measures described above will reduce the impact on wetlands and other waters of the United States to less than significant.

e. Conclusion. The potential impact of Project modifications on vegetation and wetlands, specifically wetlands and waters of the US, is less than significant.

2. VEG-3 Disturbance or Removal of Protected Trees as a Result of Project Construction

a. Potential Impact. Implementation of the Project modifications could result in the disturbance or removal of protected trees. This potential impact is discussed in the Draft SEIR at page 3.8-8.

b. Impact Prior to Mitigation. Significant

c. Mitigation Measure. The Project modifications will incorporate mitigation measures VEG-MM-2 through VEG-MM-4 and VEG-MM-6. VEG-MM-2, as modified from the 2013 FEIR, involves installation of exclusion fencing and/or K-rails along the perimeter of construction areas and implementation of general measures to avoid effects on sensitive natural communities and special status species. VEG-MM-3 involves conducting mandatory contractor/worker awareness training for construction personnel. VEG-MM-4 involves retaining a biological monitor. VEG-MM-6 involves compensation for the loss of protected trees.

d. Findings. Implementation of the mitigation measures described above will reduce the impact on protected trees to less than significant.

e. Conclusion. The potential impact of Project modifications on vegetation and wetlands, specifically protected trees, is less than significant.

E. Wildlife

1. WILD-1 Potential mortality of or loss of habitat for Antioch Dunes Anthicid, Sacramento Anthicid and Sacramento Valley Tiger Beetle.

a. Potential Impact. Implementation of the Project modifications could result in the mortality of or loss of habitat for Antioch Dunes Anthicid, Sacramento Anthicid and Sacramento Valley Tiger Beetle. This potential impact is discussed in the Draft SEIR at page 3.9-5.

b. Impact Prior to Mitigation. Significant

c. Mitigation Measure. The Project modifications will incorporate mitigation measure WILD-MM-1, which involves fencing and avoiding habitat for Antioch Dunes Anthicid, Sacramento Anthicid, and Sacramento Valley Tiger Beetle and implementation of protective measures.

d. Findings. Implementation of WILD-MM-1 will reduce the impact on Antioch Dunes Anthicid, Sacramento Anthicid, and Sacramento Valley Tiger Beetle to less than significant.

e. Conclusion. The potential impact of Project modifications on Antioch Dunes Anthicid, Sacramento Anthicid, and Sacramento Valley Tiger Beetle is less than significant.

2. WILD-2 Potential Mortality or Disturbance of Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (VELB) and its Habitat (Elderberry Shrubs)

a. Potential Impact. Implementation of the Project modifications could result in the mortality of or disturbance of VELB and its habitat (Elderberry shrubs). This potential impact is discussed in the Draft SEIR at page 3.9-6.

b. Impact Prior to Mitigation. Significant

c. Mitigation Measure. The Project modifications will incorporate mitigation measure WILD-MM-2 through WILD-MM-4. WILD-MM-2 involves conducting VELB surveys prior to Elderberry shrub transplantation. WILD-MM-3 involves implementing measures to protect VELB and its habitat. WILD-MM-4 involves compensation for effects on VELB and its habitat.

d. Findings. Implementation of WILD-MM-2 through WILD-MM-4 will reduce the impact on VELB and its habitat to less than significant.

e. Conclusion. The potential impact of Project modifications on VELB and its habitat is less than significant.

3. WILD-3 Potential Mortality or Disturbance of Western Pond Turtle

a. Potential Impact. Implementation of the Project modifications could result in the mortality of or disturbance of Western Pond turtle. This potential impact is discussed in the Draft SEIR at page 3.9-6.

b. Impact Prior to Mitigation. Significant

c. Mitigation Measure. The Project modifications will incorporate mitigation measure WILD-MM-5, which involves conducting preconstruction surveys for Western Pond turtle and monitoring construction activities if turtles are observed.

d. Findings. Implementation of WILD-MM-5 will reduce the impact on Western Pond turtle to less than significant.

e. Conclusion. The potential impact of Project modifications on Western Pond turtle is less than significant.

4. WILD-4 Potential Disturbance or Mortality of and Loss of Suitable Habitat for Giant Garter Snake

a. Potential Impact. Implementation of the Project modifications could result in the disturbance or mortality of and loss of suitable habitat for Giant Garter Snake. This potential impact is discussed in the Draft SEIR at page 3.9-7.

b. Impact Prior to Mitigation. Significant

c. Mitigation Measure. The Project modifications will incorporate mitigation measures WILD-MM-6 through WILD-MM-9, WILD-MM-17 and WILD-MM-18. WILD-MM-6, as modified from the 2013 FEIR, involves avoidance and minimization of construction effects on Giant Garter Snake. WILD-MM-7 involves avoidance and minimization of potential maintenance impacts on suitable habitat for Giant Garter Snake and Western Burrowing Owl. WILD-MM-8 involves compensation for permanent loss of suitable Giant Garter Snake habitat. WILD-MM-9 involves restoration of temporarily disturbed Giant Garter Snake aquatic and upland habitat to pre-Project conditions. WILD-MM-17 would implement additional protective measures during work in suitable habitat during the Giant Garter Snake dormant period. WILD-MM-18 involves monitoring work in Giant Garter Snake upland habitat during the active period and/or compensation for temporary loss of suitable Giant Garter Snake habitat.

d. Findings. Implementation of WILD-MM-6 through WILD-MM-9, WILD-MM-17 and WILD-MM-18 will reduce the impact on Giant Garter Snake to less than significant.

e. Conclusion. The potential impact of Project modifications on Giant Garter Snake is less than significant.

5. WILD-5 Potential Loss or Disturbance of Nesting Swainson's Hawk and Loss of Nesting and Foraging Habitat

a. Potential Impact. Implementation of the Project modifications could result in the loss or disturbance of nesting Swainson's Hawk and loss of nesting and foraging habitat. This potential impact is discussed in the Draft SEIR at page 3.9-11.

b. Impact Prior to Mitigation. Significant

c. Mitigation Measure. The Project modifications will incorporate mitigation measures WILD-MM-10 through WILD-MM-12. WILD-MM-10 involves conducting vegetation removal activities outside the breeding season for birds. WILD-MM-11 involves conducting focused surveys for nesting Swainson's Hawk prior to construction and implementation of protective measures during construction. WILD-MM-12 involves compensation for the permanent loss of foraging habitat for Swainson's Hawk.

d. Findings. With implementation of Mitigation Measures WILD-MM-10, WILD-MM-11, and WILD-MM-12, and purchase of an additional 0.15 acre of foraging habitat for Swainson's hawk, this effect would remain less than significant.

e. Conclusion. The potential impact of Project modifications on Swainson's Hawk is less than significant.

6. WILD-6 Potential Mortality or Disturbance of Nesting Special-Status and Non–Special Status Birds and Removal of Suitable Breeding Habitat

a. Potential Impact. Implementation of the Project modifications could result in mortality or disturbance of nesting special-status and non-special status birds and removal of suitable breeding habitat. This potential impact is discussed in the Draft SEIR at page 3.9-12.

b. Impact Prior to Mitigation. Significant

c. Mitigation Measure. The Project modifications will incorporate mitigation measures WILD-MM-10, WILD-MM-12 and WILD-MM-13. WILD-MM-10 involves conducting vegetation removal activities outside the breeding season for birds. WILD-MM-12 involves compensation for the permanent loss of foraging habitat for Swainson's Hawk. WILD-MM-13 involves conducting nesting surveys for special-status and non-special status birds and implementation of protective measures during construction.

d. Findings. With implementation of Mitigation Measures WILD-MM-10, WILD-MM-12, and WILD-MM-13, this effect would remain less than significant.

e. Conclusion. The potential impact of Project modifications on nesting special-status and non-special status birds is less than significant.

7. WILD-7 Potential Loss or Disturbance of Western Burrowing Owl and Loss of Nesting and Foraging Habitat

a. Potential Impact. Implementation of the Project modifications could result in the loss or disturbance of Western Burrowing Owl and loss of nesting and foraging habitat. This potential impact is discussed in the Draft SEIR at page 3.9-13.

b. Impact Prior to Mitigation. Significant

c. Mitigation Measure. The Project modifications will incorporate mitigation measures WILD-MM-7, WILD-MM-10, WILD-MM-14 and WILD-MM-15. WILD-MM-7 involves avoidance and minimization of potential maintenance impacts on suitable habitat for Giant Garter Snake and Western Burrowing Owl. WILD-MM-10 involves conducting vegetation removal activities outside the breeding season for birds. WILD-MM-14 involves conducting surveys for Western Burrowing Owl prior to construction and implementation of protective measures if found. WILD-MM-15 involves compensation for the loss of occupied Western Burrowing Owl habitat.

d. Findings. With implementation of Mitigation Measures WILD-MM-7, WILD-MM-10, WILD-MM-14, and WILD-MM 15, this effect would remain less than significant.

e. Conclusion. The potential impact of Project modifications on Western Burrowing Owl is less than significant.

8. WILD-8 Potential Injury, Mortality or Disturbance of Tree-Roosting Bats and Removal of Roosting Habitat

a. Potential Impact. Implementation of the Project modifications could result in the potential injury, mortality or disturbance of tree-roosting bats and removal of roosting habitat. This potential impact is discussed in the Draft SEIR at page 3.9-13.

b. Impact Prior to Mitigation. Significant

c. Mitigation Measure. The Project modifications will incorporate mitigation measures WILD-MM-10 and WILD-MM-16. WILD-MM-10 involves conducting vegetation removal activities outside the breeding season for birds. WILD-MM-16, as modified from the 2013 FEIR, involves identification of suitable roosting habitat for bats and implementation of avoidance and protective measures.

d. Findings. With implementation of Mitigation Measures WILD-MM-10, and WILD-MM 16, this effect would remain less than significant.

e. Conclusion. The potential impact of Project modifications on tree-roosting bats is less than significant.

F. Fish and Aquatic Resources

1. FISH-1 Implementation of Project modifications could result in the loss or degradation or riparian and shaded riverine aquatic cover.

a. Potential Impact. Implementation of the Gridley Bridge Erosion Repair would require placement of rock slope protection below the ordinary high water mark of the Feather River, which would eliminate or modify key components of the designated critical habitat for the threatened California Central Valley steelhead and southern distinct population segment green sturgeon. This potential impact is discussed in the Draft SEIR at page 3.10-5.

b. Impact Prior to Mitigation. Significant.

c. Mitigation Measure. The Project modifications will incorporate mitigation measure FISH-MM-1, which involves implementation of off-site measures to compensate for permanent loss of riparian vegetation and shaded riverine aquatic cover on the waterside slope of the levee. Compensation for riparian and SRA cover losses will be achieved through implementation of the riparian mitigation and Sutter Butte Flood Control Agency Fish and Aquatic Resources monitoring plan described under Mitigation Measure VEG-MM-1 in the 2013 FEIR. Specific to the Gridley Bridge Erosion Repair, SBFCA will compensate for the permanent loss of 0.30 acre of riparian scrub-shrub habitat, 0.02 acre of riparian forest habitat, and 106 linear feet (0.2 acre) of SRA cover by purchasing mitigation credits at a 2:1 ratio at Wildland's Freemont Landing Conservation Bank in Yolo County to fulfill the requirements of ESA Section 7 consultation. Mitigation credits will be purchased prior to commencement of construction activities.

d. Findings: The effect on riparian and shaded riverine aquatic cover would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of FISH-MM-1 because any such losses will be compensated for.

e. Conclusion. The potential impact of the Project modifications fish and aquatic resources is less than significant.

G. Utilities and Public Services

1. UTL-1 Potential Temporary Disruption of Irrigation/Drainage Facilities and Agricultural and Domestic Water Supply

a. Potential Impact. Implementation of the Project modifications could temporarily disrupt irrigation/drainage facilities and agricultural and domestic water supplies. This potential impact is discussed in the Draft SEIR at page 3.15-3.

b. Impact Prior to Mitigation. Significant.

c. Mitigation Measure. The Project modifications will incorporate mitigation measure UTL-MM-1, which involves coordination with water supply users before and during all water supply infrastructure modifications and implementation of measures to minimize interruptions of supply.

d. Findings: With the incorporation of UTL-MM-1, this impact is reduced to less than significant.

e. Conclusion. The potential impact of the Project modifications with respect to disruption of irrigation/drainage facilities and agricultural and domestic water supplies is less than significant.

2. UTL-2 Damage of Public Utility Infrastructure and Disruption of Service

a. Potential Impact. Implementation of the Project modifications could damage public utility infrastructure and disrupt service. This potential impact is discussed in the Draft SEIR at page 3.15-4.

b. Impact Prior to Mitigation. Significant.

c. Mitigation Measure. The Project modifications will incorporate mitigation measure UTL-MM-2, which involves verification of utility locations, coordination with utility providers, preparation of a response plan, and conducting worker training.

d. Findings: With the incorporation of UTL-MM-2, this impact is reduced to less than significant.

e. Conclusion. The potential impact of the Project modifications with respect to damage to public utility infrastructure and disruption of service is less than significant.

H. Public Health and Environmental Hazards

1. PH-2 Exposure of the Environment to Hazardous Materials during Ground-Disturbing Activities

a. Potential Impact. Implementation of the Project modifications could expose the environment to hazardous materials during ground-disturbing activities. This potential impact is discussed in the Draft SEIR at page 3.16-4.

b. Impact Prior to Mitigation. Significant.

c. Mitigation Measure. The Project modifications will incorporate mitigation measures PH-MM-1 and PH-MM-2. PH-MM-1 involves completion of Phase I and Phase II (if necessary) environmental site assessment investigations and implementation of required measures. PH-MM-2 involves employment of a toxic release contingency plan.

d. Findings: With the incorporation of PH-MM-1 and PH-MM-2, this impact is reduced to less than significant.

e. Conclusion. The potential impact of the Project modifications on the exposure of the environment to hazardous materials is less than significant.

2. PH-3 Temporary Exposure to Safety Hazards from the Construction Site

a. Potential Impact. Implementation of the Project modifications could result in the temporary exposure of workers and the public to safety hazards from the construction site. This potential impact is discussed in the Draft SEIR at page 3.16-4.

b. Impact Prior to Mitigation. Significant.

c. Mitigation Measure. The Project modifications will incorporate mitigation measures PH-MM-3 and PH-MM-4. PH-MM-3 involves implementation of construction site safety measures, and PH-MM-4 involves implementation of an emergency response plan.

d. Findings: With the incorporation of PH-MM-3 and PH-MM-4, this impact is reduced to less than significant.

e. Conclusion. The potential impact of the Project modifications on the exposure of workers and the public to safety hazards is less than significant.

VI. FINDINGS REGARDING SIGNIFICANT AND UNAVOIDABLE IMPACTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT

The SEIR identified the following significant impacts on the environment that are deemed to remain significant even after the adoption of mitigation measures. These impacts are overridden by the Project modifications' benefits, as set forth in Section VIII (Statement of Overriding Considerations).

A. Air Quality

1. AQ-2

   a. Potential Impact. The Project modifications could result in exceedance of applicable thresholds for construction emissions for ROG, in the FRAQMD. This impact is discussed in the Draft SEIR at page 3.5-10.

   b. Impact Prior to Mitigation. Significant.

   c. Mitigation Measure. The Project modifications will incorporate mitigation measures AQ-MM-1, AQ-MM-2, AQ-MM-3, AQ-MM-4, and AQ-MM-5. AQ-MM -1 involves providing advance notification of the proposed construction schedule to all residences and other air-quality sensitive uses within 500 feet of the construction site, as well as a publicly visible sign with the phone number and person to contact regarding dust complaints. This person will respond and take corrective action within 48 hours. AQ-MM -2 involves implementation of fugitive dust control measures as required by FRAQMD and BCAQMD, including submitting a dust control plan, watering unpaved areas, prohibiting certain activities during dry conditions, and others discussed on page 3.5-18 of the 2013 FEIR. AQ-MM -3 involves general measures to reduce emissions such as no open burning of removed vegetation, development of a traffic plan, reducing use, trips and unnecessary idling of heavy equipment, and other measures listed on page 3.5-19 of the 2013 FEIR. AQ-MM-4 involves various fleet-wide emission reductions for large off-road equipment as discussed on page 3.5-19 of the 2013 FEIR. AQ-MM-5 involves payment of offsite mitigation fees to FRAQMD and BCAQMD to offset NOx emissions. SBFCA will also consult with FRAQMD and BCAQMD prior to issuance of grading permits to define the best construction information and computational tools to be used for the calculations.

   d. Findings: Because ROG emissions would remain in excess of FRAQMD's threshold, even after incorporation of the above mitigation measures this impact is considered significant and unavoidable.

   e. Conclusion. The impact of the Project modifications with respect to exceedance of applicable thresholds for construction emissions is significant and unavoidable.

B. Noise

1. NOI-1

   a. Potential Impact: The Project modifications could expose sensitive receptors to construction noise exceeding 60 dBA-L during daytime hours and 45 dBA-L during nighttime hours. This impact is discussed in the Final SEIR at page 3.7-3.

b. Impact Prior to Mitigation: Significant.

c. Mitigation Measure: The Project modifications will incorporate mitigation measure NOI-MM-1, which involves employment of noise-reducing construction practices, such as locating equipment as far away as practical from residences, equipping construction equipment with mufflers, and establishing haul routes that avoid residential uses.

d. Findings: Although implementation of this mitigation measure will reduce the effect, feasible measures will not likely be available in all situations to reduce noise to below the applicable noise ordinance limit, so the effect remains significant and unavoidable.

e. Conclusion: The Project modifications' impact with respect to exposure of sensitive receptors to temporary construction-related noise is significant and unavoidable.

2. NOI-2

a. Potential Impact: The Project modifications could expose sensitive receptors to construction vibration. This impact is discussed in the Final SEIR at page 3.7-5.

b. Impact Prior to Mitigation: Significant.

c. Mitigation Measure: The Project modifications will incorporate mitigation measure NOI-MM-2, which involves employment of vibration-reducing construction practices such as maintaining a minimum distance of 50 feet, to the extent feasible, between equipment and occupied buildings and other measures described in the 2013 FEIR at page 3.7-21.

d. Findings: Even though it is anticipated that construction equipment will not operate within close proximity of residences and structures, there may be situations where this is required and where ground vibration could exceed 0.2 inch per second. Even with implementation of NOI-MM-2, feasible measures will not likely be available in all situations to reduce vibration to below the applicable levels, so the effect remains significant and unavoidable.

e. Conclusion: The Project modifications' impact with respect to exposure of sensitive receptors to temporary construction-related vibration is significant and unavoidable.

C. Vegetation and Wetlands

1. VEG-1 The Project modifications could result in disturbance or removal of riparian trees.

a. Potential Impact. Construction of the Laurel Avenue Critical Repair would likely require trimming or removal of up to 20 riparian trees. At the Gridley Bridge Erosion Repair site, up to 21 trees within approximately 0.46 of riparian scrub-shrub and 0.11 acre of riparian forest land cove types would be permanently removed, and two trees with 0.26 acre of riparian forest would be affected by trimming. This impact is discussed in the Final SEIR starting at page 3.8-5.

b. Impact Prior to Mitigation. Significant.

c. Mitigation Measure. The Project modifications will incorporate mitigation measure VEG-MM-1, VEG-MM-2, VEG-MM-3, and VEG-MM-4. VEG-MM-1 involves compensation for the loss of woody riparian trees. VEG-MM-2 involves the installation of exclusion fencing and/or K-rails along the perimeter of the construction work area and implementation of general measures to avoid effects on sensitive natural communities and special-status species. VEG-MM-3 involves mandatory contractor/worker awareness training for construction personnel. VEG-MM-4 involves retention of a biological monitor.

d. Findings: Even with implementation of VEG-MM1, VEG-MM-2 (as modified from the 2013 FEIR), VEG-MM-3 and VEG-MM-4, this effect would remain significant and unavoidable in the short term and less than significant in the long term.

e. Conclusion. The impact of the Project modifications with respect to disturbance or removal of riparian trees remains significant and unavoidable.

2. VEG-4 The Project modifications could result in the loss of special-status plant populations caused by habitat loss resulting from construction activities.

a. Potential Impact. Construction activities at both the Laurel Avenue and Gridley Bridge Erosion Repair sites would require ground disturbance, which could result in the potential loss of special-status plant populations through removal of their habitat. This impact is discussed in the Draft SEIR starting at page 3.8-8.

b. Impact Prior to Mitigation. Significant.

c. Mitigation Measure. The Project modifications will incorporate mitigation measures VEG-MM-2, VEG-MM-3, VEG-MM-4, VEG-MM-7, and VEG-MM-8. VEG-MM-2 involves the installation of exclusion fencing and/or K-rails along the perimeter of the construction work area and implementation of general measures to avoid effects on sensitive natural communities and special-status species. VEG-MM-3 involves mandatory contractor/worker awareness training for construction personnel. VEG-MM-4 involves retention of a biological monitor. VEG-MM-7 involves floristic surveys conducted during appropriate identification periods by qualified botanists. VEG-MM-8 involves avoidance of or compensation for substantial effects on special-status plants.

d. Findings: Even with implementation of VEG-MM-2 (as modified from the 2013 FEIR), VEG-MM-3, VEG-MM-4, VEG-MM-7, and VEG-MM-8, this effect would remain significant and unavoidable.

e. Conclusion. The impact of the Project modifications with respect to loss of special-status plant populations remains significant and unavoidable.

D. Cultural Resources

1. CR-1 The Project modifications could affect identified archaeological sites.

a. Potential Impact: The Project modifications could affect identified archaeological sites resulting from construction of levee improvements and ancillary facilities. This impact is discussed in the Final SEIR, in Appendix A, at page 3.7-17.

b. Impact Prior to Mitigation: Significant.

c. Mitigation Measure: The Project modifications will incorporate mitigation measure CR-MM-1 (as modified from the 2013 FEIR, and from the Draft SEIR), which, after avoidance as the preferred treatment, involves performing data recovery or alternative mitigation to retrieve information useful in research.

d. Findings: With implementation of CR-MM-1, this effect would remain significant and unavoidable. However, because elements of the Wollok District, identified exclusively by UAIC and unknown at the time of the 2013 FEIR was prepared, are known to exist within the Laurel Avenue Critical Repair area, this effect would be more severe than as was identified in the 2013 FEIR.

e. Conclusion: The Project modifications' impact with respect to identified archaeological sites remains significant and unavoidable.

2. CR-2 The Project modifications could disturb unidentified or known but not located archaeological sites.

a. Potential Impact: The Project modifications could disturb unidentified or known but not located archaeological sites. This impact is discussed in the Final SEIR at page 3.17-20.

b. Impact Prior to Mitigation: Significant.

c. Mitigation Measure: The Project modifications will incorporate mitigation measure CR-MM-2, as modified from the 2013 FEIR in the Final SEIR (see Appendix A), which involves implementation of cultural resources discovery measures, provision of related training to construction workers, and construction monitoring as described in detail in the Final SEIR.

d. Findings: Implementation of CR-MM-2 would not reduce this effect to less than significant; moreover, for the reasons described in the SEIR related to the Laurel Avenue site falling within the boundaries of the Wollok District, the effect to that portion of the modified Project would be more severe than as identified in the 2013 FEIR.

e. Conclusion: The Project modifications' impact with respect to disturbance of unidentified or known but not located archaeological sites remains significant and unavoidable.

3. CR-3 The Project modifications have potential to disturb human remains, including known tribal cemeteries than cannot be located.

a. Potential Impact: The Project modifications have potential to disturb human remains, including known tribal cemeteries that cannot be located. This potential impact is discussed in the Final SEIR, in Appendix A, at page 3.17-24.

b. Impact Prior to Mitigation: Significant.

c. Mitigation Measure: The Project modifications will incorporate mitigation measure CR-MM-3, as modified from the 2013 FEIR in the Final SEIR (see Appendix A), which involves monitoring of culturally sensitive areas during construction and following State and Federal laws governing human remains if such resources are discovered.

d. Findings: Mitigation Measure CR-MM-3, would reduce the severity of this effect, but it cannot guarantee the effect would be avoided. Therefore, the identified effect would remain significant and unavoidable with implementation of the proposed Project modifications. However, for the reasons described in the SEIR relevant to the Laurel Avenue site falling within the boundaries of the Wollok District, the effect to that portion of the modified project would be more severe than as identified in the 2013 FEIR.

e. Conclusion: The Project modifications' impact with respect to the potential to disturb human remains remains significant and unavoidable.

4. CR-4 The Project modifications could have direct and indirect effects on built environment resources resulting from construction activities.

   a. Potential Impact: The Project modifications could have direct and indirect effects on built environment resources (historical buildings) through demolition or damage from vibration. This impact is discussed in the Final SEIR, in Appendix A, at page 3.17-26.

   b. Impact Prior to Mitigation: Significant.

   c. Mitigation Measure: The Project will incorporate mitigation measure CR-MM-4, as modified from the 2013 FEIR in the Final SEIR (see Appendix A), which involves completion of an inventory of built environment resources for parcels that remain inaccessible to SBFCA, evaluation of identified properties, assessment of effects, and preparation of treatment to resolve and mitigate effects.

   d. Findings: Implementation of this mitigation measure will reduce the Project modifications' effects on built environment resources, but it cannot guarantee that all effects will be avoided. Implementation of the Project modifications will not result in a substantially more severe effect on built environment resources than identified in the 2013 EIR. Therefore the effect remains significant and unavoidable.

   e. Conclusion: The Project's effect on built environment resources remains significant and unavoidable.

5. CR-5 The Project modifications could affect identified tribal cultural resources, including those that are known but cannot be located.

   a. Potential Impact: The proposed project modifications would impact a portion of the Wollok District, a tribal cultural resource within the Sutter County portion of the FRWLP. This impact is discussed in the Final SEIR, in Appendix A, at page 3.17-28.

   b. Impact Prior to Mitigation: Significant.

   c. Mitigation Measure: The Project modifications will incorporate mitigation measures CR-MM-1, CR-MM-2, and CR-MM-3, as described earlier in these findings. In addition, the Project modifications will incorporate mitigation measures CR-MM-5 through CR-MM-10, as modified from the Draft SEIR in the Final SEIR (see Appendix A). CR-MM-5 involves design alternatives to avoid or lessen the potential damage to resources before ground-disturbing activities commence. CR-MM-6 involves adoption of a tribal consultation policy. CR-MM-7 involves repatriation of human remains. CR-MM-8 involves development of a burial treatment agreement with United Auburn Indian Community. CR-MM-9 involves development of a cultural resources treatment agreement with United Auburn Indian Community, including a

cultural resources monitoring program. CR-MM-10 involves conducting an ethnographic study.

d. Findings: Incorporation and implementation of mitigation measures CR-MM-1 through CR-MM-3, and CR-MM-5 through CR-MM-10 will reduce the impact to tribal cultural resources but the effect remains significant and unavoidable.

e. Conclusion: The impact of the Project modifications on tribal cultural resources is significant and unavoidable.

VII. FINDINGS RELATED TO CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

A. Cumulative Impact Analysis

CEQA Guidelines section 15130 provides the framework for analysis of impacts associated with implementation of a project and its cumulative impacts. A discussion of cumulative impacts includes the combination of significant and less than significant project-related impacts and all levels of impacts from other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects. Cumulative impacts need not be described where the Project modifications have no physical impacts on the environment. Consistent with these requirements, cumulative impacts are discussed in Chapter 4 of the Draft SEIR.

The SEIR's cumulative impacts discussion builds on the 2013 FEIR's discussion by adding two specific projects to the list of projects described in the 2013 FEIR:

- Yuba Goldfields 200-Year Flood Protection Project
- Oroville Wildlife Area Flood Stage Reduction Project

The Project modifications, in combination with the related projects listed above, are anticipated to cause cumulatively significant impacts on cultural resources and tribal cultural resources.

VIII. STATEMENT OF OVERRIDING CONSIDERATIONS

CEQA requires a public agency to balance the benefits of a proposed project against its unavoidable environmental risks in determining whether to approve the project. SBFCA proposes to approve the Project modifications despite certain significant unavoidable adverse impacts identified in the Feather River West Levee Project SEIR. The entire SEIR includes 3 volumes: (1) the Draft SEIR, (2) the Final SEIR, and (3) the Responses to Comments document.

A. Impacts of the Project Modifications

As detailed in this Findings document and in the SEIR, the SEIR concludes that the Project modifications will have significant, unavoidable impacts in the following resource areas: air quality, noise, vegetation and wetlands and cultural resources.

The EIR also concludes that there will be cumulative effects on the environment in the following resource category, due to their combination with reasonably foreseeable past, present and future projects as described in Chapter 4 of the Draft EIR: cultural resources and tribal cultural resources.

B. Mitigation Measures

The mitigation measures incorporated into the SEIR and the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan demonstrate a commitment by the Board to avoid, minimize, and compensate for environmental impacts of the Project. Mitigation measures incorporated into the Project modifications are identified in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan.

C. Benefits of the Project

The Project overall will enhance public safety in the Sutter Basin by addressing known levee deficiencies on the Feather River. USACE, DWR and SBFCA have commissioned studies to determine the type, location and severity of deficiencies in the SBFCA project area. The Feather River west levee suffers from risks of the following levee failure mechanisms: through seepage, under seepage, slope stability, erosion, and levee encroachments.

SBFCA proposed the Project to address the identified deficiencies and reduce flood risk for the Sutter basin communities. Specifically, the overall Project has the following benefits:

- Protects existing populations and minimizes exposure to flooding for agricultural commodities, infrastructure use, and other property.
- Reduces flood risk from Feather River toward a target of 200-year protection for Yuba City and in the north of the planning area in compliance with State mandates for 200-year protection for urbanized areas and in avoidance of FEMA restrictions that would compromise agricultural and economic sustainability.
- Addresses known deficiencies and observed performance issues.
- Constructs a project as soon as possible to reduce flood risk as quickly as possible for areas that have unacceptably low levels of flood protection.
- Constructs a project that is economically, environmentally, politically and socially acceptable.
- Facilitates compatibility with the CVFPP and Sutter Basin Feasibility Study such that proposed activities would be “no regrets” and not inconsistent with any future plans.
- Facilitates compatibility with recreation and ecosystem restoration goals in the planning area.

The benefits of the Project modifications specifically align with the benefits listed above. Moreover, there are specific areas of concern at the Laurel and Gridley sites that warrant the Project modifications. At Laurel Avenue, there are subsurface conditions that contribute to underseepage and resulting boils; slope stability deficiencies; ditches along the levee that exacerbate underseepage, seismic vulnerability caused by potentially liquefiable sediments, and a history of poor performance during flood events. The Project modifications will address these problems and thus contribute to the overall Project’s protection of existing populations from

flooding. At the Gridley Bridge Erosion Repair site, erosion has compromised the existing levee geometry and integrity. Specifically, the Project modifications would:

- Reduce flood risk from the critically eroded levee adjacent to the Gridley Bridge. In addition to protecting the lives and property of 31,000 people, this erosion repair also ensures the safety of Gridley Bridge--a critical evacuation route for the Sutter basin during a flood event.
- Reduce flood risk from the highest hazard levee in the Sutter Basin. This high levee protects the lives and property of 23,000 people, and has a long history of catastrophic failures and flood fights.

The Board hereby finds that any remaining significant effects on the environmental found to be unavoidable as described in these Findings are acceptable due to overriding concerns as described above, notably the public safety benefits of the Project modifications.

D. Conclusion

Having reduced the effects of the proposed project modifications by adopting mitigation measures, and balanced the benefits of the proposed Project modifications against the Project modifications' potential unavoidable adverse impacts, the SBFCA Board of Directors hereby determines that the specific overriding economic, legal, social, technological, or other benefits of the proposed Project modifications outweigh the potential unavoidable adverse effects on the environment.

Feather River West Levee Project Final Revised
Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

This document is the Final Revised Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) prepared by the Sutter Butte Flood Control Agency (SBFCA) for the modifications to the Feather River West Levee Project (FRWLP, or project). In order to achieve the goals of the FRWLP, SBFCA has identified two modifications to the previously approved Alternative 3. These are the Laurel Avenue Critical Repair and the Gridley Bridge Erosion Repair. SBFCA was formed as a joint powers authority in 2007 through a joint exercise of powers agreement by the Counties of Sutter and Butte; the Cities of Yuba City, Gridley, Live Oak, and Biggs; and Levee Districts 1 and 9 (LD 1, LD 9). SBFCA is the Lead Agency for the FRWLP. The Draft Revised MMRP addresses the mitigation measures that would be implemented by SBFCA or its construction contractor for the project modifications.

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Table 1. Draft Revised Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Feather River West Levee Project

Project Effect	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility for Implementation	Responsibility for Monitoring	Monitoring Schedule	Monitoring Details
Effect FC-6: Alteration of the Existing Drainage Pattern of the Site or Area	*FC-MM-1*: Coordinate with Owners and Operators, Prepare Drainage Studies as Needed, and Remediate Effects through Project Design	SFBCA and its engineering and design contractor	SFBCA and its engineering and design contractor	During final project design	During final project design, project engineers will coordinate with owners and operators of local drainage systems and landowners served by the systems to evaluate pre- and post-project drainage needs and design features to remediate any project-related substantial drainage disruption or alteration in runoff that would increase the potential for localized flooding. If substantial alteration of runoff patterns or disruption of a local drainage system could result from a project feature, a drainage study will be prepared as part of final project design. The study will consider the design flows of any existing facilities that would be crossed by project features and develop appropriate plans for relocation or other modification of these facilities and construction of new facilities, as needed, to ensure equivalent functioning of the system during and after construction. If no drainage facilities (e.g., ditches, canals) would be affected, but project features would have a substantial adverse effect on runoff amounts and/or patterns, new drainage systems will be included in the design of project alternatives to ensure that the project would not result in new or increased localized flooding. Any necessary features to remediate project-induced drainage problems will be installed before the project is completed or as part of the project, depending on site-specific conditions.
Effect WQ-3: Effects on Groundwater or Surface Water Quality Resulting from Contact with the Water Table	*WQ-MM-1*: Implement Provisions for Dewatering	SBFCA or its construction contractor	SBFCA or its construction contractor	Permit to be obtained prior to discharging dewatered effluent to surface water. Ongoing inspections of construction area will occur frequently during construction to verify water quality control measures are properly implemented and maintained.	Before discharging any dewatered effluent to surface water, SBFCA or its contractors will obtain a Low Threat Discharge and Dewatering NPDES permit from the Central Valley RWQCB if the dewatering is not covered under the Central Valley RWQCB's NPDES Construction General Permit. As part of the permit, the permittee will design and implement measures as necessary so that the discharge limits identified in the relevant permit are met. For example, if dewatering is needed during the construction of any cutoff walls, the Low Threat Discharge and Dewatering NPDES permit would require treatment or proper disposal of the water prior to discharge. Treatment measures will be selected to achieve maximum sediment removal and represent the best available technology that is economically achievable. Implemented measures could include the retention of dewatering effluent until particulate matter has settled before it is discharged, use of infiltration areas, and other BMPs. Final selection of water quality control measures will be subject to approval by SBFCA. SBFCA will verify that coverage under the appropriate NPDES permit has been obtained before allowing dewatering activities to begin. SBFCA or its agent will perform routine inspections of the construction area to verify that the water quality control measures are properly implemented and maintained. SBFCA will notify its contractors immediately if there is a non-compliance issue and will require compliance.
Effect WQ-5: Allow the Spread or Introduction of Aquatic Invasive Species	*WQ-MM-2*: Prevent the Spread or Introduction of Aquatic Invasive Species	SBFCA or its construction contractor	A qualified biologist hired by SBFCA	Survey of Gridley project area to be conducted prior to construction. Aquatic Invasive Species Memo developed prior to construction. Environmental Education conducted prior to construction. Monitoring ongoing during construction.	SBFCA or its contractors will implement the following actions at the Gridley Bridge Erosion site to prevent the potential spread or introduction of aquatic invasive species associated with the operation of barges and other in-water equipment originating outside the FRWLP project area. Species of concern related to the operation of barges and other equipment in the Feather River include invasive mussels (e.g., quagga mussels [Dreissena bugensis] and zebra mussels [Dreissena polymorpha]) and aquatic plants (e.g., Brazilian waterweed [Egeria densa] and hydrilla [Hydrilla verticillata]) (California Department of Fish and Game 2008). SBFCA or its contractors will comply with the following: 1) A biologist who is experienced in identifying aquatic invasive species will survey the project area before construction begins and identify the presence and type(s) of aquatic invasive species that could be spread by project activities. The biologist will contact DFW's Invasive Species Program to discuss the findings and determine what best management practices (BMPs) will be implemented to prevent the spread or introduction of aquatic invasive species. An aquatic invasive species memo will be written describing the aquatic invasive species and the BMPs and will be submitted to SBFCA for approval. 2) When the aquatic invasive species memo is approved and before construction begins, a biologist will educate construction supervisors, managers, equipment operators, and construction personnel in the recognition and proper prevention, treatment, and disposal of aquatic invasive species and about the importance of controlling and preventing the spread of aquatic invasive species. The biologist will emphasize the importance of following the BMPs and the biological monitor on the project will ensure that contractors are following the BMPs to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species.

Project Effect	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility for Implementation	Responsibility for Monitoring	Monitoring Schedule	Monitoring Details
Effect AQ-2: Exceedance of Applicable Thresholds for Construction Emissions	*AQ-MM-1*: Provide Advance Notification of Construction Schedule and 24-Hour Hotline to Residents	SBFCA and its construction contractor	SBFCA and its construction contractor	Ongoing during construction. Written notification of proposed construction activities delivered to residents and other uses prior to commencing construction activities. Liaison respond to complaints within 48 hours.	SBFCA will provide advance written notification of the proposed construction activities to all residences and other air quality–sensitive uses within 500 feet of the construction site. Notification will include a brief overview of the proposed project and its purpose, as well as the proposed construction activities and schedule. It also will include the name and contact information of SBFCA's project manager or a representative for ensuring that reasonable measures are implemented to address a problem. The construction contractor will post a publicly visible sign with the telephone number and person to contact regarding dust complaints. This person will respond and take corrective action within 48 hours. The phone number of the appropriate air quality agency (FRAQMD or BCAQMD) also will be visible to ensure compliance with the agencies' regulations.
Effect AQ-2: Exceedance of Applicable Thresholds for Construction Emissions	*AQ-MM-2*: Implement Fugitive Dust Control Plan If Unmitigated Emissions Exceed PM10 or PM 2.5 Thresholds	SBFCA's construction contractor	SBFCA's construction contractor	Measures to be implemented ongoing during construction. Dust control plan to be submitted prior to construction. Watering to occur at least twice daily or more during dry conditions.	The construction contractor will implement all applicable and feasible fugitive dust control measures required by FRAQMD and BCAQMD, including those listed below. This requirement will be incorporated into the construction contract. 1) Prior to mobilizing to the job site the construction contractor will submit a dust control plan to FRAQMD and BCAQMD. 2) Water active unpaved areas at all construction sites at least twice daily in dry conditions or more frequently as required, with the frequency of watering based on the type of operation, soil, and wind exposure. 3) Prohibit all grading activities and water all areas of disturbed soil under windy conditions (more than 20 miles per hour). 4) Limit onsite vehicles to a speed that prevents visible dust emissions to extend beyond unpaved roads. 5) Cover all trucks hauling dirt, sand, or loose materials. 6) Cover active and inactive storage piles where appropriate. 7) Cover or hydroseed unpaved areas that will remain inactive for extended periods. 8) Apply soil stabilizers to active and inactive areas where appropriate. 9) Install wheel washers at the entrance to construction sites for all exiting trucks. 10) Sweep streets if visible soil material is carried out from the construction site. Sweeping will be done at least once per day unless conditions warrant a more frequent application. 11) Install wind fencing and phase grading operations where appropriate.
Effect AQ-2: Exceedance of Applicable Thresholds for Construction Emissions	*AQ-MM-3*: General Measures to Reduce Emissions	SBFCA's construction contractor	SBFCA's construction contractor	Ongoing during construction.	1) No open burning of removed vegetation. Vegetative material will be chipped or delivered to waste or energy facilities. 2) Develop a traffic plan to minimize traffic flow interference from construction activities. The plan may include advance public notice of routing, use of public transportation, and satellite parking areas with a shuttle service. Schedule operations affecting traffic for off-peak hours. Minimize obstruction of through-traffic lanes. Provide a flag person to guide traffic properly and ensure safety at construction sites. 3) Reduce use, trips, and unnecessary idling of heavy equipment. Shut down idling equipment that is not used for more than 5 consecutive minutes as required by California law. 4) Construction equipment exhaust emissions will not exceed 40% opacity or Ringelmann 2.0. Operators of vehicles and equipment found to exceed opacity limits will take action to repair the equipment within 72 hours or remove the equipment from service. 5) Maintain all construction equipment in proper tune according to manufacturer's specifications. 6) Locate stationary diesel-powered equipment and haul truck staging areas as far as practical from sensitive receptors. 7) Use existing power sources (e.g., power lines) or clean fuel generators rather than conventional diesel generators, when feasible. 8) Substitute gasoline-powered for diesel-powered equipment when feasible.

Project Effect	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility for Implementation	Responsibility for Monitoring	Monitoring Schedule	Monitoring Details
					9) Portable engines and portable engine-driven equipment units used at the project work site, with the exception of on-road and off-road motor vehicles, may require ARB Portable Equipment Registration with the state or a local district permit. The owner/operator will be responsible for arranging appropriate consultations with ARB or the air districts to determine registration and permitting requirements prior to equipment operation at the site.
Effect AQ-2: Exceedance of Applicable Thresholds for Construction Emissions	*AQ-MM-4*: Fleet-Wide Emission Reductions for Large Off-Road Equipment	SBFCA's construction contractor	SBFCA's construction contractor	Equipment inventory to be completed prior to start of construction. Plan submitted to FRAQMD and BCAQMD prior to start of construction.	Prior to mobilizing to the job site, the construction contractor will assemble a comprehensive inventory list (make, model, engine year, horsepower, emission rates) of all heavy-duty off-road (portable and mobile) equipment (50 horsepower and greater) that will be used an aggregate of 40 or more hours for the construction project. The construction contractor then will apply the following mitigation measure to those pieces of equipment. The construction contractor will provide a plan, for approval by FRAQMD and BCAQMD, demonstrating that the heavy-duty off-road equipment to be used at the project sites, including owned, leased, and subcontractor equipment, will achieve a project-wide fleet-average reduction of 20% for NOX and 45% for DPM, compared to the most recent ARB fleet average at time of construction. SBFCA will use the construction mitigation calculator downloaded from the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District web site (or similar tool approved by FRAQMD and BCAQMD) to perform the fleet average evaluation (Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District 2009). Acceptable options for reducing emissions may include use of late model engines, low-emission diesel products, alternative fuels, engine retrofit technology (Carl Moyer Guidelines), or installation of after-treatment emission control devices. FRAQMD and BCAQMD will be contacted to review and approve the alternative measures.
Effect AQ-2: Exceedance of Applicable Thresholds for Construction Emissions	*AQ-MM-5*: Pay Required Fees to FRAQMD and BCAQMD to Offset NOX Emissions to Net Zero (0) for Emissions in Excess of General Conformity de minimis thresholds or to Quantities below Applicable FRAQMD and BCAQMD CEQA thresholds (where applicable)	SBFCA's construction contractor	SBFCA's construction contractor	Consultation with FRAQMD and BCAQMD prior to receiving grading permits.	After implementing the general tailpipe emission control measures listed in AQ-MM-4 to reduce daily-average construction emissions, SBFCA will pay offsite mitigation fees to FRAQMD and BCAQMD to offset NOX emissions. Emissions in excess of the federal de minimis thresholds shall be reduced to net zero (0). Emissions not in excess of the de minimis thresholds, but above applicable air district CEQA thresholds shall be reduced to quantities below the numeric thresholds. Prior to issuance of grading permits for the project, SBFCA will consult with FRAQMD and BCAQMD to define the best construction information and the appropriate computational tools to be used for the calculations. SBFCA will submit calculations to FRAQMD and BCAQMD documenting the tons of NOX to be offset over the duration of the construction phase of the project. SBFCA will consult with FRAQMD and BCAQMD to define the required fee payment based on the most recent Carl Moyer program cost value. Prior to the approval of project plans or the issuance of grading permits, the SBFCA will submit proof that the offsite air quality mitigation fee has been paid to FRAQMD and BCAQMD, and that the construction air quality mitigation plan has been approved by FRAQMD, BCAQMD, and SBFCA.
Effect AQ-3: Exceedance of the Federal General Conformity Thresholds during Construction	*AQ-MM-1*: Provide Advance Notification of Construction Schedule and 24-Hour Hotline to Residents	See *Effect AQ-2*, *AQ-MM-1*	See *Effect AQ-2*, *AQ-MM-1*	See *Effect AQ-2*, *AQ-MM-1*	See *Effect AQ-2*, *AQ-MM-1*
Effect AQ-3: Exceedance of the Federal General Conformity Thresholds during Construction	*AQ-MM-2*: Implement Fugitive Dust Control Plan If Unmitigated Emissions Exceed PM10 or PM 2.5 Thresholds	See *Effect AQ-2*, *AQ-MM-2*	See *Effect AQ-2*, *AQ-MM-2*	See *Effect AQ-2*, *AQ-MM-2*	See *Effect AQ-2*, *AQ-MM-2*
Effect AQ-3: Exceedance of the Federal General Conformity Thresholds during Construction	*AQ-MM-3*: General Measures to Reduce Emissions	See *Effect AQ-2*, *AQ-MM-3*	See *Effect AQ-2*, *AQ-MM-3*	See *Effect AQ-2*, *AQ-MM-3*	See *Effect AQ-2*, *AQ-MM-3*

Project Effect	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility for Implementation	Responsibility for Monitoring	Monitoring Schedule	Monitoring Details
Effect AQ-3: Exceedance of the Federal General Conformity Thresholds during Construction	*AQ-MM-4*: Fleet-Wide Emission Reductions for Large Off-Road Equipment	See *Effect AQ-2*, *AQ-MM-4*	See *Effect AQ-2*, *AQ-MM-4*	See *Effect AQ-2*, *AQ-MM-4*	See *Effect AQ-2, AQ-MM-4*
Effect CC-1: Increase in GHG Emissions during Construction Exceeding Threshold	*CC-MM-1*: Implement Measures to Minimize GHG Emissions during Construction	SBFCA's construction contractor	SBFCA's construction contractor	Ongoing during project construction	The following measures should be considered to lower GHG emissions during construction. 1) Comply with all applicable future GHG regulations at the time of project-level permitting and construction. 2) Use biodiesel fuel to fuel a substantial portion of the diesel-powered equipment and vehicles. 3) Encourage construction workers to carpool. 4) Recycle at least 50% of construction waste and demolition debris. 5) Purchase at least 10% of the building materials and imported soil from sources within 100 miles of the project site. 6) Use electricity from utility power lines rather than fossil fuel, where appropriate. 7) Purchase GHG offset for project GHG emissions (direct emissions plus indirect emissions from on-road haul trucks plus commute vehicles) exceeding future Federal, state, or local significance thresholds applicable at the time of construction. If no GHG significance thresholds have been formally adopted at the time of permitting, a presumptive GHG threshold of 7,000 MT per year of CO2e (amortized over the 50-year life of the levee project) should be used to define the offset requirement. The 7,000 MT/year presumptive threshold matches the lowest industrial project threshold that has been proposed by any air quality agency in California as of the date of this study. All purchased offsets must be verifiable under protocols set by the California Climate Action Registry, the Chicago Climate Exchange, or comparable auditing programs.
Effect NOI-1: Exposure of Sensitive Receptors to Temporary Construction-Related Noise	*NOI-MM-1*: Employ Noise-Reducing Construction Practices	SBFCA's construction contractor	SBFCA's construction contractor	Ongoing during construction.	To the extent feasible construction contractors shall control noise from construction activity such that noise does not exceed applicable noise standards specified by the Cities of Yuba City, Marysville, Live Oak, and Biggs; Sutter County; and Butte County. Where there is not a specific noise standard noise will be limited to 60 dBA-Leq at noise-sensitive uses between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. or 45 dBA-Leq between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. Measures that can be implemented to control noise include the following. 1) Locate noise-generating equipment as far away as practical from residences and other noise-sensitive uses. 2) Equip all construction equipment with standard noise attenuation devices such as mufflers to reduce noise and equip all internal combustion engines with intake and exhaust silencers in accordance with manufacturer's standard specifications. 3) Establish equipment and material haul routes that avoid residential uses to the extent practical, limit hauling to the hours between 7:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m., and specify maximum acceptable speeds for each route. 4) Employ electrically powered equipment in place of equipment with internal combustion engines where practical, where electric equipment is readily available, and where this equipment accomplishes project work as effectively and efficiently as equipment powered with internal combustion engines. 5) Restrict the use of audible warning devices such as bells, whistles, and horns to those situations that are required by law for safety purposes. 6) Provide a noise-reducing enclosure around stationary noise-generating equipment. 7) Provide temporary construction noise barriers between active construction sites that are in close proximity to residential and other noise-sensitive uses. Temporary barriers can be constructed or created with parked truck trailers, soil piles, or material stock piles.

Project Effect	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility for Implementation	Responsibility for Monitoring	Monitoring Schedule	Monitoring Details
Effect NOI-2: Exposure of Sensitive Receptors to Temporary Construction-Related Vibration	*NOI-MM-2*: Employ Vibration-Reducing Construction Practices	SBFCA's construction contractor	SBFCA's construction contractor A qualified acoustical consultant or engineering firm to conduct vibration monitoring. A designated complaint coordinator to respond to noise complaints received during construction.	Ongoing during construction. Inspection of potentially affected buildings to be conducted prior to construction and following completion of construction.	The construction contractor will, to the extent feasible, maintain a minimum distance of 150 feet between pile driving equipment and occupied or vibration-sensitive buildings or structures. To the extent feasible, a minimum distance of 50 feet will be maintained between other construction equipment and occupied or vibration-sensitive buildings or structures. For cases where this is not feasible, residents or property owners will be notified in writing prior to construction activity that construction may occur in close proximity to their buildings. SBFCA will inspect the potentially affected buildings prior to construction to inventory existing cracks in paint, plaster, concrete, and other building elements. SBFCA will retain a qualified acoustical consultant or engineering firm to conduct vibration monitoring at potentially affected buildings to measure the actual vibration levels during construction. Following completion of construction, SBFCA will conduct a second inspection to inventory changes in existing cracks and new cracks or damage, if any, that occurred as a result of construction-induced vibration. If new damage is found, then SBFCA will promptly arrange to have the damaged repaired or will reimburse the property owner for appropriate repairs. In addition, if construction activity is required within 100 feet of residences or other vibration-sensitive buildings, a designated complaint coordinator will be responsible for handling and responding to any complaints received during such periods of construction. A reporting program will be required that documents complaints received, actions taken, and the effectiveness of these actions in resolving disputes.
Effect VEG-1: Disturbance or Removal of Riparian Trees	*VEG-MM-1*: Compensate for the Loss of Woody Riparian Trees	SBFCA	SBFCA	Mitigation will be implemented during Fall 2013. Riparian tree restoration areas will be monitored annually during years 1 through five following completion of mitigation project implementation	For direct effects on woody riparian trees that cannot be avoided, SBFCA will compensate for the loss of riparian habitat to ensure no net loss of habitat functions and values. Compensation ratios will be based on site-specific information and determined through coordination with the appropriate state and Federal agencies during the permitting process. Compensation will be provided based on the ratio determined (e.g., 2:1 = 2 acres restored/created/enhanced or credits purchased for every 1 acre removed). SBFCA is preparing a mitigation and monitoring plan. Mitigation will consist of off-site, in-kind replacement habitat that is a combination of permittee-responsible mitigation and mitigation bank credits to allow for economy of scale and higher quality habitat due to large patch size. The plan identifies how and where mitigation will occur, monitoring and maintenance activities, success criteria, and funding assurances. The final mitigation and monitoring plan will be approved by the appropriate regulatory agencies prior to the removal of any riparian habitat.
Effect VEG-1: Disturbance or Removal of Riparian Trees	*VEG-MM-2*: Install Exclusion Fencing and/or K-rails along the Perimeter of the Construction Work Area and Implement General Measures to Avoid Effects on Sensitive Natural Communities and Special-Status Species	SBFCA or its construction contractor	SBFCA or its construction contractor A qualified biologist hired by SBFCA	Exclusion fencing installed one week prior to start of construction activities and removed after construction of project phase is complete.	To clearly demarcate the project boundary and prevent special-status species from moving through the project area, SBFCA or its contractors will install temporary exclusion fencing along the project boundaries (including access roads, staging areas, etc.) 1 week prior to the start of construction activities. The fence will be made of suitable material that will not allow any of the special-status wildlife with potential to occur in the project area to pass through or over, and the bottom will be buried to a depth of at least 4 inches to ensure that these species cannot crawl under the fence. One-way escape routes will be installed in the silt fence or gaps will be left in the fencing during initial clearing and grubbing to allow animals to escape from the project area. Sandbags will be placed along the gaps to protect water quality and the gaps will be replaced with fencing once initial ground clearing is complete. The fencing requirements will be included in the construction specifications and a USFWS- and a DFW-approved biological monitor will be onsite to direct and monitor exclusion fence installation, and relocate wildlife outside the work area boundaries. Federally and state-listed species will be relocated only if authorized by the USFWS and DFW. SBFCA will ensure that the temporary fencing is continuously maintained until all construction activities are completed and that construction equipment is confined to the designated work areas, including any offsite mitigation areas and access thereto. The exclusion fencing will be removed only after construction of the project phase is completed. Exclusionary construction fencing and explanatory signage will also be placed around the perimeter of sensitive vegetation communities that could be affected by construction activities throughout the period during which such effects occur. Signage will explain the nature of the sensitive resource and warn that no effect on the community is allowed. The fencing will include a buffer zone of at least 20 feet between the resource and construction activities. All exclusionary fencing will be maintained in good condition throughout the construction period.

Project Effect	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility for Implementation	Responsibility for Monitoring	Monitoring Schedule	Monitoring Details
Effect VEG-1: Disturbance or Removal of Riparian Trees	*VEG-MM-3*: Conduct Mandatory Contractor/Worker Awareness Training for Construction Personnel	A qualified biologist hired by SBFCA	A qualified biologist hired by SBFCA	Training will occur for construction personnel when they are first brought on the job during the construction period.	A qualified biologist will conduct mandatory contractor/worker awareness training for construction personnel. The awareness training will be provided to all construction personnel to brief them on the need to avoid effects on sensitive biological resources (e.g., riparian habitat, special-status species, special-status wildlife habitat) and the penalties for not complying with permit requirements. The biologist will inform all construction personnel about the life history of special-status species with potential for occurrence onsite, the importance of maintaining habitat, and the terms and conditions of the BO or other authorizing document. Proof of this instruction will be submitted to USFWS, DFG, or other overseeing agency, as appropriate. The training also will cover the restrictions and guidelines that must be followed by all construction personnel to reduce or avoid effects on special-status species during project construction. The crew foreman will be responsible for ensuring that crew members adhere to the guidelines and restrictions.
Effect VEG-1: Disturbance or Removal of Riparian Trees	*VEG-MM-4*: Retain a Biological Monitor	SBFCA or its construction contractor	A qualified biologist hired by SBFCA	Ongoing during the construction period	SBFCA or its contractors will retain qualified biologists to monitor construction activities adjacent to sensitive biological resources (e.g., special-status species, riparian habitat, wetlands, elderberry shrubs). The biologists will assist the construction crew, as needed, to comply with all project implementation restrictions and guidelines. In addition, the biologists will be responsible for ensuring that SBFCA or its contractors maintain the exclusion fencing adjacent to sensitive biological resources.
Effect VEG-2: Loss of Wetlands and Other Waters of the United States as a Result of Project Construction	*VEG-MM-2*: Install Exclusion Fencing and/or K-rails along the Perimeter of the Construction Work Area and Implement General Measures to Avoid Effects on Sensitive Natural Communities and Special-Status Species	See *Effect VEG-1, VEG-MM-2*	See *Effect VEG-1, VEG-MM-2*	See *Effect VEG-1, VEG-MM-2*	See *Effect VEG-1, VEG-MM-2*
Effect VEG-2: Loss of Wetlands and Other Waters of the United States as a Result of Project Construction	*VEG-MM-3*: Conduct Mandatory Contractor/Worker Awareness Training for Construction Personnel	See *Effect VEG-1, VEG-MM-3*	See *Effect VEG-1, VEG-MM-3*	See *Effect VEG-1, VEG-MM-3*	See *Effect VEG-1, VEG-MM-3*
Effect VEG-2: Loss of Wetlands and Other Waters of the United States as a Result of Project Construction	*VEG-MM-4*: Retain a Biological Monitor	See *Effect VEG-1, VEG-MM-4*	See *Effect VEG-1, VEG-MM-4*	See *Effect VEG-1, VEG-MM-4*	See *Effect VEG-1, VEG-MM-4*
Effect VEG-2: Loss of Wetlands and Other Waters of the United States as a Result of Project Construction	*VEG-MM-5*: Compensate for the Loss of Wetlands and Other Waters	SBFCA	SBFCA	Mitigation will be implement- ted during Fall 2013. Monitoring activities will begin immediately following.	Compensation for the loss of wetlands will include restoring or enhancing in-kind wetland habitat at a mitigation ratio that will be developed in coordination with regulatory agencies to ensure no net loss of habitat functions and values. SBFCA is preparing a mitigation and monitoring plan Mitigation will consist of off-site, in-kind replacement habitat that is a combination of permittee-responsible mitigation and mitigation bank credits to allow for economy of scale and higher quality habitat due to large patch size. The plan identifies how and where mitigation will occur, monitoring and maintenance activities, success criteria, and funding assurances. The final mitigation and monitoring plan will be approved by the appropriate regulatory agencies before the loss of any wetlands or waters.

Project Effect	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility for Implementation	Responsibility for Monitoring	Monitoring Schedule	Monitoring Details
Effect VEG-3: Disturbance or Removal of Protected Trees as a Result of Project Construction	*VEG-MM-2*: Install Exclusion Fencing and/or K-rails along the Perimeter of the Construction Work Area and Implement General Measures to Avoid Effects on Sensitive Natural Communities and Special-Status Species	See *Effect VEG-1, VEG-MM-2*	See *Effect VEG-1, VEG-MM-2*	See *Effect VEG-1, VEG-MM-2*	See *Effect VEG-1, VEG-MM-2*
Effect VEG-3: Disturbance or Removal of Protected Trees as a Result of Project Construction	*VEG-MM-3*: Conduct Mandatory Contractor/Worker Awareness Training for Construction Personnel	See *Effect VEG-1, VEG-MM-3*	See *Effect VEG-1, VEG-MM-3*	See *Effect VEG-1, VEG-MM-3*	See *Effect VEG-1, VEG-MM-3*
Effect VEG-3: Disturbance or Removal of Protected Trees as a Result of Project Construction	*VEG-MM-4*: Retain a Biological Monitor	See *Effect VEG-1, VEG-MM-4*	See *Effect VEG-1, VEG-MM-4*	See *Effect VEG-1, VEG-MM-4*	See *Effect VEG-1, VEG-MM-4*
Effect VEG-3: Disturbance or Removal of Protected Trees as a Result of Project Construction	*VEG-MM-6*: Compensate for Loss of Protected Trees	SBFCA	SBFCA	Mitigation will be implement- ted during Fall 2013. Riparian tree restoration areas will be monitored annually during years 1 through five following completion of mitigation project implementation	For impacts on protected trees that fall under the jurisdiction of a local tree ordinance, SBFCA will apply for a tree permit for the removal of any protected trees during construction. SBFCA will replace trees that must be removed with trees at or near the location of the effect or another location approved by the appropriate party (e.g., tree administrator, parks and recreation department). SBFCA also will replace any replacement trees that die within 3 years of the initial planting. Replacement trees are required at a ratio of 1:1 (i.e., 1-inch diameter of replacement tree for every 1-inch diameter of tree removed). Effects on trees also may be mitigated through payment of an in-lieu fee. Mitigation will be subject to approval by the appropriate party and will take into account species affected, replacement species, location, health and vigor, habitat value, and other factors to determine fair compensation for tree loss. For impacts on protected trees in oak woodlands under a county's jurisdiction, the project applicant will implement one of the four CEQA oak woodlands mitigation alternatives to compensate for the loss of projected trees and the planting of oaks will not constitute more than 50% of the required mitigation.
Effect VEG-4: Potential Loss of Special-Status Plant Populations Caused by Habitat Loss Resulting from Project Construction	*VEG-MM-2*: Install Exclusion Fencing and/or K-rails along the Perimeter of the Construction Work Area and Implement General Measures to Avoid Effects on Sensitive Natural Communities and Special-Status Species	See *Effect VEG-1, VEG-MM-2*	See *Effect VEG-1, VEG-MM-2*	See *Effect VEG-1, VEG-MM-2*	See *Effect VEG-1, VEG-MM-2*
Effect VEG-4: Potential Loss of Special-Status Plant Populations Caused by Habitat Loss Resulting from Project Construction	*VEG-MM-3*: Conduct Mandatory Contractor/Worker Awareness Training for Construction Personnel	See *Effect VEG-1, VEG-MM-3*	See *Effect VEG-1, VEG-MM-3*	See *Effect VEG-1, VEG-MM-3*	See *Effect VEG-1, VEG-MM-3*

Project Effect	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility for Implementation	Responsibility for Monitoring	Monitoring Schedule	Monitoring Details
Effect VEG-4: Potential Loss of Special-Status Plant Populations Caused by Habitat Loss Resulting from Project Construction	*VEG-MM-4*: Retain a Biological Monitor	See *Effect VEG-1, VEG-MM-4*	See *Effect VEG-1, VEG-MM-4*	See *Effect VEG-1, VEG-MM-4*	See *Effect VEG-1, VEG-MM-4*
Effect VEG-4: Potential Loss of Special-Status Plant Populations Caused by Habitat Loss Resulting from Project Construction	*VEG-MM-7*: Retain Qualified Botanists to Conduct Floristic Surveys for Special-Status Plants during Appropriate Identification Periods	SBFCA	A qualified botanist hired by SBFCA	Surveys will be conducted prior to project construction and during reported blooming or other periods when special-status plants are evident and identifiable.	SBFCA will retain qualified botanists to survey the biological study area to document the presence of special-status plants before project implementation. The botanists will conduct a floristic survey that follows the DFG botanical survey guidelines (California Department of Fish and Game 2009). All plant species observed will be identified to the level necessary to determine whether they qualify as special-status plants or are plant species with unusual or significant range extensions. The guidelines also require that field surveys be conducted when special-status plants that could occur in the area are evident and identifiable, generally during the reported blooming period. To account for different special status–plant identification periods, one or more series of field surveys may be required in spring and summer. If any special-status plants are identified during the surveys, the botanist will photograph and map locations of the plants, document the location and extent of the special status–plant population on a CNDDB Survey Form, and submit the completed Survey Form to the CNDDB. The amount of compensatory mitigation required will be based on the results of these surveys.
Effect VEG-4: Potential Loss of Special-Status Plant Populations Caused by Habitat Loss Resulting from Project Construction	*VEG-MM-8*: Avoid or Compensate for Substantial Effects on Special-Status Plants	SBFCA	SBFCA	During pre-construction survey timeframe.	If one or more special-status plants are identified in the study area during preconstruction surveys, SBFCA will redesign or modify proposed project components of the project to avoid indirect or direct effects on special-status plants wherever feasible. If special-status plants can be avoided by redesigning projects, implementation of Mitigation Measures *VEG-MM-2* (barrier fencing), *VEG-MM-3* (awareness training), and *VEG-MM-4* (biological monitor) would avoid significant effects on special-status plants. If complete avoidance of special-status plants is not feasible, the effects of the project on special-status plants would be compensated for by offsite preservation at a ratio to be negotiated with the resource agencies. Suitable habitat for affected special status–plant species will be purchased in a conservation area, preserved, and managed in perpetuity. Detailed information will be provided to the agencies on the location and quality of the preservation area, the feasibility of protecting and managing the area in perpetuity, and the responsible parties. Other pertinent information also will be provided, to be determined through future coordination with the resource agencies.
Effect WILD-1: Potential Mortality of or Loss of Habitat for Antioch Dunes Anthicid, Sacramento Anthicid, and Sacramento Valley Tiger Beetle	*WILD-MM-1*: Fence and Avoid Habitat for Antioch Dunes Anthicid, Sacramento Anthicid, and Sacramento Valley Tiger Beetle and Implement Protective Measures	SBFCA or its construction contractor	A qualified biologist hired by SBFCA	During the construction period.	The area of potentially suitable habitat will be identified on construction plans and fenced prior to the start of construction. No foot or vehicle traffic will be allowed in the fenced area. The fencing will be removed when construction is complete. If avoidance is not possible, or new areas of potential habitat are identified and cannot be avoided, a qualified entomologist will survey the suitable habitat areas for the presence of these three beetle species to determine their presence. If recommended by the entomologist and supported by the wildlife agencies, the beetles may be relocated to suitable habitat prior to the start of construction in the habitat to be affected.
Effect WILD-2: Potential Mortality or Disturbance of VELB and its Habitat (Elderberry Shrubs)	*WILD-MM-2*: Conduct VELB Surveys Prior to Elderberry Shrub Transplantation	SBFCA or its construction contractor	A qualified biologist hired by SBFCA	During the construction period.	A qualified biologist will survey elderberry shrubs to be transplanted prior to transplantation. Surveys will be conducted in accordance with the Conservation Guidelines for the VELB (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1999b). The biologist will survey the area surrounding the shrub to be transplanted to ensure that there aren't additional elderberry shrubs that need to be removed. Surveys will consist of counting and measuring the diameter of each stem, and examining elderberry shrubs for the presence of VELB exit holes.

Project Effect	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility for Implementation	Responsibility for Monitoring	Monitoring Schedule	Monitoring Details
Effect WILD-2: Potential Mortality or Disturbance of VELB and its Habitat (Elderberry Shrubs)	*WILD-MM-3*: Implement Measures to Protect VELB and its Habitat	SBFCA or its construction contractor	A qualified biologist with VELB/elderberry experience hired by SBFCA	Buffer area fences around elderberry shrubs will be inspected weekly by a qualified biologist during ground-disturbing activities and monthly after ground-disturbing activities until project construction is complete or until the fences are removed.	Elderberry shrubs/clusters within 100 feet of the construction area that will not be removed will be protected during construction. A qualified biologist will mark the elderberry shrubs and clusters that will be protected during construction. Orange construction barrier fencing will be placed at the edge of the respective buffer areas. The buffer area distances will be proposed by the biologist and approved by USFWS. No construction activities will be permitted in the buffer zone other than those activities necessary to erect the fencing. Signs will be posted along fencing for the duration of construction. In some cases, where the elderberry shrub dripline is within 10 feet of the work area, k-rails will be placed at the shrub's dripline to provide additional protection to the shrub from construction equipment and activities. Temporary fences around the elderberry shrubs and k-rails at shrub driplines will be installed as the first order of work. Temporary fences will be furnished, constructed, maintained, and later removed, as shown on the plans, as specified in the special provisions, and as directed by the project engineer. Temporary fencing will be 4 feet (1.2 meters) high, commercial-quality woven polypropylene, orange in color. Buffer area fences around elderberry shrubs will be inspected weekly by a qualified biologist during ground-disturbing activities and monthly after ground-disturbing activities until project construction is complete or until the fences are removed, as approved by the biological monitor and the resident engineer. The biological monitor will be responsible for ensuring that the contractor maintains the buffer area fences around elderberry shrubs throughout construction. SBFCA will ensure that the project site will be watered down as necessary to prevent dust from becoming airborne and accumulating on elderberry shrubs in and adjacent to the project site. Biological inspection reports will be provided to the project lead and USFWS.
Effect WILD-2: Potential Mortality or Disturbance of VELB and its Habitat (Elderberry Shrubs)	*WILD-MM-4*: Compensate for Effects on VELB and its Habitat	SBFCA	A qualified biologist with VELB/elderberry experience hired by SBFCA	Transplanting will take place before construction begins. Elderberry shrubs within the project construction area that cannot be avoided will be transplanted during the plant's dormant phase (November through the first 2 weeks of February).	Before construction begins, SBFCA will compensate for direct effects on elderberry shrubs by transplanting shrubs that cannot be avoided to a USFWS-approved conservation area (i.e., the Star Bend Mitigation Area). Elderberry seedlings or cuttings and associated native species will also be planted in the conservation area.
Effect WILD-3: Potential Mortality or Disturbance of Western Pond Turtle	*WILD-MM-5*: Conduct Preconstruction Surveys for Western Pond Turtle and Monitor Construction Activities if Turtles are Observed	SBFCA or its construction contractor	A qualified biologist familiar with turtles hired by SBFCA	A biologist will conduct surveys for western pond turtle in one before and within 24 hours of beginning work in suitable aquatic habitat. Surveys will be timed to coincide with the time of day and year when turtles are most likely to be active (during the cooler part of the day between 8 a.m. and 12 p.m. during spring and summer).	A qualified biologist will conduct surveys for western pond turtle one week and 24 hours prior to beginning work in suitable aquatic habitat. Prior to conducting the surveys, the biologist should locate the microhabitats for turtle basking (logs, rocks, brush thickets) and determine a location to quietly observe turtles. Each survey should include a 30-minute wait time after arriving on site to allow startled turtles to return to open basking areas. The survey should consist of a minimum 15-minute observation time per area where turtles could be observed. If western pond turtles are observed during either survey, a biological monitor should be present during construction activities in the aquatic habitat where the turtle was observed and will capture and remove, if possible, any entrapped turtle. The biological monitor also will be mindful of suitable nesting and overwintering areas in proximity to suitable aquatic habitat and periodically inspect these areas for nests and turtles. The biological monitor's DFG scientific collecting permit will include capture and relocation of turtles.

Project Effect	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility for Implementation	Responsibility for Monitoring	Monitoring Schedule	Monitoring Details
Effect WILD-4: Potential Disturbance or Mortality of and Loss of Suitable Habitat for Giant Garter Snake	*WILD-MM-6*: Avoid and Minimize Construction Effects on Giant Garter Snake	SBFCA or its construction contractor	A qualified biologist familiar with giant garter snakes hired by SBFCA	During the construction period of May 1 through October 1 (giant garter snake active period) to the extent feasible.	The following measures will be implemented to avoid, minimize, and compensate for effects on giant garter snake and its habitat. 1) To the maximum extent possible, all construction activity in giant garter snake aquatic and upland habitat within 200 feet of aquatic habitat will be conducted during the snake's active period (between May 1 and October 1). During this timeframe, potential for injury and mortality are lessened because snakes are actively moving and avoiding danger. Giant garter snakes are more vulnerable to danger during their inactive period because they are occupying underground burrows or crevices and are more susceptible to direct effects, especially during excavation. Small irrigation ditches on the landside of the levee that need to be moved outward from the existing levee will be completely dried, removed, and relocated during the May 1–October 1 timeframe. 2) To reduce the likelihood of snakes entering the construction area, SBFCA will install exclusion fencing and orange construction barrier fencing along the edge of the construction area that is within 200 feet of suitable habitat. The exclusion and barrier fencing will be installed during the active period for giant garter snakes (May 1 to October 1) to reduce the potential for injury and mortality during this activity. The exclusion fencing will consist of 3-foot-tall silt fencing buried 4–6 inches below ground level. One-way escape routes will be installed in the silt fence, or gaps will be left in the fencing during initial clearing and grubbing, to allow snakes to escape from the project area. Sandbags will be placed along the gaps to protect water quality and the gaps will be replaced with fencing once initial ground clearing is complete. To prevent snakes and other ground-dwelling animals from being caught in the orange construction fencing, it will be placed such that there is a 1-foot gap between the ground and the bottom of the orange construction fencing. The fencing requirements will be included in the construction specifications and a USFWS- and CDFW-approved biological monitor will be onsite to direct and monitor exclusion fence installation. The exclusion fencing will ensure that giant garter snakes are excluded from the construction area and that suitable upland and aquatic habitat is protected throughout construction cannot be conducted between May 1 and October 1, additional protective measures will be determined during consultation with USFWS. (i.e., mowing, rodenticide use, burrow filling or removal) should occur within 200 feet of toe drains at the base of the levee, as these areas are more likely to be used by giant garter snake and thus have a higher level of sensitivity. 3) A USFWS-approved biologist will conduct a preconstruction survey in suitable habitat no more than 24 hours before construction. Prior to construction activities each morning, construction personnel will inspect exclusion and E facilities in giant garter snake habitat will be conducted during the snake's active period (between May 1 and October 1). Because PG&E facilities will need to be relocated in advance of construction activities, preactivity surveys will be conducted prior to relocation activities when these occur in suitable habitat for giant garter snake.
Effect WILD-4: Potential Disturbance or Mortality of and Loss of Suitable Habitat for Giant Garter Snake	*WILD-MM-7*: Avoid and Minimize Potential Maintenance Impacts on Suitable Habitat for Giant Garter Snake and Western Burrowing Owl	SBFCA or its construction contractor	A qualified biologist familiar with giant garter snakes and western burrowing owls hired by SBFCA	Plan to be developed prior to construction. Burning and vegetation mowing to take place from May 1–October 1. Grouting of burrows to take place during May 1–October 1.	SBFCA will ensure, through an operations and maintenance plan or other plan, that maintenance activities that impact suitable habitat along the levee are minimized to the maximum extent feasible. The plan should include measures that avoid and reduce potential injury and mortality of giant garter snake and western burrowing owl, and minimize the loss of burrows that these species utilize. The plan should be developed in coordination with USFWS and DFG and may include some of the following measures. 1) Minimize vegetation control by burning and conduct vegetation mowing during the active period (May 1–October 1) of giant garter snake. 2) No maintenance activities (i.e., mowing, rodenticide use, burrow filling or removal) should occur within 200 feet of toe drains at the base of the levee, as these areas are more likely to be used by giant garter snake and thus have a higher level of sensitivity. 3) Avoid grouting of burrows. If grouting must occur, conduct during the active period of giant garter snake (May 1-October 1). A qualified biologist will examine the burrow to be grouted for evidence of use by western burrowing owl and conduct early morning surveys of the burrow to confirm it is not occupied by western burrowing owl. Once the burrow is determined to be unoccupied by western burrowing owl, install exclusion fencing with a one-way exit so that any giant garter snakes can exit the burrow and not go back in. The exclusion fencing and one-way exit should be left in place for 24 hours before grouting.

Project Effect	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility for Implementation	Responsibility for Monitoring	Monitoring Schedule	Monitoring Details
					4) Prepare a database of sensitive areas along the levee and requirements for maintenance personnel to utilize when planning and conducting maintenance activities. 5) Train staff to recognize western burrowing owl and their sign and to avoid removing burrows in areas where owls or their sign are observed. 6) Coordinate compensation for permanent loss of burrow habitat for giant garter snake and western burrowing owl through regional habitat conservation plans/ natural community conservation plans.
Effect WILD-4: Potential Disturbance or Mortality of and Loss of Suitable Habitat for Giant Garter Snake	*WILD-MM-8*: Compensate for Permanent Loss of Suitable Giant Garter Snake Habitat	SBFCA	SBFCA	Before construction activities are initiated.	Compensation for permanent effects on giant garter snake aquatic and upland habitat will follow the guidance in the Programmatic Consultation. SBFCA will compensate for the permanent loss of suitable aquatic habitat and upland habitat for giant garter snake by purchasing preservation credits equal at a USFWS and DFG approved conservation bank. The habitat at the conservation bank will be protected in perpetuity for giant garter snake. Prior to the start of construction (excluding Reach 13, as there is no giant garter snake habitat in this reach), SBFCA will provide funding to the conservation bank for giant garter snake habitat preservation credits. The transaction will take place through a purchase and sale agreement, and funds must be transferred within 30 days, and before any construction activities are initiated. SBFCA will provide the USFWS and CDFW with copies of the credit sale agreement and fund transfer.
Effect WILD-4: Potential Disturbance or Mortality of and Loss of Suitable Habitat for Giant Garter Snake	*WILD-MM-9*: Restore Temporarily Disturbed Giant Garter Snake Aquatic and Upland Habitat to Pre-Project Conditions	SBFCA	SBFCA	Upon completion of construction.	SBFCA will restore temporarily affected suitable and upland habitat for giant garter snake to pre-project conditions. Restoration of aquatic vegetation and annual grassland will be detailed in a mitigation and monitoring plan that will be reviewed and approved by USACE and USFWS prior to the start of construction. If additional giant garter snake habitat will be temporarily removed because of PG&E facility relocations, consultation with USFWS would be reinitiated and PG&E will restore temporarily affected habitat to pre-project conditions.
Effect WILD-4: Potential Disturbance or Mortality of and Loss of Suitable Habitat for Giant Garter Snake	*WILD-MM-17*: Implement Additional Protective Measures During Work in Suitable Habitat during the Giant Garter Snake Dormant Period	SBFCA or its construction contractor	A qualified biologist familiar with giant garter snakes hired by SBFCA	During the construction period of October 2 through April 30 (giant garter snake dormant period).	SBFCA will implement the following additional protective measures when work must occur during the giant garter snake dormant period (i.e., between October 2 and April 30), when snakes are more vulnerable to injury and mortality. Only work authorized by USFWS and CDFW may be conducted in giant garter snake habitat during the dormant period. 1) A full-time USFWS- and CDFW-approved biological monitor will be onsite for the duration of construction activities. 2) A USFWS- and CDFW-approved biologist will assist the contractor or archeologist in avoiding disturbance of burrows in upland habitat during the dormant period. Archeological testing and data recovery sites will be placed to avoid excavating or collapsing burrows to the maximum extent possible. If burrows cannot be avoided, they will be carefully excavated by hand by a USFWS- and CDFW-approved biologist. The burrow will be visually examined before hand-excavation begins. Flexible tubing (such as pipe insulation) or empty water bottles will be placed in the burrow to keep it open while the burrow is excavated with hand tools. Once the burrow is excavated to the end of the tube or water bottles, the burrow will be visually examined and then the tubing or water bottles will be reinserted further into the burrow and the next section will be excavated. If a giant garter snake is found inside the burrow, excavation will stop and the biologist will immediately contact USFWS and CDFW. A biologist with a 10(a)1(A) permit for giant garter snake will be contacted to relocate the snake to another suitable burrow outside of the work area. 3) Temporarily disturbed habitat will be revegetated with native species when construction activities are complete.

Project Effect	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility for Implementation	Responsibility for Monitoring	Monitoring Schedule	Monitoring Details
Effect WILD-4: Potential Disturbance or Mortality of and Loss of Suitable Habitat for Giant Garter Snake	*WILD-MM-18*: Monitor Work in Giant Garter Snake Upland Habitat during the Active Period and/or Compensate for Temporary Loss of Suitable Giant Garter Snake Habitat	SBFCA or its construction contractor	A qualified biologist familiar with giant garter snakes hired by SBFCA	During the construction period of May 1 through October 1 (giant garter snake active period).	Per CDFW requirements, one or more biological monitors will be present during ground disturbing activities and vegetation removal in upland habitat during the active period and mitigation for temporary effects on upland habitat will be provided at a 0.5:1 ratio or mitigation for temporary effects on upland habitat will be provided at a 1:1 ratio without the monitoring requirement. For the proposed modifications, SBFCA will provide monitoring and compensate for the temporary loss of 13.93 acres of suitable upland habitat for giant garter snake by purchasing credits equal to 6.97 acres at a USFWS- and CDFW-approved conservation bank. The habitat at the conservation bank will be protected in perpetuity for giant garter snake. Prior to the start of construction, SBFCA will provide funding to the conservation bank for giant garter snake habitat credits. The transaction will take place through a purchase and sale agreement, and funds must be transferred within 30 days, and before any construction activities are initiated. SBFCA will provide the USFWS and CDFW with copies of the credit sale agreement and fund transfer.
Effect WILD-5: Potential Loss or Disturbance of Nesting Swainson's Hawk and Loss of Nesting and Foraging Habitat	*WILD-MM-10*: Conduct Vegetation Removal Activities outside the Breeding Season for Birds	SBFCA or its construction contractor	SBFCA or its construction contractor	During the construction period of September 1 through January 31 to the extent feasible.	To the maximum extent feasible, SBFCA will schedule vegetation (trees, shrubs, ruderal areas) removal/trimming during the nonbreeding season of birds (September 1–January 31). If vegetation removal cannot be removed in accordance with this timeframe, preconstruction surveys for nesting birds and additional protective measures will be implemented (see Mitigation Measure WILD-MM-13). SBFCA will not remove trees with active Swainson's hawk or other active raptor nests. Because white-tailed kite is fully protected, removal of trees with active nests and activities that may result in loss of white-tailed kites are prohibited. Removal of vegetation for relocation of PG&E facilities will be conducted during the nonbreeding season of birds (September 1–January 31) to the maximum extent feasible. When this is not possible, preconstruction surveys for nesting birds and additional protective measures will be implemented as described in Mitigation Measure WILD-MM-13.
Effect WILD-5: Potential Loss or Disturbance of Nesting Swainson's Hawk and Loss of Nesting and Foraging Habitat	*WILD-MM-11*: Conduct Focused Surveys for Nesting Swainson's Hawk prior to Construction and Implement Protective Measures during Construction	SBFCA or its construction contractor	A qualified biologist (with raptor behavior experience)	Surveys to be conducted between February and July the spring prior to construction. Daily monitoring to be conducted during construction activities occurring during the breeding season to watch for any signs of stress.	During the spring prior to construction, focused surveys for Swainson's hawk will be conducted in the project area and in a buffer area up to 0.5 mile around the project area. The size of the buffer area surveyed will be based on the type of habitat present and line of sight from the construction area to surrounding suitable breeding habitat. Buffer areas containing unsuitable nesting habitat and/or with an obstructed line of sight to the project area will not be surveyed. Biologists will focus on suitable nest trees within and immediately adjacent to the project area that have the highest likelihood for disturbance. The number of surveys needed to determine the status of nesting will be dependent on the conditions during the surveys and behavior of the hawks. If needed, biologists will coordinate with DFG regarding the extent and number of surveys. Surveys would generally be conducted between February and July. Survey methods and results will be reported to DFG. If active nests are found, SBFCA will maintain a 0.25-mile buffer or other distance determined appropriate through consultation with DFG, between construction activities and the active nest(s) until it has been determined that young have fledged. In addition, a qualified biologist (experienced with raptor behavior) will be present on site (daily) during construction activities occurring during the breeding season to watch for any signs of stress. If nesting birds are observed to exhibit agitated behavior indicating that they are experiencing stress, construction activities will cease until the qualified biologist, in consultation with DFG, determines that young have fledged.
Effect WILD-5: Potential Loss or Disturbance of Nesting Swainson's Hawk and Loss of Nesting and Foraging Habitat	*WILD-MM-12*: Compensate for the Permanent Loss of Foraging Habitat for Swainson's Hawk	SBFCA or its construction contractor	SBFCA or its construction contractor	After conducting pre-construction surveys for Swainson's hawks.	Permanent removal of suitable foraging habitat for Swainson's hawks will be mitigated by providing offsite habitat management lands as described in DFG's Staff Report Regarding Mitigation for Impacts to Swainson's Hawks in the Central Valley of California (California Department of Fish and Game 1994). The final acreage of off-site management lands to be provided will depend on the distance between the project area and the nearest active nest site. The mitigation ratio varies from 0.5:1 to 1:1 of habitat preserved for each acre lost. If acceptable to DFG, SBFCA also may be able to purchase mitigation credits for Swainson's hawk foraging habitat from a DFG-approved mitigation or conservation bank. Information on the nearest nest will be collected during Swainson's hawk surveys conducted under Mitigation Measure WILD-MM-11 to determine the appropriate mitigation ratio. If no active nests are found during this survey, a search of the CNDDB will be conducted, and DFG will be contacted to determine the nearest active nest.

Project Effect	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility for Implementation	Responsibility for Monitoring	Monitoring Schedule	Monitoring Details
Effect WILD-6: Potential Mortality or Disturbance of Nesting Special-Status and Non–Special Status Birds and Removal of Suitable Breeding Habitat	*WILD-MM-10*: Conduct Vegetation Removal Activities outside the Breeding Season for Birds	See *Effect WILD-5, WILD-MM-10*	See *Effect WILD-5, WILD-MM-10*	See *Effect WILD-5, WILD-MM-10*	See *Effect WILD-5, WILD-MM-10*
Effect WILD-6: Potential Mortality or Disturbance of Nesting Special-Status and Non–Special Status Birds and Removal of Suitable Breeding Habitat	*WILD-MM-12*: Compensate for Permanent Loss of Foraging Habitat for Swainson's Hawk	See *Effect WILD-5, WILD-MM-12*	See *Effect WILD-5, WILD-MM-12*	See *Effect WILD-5, WILD-MM-12*	See *Effect WILD-5, WILD-MM-12*
Effect WILD-6: Potential Mortality or Disturbance of Nesting Special-Status and Non–Special Status Birds and Removal of Suitable Breeding Habitat	*WILD-MM-13*: Conduct Nesting Surveys for Special-Status and Non–Special Status Birds and Implement Protective Measures during Construction	SBFCA or its construction contractor	A quailed biologist hired by SBFCA	Surveys will be conducted prior to the start of construction and between February 1 and June 1.	SBFCA will retain qualified wildlife biologists with knowledge of the relevant species to conduct nesting surveys before the start of construction. A minimum of three separate surveys will be conducted between February 1 and June 1. Surveys will include a search of all suitable nesting habitat (trees, shrubs, ruderal areas, field crops) in the construction area. In addition, a 500-foot area around the project area will be surveyed for nesting raptors, and a 50-foot buffer area will be surveyed for other nesting birds. If no active nests are detected during these surveys, no additional measures are required. If active nests are found in the survey area, no-disturbance buffers will be established around the nest sites to avoid disturbance or destruction of the nest site until the end of the breeding season (approximately September 1) or until a qualified wildlife biologist determines that the young have fledged and moved out of the project area (this date varies by species). The extent of the buffers will be determined by the biologists in coordination with USFWS and DFG and will depend on the level of noise or construction disturbance, line-of-sight between the nest and the disturbance, ambient levels of noise and other disturbances, and other topographical or artificial barriers. Suitable buffer distances may vary between species. Larger buffer areas or other protective measures may be required for state-listed species (bald eagle, western yellow-billed cuckoo, or bank swallow) to ensure that mortality does not occur if SBFCA does not obtain an incidental take permit for these species. Because some bird species are difficult to detect (i.e., western yellow-billed cuckoo), measures such as avoiding work adjacent to suitable habitat during the early portion of the breeding season may be required, even if active nests are not found.
Effect WILD-7: Potential Loss or Disturbance of Western Burrowing Owl and Loss of Nesting and Foraging Habitat	*WILD-MM-7*: Avoid and Minimize Potential Maintenance Impacts on Suitable Habitat for Giant Garter Snake and Western Burrowing Owl	See *Effect WILD-4, WILD-MM-7*	See *Effect WILD-4, WILD-MM-7*	See *Effect WILD-4, WILD-MM-7*	See *Effect WILD-4, WILD-MM-7*
Effect WILD-7: Potential Loss or Disturbance of Western Burrowing Owl and Loss of Nesting and Foraging Habitat	*WILD-MM-10*: Conduct Vegetation Removal Activities outside the Breeding Season for Birds	See *Effect WILD-5, WILD-MM-10*	See *Effect WILD-5, WILD-MM-10*	See *Effect WILD-5, WILD-MM-10*	See *Effect WILD-5, WILD-MM-10*

Project Effect	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility for Implementation	Responsibility for Monitoring	Monitoring Schedule	Monitoring Details
Effect WILD-7: Potential Loss or Disturbance of Western Burrowing Owl and Loss of Nesting and Foraging Habitat	*WILD-MM-14*: Conduct Surveys for Western Burrowing Owl prior to Construction and Implement Protective Measures if Found	SBFCA or its construction contractor	A qualified biologist hired by SBFCA	Conduct surveys between February 15 and April 15, and April 15 and July 15, and September 1 to January 31.	DFG recommends western burrowing owl surveys whenever burrowing owl habitat is present on or within 500 feet of a project site. Breeding season and non-breeding season surveys will be conducted in accordance with DFG's 2012 Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (2012 Staff Report) (California Department of Fish and Game 2012c). Breeding season will have four surveys: 1) one survey between February 15 and April 15 and 2) a minimum of three surveys at least three weeks apart between April 15 and July 15, with at least one survey after June 15. Non-breeding season surveys will consist of four surveys spread evenly throughout the non-breeding season (September 1 to January 31). A survey report will be prepared at the conclusion of surveys for submission to DFG. The report will include, but is not limited to, a description of the proposed project or proposed activity, proposed project start and end dates, and a description of disturbances or other activities occurring onsite or nearby (see Appendix D of the 2012 Staff Report). If burrowing owls are found during any of the surveys, compensatory mitigation best practices as described below will be used. Because ample lead time is necessary for putting compensation in place, these efforts should begin as soon as possible after presence of burrowing owls is determined. Regardless of results from the surveys described above, an initial take avoidance (preconstruction) surveys will be conducted no less than 14 days prior to and 24 hours before initiating ground disturbing activities. SBFCA will retain a qualified biologist to conduct preconstruction surveys for active burrows according to methodology in the 2012 Staff Report. Burrowing owls may re-colonize a site after only a few days. As such, subsequent take avoidance surveys will be conducted if a few days pass between project activities. If no burrowing owls are found, no further mitigation is required. If burrowing owls are found, SBFCA will use avoidance, minimization measures, monitoring, and reporting of such measures as described in the 2012 Staff Report (Mitigation Methods) and summarized below. 1) Do not disturb occupied burrows during the breeding season (February 1–August 31). 2) Establish a 250-foot-wide buffer where no construction will occur around occupied burrows unless a qualified biologist determines through non-invasive methods that egg laying and incubation have not begun or that juveniles are foraging independently and are capable of independent survival. 3) Avoid affecting burrows occupied during the non-breeding season by migratory or non-migratory resident burrowing owls. 4) Avoid destruction of unoccupied burrows and place visible markers near burrows to ensure they are not collapsed. 5) Develop and use a worker awareness program to increase the onsite worker recognition of and commitment to burrowing owl protection. 6) Conduct additional take avoidance surveys as described above. 7) Conduct ongoing surveillance of the project site for burrowing owls during project activities. 8) Minimize effects on burrowing owls and their habitat by using buffer zones, visual screens, and other measures during project activities. Recommended buffer distances in the 2012 Staff Report will be used or site-specific buffers and visual screens will be determined through information collected during site-specific monitoring and consultation with DFG.
Effect WILD-7: Potential Loss or Disturbance of Western Burrowing Owl and Loss of Nesting and Foraging Habitat	*WILD-MM-15*: Compensate for the Loss of Occupied Western Burrowing Owl Habitat	SBFCA or its construction contractor	SBFCA or its contractor	Best practices to be develop, as needed, after pre-construction surveys are conducted for western burrowing owl.	If western burrowing owls have been documented to occupy burrows at the project site in the last 3 years, current scientific literature supports the conclusion that the site should be considered occupied and mitigation is required. The current scientific literature also provides best practices. If best practices cannot be used, SBFCA may consult with the DFG to develop effective mitigation alternatives.
Effect WILD-8: Potential Injury, Mortality or Disturbance of Tree-Roosting Bats and Removal of Roosting Habitat	*WILD-MM-10*: Conduct Vegetation Removal Activities outside the Breeding Season for Birds	See *Effect WILD-5, WILD-MM-10*	See *Effect WILD-5, WILD-MM-10*	See *Effect WILD-5, WILD-MM-10*	See *Effect WILD-5, WILD-MM-10*

Project Effect	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility for Implementation	Responsibility for Monitoring	Monitoring Schedule	Monitoring Details
Effect WILD-8: Potential Injury, Mortality or Disturbance of Tree-Roosting Bats and Removal of Roosting Habitat	*WILD-MM-16*: Identify Suitable Roosting Habitat for Bats and Implement Avoidance and Protective Measures	SBFCA or its construction contractor	A qualified biologist hired by SBFCA	Conduct tree removal/trimming between September 15 and October 30.	If tree removal/trimming cannot be conducted between September 15 and October 30, qualified biologists will examine trees to be removed or trimmed for suitable bat roosting habitat before removal/trimming. High-quality habitat features (e.g., large tree cavities, basal hollows, loose or peeling bark, larger snags, palm trees with intact thatch) will be identified and the area around these features searched for bats and bat sign (e.g., guano, culled insect parts, staining). Riparian woodland, orchards, and stands of mature broadleaf trees should be considered potential habitat for solitary foliage-roosting bat species. Bridges, buildings, and other structures that may provide suitable roosting habitat for bats will be examined by a biologist prior to disturbance or removal. Passive monitoring using full spectrum bat detectors may be needed if identification of bat species is required. Survey methods should be discussed with CDFW prior to the start of surveys. Measures to avoid and minimize impacts to sensitive bats species will be determined in coordination with CDFW and may include the following. 1) Removal or disturbance of trees and structures providing bat roosting habitat will be avoided between April 1 and September 15 (i.e., the maternity period) to avoid effects on pregnant females and active maternity roosts (whether colonial or solitary). 2) Removal of trees and structures providing bat roosting habitat will be conducted between September 15 and October 30, which corresponds to a time period when bats have not yet entered torpor or would be caring for nonvolant (i.e., non-flying) young. 3) Trees will be removed in pieces rather than felling an entire tree. 4) If a maternity roost is located, whether solitary or colonial, that roost will remain undisturbed until September 15 or a qualified biologist has determined the roost is no longer active. 5) If avoidance of nonmaternity roost habitat is not possible, and roost disturbance or removal must occur between October 30 and August 31, qualified biologists will monitor the disturbance or removal of the habitat. If possible, roost habitat disturbance or removal should occur in the late afternoon or evening when it is closer to the time that bats would normally arouse. Prior to trimming or removal of trees providing suitable roosting habitat, each tree will be shaken gently and several minutes should pass before felling trees or limbs to allow bats time to arouse and leave the tree. The biologists should search downed vegetation for dead and injured bats. The presence of dead or injured bats that are species of special concern will be reported to CDFW. The biologist will prepare a biological monitoring report, which will be provided to the project lead and CDFW. 6) Other methods to deter or exclude bats from a structure prior to removal or disturbance may be determined through coordination with CDFW. 7) The need for replacement roost habitat depends on the species present and the extent of the effect, and would be determined in consultation with CDFW.
Effect FISH-1: Loss or Degradation of Riparian and SRA Cover (including Critical Habitat)	*FISH-MM-1:* Compensate for Loss of California Central Valley Steelhead, Southern DPS North American Green Sturgeon, and Central Valley Spring-Run Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat	SBFCA or its construction contractor	SBFCA or its construction contractor	Mitigation credits will be purchased within 6 months after construction activities have ended.	SBFCA will implement off-site measures to compensate for permanent losses of riparian vegetation and SRA cover on the waterside slope of the levee. Compensation for riparian and SRA cover losses will be achieved through implementation of the riparian mitigation and monitoring plan described under Mitigation Measure VEG-MM-1 in the Final EIR. Specific to the Gridley Bridge Erosion Repair, SBFCA will compensate for the permanent loss of 0.30 acre of riparian scrub-shrub habitat, 0.02 acre of riparian forest habitat, and 106 linear feet (0.2 acre) of SRA cover by purchasing mitigation credits at a 2:1 ratio at Wildland's Freemont Landing Conservation Bank in Yolo County to fulfill the requirements of ESA Section 7 consultation. Mitigation credits will be purchased prior to commencement of construction activities.

Project Effect	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility for Implementation	Responsibility for Monitoring	Monitoring Schedule	Monitoring Details
Effect UTL-1: Potential Temporary Disruption of Irrigation/Drainage Facilities and Agricultural and Domestic Water Supply	*UTL-MM-1*: Coordinate with Water Supply Users before and during All Water Supply Infrastructure Modifications and Implement Measures to Minimize Interruptions of Supply	SBFCA	SBFCA	Implemented as needed before and during all water supply infrastructure modifications during construction activities.	The project proponent will ensure the following measures are implemented to avoid and minimize potential for domestic and irrigation water supply interruptions during construction activities. 1) Coordinate the timing of all modifications to domestic and irrigation water supply infrastructure with the affected infrastructure owners and water supply users. 2) Include detailed scheduling of the phases of modifications or replacement of existing domestic and irrigation water supply infrastructure components in project design and in construction plans and specifications. 3) Plan and complete modifications of irrigation infrastructure for the non-irrigation season to the extent feasible. 4) Provide for alternative water supply, if necessary, when modification or replacement of irrigation infrastructure must be conducted during a period when it otherwise would be in normal use by an irrigator. 5) Ensure either that users of irrigation water supply do not, as a result of physical interference associated with the project, experience a substantial interruption in irrigation supply when such supply is needed for normal, planned farming operations; or compensate users of irrigation water supply that experience a substantial decrease in an existing level of service (that meets the established standards for the project area) in kind for losses associated with the reduction in level of service.
Effect UTL-2: Damage of Public Utility Infrastructure and Disruption of Service	*UTL-MM-2*: Verify Utility Locations, Coordinate with Utility Providers, Prepare a Response Plan, and Conduct Worker Training	SBFCA	SBFCA	All activities will be conducted prior to beginning construction.	The project proponent will ensure the following measures are implemented to avoid and minimize potential damage to utilities and service disruptions during construction. Implementing these measures will help ensure that existing utilities are not damaged and that service interruptions are minimized. 1) Obtain utility excavation or encroachment permits as necessary before initiating any work with the potential to affect utility lines, and include all necessary permit terms in construction contract specifications. 2) Before starting construction, coordinate with the CVFPB and utility providers in the area to locate existing lines and to implement orderly relocation of utilities that need to be removed or relocated. Avoid relocating utilities when possible. Provide notification of potential interruptions in services to the appropriate agencies. 3) Before starting construction, verify utility locations through field surveys and the use of the Underground Service Alert services. Clearly mark any buried utility lines in the area of construction before any earthmoving activity. 4) Before starting construction, prepare a response plan to address potential accidental damage to a utility line. The plan will identify chain-of-command rules for notifying authorities and appropriate actions and responsibilities to ensure the safety of the public and the workers. Contractors will conduct worker training to respond to these situations. 5) Stage utility relocations to minimize service interruptions.
Effect PH-2: Exposure of the Environment to Hazardous Materials during Ground-Disturbing Activities	*PH-MM-1*: Complete Phase I and Phase II (if Necessary) Environmental Site Assessment Investigations and Implement Required Measures	SBFCA or its contractor	SBFCA or its contractor	Assessments will be conducted prior to beginning construction. Measures will be implemented before ground-disturbing or demolition activities begin.	SBFCA will conduct Phase I Environmental Site Assessments and, if necessary, Phase II Environmental Site Assessments or other appropriate testing. If necessary, before construction activities begin, the assessment will include an analysis of soil or groundwater samples for the potential contamination sites that were not covered by previous investigations. Recommendations in Phase I and Phase II Environmental Site Assessments to address any contamination that is found will be implemented before initiating ground-disturbing activities. In addition, SBFCA will implement the following measures before ground-disturbing or demolition activities begin, in order to reduce health hazards associated with potential exposure to hazardous substances. 1) Prepare a site plan that identifies any necessary remediation activities appropriate for proposed land uses, including excavation and removal of contaminated soils, and redistribution of clean fill material on the project site. The plan will include measures that ensure the safe transport, use, and disposal of contaminated soil and building debris removed from the site, as well as any other hazardous materials. In the event that contaminated groundwater is encountered during site excavation activities, the contractor will report the contamination to the appropriate regulatory agencies, dewater the excavated area, and treat the contaminated groundwater to remove contaminants before discharge into the sanitary sewer system. The contractor will be required to comply with the plan and applicable Federal, state, and local laws. 2) Retain licensed contractors to remove all underground storage tanks. 3) Notify the appropriate Federal, state, and local agencies if evidence of previously undiscovered soil or groundwater contamination is encountered during construction activities. Any contaminated areas will be

Project Effect	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility for Implementation	Responsibility for Monitoring	Monitoring Schedule	Monitoring Details
					cleaned up in accordance with the recommendations of the Environmental Health Division for Sutter, Butte, and Yuba Counties, Central Valley RWQCB, California Department of Toxic Substances Control, or other appropriate Federal, state or local regulatory agencies. 4) Prepare a worker health and safety plan before the start of construction activities that identifies, at a minimum, all contaminants that could be encountered during construction activity; all appropriate worker, public health, and environmental protection equipment and procedures to be used during project activities; emergency response procedures; the most direct route to the nearest hospitals; and a site safety officer. The plan will describe actions to be taken should hazardous materials be encountered onsite, including protocols for handling hazardous materials and preventing their spread, and emergency procedures to be taken in the event of a spill.
Effect PH-2: Exposure of the Environment to Hazardous Materials during Ground-Disturbing Activities	*PH-MM-2*: Employment of a Toxic Release Contingency Plan	SBFCA's construction contractor	SBFCA's construction contractor	Implemented prior to beginning construction.	The construction contractor will coordinate with regional and local planning agencies to incorporate a toxic release contingency plan, pursuant to California Government Code Section 8574.16, which requires that regional and local planning agencies incorporate such a measure within their planning. Implementation of this plan will ensure the effective and efficient use of resources in the areas of traffic and crowd control; firefighting; hazardous materials response and cleanup; radio and communications control; and provision of medical emergency services.
Effect PH-3: Temporary Exposure to Safety Hazards from the Construction Site and Vehicles	*PH-MM-3*: Implementation of Construction Site Safety Measures	SBFCA's construction contractor	SBFCA's construction contractor	Ongoing throughout the construction period.	The construction contractor will ensure that all workers are properly trained to operate equipment. Safety precautions will be followed at all times during construction to avoid accidents. The construction contractor will also require that all workers have valid drivers' licenses and insurance. Proper signage and detours will be provided to ensure public safety.
Effect PH-3: Temporary Exposure to Safety Hazards from the Construction Site and Vehicles	*PH-MM-4*: Implementation of an Emergency Response Plan	SBFCA's construction contractor	SBFCA's construction contractor	Ongoing throughout the construction period.	Development of an emergency response plan will ensure that any accidents that occur at the construction site will be responded to in the appropriate manner. The construction contractor will develop the emergency response plan, taking into consideration the location of nearby emergency response agencies as well as emergency response access routes and response times.
Effect CR-1: Effects on Identified and CRHR-eligible Archaeological Sites Resulting from Construction of Levee Improvements and Ancillary Facilities	*CR-MM-1:*Perform Data Recovery or Alternative Mitigation to Retrieve Information Useful in Research	SBFCA's qualified archaeologist	SBFCA	Ongoing throughout the construction period, if necessary and as follows. Option 1: Data recovery plan to be prepared and approved prior to commencing data recovery activities that includes a reporting schedule; or Option 2: Alternate Mitigation plan prepared and approved prior to implementation that includes a reporting schedule.	Prior to data recovery, SBFCA will prepare a brief data recovery plan or alternative mitigation plan that describes how SBFCA will retrieve the material associated with these sites that is useful in research(CEQA Guidelines § 15126.4(B)(3)[c]), which will include one of the following options in order to preserve and/or restore resources to the maximum extent feasible: • Option 1: if UAIC (for Native American sites or tribal cultural resources associated with the Wollok District) or either UAIC or Enterprise (for Native American sites or tribal cultural resources not associated with the Wollok District) agree that data recovery excavation is appropriate and the USACE agrees, or if mitigation is necessary for non-Native American archaeological sites is necessary, then the following general parameters will apply: ○ Data recovery excavations will be performed to retrieve a sample of the affected portion of these sites, in order to retrieve scientifically important material. Excavation will be conducted in arbitrary levels, and material removed will be divided and screened through a combination of 1/4" and 1/8" mesh screen, so as to capture both the gross cultural constituents and the finer material that can only be captured in fine mesh. Excavation will be conducted in 10-centimeter levels so that the horizontal association of different cultural materials is recorded. Removed material will be segregated by type and bagged with labels noting their horizontal and vertical location relative to an established datum point. The datum point will be recorded in the field with GPS to at least 10-centimer horizontal and vertical accuracy. ○ Faunal material (animal bone) will be segregated and studied by a qualified faunal analyst to identify the species pursued, relative abundance and diversity of different species present, and the manner in which the prey were processed by the occupants. ○ For Native American sites, if data recovery is allowed by tribes, obsidian glass will be retrieved and studied through both X-ray fluorescence (a method that allows the source of the obsidian to be identified) and obsidian hydration analysis (a method that allows approximate determination of the time when the material was subject to human modification).

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					○ Soil samples will be retrieved, with their horizontal and vertical location recorded, for flotation analysis (a method of separating light organic material such as fine plant remains from the deposit, in order to identify plant species pursued by historic populations). ○ If, in the course of data recovery excavations, it is determined that, contrary to available evidence, the resource lacks integrity, data recovery excavations will cease. ○ After completion of data recovery excavations SBFCA will prepare a data recovery report and summarize the results of these studies relative to regional research questions in the data recovery report. The report will be filed with the relevant information center of the CHRIS. For Native American sites, if data recovery is allowed by the tribes, SBFCA will then turn over the recovered material to UAIC (for Native American sites or tribal cultural resources associated with the Wollok District) or either UAIC or Enterprise (for Native American sites or tribal cultural resources not associated with the Wollok District) for reburial or storage at an appropriate curation facility, to the extent consistent with NHPA Section 106 and USACE requirements. For non-Native American sites that are subjected to data recovery, artifacts will be analyzed and curated at a USACE-approved curation facility. • Option 2: if, through consultation, UAIC (for Native American sites or tribal cultural resources associated with the Wollok District) or either UAIC or Enterprise (for Native American sites or tribal cultural resources not associated with the Wollok District) do not support recovery or analysis of materials from tribal cultural resources, then alternative mitigation to data recovery and analysis will include any or all of the following options, subject to approval from the USACE: ○ Writing a report based on any field notes and catalog information that may have been recorded during archaeological excavations to provide a descriptive record of the archaeological deposits ○ Analysis of culturally appropriate existing collections that are currently housed in curation facilities and are available for study from other archaeological sites of comparable size and antiquity to the affected sites ○ Hiring an ethnographer or other appropriate professional to work with the affected tribe(s) to further document the sites and project area. ○ Other tribal history recording, reproduction, or form of public interpretation developed in collaboration with the affected tribe(s). Construction will also be monitored, and discoveries made during construction will be managed per Mitigation Measures CR-MM-2 and CR-MM-3.
Effect CR-2: Potential to Disturb Unidentified or Known but not Located Archaeological Sites	*CR-MM-2:* Implement a Cultural Resources Discovery Plan, Provide Related Training to Construction Workers, and Conduct Construction Monitoring	SBFCA's qualified archaeologist	SBFCA	Completion of inventory and evaluation report of inaccessible areas prior to construction commencing in that previously inaccessible area.	SBFCA will complete the following management steps for currently inaccessible areas once rights of entry have been obtained: • After legal right-of-entry or access is obtained, and in consultation with UAIC and Enterprise Rancheria (for Sutter County and Butte County, respectively), SBFCA will complete an inventory and evaluation report for cultural resources, including archaeological resources. • The work will be led or supervised by cultural resources specialists who meet the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualification standards provided in 36 CFR Part 61 and UAIC and Enterprise Rancheria monitors will be afforded the opportunity to participate. • All newly identified resources will be mapped and described on DPR forms in consultation with UAIC and Enterprise Rancheria. Mapping will be completed by recording data points with GPS hardware through which data can be imported and managed digitally. Mapping of previously identified resources will be limited to updates of existing records where necessary to describe the current boundaries of the resource. • In consultation with UAIC and Enterprise Rancheria, SBFCA will evaluate the eligibility of identified resources for listing on the CRHR and determine if these resources can feasibly be preserved in place, or if data recovery or alternative mitigation following Mitigation Measure CR-MM-1, above, is appropriate. The methods of preservation in place shall be considered in the order of priority provided in CEQA Guidelines § 15126.4(b)(3).

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Effect CR-2: Potential to Disturb Unidentified or Known but not Located Archaeological Sites	*CR-MM-2:* Implement a Cultural Resources Discovery Plan, Provide Related Training to Construction Workers, and Conduct Construction Monitoring (continued)	SBFCA's qualified archaeologist	SBFCA	Qualified staff list developed prior to ground-disturbing activities commencing. Contractor training delivered no sooner than one week prior to and no later than the first day of ground-disturbing activities commencing, documented on an attendance roster.	SBFCA will develop a list of cultural resources staff who can respond to cultural resources discoveries; SBFCA, in consultation with the tribes, will also develop training materials for construction workers regarding management direction following discoveries. The staff list and training materials will be provided to the supervisory field staff. SBFCA will conduct training for construction workers that provides an overview of cultural resources identification and this mitigation measure. Prior to and during ground-disturbing construction, SBFCA will take the following actions in the event of inadvertent discovery of cultural resources. • All ground-disturbing work will be monitored by a qualified professional archaeologist and a tribal monitor from UAIC or Enterprise Rancheria for work in Sutter and Butte Counties, respectively. The monitors' tasks will include observing the active excavation of materials, as well as periodically checking excavated substrate and ensuring the respectful and culturally-appropriate treatment of finds. The tribal monitor will be provided sufficient work space and an unobstructed view of excavations. SBFCA will authorize the tribal monitor to pause construction, through the construction manager, periodically as needed for a closer examination of exposed sediments and/or artifacts. The tribal monitor will record their daily observations on a standard field form and may take photographs of project-related ground disturbance or activities that affect tribal resources or cultural items as needed. • In the event that potential tribal cultural items or human remains are discovered, all work at the specific location will cease immediately. The tribal monitor(s) are empowered to stop and relocate excavation activities, through the construction manager, pending further investigation by coordinating with SBFCA's construction inspector. The tribal monitor and, if present, the on-site consulting archaeologist, will assess whether the discovery is an archaeological and/or tribal resource. If a consulting archaeologist is not present, the SBFCA employee, construction inspector, or contractor will immediately contact the SBFCA Project Manager and the consulting archaeologist. • The tribal monitor, in cooperation with the consulting archaeologist, may photograph and describe the discovery and document its location. The discovery will be analyzed to determine whether it includes Burials, Burial Soils, Burial Objects, tribal cultural items or whether it is a non-tribal archaeological resource. Based on this analysis, the tribal monitor will recommend one of the following procedures: ○ If the tribal monitor determines that the discovery does not include Burials, Burial Soils, Burial Objects, or tribal cultural items, and if the consulting archaeologist determines that the discovery is not a non-tribal archaeological resource, then project-related ground disturbance may continue in the location of the discovery without Tribal involvement and once unanticipated discovery measures are carried through. ○ If the tribal monitor determines that the discovery includes Burials, Burial Soils, Burial Objects, or tribal cultural items, a 100-foot protective buffer area will immediately be established. SBFCA, in consultation with the Tribe, will take the necessary steps to protect the discovery and SBFCA will immediately initiate consultation with the tribes on feasible alternatives. Although immediate steps will be taken to protect the discovery from further damage, such as covering the discovery with a tarp, reburial, and cordoning-off a 100-foot area around the discovery from future ground disturbance, additional steps to be taken to protect the discovery will be determined through discussion between SBFCA, USACE, SHPO, and UAIC or Enterprise Rancheria. The SBFCA Project Manager will contact the USACE Archaeologist. They will consult with the Tribe and SHPO concerning the nature, significance, and extent of the discovery. The Parties will develop and implement a plan to accommodate modifications to project activities and/or reburial. Neither ground-disturbing excavations nor other, non-ground-disturbing activities may continue at the location of the discovery until the SBFCA Project Manager receives approval from USACE after the appropriate consultation between the USACE, SHPO, and affected tribe(s) has occurred. Authorization from the USACE will take the form of an email or hard copy document. Ground-disturbing activities are defined as those that have the potential to uncover cultural resources that may not be currently visible on the surface, and include the following: major or minor grading or earthwork; new or enlarged excavation for installation of fences, gates, utility poles, or culverts; and project activities defined as ground

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					disturbing in the revised draft Project Historic Property Treatment Plan (HPTP) and revised draft Resource Specific Treatment Plans (RSTPs). Non-ground-disturbing activities include: repaving and associated minor grading, fence, pole, or culvert replacement, when such work or replacement does not displace or expose soils determined by SBFCA and the appropriate tribe to be composed of culturally sensitive fill material; installation of material and equipment that occurs solely above-ground; removal of project environmental and erosion control measures; equipment demobilization; and other project closeout activities that do not displace or expose soils determined to be composed of culturally sensitive fill material. However, unusual circumstances may render the above categories inapplicable for some activities in some locations. For example, many of the activities above could be considered ground-disturbing if done near or within a known cemetery or recorded archaeological site. If there is any question, SBFCA will consult with the appropriate tribe prior to work occurrence. • In the event that suspected Native American human remains in any state of decomposition or skeletal completeness are found during project activities, SBFCA shall immediately contact the applicable County Coroner. The Coroner shall ensure that notification is provided to the NAHC as required by California Health & Safety Code § 7050.5 and Public Resources Code § 5097.98(a). Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 establishes the authority of the County Coroner regarding the discovery of human remains and the role of the NAHC if the coroner determines that the remains are that of a Native American. Public Resources Code § 5097.98 deals with the notification process used by the Native American Heritage Commission for the discovery of Native American human remains, descendants, and also provides guidance for the appropriate and dignified disposition of human remains and associated grave goods. The procedures in the Burial Treatment Agreement (Mitigation Measure CR-MM-8) between the UAIC and SBFCA shall be followed. In the case of Enterprise Rancheria as the tribal monitor, SBFCA shall consult with the tribe on appropriate treatment. • If the discovery is determined to not be a tribal resource by the tribal monitor, but is determined by the consulting archaeologist or SBFCA to be a non-tribal cultural or archaeological resource subject to the terms of the Programmatic Agreement or any of its implementing documents, then the consulting archaeologist shall follow the procedures therein and as generally described above, without further involvement by the tribal monitor or tribe(s). • All tribal monitor decisions about whether discoveries are tribal resources will be documented in writing. If there is a dispute about a tribal monitor's decision, including disputes arising from SBFCA's refusal to acknowledge or respect the tribal monitor's decision or conflicting recommendations from tribal staff or monitors, SBFCA must consult with the tribe to confirm or reject the tribal monitor's decision. • If the discovery is an archaeological site not related to Native American culture, the Wollok District, or both, then SBFCA shall consult with the USACE on appropriate treatment, which will be in general conformance with CR-MM-1.
Effect CR-3; Potential to Disturb Human Remains, Including Known Tribal Cemeteries that Cannot be Located	*CR-MM-3:* Monitor Culturally Sensitive Areas during Construction and Follow State and Federal Laws Governing Human Remains if Such Resources are Discovered	SBFCA's qualified archaeologist; UAIC tribal monitor (Sutter County) and Enterprise tribal monitor (Butte County)	SBFCA	Archaeological monitor on-site during ground-disturbing activities at sensitive geographic locations.	SBFCA will retain a qualified archaeologist and UAIC and/or Enterprise Rancheria monitor(s), as applicable, to monitor areas of sensitivity for previously unidentified archaeological resources and human remains, as required under Mitigation Measure CR-MM-2. The following actions will be taken. • If human remains are discovered as part of the deposit or in isolation, work will cease in the immediate vicinity and within the radius necessary to avoid further disturbance, and the procedures in CR-MM-2 will apply. SBFCA, and the contractors will coordinate with the Butte or Sutter County coroner, as appropriate, and NAHC to make the determinations and perform the management steps prescribed in California Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and PRC §5097.98. This coordination requires the following steps. ○ The local county coroner will be notified so that he/she may determine if an investigation regarding the cause of death is required. If the coroner determines that the remains are of prehistoric Native American origin, the coroner will notify the NAHC. ○ Upon notification, the NAHC will identify the MLD, and the MLD will be given the opportunity to provide recommendations, including reinterment of the remains with appropriate dignity. If the NAHC fails to identify the MLD or if the parties cannot reach agreement as to how to reinter the remains as described in PRC §5097.98(e), the landowner will reinter the remains at a location not subject to further disturbance. SBFCA will ensure the protections prescribed in PRC §5097.98(e) are performed, such as the use of conservation easements and recording of the location with the relevant county.

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					SBFCA will include an overview of the potential for encountering human remains and an overview of this mitigation measure in the training performed under Mitigation Measure CR-MM-2.
Effect CR-4: Direct and Indirect Effects on Built Environment Resources Resulting from Construction Activities	*CR-MM-4:* Complete Inventory of Built Environment Resources in Inaccessible Parcels, Evaluate Identified Properties, Assess Effects, and Prepare Treatment to Resolve and Mitigate Significant Effects	SBFCA's qualified cultural resources consultant	SBFCA	Completion of inventory and evaluation report of inaccessible areas prior to construction commencing in that previously inaccessible area.	SBFCA will ensure that an inventory and evaluation report is completed for all currently inaccessible areas where effects on non-Native American built environment resources may occur. 1) The scope of the inventory will include the entire area where effects may occur. Such effects consist of direct disturbance, damage through vibration, and/or changes to the setting. 2) The work will be led or supervised by architectural historians who meet the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualification standards provided in 36 CFR Part 61. 3) Inventory methods and evaluation will include pedestrian surveys, photographic documentation, and historical research using primary and secondary sources, interviews, and oral histories. 4) Identified resources will be mapped and described on forms provided by DPR. Mapping will be performed by recording data points digitally with GPS hardware. 5) For all identified resources, SBFCA will determine if they are historical resources (State CEQA Guidelines §15064.5[a]), significant historical resources under CEQA (PRC §21084.1), and/or eligible for local registers. 6) The recorded resources and the resource evaluations will be summarized in an inventory report. In the inventory report, SBFCA will also determine if individual resources qualifying as historical resources will be subject to significant effects. SBFCA will make such a finding if the FRWLP would result in any of the following actions. • Demolish or materially alter the qualities that make the resource eligible for listing in the CRHR (State CEQA Guidelines §15064.5[b][2][A],[C]). • Demolish or materially alter the qualities that justify the inclusion of the resource on a local register or its identification in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of PRC §5024.1(g), unless SBFCA establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant (State CEQA Guidelines §15064.5[b][2][B]). • Cause a substantial significant change in the significance of a historical resource (PRC §21084.1). 7) For all resources subject to significant effects, SBFCA will develop and implement treatment. Treatment will prioritize avoidance and preservation in place or relocation of individual CRHR-eligible buildings (non-contributing or unaffected buildings would remain in place). Where avoidance or relocation is not feasible, standard treatment such as documentation through the Historic American Buildings Survey, Historic American Landscape Survey, Historic American Engineering Record, or district documentation will be completed. Interpretive displays, online resource, and historic contexts or walking tours may also be used, as appropriate.
Effect CR-5: Effects on Identified Tribal Cultural Resources, Including those that are Known but Cannot be Located	*CR-MM-5:*Design Alternatives	SBFCA	SBFCA	Review of design alternatives prior to start of construction. Ongoing throughout the construction period.	SBFCA has analyzed and will continue to analyze and explore with the UAIC design alternatives on all components of the project that could avoid or lessen the potential damage to the cemeteries, burial grounds and ceremonial sites before ground-disturbing activities commence and/or begin. This may include, but is not limited to, discussions of alternatives as part of consultation meetings, providing copies of proposed project plans, and making adjustments to plans and construction methods during construction. Unforeseen discoveries of cultural resources may occur despite advance exploration, requiring the consideration of design adjustments during construction. Depending on the specific geotechnical conditions encountered during excavation activities, SBFCA will analyze and explore design modifications to the alignment and grade of these excavations to avoid or mitigate cultural resource effects, in consultation with UAIC.
Effect CR-5: Effects on Identified Tribal Cultural Resources, Including those that are Known but Cannot be Located	*CR-MM-6:* Tribal Consultation Policy	SBFCA	SBFCA	Policy approved by SBFCA board prior to start of construction.	With and in agreement with the culturally affiliated tribes to the FRWLP, SBFCA must develop a tribal consultation policy. The policy shall include statements regarding the importance of pre-project planning consultation and a commitment to meaningful consultation with all applicable tribes. SBFCA shall afford UAIC an opportunity to comment on the policy statement prior to adoption by the board of directors. The policy shall be in effect prior to ground-disturbing work commencing under the Supplemental EIR.

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Effect CR-5: Effects on Identified Tribal Cultural Resources, Including those that are Known but Cannot be Located	*CR-MM-7:* Repatriate Human Remains	SBFCA	SBFCA	Ongoing throughout the construction period.	SBFCA shall immediately repatriate all previously excavated human remains, burial goods, and soils from the Project site for which UAIC is the designated MLD, without further scientific testing or analysis, to the UAIC, and to allow for reburial as close to the original location they were obtained. This measure also applies to any additional human remains, burial goods and soils which may be encountered as indicated in Mitigation Measure CR-MM-8 below. Repatriation shall occur prior to ground-disturbing work commencing under the Supplemental EIR.
Effect CR-5: Effects on Identified Tribal Cultural Resources, Including those that are Known but Cannot be Located	*CR-MM-8:* Develop a Burial Treatment Agreement with UAIC	SBFCA	SBFCA	Agreement developed in agreement with UAIC prior to start of construction.	SBFCA will develop in agreement with UAIC a Burial Treatment Agreement (BTA) based on the draft agreement authored by UAIC. The BTA will govern the disposition and treatment of all human remains, objects, and soil disturbed or removed from the project areas for which UAIC has been or is later designated as the MLD. The BTA shall include provisions for reburial without scientific handling, testing, or analysis as close as possible to the original location from which they were obtained, and must be mutually agreed-upon by both SBFCA and UAIC prior to the commencement of ground-disturbing activities associated with the proposed project modifications. This BTA shall be approved by both parties prior to ground-disturbing work commencing under the Supplemental EIR.
Effect CR-5: Effects on Identified Tribal Cultural Resources, Including those that are Known but Cannot be Located	*CR-MM-9:* Develop a Cultural Resources Agreement with UAIC	SBFCA, UAIC tribal monitor (Sutter County), Enterprise tribal monitor (Butte County)	SBFCA	Agreement developed in agreement with UAIC prior to start of construction. Tribal monitor on-site during construction at sensitive geographic locations.	SBFCA shall develop in agreement with UAIC a Cultural Resources Treatment Agreement, which will include a tribal monitoring program for UAIC representatives to participate in all survey and ground-disturbing work performed on the FRWLP to which they are culturally affiliated. This Agreement shall be agreed upon by both parties prior to ground-disturbing work commencing on the FRWLP. All ground-disturbing activities shall be monitored by an appropriate number of qualified tribal monitors. By mutual agreement of the Tribes, the UAIC shall monitor the Laurel Avenue site and Enterprise Rancheria shall monitor the Gridley Bridge Erosion site. SBFCA shall provide 7 calendar days' notice to tribes of planned ground-disturbing activities. The monitors' tasks will include observing the active excavation of materials, as well as periodically checking excavated substrate and ensuring respectful and culturally-appropriate treatment. SBFCA will authorize the tribal monitor to pause construction, through the construction manager, periodically as needed for a closer examination of exposed sediments and/or artifacts. The tribal monitor will record their daily observations on a daily monitoring log and may take photographs of Project-related ground disturbance or activities that affect tribal resources or cultural items as needed. In the event that potential tribal cultural items or human remains are discovered, all work at the specific location will cease immediately. The tribal monitor is empowered to stop and relocate excavation activities, through the construction manager, pending further investigation by coordinating with SBFCA's construction inspector. The tribal monitor and, if present, the on-site consulting archaeologist, will assess whether the discovery is an archaeological and/or tribal resource. If the determination is made that the find represents a cultural resource or tribal cultural resource, then the provisions in CR-MM-2 for unanticipated discoveries shall apply.
Effect CR-5: Effects on Identified Tribal Cultural Resources, Including those that are Known but Cannot be Located	*CR-MM-10:* Ethnographic Study	SBFCA's qualified anthropologist	SBFCA	Ethnography report finalized and distributed within 2 years of the completion of the project modifications.	An ethnographic study of the FRWLP will be conducted by an anthropologist who meets the Historic Preservation Professional Qualifications Standards for Cultural Anthropology, published by the National Park Service. Goals of the study will be to document the traditional lifeways of Native American groups with ties to the lower Feather River watershed and address the Wollok District. The study will include, but not be limited to, interviews with tribal elders, review of existing ethnographic literature, oral histories, historic documentation, historic maps, linguistic studies, and archaeological research. The ethnography will follow the Seven Principles of the American Anthropological Association's Statement on Ethics. The ethnography shall be completed and the ethnographic report finalized and distributed within 2 years of the completion of the project modifications and work authorized under this Supplemental EIR.