

Implementation monitoring. Ensure that the applicant submits a monitoring report to the USFWS within 120 days of project completion describing the permittee's success meeting his or her permit conditions. Each project level monitoring report will include the following information.

- i. Project identification.
 - (1) Applicant name, permit number, and project name.
 - (2) Project location, including any compensatory mitigation site(s), by 5th field HUC and by latitude and longitude as determined from the appropriate USGS seven-minute quadrangle map
 - (3) USFWS contact person.
 - (4) Starting and ending dates for work completed
- ii. Photo documentation. Photo of habitat conditions at the project and any compensation site(s), before, during, and after project completion.⁵
 - (1) Include general views and close-ups showing details of the project and project area, including pre and post construction.
 - (2) Label each photo with date, time, project name, photographer's name, and a comment about the subject.
- iii. Other data. Additional project-specific data, as appropriate for individual projects.
 - (1) Work cessation. Dates work cessation was required due to high flows.
 - (2) A summary of pollution and erosion control inspections, including any erosion control failure, hazardous material spill, and correction effort.
 - (3) Site preparation.
 - (a) Total cleared area – riparian and upland.
 - (b) Total new impervious area.
 - (4) Site restoration.
 - (a) Finished grade slopes and elevations.
 - (b) Log and rock structure elevations, orientation, and anchoring (if any).
 - (c) Planting composition and density.
 - (d) A five-year plan to:
 - (i) Inspect and, if necessary, replace failed plantings to achieve 100% survival at the end of the first year, and 80% survival or 80% coverage after five years (including both plantings and natural recruitment).
 - (ii) Control invasive non-native vegetation.

⁵ Relevant habitat conditions may include characteristics of channels, eroding and stable streambanks in the project area, riparian vegetation, water quality, flows at base, bankfull and over-bankfull stages, and other visually discernable environmental conditions at the project area, and upstream and downstream of the project.

- (iii) Protect plantings from wildlife damage and other harm.
- (iv) Provide the USFWS annual progress reports.

Site specific monitoring.

- i. Fish monitoring. After the water control structure is in place and after the lakes are drawn down to their lowest levels, fish will be monitored using net sampling at selected sites throughout the lakes to ensure that juvenile salmonids are leaving the lakes as intended. If predatory fish are found during monitoring, appropriate food web studies as developed by Metro will be undertaken as part of the monitoring program
 - ii. Handling ESA-listed fish. The following rules will apply during monitoring activities when ESA-listed fish are handled.
 - (1) ESA-listed fish must be handled with extreme care and kept in water to the maximum extent possible during sampling and processing procedures. Adequate circulation and replenishment of water in holding units is required. When using gear that capture a mix of species, ESA-listed fish must be processed first to minimize the duration of handling stress. The transfer of ESA-listed fish must be conducted using a sanctuary net that holds water during transfer, whenever necessary to prevent the added stress of an out-of-water transfer.
 - (2) Each ESA-listed fish handled out-of-water must be anesthetized when necessary to prevent injury or mortality. Anesthetized fish must be allowed to recover (e.g. in a recovery tank) before being released. Fish that are simply counted must remain in water but do not need to be anesthetized
 - (3) ESA-listed juvenile fish must not be handled if the water temperature exceeds 70 degrees Fahrenheit at the capture site. Under these conditions, ESA-listed fish may only be identified and counted.
 - iii. Reports will be sent to NOAA Fisheries annually, by September 30.
 - iv. If monitoring shows any stranding or delayed migration timing for any listed species, consultation will be reinitiated and the structure will be modified to provide passage.
- c. Failure to provide timely monitoring causes incidental take statement to expire. If the USFWS fails to provide specified monitoring information, NOAA Fisheries will consider that a modification of the action that causes an effect on listed species not previously considered and causes the incidental take statement of this Opinion to expire.