

## 1 MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

## 1.1 PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE

When approving projects that identify significant impacts, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires public agencies to adopt monitoring and reporting programs or conditions of project approval to mitigate or avoid the identified significant effects (Public Resources Code Section 21081.6(a)(1)). A public agency adopting measures to mitigate or avoid the significant impacts of a proposed project is required to ensure that the measures are fully enforceable, through permit conditions, agreements, or other means (Public Resources Code Section 21081.6(b)). The program must be designed to ensure project compliance with mitigation measures during project implementation.

The Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) is organized in a table format (see **Table 1-1**: **Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the MST SURF! Busway and Bus Rapid Transit Project)**, keyed to each significant impact and each mitigation measure. Only mitigation measures adopted to address significant impacts are included in this program. Each mitigation measure is set out in full, followed by a tabular summary of monitoring requirements. The column headings in the tables are defined as follows:

- Mitigation Measure/Condition of Approval: This column presents the mitigation measure identified in the environmental document.
- Responsible Agency: This column references any public agency with which coordination is required to satisfy the identified mitigation measure and/or confirm compliance. The agency listed is responsible for clearing the mitigation measure.
- Monitoring/Reporting Responsibility: This column contains an assignment of responsibility for the monitoring and reporting tasks will be implemented, which may include the project applicant, contractor, or responsible agency.
- Timing of Implementation: This column refers to when the measure is required to be implemented.
- Staff Notes; Initials/Date when Completed: This column will be used by the lead and/or responsible agency to document the person who verified the implementation of the mitigation measure and the date on which this verification occurred.

## 1.2 ENFORCEMENT

All mitigation measures for significant impacts must be carried out to fulfill the requirements of project approval. A number of the mitigation measures would be implemented during review of final improvement and engineering plans. These measures would be checked on plans, in reports, and in the field prior to construction. Most of the remaining mitigation measures would be implemented during the construction, or project implementation phase.

Table 1-1: Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the MST SURF! Busway and Bus Rapid Transit Project

Mitigation Number	Mitigation Measure/Condition of Approval	Responsible Agency	Monitoring/ Reporting Responsibility	Timing of Implementation	Staff Notes; Initials/ Date when Completed
Aesthetics					
MM AES-3.1	Limit New Sources of Lighting The final construction drawing package shall include a final Lighting Plan indicating the type and location of proposed lighting sources. Construction lighting shall be directed away from sensitive habitat areas if required during evening hours. The Lighting Plan shall include specific products and photometric data demonstrating how new lighting sources necessary for project operational safety shall be shielded or baffled to minimize unwanted light spill and direct light away from the State Park. As the alignment is located within airport Safety Zone 7 of both the Marina Municipal and Monterey Regional airports, the project's Lighting Plan shall also be submitted to the respective airport manager for of each airport for review and approval consistent with ALUC standard conditions.	Marina Municipal Airport; Monterey Regional Airport; Monterey-Salinas Transit District (MST); Monterey County Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC)	MST	Provide plan with final construction drawings  Coordinate review with airports prior to construction	

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Air Quality					
Standard Condition (SC) AQ-2.1	Reduce Fugitive Dust The project applicant shall implement the following measures to minimize nuisance impacts and to significantly reduce fugitive dust emissions, and the project applicant shall require all of the following measures to be shown on grading and building plans:  • Limit grading to 8.1 acres per day, and grading and excavation to 2.2 acres per day.  • Water graded/excavated areas and active unpaved roadways, unpaved staging areas, and unpaved parking areas at least twice daily. Frequency should be based on the type of operations, soil and wind exposure.  • Prohibit all grading activities during periods of high wind (more than 15 mph).  • Stabilize all disturbed soil areas as necessary using jute netting, gravel for temporary roads or other methods approved in advance by the APCD.	MST	Project contractor(s) or builder(s)	Prior and during construction	

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	<ul> <li>Sow exposed ground areas that are planned to be reworked at dates greater than one month after initial grading with a fast germinating, non-invasive grass seed, and water until vegetation is established.</li> <li>Plant vegetative ground cover in disturbed areas as soon as possible with non-invasive species.</li> <li>Use street sweepers, water trucks, or sprinkler systems in sufficient quantities to prevent airborne dust from leaving the site.         Reclaimed (non-potable) water should be used whenever possible.</li> <li>Spray dirt stockpile areas daily as needed.</li> <li>Place gravel on all roadways and driveways as soon as possible after grading. In addition, construct busway lanes and bus boarding infrastructure as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or frequent water application are used.</li> </ul>				

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	<ul> <li>Not exceed a 15-mph vehicle speed for all construction vehicles on any unpaved surface at the construction site.</li> <li>Cover or maintain at least 2 feet of freeboard (minimum vertical distance between top of load and top of trailer) on all trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose materials in accordance with California Vehicle Code Section 23114.</li> <li>Limit unpaved road travel to the extent possible, for example, by limiting the travel to and from unpaved areas, by coordinating movement between work areas rather than to central staging areas, and by busing workers where feasible.</li> <li>Install wheel washers where vehicles enter and exit unpaved roads onto streets, or wash off trucks and equipment leaving the site, and inspect vehicle tires to ensure free of soil prior to carryout to paved roadways.</li> <li>Sweep streets at the end of each day, or as needed, if visible soil</li> </ul>				

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	material is carried onto adjacent paved roads. Water sweepers with reclaimed water shall be used where feasible.				
SC AQ-2.2	Designate a Dust Compliance Monitor The project applicant shall require the contractor(s) or builder(s) to designate a person or persons to monitor the fugitive dust emissions and enhance the implementation of the measures as necessary to minimize dust complaints, reduce visible emissions below 20 percent opacity, and to prevent transport of dust off-site. Their duties shall include monitoring during holidays and weekend periods when work may not be in progress. The name and telephone number of such persons shall be provided to the MBARD Compliance Division prior to the start of any grading, earthwork, or demolition. The project applicant shall provide and post a publicly visible sign that specifies the telephone number and name to contact regarding dust complaints. This person shall respond to complaints and take corrective action within 48 hours. The phone number of the MBARD shall also be visible to ensure compliance with Rule 402 (Nuisance).	MST; MBARD Compliance Division	Project contractor(s) or builder(s)	Prior to the start of any grading, earthwork, or demolition.	

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Biological Resour	ces				
MM BIO-1.1	Construction Best Management Practices The following best management practices will be implemented during construction (i.e., pre-, during, and post-construction) to reduce impacts to special-status plant and wildlife species:  • A qualified biologist will conduct an Employee Education Program for the construction crew prior to any construction activities. The qualified biologist will meet with the construction crew at the onset of construction at the project site to educate the construction crew on the following: 1) the appropriate access route(s) in and out of the construction area and review project boundaries; 2) how a biological monitor will examine the area and agree upon a method which will ensure the safety of the monitor during such activities, 3) the special-status species and sensitive habitats that are known or may be present; 4) the specific mitigation measures that will be incorporated into the	MST	Qualified Biologist	During construction (i.e., pre-, during, and post-construction	

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	construction effort; 5) the general provisions and protections afforded by USFWS and CDFW; and 6) the proper procedures if a special-status species is encountered within the project site.  • Trees and vegetation not planned for removal or trimming will be protected prior to and during construction to the maximum possible through the use of exclusionary fencing, such as hay bales for herbaceous and shrubby vegetation, and protective wood barriers for trees. Only certified weed-free straw will be used to avoid the introduction of nonnative, invasive species. A biological monitor will supervise the installation of protective fencing and monitor at least once per week until construction is complete to ensure that the protective fencing remains intact.  • Following construction, disturbed areas will be restored to preproject contours to the maximum extent possible and revegetated				

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	using locally-occurring native species and native erosion control seed mix, per the recommendations of a qualified biologist.  • Grading, excavating, and other activities that involve substantial soil disturbance will be planned and implemented in consultation with a qualified hydrologist, engineer, or erosion control specialist, and will utilize standard erosion control techniques to minimize erosion and sedimentation to native vegetation (pre-, during, and post-construction).  • No firearms will be allowed on the project site at any time.  • All food-related and other trash will be disposed of in closed containers and removed from the project area at least once a week during the construction period, or more often if trash is attracting avian or mammalian predators. Construction personnel will not feed or otherwise attract wildlife to the area.				

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MM BIO-1.2	Construction-Phase Monitoring The applicant will retain a qualified biologist to monitor all ground disturbing construction activities (i.e., vegetation removal, grading, excavation, or similar activities) of the project to protect any special-status species encountered. Any handling and relocation protocols of special-status wildlife species will be determined in coordination with CDFW prior to any ground disturbing activities, and will be conducted by a qualified biologist with appropriate scientific collection permit. After ground disturbing project activities are complete, the qualified biologist will train an individual from the construction crew to act as the on-site construction biological monitor. The construction biological monitor will be the contact for any special-status wildlife species encounters, will conduct daily inspections of equipment and materials stored on site and any holes or trenches prior to the commencement of work, and will ensure that all installed fencing stays in place throughout the construction period. The qualified biologist will then conduct regular scheduled and unscheduled visits to ensure the	MST	Qualified Biologist	During all ground disturbing construction activities	

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	construction biological monitor is satisfactorily implementing all appropriate mitigation protocols. Both the qualified biologist and the construction biological monitor must work through the State Inspector to cease construction contractor work and/or redirect project activities to ensure protection of resources and compliance with all environmental permits and conditions of the project. The qualified biologist and the construction biological monitor shall complete a daily log summarizing activities and environmental compliance throughout the duration of the project. The log will also include any special-status wildlife species observed and relocated.				
MM BIO-1.3	Non-Native, Invasive Species Controls The following measures will be implemented to reduce the introduction and spread of non-native, invasive species:  • Any landscaping or replanting required for the project will not use species listed as noxious by the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) or invasive	MST	Qualified Biologist	During construction (i.e., pre-, during, and post-construction	

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	by the California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC).  Bare and disturbed soil will be landscaped with CDFA recommended seed mix or plantings from locally adopted species to preclude the invasion on noxious weeds in the project site.  Construction equipment will be cleaned of mud or other debris that may contain invasive plants and/or seeds and inspected to reduce the potential of spreading noxious weeds, before mobilizing to arrive at the construction site and before leaving the construction site.  All non-native, invasive plant species will be removed from disturbed areas prior to replanting.				
MM BIO-1.4	Pre-Construction Surveys for Protected	MST	Qualified	No more than 14	
	Avian Species  Construction activities that may directly		Biologist	days prior to the start of	
	(e.g., vegetation removal) or indirectly			construction	
	(e.g., noise/ground disturbance) affect			activities during	
	protected nesting avian species will be			the early part of	

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	timed to avoid the breeding and nesting season. Specifically, vegetation and/or tree removal can be scheduled after September 16 and before January 31. Alternatively, a qualified biologist will be retained by the project applicant to conduct pre-construction surveys for nesting raptors and other protected avian species within 500 feet of proposed construction activities if construction occurs between February 1 and September 15. Pre-construction surveys will be conducted no more than 14 days prior to the start of construction activities during the early part of the breeding season (February through April) and no more than 30 days prior to the initiation of these activities during the late part of the breeding season (May through August). Because some bird species nest early in spring and others nest later in summer, surveys for nesting birds may be required to continue during construction to address new arrivals, and because some species breed multiple times in a season. The necessity and timing of these continued surveys will be determined by the qualified biologist based on review of the			the breeding season (February through April) and no more than 30 days prior to the initiation of these activities during the late part of the breeding season (May through August).	

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	final construction plans and in coordination with the CDFW, as needed.  If raptors or other protected avian species nests are identified during the preconstruction surveys, the qualified biologist will notify the project applicant and an appropriate no-disturbance buffer will be imposed within which no construction activities or disturbance should take place (generally 500 feet in all directions for raptors; other avian species may have species-specific requirements) until the young of the year have fledged and are no longer reliant upon the nest or parental care for survival, as determined by a qualified biologist.				
MM BIO-1.5	Pre-Construction Surveys for Monterey Dusky-Footed Woodrat Not more than thirty (30) days prior to the start of construction of Segments 1-4 and the 5th Street Station (including vegetation removal), a qualified biologist shall conduct a survey of suitable habitat within the work site to locate existing Monterey dusky-footed woodrat nests. All Monterey dusky-footed woodrat nests shall be mapped and flagged for avoidance. Graphics depicting all	MST	Qualified Biologist	Not more than thirty (30) days prior to the start of construction of Segments 1-4 and the 5th Street Station (including vegetation removal)	

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	Monterey dusky-footed woodrat nests shall be provided to the construction contractor. Any Monterey dusky-footed woodrat nests that cannot be avoided shall be relocated according to the following procedures:  • Each active nest shall be disturbed by the qualified biologist to the degree that the woodrats leave the nest and seek refuge elsewhere.  • Nests shall be dismantled during the non-breeding season (between October 1 and December 31), if possible.  • If a litter of young is found or suspected, nest material shall be replaced and the nest left alone for 2-3 weeks, after this time the nest will be rechecked to verify that young are capable of independent survival before proceeding with nest dismantling.				
MM BIO-1.6	Pre-Construction Surveys for Townsend's Big-eared Bat To avoid and reduce impacts to Townsend's big-eared bat, if the project construction is planned during the reproductive season (May 1 through	MST	Qualified Bat Specialist or Wildlife Biologist	During the reproductive season (May 1 through September 15)	

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	September 15) MST will retain a qualified bat specialist or wildlife biologist to conduct site surveys to characterize bat utilization within and adjacent to the project site and potential species present (techniques utilized to be determined by the biologist) prior to construction. Based on the results of these initial surveys, one or more of the following will occur:  • If it is determined that bats are				
	not present within or adjacent to the site, no additional mitigation is required.  • If it is determined that bats are utilizing the trees or abandoned buildings within or adjacent to the site and may be impacted by the proposed project, preconstruction surveys will be conducted within 50 feet of construction limits no more than 30 days prior to the start of construction. If, according to the bat specialist, no bats or bat signs are observed in the course of the pre-construction surveys, construction may proceed. If bats				

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	during the pre-construction surveys, the biologist will determine if disturbance will jeopardize the roost (i.e., maternity, foraging, day, or night).				
MM BIO-1.7	SBB Avoidance and Restoration The host plant species for SBB (i.e. seacliff and dune buckwheat) shall be avoided to the greatest extent feasible. SBB habitat not scheduled for removal shall be protected prior to and during construction to the maximum possible extent through the use of exclusionary fencing or flagging, such as construction fencing or hay bales. Only certified weed-free straw will be used to avoid the introduction of nonnative, invasive species. An experienced biological monitor, trained by a qualified biologist will supervise the installation of protective fencing and monitor at least once per week until construction is complete to ensure that the protective fencing remains intact.  If avoidance is not feasible:  • The duff and/or associated soil and plant material underneath the	MST (implementation) United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS, trustee resource agency)	A biological monitor trained by a qualified biologist	Prior to and during construction. Restoration efforts to be monitored annually for five years or as per USFWS permit conditions.	

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	presumed-occupied seacliff or dune buckwheat plants that will be impacted by the project will be removed by hand by a USFWS-approved biologist prior to disturbance, and will be placed as close as possible to, but not on, living seacliff or dune buckwheat plants not scheduled for removal, within the boundaries of exclusionary fencing/flagging.  The number of plants removed will be quantified and shall be replaced at a 1:1 success ratio for the acreage or individuals impacted. A Restoration Plan shall be prepared by a qualified biologist and implemented. The plan shall include, but is not limited to, the following:  A description of the baseline conditions of the				
	habitats within the work site, including the presence of any special-status species, their locations, and densities;  Procedures to control and/or eliminate non-				

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	native invasive species within the work site;  A detailed description of on-site and/or off-site restoration areas, salvage of seed and/or soil bank, plant salvage, seeding and planting specifications, which may include, but is not limited to, an increased planting ratio to ensure the 1:1 success ratio, if required by the USFWS; and  A monitoring program that describes annual monitoring efforts which incorporate success criteria and contingency plans if success criteria are not met.				
MM BIO-1.8	Special-Status Plant Avoidance and Restoration Rare plants (i.e. Hooker's manzanita, sandmat manzanita, Monterey spineflower, coast wallflower, and Kellogg's horkelia) shall be avoided to the greatest extent feasible. Rare plants not	MST	Biological Monitor	Prior to and during construction	

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	scheduled for removal shall be protected prior to and during construction to the maximum extent possible through the use of exclusionary fencing or flagging, such as construction fencing or hay bales. Only certified weed-free straw will be used to avoid the introduction of non-native, invasive species. A biological monitor will supervise the installation of protective fencing and monitor at least once per week until construction is complete to ensure that the protective fencing remains intact.  If avoidance is not feasible, the impacted area for each species shall be quantified during final design and each species shall be replaced at a 1:1 success ratio for the acreage or individuals impacted (depending on species impacted) and a Restoration Plan shall be prepared by a qualified biologist and implemented. The plan shall include, but is not limited to, the				
	<ul> <li>A description of the baseline conditions of the habitats within the work site, including the presence of any special-status</li> </ul>				

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	species, their locations, and densities;  Procedures to control and/or eliminate non-native invasive species within the work site;  A detailed description of on-site and/or off-site restoration areas, salvage of seed and/or soil bank, plant salvage, seeding and planting specifications, which may include but is not limited to, an increased planting ratio to ensure the 1:1 success ratio; and  A monitoring program that describes annual monitoring efforts which incorporate success criteria and contingency plans if success criteria are not met.				
MM BIO-1.9	FESA Compliance MST will comply with the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) and will obtain necessary authorization prior to construction of Segments 1-4.  Due to the presence and potential presence of federally listed species within the project site, including the SBB and Monterey spineflower, and Federal nexus	MST (implementation of permit conditions)  USFWS (trustee resource agency authorization,	USFWS, MST	Prior to construction	

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	(i.e., Federal funding), the Federal Transit Administration, acting as the NEPA lead agency for the proposed project, shall be required to initiate a Section 7 consultation with the USFWS and prepare a written analysis in the form of a Biological Assessment (BA) to determine whether their actions may affect a listed species. Based on the BA, the USFWS will issue a Biological Opinion (BO) regarding likely impacts as a result of implementing the project. Any further avoidance and minimization measures that may be required as a component of the BO will be implemented.	Biological Opinion)  Federal Transit Administration (FTA, NEPA lead agency)			
MM BIO-1.10	Special-Status Plant Surveys and HMP Compliance A qualified biologist shall be retained to conduct surveys for Monterey spineflower and Yadon's piperia within the 5th Street Station. The surveys shall be conducted during the appropriate identification period(s) to determine presence or absence, according to USFWS, CDFW, and CNPS protocol. The biologist shall prepare a report that provides the results of the survey, and, if found the number and	MST	Qualified Biologist	During the appropriate identification period(s)	

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	locations of individuals/populations identified.				
	<ul> <li>If no Monterey spineflower or Yadon's piperia are found, no further mitigation is necessary.</li> <li>If Monterey spineflower or Yadon's piperia are found, salvage efforts for these species will be evaluated by a qualified biologist in coordination with the MST prior to construction to further reduce impacts per the requirements of the HMP and 2017 Programmatic BO. Where salvage is determined feasible and proposed, seed collection should occur from plants within the development site and/or topsoil should be salvaged within occupied areas to be disturbed. Seeds should be collected during the appropriate time of year for each species as determined by the qualified biologist. The collected seeds and topsoil should be used to revegetate temporarily disturbed construction areas and reseeding and restoration efforts on- or off-</li> </ul>				

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	site, as determined appropriate by the qualified biologist and MST.				
MM BIO-2.11	Dune Scrub Restoration  Dune scrub shall be avoided to the greatest extent feasible. If avoidance is not feasible, dune scrub habitat shall be replaced at a 1:1 success ratio for the acreage impacted and a Restoration Plan shall be prepared by a qualified biologist and implemented. The plan shall include, but is not limited to, the following:  • A description of the baseline conditions of the habitat that will be impacted;  • A detailed description of on-site and/or off-site restoration areas, a planting palette, salvage of seed and/or soil bank, plant salvage, seeding and planting specifications, which may include, but is not limited to, an increased planting ratio to ensure the 1:1 success ratio;  • Procedures to control and/or eliminate non-native invasive species within the restoration site; and	MST	Qualified Biologist	During construction  Monitoring of restoration efforts to occur annually for five years	

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	<ul> <li>A monitoring program that describes annual monitoring efforts which incorporate success criteria and contingency plans if success criteria are not met.</li> </ul>				
MM BIO-4.12	Native Tree Protection and Replacement Measures  To maximize native tree retention and protection, a forester, arborist, or other tree care professional shall be involved in the review and development of final grading and construction plans wherever trees occur within the site or at the grading margins. To avoid unintended impacts to native trees outside the construction area, the following native tree protection measures shall be implemented:  • Temporary construction fencing shall be placed at approximately 10 feet from the trunk, limiting work within the dripline (e.g. and no grading, trenching, or vegetative alteration shall occur	MST	A Forester, Arborist, or Other Tree Care Professional	Prior to the approval of final improvement plans	
	within this environmental exclusion zone). Grading, vegetation removal, and other				

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	ground disturbing construction				
	activities may not commence until the project forester has inspected				
	and approved the protective				
	fencing installed by the				
	contractor. No equipment or				
	materials, including soil, shall be				
	stored within the established				
	environmental exclusion zone.				
	Prior to grading within 25 feet of				
	retained trees, the project				
	forester, arborist, or other tree				
	care professional shall be				
	consulted to determine whether				
	pruning is necessary to protect				
	limbs from grading equipment.				
	To avoid soil compaction from				
	damaging the roots, heavy				
	equipment shall not be allowed to drive over the root area. If				
	deemed necessary and approved				
	by the forester, equipment may				
	drive across one side of the tree.				
	To reduce soil compaction, wood				
	chips shall be spread 6-12 inches				
	deep to disperse the weight of				
	equipment and plywood sheets				
	shall be placed over the wood				
	chips for added protection.				

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	<ul> <li>Roots exposed by excavation must be pruned and recovered as quickly as possible to promote callusing, closure, and healthy regrowth.</li> <li>Retained trees shall be watered periodically in accordance with species need to promote tree health. Transplanted trees and their intended planting areas shall be pre-watered. Post planting watering shall be done as needed to assure establishment.</li> <li>When project design is completed, an estimate of the appropriate number of replacement trees shall be made based on available planting space. These replacement trees (minimum five-gallon specimens) shall be planted along boundaries and within landscape areas. Planting density for replacement trees shall be accurately detailed to allow for some unavoidable mortality over time.</li> <li>Transplants are encouraged and shall be credited on a 1:1 basis. Final replanting numbers may be</li> </ul>				

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	modified by additional tree retention and should be made part of the final landscaping plan.				
Cultural Resource	S				
MM CR-1	Preconstruction Archaeological and Paleontological Sensitivity Training Prior to construction, all personnel directly involved in project related ground disturbance shall be provided archaeological and paleontological sensitivity training. The training will be conducted by a qualified Archaeologist and Paleontologist that meet the Secretary of the Interior's standards for archaeology and CEQA qualifications for paleontology. The training will take place at a day and time to be determined in conjunction with the project construction foreman, and prior to any scheduled ground disturbance. The training will include: a discussion of applicable laws and penalties; samples or visual aids of artifacts and paleontological resources that could be encountered in the project vicinity, including what those artifacts and resources may look like partially buried, or wholly buried and freshly exposed; and	MST	Qualified Archaeologist and Paleontologist that meet the Secretary of the Interior's standards for archaeology and CEQA qualifications for paleontology.	Prior to construction	

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	instructions to halt work in the vicinity of any potential cultural resources discovery, and notify the archaeological or paleontological monitor as necessary.				
MM CR-2	Inadvertent Discovery of Archaeological or Tribal Cultural Resources  In the event archaeological resources are encountered during ground disturbing activities, contractor shall temporarily halt or divert excavations within a 100-foot radius of the find until it can be evaluated.  CEQA Guidelines requires that all potentially significant archaeological deposits be evaluated to demonstrate whether the resource is eligible for inclusion on the California Register of Historic Resources, even if discovered during construction. If archaeological deposits are encountered they will be evaluated and mitigated simultaneously in the timeliest manner practicable, allowing for recovery of materials and data by standard archaeological procedures. For prehistoric archaeological sites, this data recovery involves the hand-excavated	MST	Contractor; Qualified Archaeologist; Qualified Paleontologist ; Monterey County Coroner; Ohlone/Costa noan Esselen Nation (OCEN) tribal leadership	During ground disturbing activities	

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	recovery and non-destructive analysis of a				
	small sample of the deposit. Historic				
	resources are also sampled through hand				
	excavation, though architectural features				
	may require careful mechanical exposure				
	and hand excavation.				
	Any previously undiscovered resources				
	found during construction activities shall				
	be recorded on appropriate California				
	Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR)				
	forms and evaluated for significance in				
	terms of CEQA criteria by a qualified				
	Archaeologist. Significant cultural				
	resources consist of but are not limited to				
	stone, bone, glass, ceramics, fossils, wood,				
	or shell artifacts, or features including				
	hearths, structural remains, or historic				
	dumpsites. If the resource is determined				
	significant under CEQA, a qualified				
	Archaeologist shall prepare and				
	implement a research design and				
	archaeological data recovery plan that will				
	capture those categories of data for which				
	the site is significant in accordance with				
	Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines.				
	If such resources or artifacts are				
	determined to be of native tribal origin,				
	any mitigation or recovery program shall				

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	include direction from Ohlone/Costanoan				
	Esselen Nation (OCEN) tribal leadership				
	for proper handling and treatment.				
	The Archaeologist shall also perform				
	appropriate technical analyses, prepare a				
	comprehensive report complete with				
	methods, results, and recommendations,				
	and provide for the permanent curation of				
	the recovered resources. The report shall				
	be submitted to MST, TAMC, the NWIC,				
	and the State Historic Preservation Office,				
	as required.				
	Inadvertent Discovery of Paleontological				
	<u>Resources</u>				
	A qualified Paleontologist (per CEQA				
	definition) shall be retained to supervise				
	monitoring of construction excavations				
	and to produce a Paleontological				
	Monitoring and Mitigation Plan for the				
	project based on the location and depth of				
	excavation. Project related excavations				
	that occur in surficial younger (Holocene-				
	age) alluvial and fluvial deposits and/or				
	topsoil (less than 10 feet in depth) will be				
	monitored on a periodic basis to ensure				
	that the potential underlying paleontologically sensitive sediments are				
	pareontologically sensitive seulinents are				

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	not being affected. Paleontological				
	resource monitoring will include				
	inspection of exposed rock units during				
	active excavations within sensitive				
	geologic sediments, if present.				
	The paleontological monitor will have the				
	authority to temporarily divert grading				
	away from exposed fossils to				
	professionally and efficiently recover the				
	fossil specimens and collect associated				
	data. All efforts to avoid delays to project				
	schedules will be made. Collected fossils				
	will be transported to a paleontological				
	laboratory for processing, identification,				
	analysis and curation. The qualified Paleontologist shall prepare a final				
	monitoring and mitigation report to be				
	filed with MST and, if fossil resources are				
	found, the repository.				
	Touria, the repository.				
	Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains				
	In the event that human remains (or				
	remains that may be human) are				
	discovered at the project site, Public				
	Resource Code Section 5097.98 must be				
	followed. All grading or earthmoving				
	activities shall immediately stop within a				
	100-foot radius of the find. The project				

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	proponent shall then inform the Monterey County Coroner and the respective city (e.g. City of Marina, Sand City, or Seaside) immediately, and the Coroner shall be permitted to examine the remains as required by California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5(b).  Section 7050.5 requires that excavation be stopped in the vicinity of discovered human remains until the Coroner can determine whether the remains are those of a Native American. If human remains are determined as those of Native American origin, the Applicant shall comply with the state relating to the disposition of Native American burials that fall within the jurisdiction of the NAHC (Public Resource Code [PRC] § 5097). The Coroner shall contact the NAHC to determine the most likely descendant(s) (MLD). The MLD shall complete his or her inspection and make recommendations or preferences for treatment within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The MLD will determine the most appropriate means of treating the human remains and associated grave artifacts, and shall oversee the disposition of the remains.				

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	In the event the NAHC is unable to identify an MLD or the MLD fails to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being granted access to the site, the landowner or his/her authorized representative shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity within the project area in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance.				
Geology and Soils					
MM GEO-5	Final Geotechnical Evaluation A construction level geotechnical evaluation shall be prepared and implemented for the project based on the final engineering plans. The project shall be required to adhere to and incorporate all standards and recommended engineering measures to mitigate for liquefaction, expansive soils and other local soil constraints. The final geotechnical evaluation will be prepared by MST and provided to the affected land use agencies for review prior to the issuance of local building permits or related local approvals.	MST	MST	Prior to the issuance of local building permits or related local approvals	

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Hazards and Haza	ardous Materials				
MM HAZ-2.1	Soil and Groundwater Management Plan A Soil and Groundwater Management Plan shall be prepared prior to ground disturbance, identifying the methods and procedures required to handle, store, transport and dispose of chemically impacted soil and groundwater. If groundwater is encountered during construction, groundwater sampling shall be conducted to determine contaminants and contamination levels. If contamination is found, a work plan shall be developed and implemented by the project geotechnical engineer consistent with the Management Plan to protect the health of construction workers.	MST	Project Geotechnical Engineer	Prior to ground disturbance	
MM HAZ-2.2	Work Plan Once the construction plans showing the depth and extent of the excavation are completed for all project segments, a targeted soil and groundwater sampling shall be conducted in areas of known or suspected contamination prior to the start of disturbance in those areas. If contamination is found, a work plan shall be developed by the project geotechnical	MST	Project Geotechnical Engineer	Prior to ground disturbance	

Mitigation Number	Mitigation Measure/Condition of Approval	Responsible Agency	Monitoring/ Reporting Responsibility	Timing of Implementation	Staff Notes; Initials/ Date when Completed
	engineer to protect the health of construction workers.				
MM HAZ-2.3	Asbestos and Lead Paint Survey Any hazardous materials or wastes encountered before or during the demolition stage of the project shall be disposed of according to current regulatory guidelines. If any structures are to be removed or demolished, an asbestos and lead paint survey shall be conducted for compliance with National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) regulations and air district rules.	MST	Project Contractor	Prior to demolition activities (survey) during construction (disposal)	
MM HAZ-2.4	Worker Health and Safety Plan A worker health and safety plan (HSP) that meets the provisions of California Code of Regulations (Title 22, Section 5192) shall be developed by the project contractor. HSP procedures will address the identification, excavation, handling, and disposal of hazardous wastes and materials that may be found in construction areas. The HSP shall include Best Management Practices (BMPs) that all contractors must employ during construction.	MST	Project Contractor	Prior to construction	