

2040 Santa Barbara County Regional Transportation Plan and Sustainable Communities Strategy

State Clearinghouse #2012091050

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

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July 2013

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program
for the
2040 Santa Barbara County
Regional Transportation Plan and Sustainable
Communities Strategy
Environmental Impact Report (EIR)

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MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

CEQA requires that a reporting or monitoring program be adopted for the conditions of project approval that are necessary to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment. The mitigation monitoring and reporting program is designed to ensure compliance with adopted mitigation measures during project implementation. For each mitigation measure recommended in the Final Environmental Impact Report, specifications are made herein that identify the action required and the monitoring that must occur. In addition, a responsible agency is identified for verifying compliance with individual conditions of approval contained in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP).

Agencies considering approval of future projects under the 2040 RTP-SCS would utilize the EIR as a basis in determining potential mitigation measures for subsequent activities. The agencies responsible for implementing the mitigation measures, described as “project sponsors” in the EIR, will be the lead agency for the individual future projects under the 2040 RTP-SCS. The project sponsor for individual projects will involve one of the following agencies: Caltrans, SBCAG, Santa Barbara County, or the cities of Santa Maria, Guadalupe, Buellton, Solvang, Lompoc, Santa Barbara, Goleta, or Carpinteria. The project sponsor, which will be the lead agency for individual future projects under the 2040 RTP-SCS, will be responsible to monitor mitigation measures that are required to be implemented for the project.



Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Agency or Party	Compliance Verification		
					Initial	Date	Comments
AESTHETICS							
AES-1(a) Where a particular 2040 RTP-SCS transportation improvement project affects adjacent landforms, the project sponsor shall ensure that re-contouring provides a smooth and gradual transition between modified landforms and existing grade.	Place conditions of approval on the project to ensure that re-contouring provides a smooth and gradual transition between modified landforms and existing grade.	During individual environmental review	Once	Project sponsor			
AES-1(b) The project sponsor shall ensure that landscaping is installed to restore natural features along corridors where possible after widening, interchange modifications, re-alignment, or construction of ancillary facilities. Associated landscape materials and design shall enhance landform variation, provide erosion control, and blend with the natural setting. To ensure compliance with approved landscape plans, the implementing agency shall provide a performance security equal to the value of the landscaping/irrigation installation.	Place conditions of approval on the project to ensure that associated landscape materials enhance landform variation, provide erosion control and blend with the natural setting; provide a performance security equal to the value of the landscaping/irrigation installation.	During individual environmental review	Once	Project sponsor			
AES-1(c) The project sponsor shall ensure that a project in a scenic view corridor will have the minimum possible impact, consistent with project goals, upon foliage, existing landscape architecture and natural scenic views.	Place conditions of approval on the project to ensure that specific design considerations to ensure that a project in a scenic view corridor will have the minimum possible	During individual environmental review	Once	Project sponsor			

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	impact upon foliage, existing landscape architecture and natural scenic views are enacted at each stage of design.						
AES-1(d) Potential noise impacts arising from increased traffic volumes associated with adjacent land development shall be preferentially mitigated through the use of setbacks and the acoustical design of adjacent proposed structures. The use of sound walls, or any other architectural features that could block views from the scenic highways or other view corridors, shall be discouraged to the extent possible. Where use of sound walls is found to be necessary, walls shall incorporate offsets, accents, and landscaping to prevent monotony. In addition, sound walls should be complementary in color and texture to surrounding natural features.	Development plans shall preferentially mitigate noise impacts through the use of setbacks and the acoustical design of adjacent proposed structures, discouraging the use of sound walls, or any other architectural features that could block views from the scenic highways or other view corridors to the extent possible.	During individual environmental review	Once	Project sponsor			
AES-1(e) In visually sensitive areas, local land use agencies shall apply development standards and guidelines to maintain compatibility with surrounding natural areas, including site coverage, building height and massing, building materials and color, landscaping, and site grading.	Develop standards and guidelines to maintain compatibility with surrounding natural areas, including site coverage, building height and massing, building materials and color, landscaping, and site	Prior to issuance of a grading permit	Once	Project sponsor			

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	grading.						
AES-2(a) Roadway extensions and widenings shall avoid the removal of existing mature trees to the extent possible. Any trees lost shall be replaced at a minimum 2:1 basis and incorporated into the landscaping design for the roadway when feasible (note: the oak tree replacement rate may be higher than 2:1 in some jurisdictions, including the County of Santa Barbara). The project sponsor of a particular 2040 RTP-SCS project shall ensure the continued vitality of replaced trees through periodic maintenance (see mitigation measures prescribed in Section 4.3 Biological Resources, Impact B-1).	Development plans shall avoid the removal of existing mature trees to the extent possible; replace lost trees at a minimum 2:1 ratio; periodic maintenance shall occur to ensure vitality of replaced trees.	During individual environmental review for roadway extensions and widening	Once during plan review; periodically during construction	Project sponsor			
AES-2(b) Roadway lighting shall be minimized to the extent possible, and shall not exceed the minimum height requirements of the local jurisdiction in which the project is proposed. This may be accomplished through the use of hoods, low intensity lighting, and using a few lights as necessary to achieve the goals of the project.	Development plans shall minimize lighting and not exceed local minimum height requirements.	During individual design review	Once	Project sponsor			
AES-2(c) Bus shelters and other ancillary facilities constructed under the 2040 RTP-SCS shall be designed in accordance with the architectural review requirements of the local jurisdiction in which the project is proposed and with local transit requirements and standards. Bus shelters shall incorporate colors and wood materials complementary of the natural surroundings.	Development plans shall conform to local architectural review requirements and incorporate materials complementary of natural surroundings.	Prior to issuance of a grading permit	Once	Project sponsor			
AIR QUALITY							
AQ-1(a) The RTP-SCS project sponsor shall	Construction plans	Prior to issuance of	Once during	Project sponsor			

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<p>ensure that SBCAPCD standard dust control measures are implemented. The measures shall be noted on all construction plans and the project sponsor shall perform periodic site inspections. SBCAPCD standard dust control measures include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During construction, use water trucks or sprinkler systems to keep all areas of vehicle movement damp enough to prevent dust from leaving the site. At a minimum, this should include wetting down such areas in the late morning and after work is completed for the day. Increased watering frequency should be required whenever the wind speed exceeds 15 mph. Reclaimed water should be used whenever possible. However, reclaimed water should not be used in or around crops for human consumption. • Minimize amount of disturbed area and reduce on site vehicle speeds to 15 miles per hour or less. • If importation, exportation and stockpiling of fill material is involved, soil stockpiled for more than two days shall be covered, kept moist, or treated with soil binders to prevent dust generation. Trucks transporting fill material to and from the site shall be tarped from the point of origin. • Gravel pads shall be installed at all access points to prevent tracking of mud onto public roads. • After clearing, grading, earth moving or excavation is completed, treat the disturbed area by watering, or revegetating, or by 	<p>shall show Santa Barbara County SBAPCD's standard dust control measures; project sponsor shall ensure implementation.</p>	<p>grading permits; periodically during construction</p>	<p>plan review; periodically during construction</p>	<p>and on-site construction manager</p>			

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<p>spreading soil binders until the area is paved or otherwise developed so that dust generation will not occur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor or builder shall designate a person or persons to monitor the dust control program and to order increased watering, as necessary, to prevent transport of dust offsite. Their duties shall include holiday and weekend periods when work may not be in progress. The name and telephone number of such persons shall be provided to the Air Pollution Control District prior to land use clearance for map recordation and land use clearance for finish grading of the structure. Prior to land use clearance, the applicant shall include, as a note on a separate informational sheet to be recorded with map, these dust control requirements. All requirements shall be shown on grading and building plans. 							
<p>AQ-1(b) The project sponsor shall ensure that construction equipment is visually inspected prior to leaving the site and loose dirt is washed off with wheel washers as necessary.</p>	<p>Construction plans shall ensure that construction equipment is visually inspected prior to leaving the site and loose dirt is wasted off as necessary.</p>	<p>Prior to issuance of grading permits; periodically during construction</p>	<p>Once during plan review; periodically during construction</p>	<p>Project sponsor; on-site construction manager</p>			
<p>AQ-1(c) The project sponsor shall ensure that public streets are cleaned, swept or scraped at frequent intervals or a least three times a week if visible soil material has been carried onto adjacent public roads.</p>	<p>Construction plans shall ensure that public streets are cleaned, swept, at least three times a</p>	<p>Prior to issuance of grading permits; periodically during construction</p>	<p>Once during plan review; periodically during construction</p>	<p>Project sponsor; on-site construction manager</p>			

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	week if visible soil material has been carried onto adjacent public roads						
AQ-1(d) The RTP-SCS project sponsor shall ensure that ground disturbance is phased to the extent possible to minimize the creation of fugitive dust. This shall be accomplished through review and approval by the project sponsor of the construction schedule submitted in association with the project's environmental review.	Construction plans shall ensure that ground disturbance is phased to the extent possible to minimize the creation of fugitive dust; project sponsor shall review and approve construction schedule submitted with the project's environmental review.	During individual environmental review	Once	Project sponsor			
AQ-1(e) The RTP-SCS project sponsor shall ensure that fleet owners of mobile construction equipment are subject to the California Air Resource Board Regulation for In-use Off-road Diesel Vehicles (Title 13 California Code of Regulations, Chapter 9, § 2449), the purpose of which is to reduce diesel particulate matter and criteria pollutant emissions from in-use (existing) off-road diesel-fueled vehicles. The project sponsor shall also ensure to the maximum extent feasible, that diesel construction equipment meeting the California Air Resources Board Tier 2 or higher emission standards for off-road heavy-duty diesel engines is used. If use of Tier 2 equipment is not feasible, diesel construction equipment meeting Tier 1 emission standards shall be used. These measures shall	Construction plans shall ensure that that construction equipment are subject to the ARB Regulation for In-use Off-road Diesel Vehicles and, if feasible, construction equipment meets Tier 2 or higher standards; or at least Tier 1 standards; and perform periodic site inspections.	Prior to issuance of grading permits; periodically during construction	Once during project plan review; periodically during construction	Project sponsor			

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be noted on all construction plans and the project sponsor shall perform periodic site inspections.							
AQ-1(f) The project sponsor shall ensure that to the extent possible, construction activity utilizes electricity from power poles rather than temporary diesel power generators and/or gasoline power generators.	Construction plans shall ensure that electricity from power poles is used to the extent possible.	Prior to issuance of grading permits	Once during plan review	Project sponsor			
AQ-1(g) In addition to performing the measures listed above, if implementation of all feasible on-site mitigation fails to reduce construction emissions to below guideline levels, the project sponsor shall ensure that the implementing agency contributes monies for off-site mitigation, as necessary to reduce construction emissions below guideline levels. Monies shall be contributed to an existing fund established to implement vehicle and equipment replacement/conversion and other programs designed to reduce ROC and NOx emissions. This mitigation shall be accomplished through the application of this condition by the responsible jurisdiction during the individual project's environmental review and shall only be applied following application of all feasible on-site mitigation.	Place condition of approval to ensure that the implementing agency contributes monies for off-site mitigation in addition to performing the listed measures; responsible jurisdiction shall ensure application of this condition.	During individual environmental review	Once	Project sponsor			
AQ-1(h) The project sponsor shall ensure that the removal of underground storage tanks and other project excavation is a permitted activity in accordance with SBCAPCD rules and regulations. This shall be accomplished through the issuance of SBCAPCD permits to the project sponsor prior to issuance of a grading permit.	Project sponsor shall ensure that the removal of underground storage tanks is a permitted activity in accordance with SBCAPCD rules and regulations;	Prior to issuance of grading permit	Once	Project sponsor			

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	SBCAPCD permits shall be submitted to the project sponsor.						
<p>AQ-3(a) The project sponsor shall incorporate measures based on analysis of individual sites and project circumstances. These measures may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design the project to minimize exposure to roadway-related pollutants to the maximum extent feasible through inclusion of design components including air filtration and physical barriers. • Do not locate sensitive receptors in the same building as a perchloroethylene dry cleaning facility. • Locate structures and outdoor living areas for sensitive uses as far as possible from the source of emissions. As feasible, locate doors, outdoor living areas, and air intake vents primarily on the side of the building away from the freeway or other pollution source. As feasible, incorporate dense, tiered vegetation that regains foliage year round and has a long life span between the pollution source and the project • Maintain a 50-foot buffer from a typical gas dispensing facility (under 3.6 million gallons of gas per year). • Install, operate and maintain in good working order a central heating and ventilation (HV) system or other air take system in the building, or in each individual residential unit, that meets the efficiency standard of the MERV 13. The HV system should include the following 	Project sponsor shall incorporate measures based on analysis of individual sites and project circumstances.	During individual environmental review	Once	Project sponsor			

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<p>features: Installation of a high efficiency filter and/or carbon filter-to-filter particulates and other chemical matter from entering the building. Either HEPA filters or ASHRAE 85% supply filters should be used. Ongoing maintenance should occur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain a qualified HV consultant or HERS rater during the design phase of the project to locate the HV system based on exposure modeling from the mobile and/or stationary pollutant sources. • Maintain positive pressure within the building. • Achieve a performance standard of at least one air exchange per hour of fresh outside filtered air. • Achieve a performance standard of at least 4 air exchanges per hour of recirculation. • Achieve a performance standard of .25 air exchanges per hour of in unfiltered infiltration if the building is not positively pressurized. • Require project owners to provide a disclosure statement to occupants and buyers summarizing technical studies that reflect health concerns about exposure to highway exhaust emissions. • Retain a qualified air quality consultant to prepare a health risk assessment (HRA) in accordance with the California Air Resources Board and the Office of Environmental Health and Hazard Assessment requirements to determine the exposure of project residents/occupants/users to stationary air quality pollutants prior to issuance of a demolition, grading, or building permit. 							

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BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES							
<p>B-1(a) Biological Resources Screening and Assessment. On a project-by-project basis, a preliminary biological resource screening shall be performed to determine whether the project has any potential to impact biological resources. If it is determined that the project has no potential to impact biological resources, no further action is required. If the project would have the potential to impact biological resources, prior to construction, a qualified biologist shall conduct a biological resources assessment (BRA) or similar type of study to document the existing biological resources within the project footprint plus a buffer and to determine the potential impacts to those resources. The BRA shall evaluate the potential for impacts to all biological resources including, but not limited to special status species, nesting birds, wildlife movement, sensitive plant communities/critical habitat and other resources judged to be sensitive by local, state, and/or federal agencies. Pending the results of the BRA, design alterations, further technical studies (i.e. protocol surveys) and/or consultations with the USFWS, CDFW and/or other local, state, and federal agencies may be required. The following mitigation measures [B-1(b) through B-1(k)] shall be incorporated, only as applicable, into the BRA for projects where specific resources are present or may be present and impacted by the project. Note that specific surveys described in the mitigation measures below may be completed as part of the BRA where suitable habitat is</p>	<p>Projects shall conduct a preliminary biological resource screening; if determined the project has potential to impact biological resources, a biological resources assessment or similar shall be conducted.</p>	<p>Prior to construction</p>	<p>Once</p>	<p>Project sponsor</p>			

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present.							
<p>B-1(b) Special Status Plant Species Surveys. If completion of the project-specific BRA determines that special status plant species may occur on-site, surveys for special status plants shall be completed prior to any vegetation removal, grubbing, or other construction activity of each segment (including staging and mobilization). The surveys shall be floristic in nature and shall be seasonally-timed to coincide with the target species identified in the project-specific BRA. All plant surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist approved by the implementing agency no more than two years before initial ground disturbance. All special status plant species identified on-site shall be mapped onto a site-specific aerial photograph and topographic map. Surveys shall be conducted in accordance with the most current protocols established by the CDFW, USFWS, and the local jurisdictions if said protocols exist. A report of the survey results shall be submitted to the implementing agency, and the CDFW and/or USFWS, as appropriate, for review and approval.</p>	If applicable, surveys for special status plants shall be completed.	During individual environmental review	Once	Project sponsor			
<p>B-1(c) Special Status Plant Species Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation. If state listed or California Rare Plant List 1B species are found during special status plant surveys [pursuant to mitigation measure B-1(b)], the project shall be redesigned to avoid impacting these plant species, if feasible. Rare plant occurrences that are not within the immediate disturbance footprint, but are located within 50 feet of disturbance limits shall have</p>	If applicable, project shall be redesigned to avoid impacting rare plant species.	During individual environmental review	Once	Project sponsor			

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bright orange protective fencing installed at least 30 feet beyond their extent, or other distance as approved by a qualified biologist, to protect them from harm.							
<p>B-1 (d) Restoration and Monitoring. If special status plants species cannot be avoided and will be impacted by a project implemented under the 2040 RTP-SCS, all impacts shall be mitigated at a minimum ratio of 2:1 (number of acres/individuals restored to number of acres/individuals impacted) for each species as a component of habitat restoration. A restoration plan shall be prepared and submitted to the jurisdiction overseeing the project for approval. (Note: if a state listed plant species will be impacted, the restoration plan shall be submitted to the CDFW for approval). The restoration plan shall include, at a minimum, the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of the project/impact site (i.e., location, responsible parties, areas to be impacted by habitat type); • Goal(s) of the compensatory mitigation project [type(s) and area(s) of habitat to be established, restored, enhanced, and/or preserved; specific functions and values of habitat type(s) to be established, restored, enhanced, and/or preserved]; • Description of the proposed compensatory mitigation site (location and size, ownership status, existing functions and values); • Implementation plan for the compensatory mitigation site (rationale for expecting implementation success, responsible parties, schedule, site preparation, planting 	If applicable, project plans shall include project-specific mitigation measures to mitigate impacts at a minimum ratio of 2:1 and a restoration plan shall be prepared meeting all requirements.	During individual environmental review	Once	Project sponsor			

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<p>plan);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance activities during the monitoring period, including weed removal as appropriate (activities, responsible parties, schedule); Monitoring plan for the compensatory mitigation site, including no less than quarterly monitoring for the first year (performance standards, target functions and values, target acreages to be established, restored, enhanced, and/or preserved, annual monitoring reports); Success criteria based on the goals and measurable objectives; said criteria to be, at a minimum, at least 80 percent survival of container plants and 30 percent relative cover by vegetation type; An adaptive management program and remedial measures to address any shortcomings in meeting success criteria; Notification of completion of compensatory mitigation and agency confirmation; and Contingency measures (initiating procedures, alternative locations for contingency compensatory mitigation, funding mechanism). 							
<p>B-1(e) Endangered/Threatened Species Habitat Assessment and Protocol Surveys. Specific habitat assessment and survey protocol surveys are established for several federally and state Endangered or Threatened species. If the results of the BRA determine that suitable habitat may be present any such species, protocol habitat assessments/surveys shall be completed in accordance with CDFW and/or</p>	<p>If applicable, protocol habitat assessments/surveys shall be completed in accordance with protocols.</p>	<p>During individual environmental review</p>	<p>Once</p>	<p>Project sponsor</p>			

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USFWS protocols prior to issuance of any construction permits. If through consultation with the CDFW and/or USFWS it is determined that protocol habitat assessments/surveys are not required, said consultation shall be documented prior to issuance of any construction permits. Each protocol has different survey and timing requirements. The applicants for each project shall be responsible for ensuring they understand the protocol requirements.							
<p>B-1(f) Endangered/Threatened Species Avoidance and Minimization. The habitat requirements of endangered and threatened species throughout the county are highly variable. The potential impacts from any given project implemented under the 2040 RTP-SCS are likewise highly variable. However, there are several avoidance and minimization measures which can be applied for a variety of species to reduce the potential for impact, with the final goal of no net loss of the species. The following measures may be applied to aquatic and/or terrestrial species. Project sponsors shall select from these measures as appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground disturbance shall be limited to the minimum necessary to complete the project. The project limits of disturbance shall be flagged. Areas of special biological concern within or adjacent to the limits of disturbance shall have highly visible orange construction fencing installed between said area and the limits of disturbance. • All projects occurring within/adjacent to 	If applicable, project plans shall include project-specific mitigation measures to avoid and minimize impacts to endangered or threatened species.	During individual environmental review	Once	Project sponsor			

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<p>aquatic habitats (including riparian habitats and wetlands) shall be completed between April 1 and October 31, if feasible, to avoid impacts to sensitive aquatic species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All projects occurring within or adjacent to sensitive habitats that may support federally and/or state Endangered/Threatened species shall have a CDFW and/or USFWS-approved biologist present during all initial ground disturbing/vegetation clearing activities. Once initial ground disturbing/vegetation clearing activities have been completed, said biologist shall conduct daily pre-activity clearance surveys for Endangered/Threatened species. Alternatively, and upon approval of the CDFW and/or USFWS, said biologist may conduct site inspections at a minimum of once per week to ensure all prescribed avoidance and minimization measures are begin fully implemented. No Endangered/Threatened species shall be captured and relocated without expressed permission from the CDFW and/or USFWS. If at any time during construction of the project an Endangered/Threatened species enters the construction site or otherwise may be impacted by the project, all project activities shall cease. A CDFW/USFWS-approved biologist shall document the occurrence and consult with the CDFW and/or USFWS as appropriate. For all projects occurring in areas where 							

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<p>Endangered/Threatened species may be present and are at risk of entering the project site during construction, exclusion fencing shall be placed along the project boundaries prior to start of construction (including staging and mobilization). The placement of the fence shall be at the discretion of the CDFW/USFWS-approved biologist. This fence shall consist of solid silt fencing placed at a minimum of 3 feet above grade and 2 feet below grade and shall be attached to wooden stakes placed at intervals of not more than 5 feet. The fence shall be inspected weekly and following rain events and high wind events and shall be maintained in good working condition until all construction activities are complete.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All vehicle maintenance/fueling/staging shall occur not less than 100 feet from any riparian habitat or water body. Suitable containment procedures shall be implemented to prevent spills. A minimum of one spill kit shall be available at each work location near riparian habitat or water bodies. • No equipment shall be permitted to enter wetted portions of any affected drainage channel. • All equipment operating within streams shall be in good conditions and free of leaks. Spill containment shall be installed under all equipment staged within stream areas and extra spill containment and clean up materials shall be located in close 							

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<p>proximity for easy access.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If project activities could degrade water quality, water quality sampling shall be implemented to identify the pre-project baseline, and to monitor during construction for comparison to the baseline. • If water is to be diverted around work sites, a diversion plan shall be submitted (depending upon the species that may be present) to the CDFW, RWQCB, USFWS, and/or NMFS for their review and approval prior to the start of any construction activities (including staging and mobilization). If pumps are used, all intakes shall be completely screened with wire mesh not larger than five millimeters to prevent animals from entering the pump system. • At the end of each work day, excavations shall be secured with cover or a ramp provided to prevent wildlife entrapment. • All trenches, pipes, culverts or similar structures shall be inspected for animals prior to burying, capping, moving, or filling. • The CDFW/USFWS-approved biologist shall remove invasive aquatic species such as bullfrogs and crayfish from suitable aquatic habitat whenever observed and shall dispatch them in a humane manner and dispose of properly. • If any federally and/or state protected species are harmed, the CDFW/USFWS-approved biologist shall document the circumstances that led to harm and shall determine if project activities should cease 							

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<p>or be altered in an effort to avoid additional harm to these species. Dead or injured special status species shall be disposed of at the discretion of the CDFW and USFWS. All incidences of harm shall be reported to the CDFW and USFWS within 48 hours.</p>							
<p>B-1(g) Non-Listed Special Status Animal Species Avoidance and Minimization. Several State Species of Special Concern may be impacted by projects implemented under the 2040 RTP-SCS. The ecological requirements and potential for impacts is highly variable among these species. Depending on the species identified in the BRA, several of the measures identified under B-1(f) shall be applicable to the project. In addition, measures shall be selected from among the following to reduce the potential for impacts to non-listed special status animal species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For non-listed special-status terrestrial amphibians and reptiles, coverboard surveys shall be completed within three months of the start of construction. The coverboards shall be at least four feet by four feet and constructed of untreated plywood placed flat on the ground. The coverboards shall be checked by a qualified biologist once per week for each week after placement up until the start of vegetation removal. All non-listed special status and common animals found under the coverboards shall be captured and placed in five-gallon buckets for 	<p>If applicable, project plans shall include project-specific mitigation measures to reduce impacts to non-listed special status species.</p>	<p>During individual environmental review</p>	<p>Once</p>	<p>Project sponsor</p>			

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<p>transportation to relocation sites. All relocation sites shall be reviewed by the project sponsor and shall consist of suitable habitat. Relocation sites shall be as close to the capture site as possible but far enough away to ensure the animal(s) is not harmed by construction of the project. Relocation shall occur on the same day as capture. CNDDDB Field Survey Forms shall be submitted to the CDFG for all special status animal species observed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-construction clearance surveys shall be conducted within 14 days of the start of construction (including staging and mobilization). The surveys shall cover the entire disturbance footprint plus a minimum 200 foot buffer, if feasible, and shall identify all special status animal species that may occur on-site. All non-listed special status species shall be relocated from the site either through direct capture or through passive exclusion (e.g., American badger). A report of the pre-construction survey shall be submitted to SBCAG/and or the local jurisdiction for their review and approval prior to the start of construction. • A qualified biologist shall be present during all initial ground disturbing activities, including vegetation removal to recover special status animal species unearthed by construction activities. • Upon completion of the project, a qualified biologist shall prepare a Final Compliance report documenting all compliance activities implemented for the project, including the 							

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<p>pre-construction survey results. The report shall be submitted within 30 days of completion of the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If special status bat species may be present and impacted by the project, a qualified biologist shall conduct within 30 days of the start of construction presence/absence surveys for special status bats in consultation with the CDFG where suitable roosting habitat is present. Surveys shall be conducted using acoustic detectors and by searching tree cavities, crevices, and other areas where bats may roost. If active roosts are located, exclusion devices such as netting shall be installed to discourage bats from occupying the site. If a roost is determined by a qualified biologist to be used by a large number of bats (large hibernaculum), bat boxes shall be installed near the project site. The number of bat boxes installed will depend on the size of the hibernaculum and shall be determined through consultations with the CDFW. If a maternity colony has become established, all construction activities shall be postponed within a 500-foot buffer around the maternity colony until it is determined by a qualified biologist that the young have dispersed. Once it has been determined that the roost is clear of bats, the 							
<p>B-1(h) Preconstruction Surveys for Nesting Birds. For construction activities occurring during the nesting season (generally February 1 to September 15), surveys for nesting birds covered by the California Fish and Game Code</p>	<p>If applicable, a survey for nesting birds shall be completed; if necessary, a buffer</p>	<p>Prior to construction activities; during construction activities if required.</p>	<p>Once prior to construction; as needed during construction activities.</p>	<p>Project sponsor</p>			

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and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act shall be conducted by a qualified biologist no more than 14 days prior to vegetation removal. The surveys shall include the entire segment disturbance area plus a 200 foot buffer around the site. If active nests are located, all construction work shall be conducted outside a buffer zone from the nest to be determined by the qualified biologist. The buffer shall be a minimum of 50 feet for non-raptor bird species and at least 150 feet for raptor species. Larger buffers may be required depending upon the status of the nest and the construction activities occurring in the vicinity of the nest. The buffer area(s) shall be closed to all construction personnel and equipment until the adults and young are no longer reliant on the nest site. A qualified biologist shall confirm that breeding/nesting is completed and young have fledged the nest prior to removal of the buffer. A report of these preconstruction nesting birds surveys shall be submitted to SBCAG and/or the local jurisdiction.	shall be created.						
B-1(i) Monarch Butterfly Avoidance and Minimization. Prior to completion of the final design, a qualified biologist shall review the project for potential to impact monarch butterflies. If known or potential winter roost sites will be impacted, the biologist shall make recommendations to avoid impacts including, but not limited to, relocation/redesign of project features to avoid roost sites, guidance regarding tree removal and trimming at roost sites, and recommendations regarding planting additional roost trees.	If applicable, impacts to monarch butterflies shall be assessed and project plans shall include project-specific mitigation measures that avoid or minimize impacts to monarchs.	During individual environmental review	Once	Project sponsor			

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<p>Construction shall not occur within 100 feet of known or potential roost sites between October 1 and March 1, if feasible. If construction must occur during this period, the qualified biologist shall survey known and potential roost sites to confirm occupancy by monarch butterflies prior to start of construction within 100 feet. Multiple surveys may be necessary and the closest known roost sites shall be used as voucher sites to confirm the timing of butterfly arrival. If monarch butterflies are determined to be absent from a roost site, construction may commence. If monarch butterflies are found at a roost site, construction shall not occur within 100 feet of the roost site until the biologist has determined that the butterflies have left the area. The biologist shall visit the voucher sites to confirm that butterflies have left the region.</p>							
<p>B-1(j) Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP). Prior to initiation of construction activities (including staging and mobilization), all personnel associated with project construction shall attend WEAP training, conducted by a qualified biologist, to aid workers in recognizing special status resources that may occur in the project area. The specifics of this program shall include identification of the sensitive species and habitats, a description of the regulatory status and general ecological characteristics of sensitive resources, and review of the limits of construction and mitigation measures required to reduce impacts to biological resources within the work area. A fact sheet conveying this information shall also</p>	<p>If applicable, construction personnel shall attend WEAP training.</p>	<p>Prior to construction activities.</p>	<p>Once</p>	<p>Project Sponsor</p>			

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be prepared for distribution to all contractors, their employers, and other personnel involved with construction of the project. All employees shall sign a form documenting that they have attended the WEAP and understand the information presented to them. The form shall be submitted to SBCAG and/or the local jurisdiction to document compliance.							
B-1 (k) Tree Protection. If it is determined that construction may impact trees protected by local agencies the project sponsor shall procure all necessary tree removal permits. A tree protection and replacement plan shall be developed by a certified arborist as appropriate. The plan shall include, but would not be limited to, an inventory of trees to within the construction site, setbacks from trees and protective fencing, restrictions regarding grading and paving near trees, direction regarding pruning and digging within root zone of trees, and requirements for replacement and maintenance of trees. If protected trees will be removed, replacement tree plantings of like species in accordance with local agency standards, but at a minimum ratio of 2:1 (trees planted to trees impacted), shall be installed on-site or at an approved off-site location and a restoration and monitoring program shall be developed in accordance with B-1(d) and shall be implemented for a minimum of seven years or until stasis has been determined by a certified arborist. If a protected tree shall be encroached upon but not removed, a certified arborist shall be present to oversee all trimming of roots and branches.	If applicable, tree removal permits shall be acquired and a tree protection and replacement plan shall be developed with requirements. Replacement planting/restoration shall be monitored until stasis is achieved.	Review plan prior to construction activities. Review restoration annually for minimum of seven years or until stasis is achieved.	Once prior to construction; annually after restoration until stasis is achieved.	Project sponsor			

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<p>B-2 (a) Jurisdictional Delineation. If projects implemented under the 2040 RTP-SCS occur within or adjacent to wetland, drainages, riparian habitats, or other areas that may fall under the jurisdiction of the CDFW, USACE, RWQCB, and/or CCC, a qualified biologist shall complete a jurisdictional delineation. The jurisdictional delineation shall determine the extent of the jurisdiction for each of these agencies and shall be conducted in accordance with the requirement set forth by each agency. The result shall be a preliminary jurisdictional delineation report that shall be submitted to the implementing agency, USACE, RWQCB, CDFW, and CCC, as appropriate, for review and approval. If jurisdictional areas are expected to be impacted the RWQCB would require a Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) permit and/or Section 401 Water Quality Certification (depending upon whether or not the feature falls under federal jurisdiction). If CDFW asserts its jurisdictional authority, a Streambed Alteration Agreement pursuant to Section 1600 et seq. of the California Fish and Game Code would also be required prior to construction within the areas of CDFW jurisdiction. If the USACE asserts its authority a permit pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act would likely be required. The CCC would also require a coastal development permit for projects falling within their jurisdiction.</p>	<p>If applicable, a jurisdictional delineation shall be completed. Receipt of regulatory agency permits, if necessary, shall be verified.</p>	<p>During individual environmental review; verify permit acquisition prior to issuance of grading permits</p>	<p>Once during environmental review; once prior to issuance of grading permits; as needed, during and following construction.</p>	<p>Project sponsor</p>			
<p>B-2(b) Wetland and Riparian Habitat Restored. Impacts to jurisdictional wetland and riparian habitat shall be mitigated at a minimum ratio of 2:1 (acres of habitat restored to acres impacted), and shall occur on-site or as close to</p>	<p>If applicable, project plans shall mitigate impacts to jurisdictional wetlands and</p>	<p>During environmental review. Verify compliance with permit conditions as</p>	<p>Once during environmental review; as needed, during and following</p>	<p>Project sponsor</p>			

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the impacted habitat as possible. A mitigation and monitoring plan shall be developed by a qualified biologist in accordance with mitigation measure B-1(d) above and shall be implemented for no less than five years after construction of the segment, or until the SBCAG/local jurisdiction and/or the permitting authority (e.g., CDFG or USACE) has determined that restoration has been successful.	riparian habitats at a ratio of 2:1 and a MMRP shall be developed. Compliance with permit conditions shall be verified.	necessary during following construction.	construction.				
B-2(c) Landscaping Plan. If landscaping is proposed for a specific project, a qualified biologist/landscape architect shall prepare a landscape plan for that project. This plan shall indicate the locations and species of plants to be installed. Drought tolerant, locally native plant species shall be used. Noxious, invasive, and/or non-native plant species that are recognized on the Federal Noxious Weed List, California Noxious Weeds List, and/or California Invasive Plant Council Lists 1, 2, and 4 shall not be permitted. Species selected for planting shall be similar to those species found in adjacent native habitats.	If applicable, a landscaping plan shall be prepared and include all requirements; species shall be similar to those in adjacent native habitats.	During environmental review	Once	Project sponsor			
B-2(d) Invasive Weed Prevention and Management Program. Prior to start of construction for each project, an Invasive Weed Prevention and Management Program shall be developed by a qualified biologist to prevent invasion of native habitat by non-native plant species. A list of target species shall be included, along with measures for early detection and eradication. All disturbed areas shall be hydroseeded with a	An Invasive Weed Prevention and Management Program shall be developed; disturbed areas shall be hydroseeded.	Prior to construction activities; during construction activities	Once; ongoing during construction	Project sponsor			

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<p>mix of locally native species upon completion of work in those areas. In areas where construction is ongoing, hydroseeding shall occur where no construction activities have occurred within six (6) weeks since ground disturbing activities ceased. If exotic species invade these areas prior to hydroseeding, weed removal shall occur in consultation with a qualified biologist and in accordance with the restoration plan.</p>							
<p>B-3(a) Fence and Lighting Design. All projects including long segments of fencing and lighting shall be designed to minimize impacts to wildlife. Fencing should allow wildlife movement through riparian or other natural habitat when feasible. Where fencing is required for public safety concerns, the fence shall be designed to permit wildlife movement by incorporating design features such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A minimum 16 inches between the ground and the bottom of the fence to provide clearance for small animals; • A minimum 12 inches between the top two wires, or top the fence with a wooden rail, mesh, or chain link instead of wire to prevent animals from becoming entangled; and • If privacy fencing is required near open space areas, openings at the bottom of the fence measure at least 16 inches in diameter shall be installed at reasonable intervals to allow wildlife movement. <p>If fencing must be designed in such a manner that wildlife passage would not be permitted, wildlife</p>	<p>Project plans for projects with fencing and lighting shall be designed to minimize impacts to wildlife.</p>	<p>During environmental review</p>	<p>Once</p>	<p>Project sponsor</p>			

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<p>crossing structures shall be incorporated into the project design as appropriate.</p> <p>Similarly, lighting installed as part of any project shall be designed to be minimally disruptive to wildlife. This may be accomplished through the use of hoods to direct light away from natural habitat, using low intensity lighting, and using a few lights as necessary to achieve the goals of the project.</p>							
<p>B-3 (b) Construction Best Management Practices. The following construction Best Management Practices (BMPs) shall be incorporated into all grading and construction plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designation of a 20 mile per hour speed limit in all construction areas. • All vehicles and equipment shall be parked on pavement, existing roads, and previously disturbed areas, and clearing of vegetation for vehicle access shall be avoided to the greatest extent feasible. • The number of access routes, number and size of staging areas, and the total area of the activity shall be limited to the minimum necessary to achieve the goal of the project. • Designation of equipment washout and fueling areas to be located within the limits of grading at a minimum of 100 feet from waters, wetlands, or other sensitive resources as identified by a qualified biologist. Washout areas shall be designed to fully contain polluted water and materials for subsequent removal from the site. 	<p>Construction plans shall incorporate best management practices to minimize impacts to biological resources.</p>	<p>Prior to issuance of grading permits</p>	<p>Once during plan review</p>	<p>Project sponsor and on-site construction manager</p>			

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily construction work schedules shall be limited to daylight hours only [consistent with mitigation measure N-1(a) (Construction Hours) in Section 4.11, Noise]. • Mufflers shall be used on all construction equipment and vehicles shall be in good operating condition. • Drip pans shall be placed under all stationary vehicles and mechanical equipment. • All trash shall be placed in sealed containers and shall be removed from the project site a minimum of once per week. • No pets are permitted on project site during construction. 							
CULTURAL RESOURCES							
<p>CR-1(a) The project sponsor of a 2040 RTP-SCS project involving earth disturbance, the installation of pole signage or lighting, or construction of permanent above ground structures or roadways shall ensure that the following elements are included in the project's individual environmental review:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A map defining the Area of Potential Effects (APE) shall be prepared for 2040 RTP-SCS improvements which involve earth disturbance, the installation of pole signage or lighting, or construction of permanent above ground structures. This map will indicate the areas of primary and secondary disturbance associated with construction and operation of the facility and will help in determining whether known archeological, 	Project plans shall include required components to limit impacts to cultural resources.	During individual environmental review	Once	Project sponsor			

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<p>paleontological or historical resources are located within the impact zone.</p> <p>2. A preliminary study of each project area, as defined in the APE, shall be completed to determine whether or not the project area has been studied under an earlier investigation, and to determine the impacts of the previous project.</p> <p>3. If the results of the preliminary studies indicate additional studies are necessary; development of field studies and/or other documentary research shall be developed and completed (Phase I studies). Negative results would result in no additional studies for the project area.</p> <p>4. Based on positive results of the Phase I studies, an evaluation of identified resources shall be completed to determine the potential eligibility/ significance of the resources (Phase II studies).</p> <p>5. Phase III mitigation studies shall be coordinated with the Office of Historic Preservation, as the research design will require review and approval from the OHP. In the case of prehistoric or Native American related resources, the Native American Heritage Commission and/or local representatives of the Native American population shall be contacted for input and permitted to respond to the testing/mitigation programs.</p>							
<p>CR-1(b) If development of the proposed improvement requires the presence of an archaeological, Native American, or paleontological monitor, the project sponsor</p>	<p>Place conditions of approval on the project to ensure that a Native</p>	<p>Apply conditions during individual project permitting; monitoring will</p>	<p>Once dduring individual environmental review; monitor</p>	<p>Project sponsor</p>			

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shall ensure that a Native American monitor, certified archaeologist, and/or certified paleontologist, as applicable, monitors the grading and/or other initial ground altering activities. The schedule and extent of the monitoring will depend on the grading schedule and/or extent of the ground alterations. This requirement can be accomplished through placement of conditions on the project by the local jurisdiction during individual project permitting.	American monitor or certified archaeologist/paleontologist monitors the grading and/or other ground altering activities if required.	depend on the schedule and extent of the monitoring will depend on the grading schedule and/or extent of the ground alterations.	as needed during construction				
CR-1(c) The project sponsor shall ensure that materials recovered over the course of any given improvement are adequately cleaned, labeled, and curated at a recognized repository. This requirement can be accomplished through placement of conditions on the project by the local jurisdiction during individual project permitting.	Place conditions of approval on project to ensure that materials recovered are adequately cleaned, labeled, and curated at a recognized repository.	During individual project permitting	Once	Project sponsor			
CR-1(d) The project sponsor shall ensure that mitigation for potential impacts to significant cultural resources includes one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realignment of the project right-of-way (avoidance; the most preferable method); • Capping of the site and leaving it undisturbed; • Addressing structural remains with respect to NRHP guidelines (Phase III studies); • Relocating structures per NRHP guidelines; • Creation of interpretative facilities; and/or • Development of measures to prevent vandalism. 	Place applicable conditions of approval on project to ensure mitigation for potential impacts requirements.	During individual project permitting	Once	Project sponsor			

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This can be accomplished through placement of conditions on the project by the local jurisdiction during individual project permitting.							
ENERGY							
E-1(a) New facilities should be designed with energy-efficient equipment and passive solar design (e.g., orientation of building to maximize natural heating and cooling, solar water heating, use of daylighting, and placement of trees to aid passive cooling, protection from prevailing winds, and maximum year-round solar access), provided that additional capital costs are offset by estimated energy savings during the first 5 years of operation. Additional improvements with longer payback periods, such as photovoltaic solar electric systems, should be considered where applicable.	Development plans shall be designed with energy-efficient equipment and passive solar design provided that additional capital costs are offset by estimated energy savings during the first 5 years of operation; development plans should also consider improvements with longer payback periods.	Prior to issuance of a grading permit	Once	Project sponsor			
E-1(b) All lighting should be energy efficient and designed to use the least amount of energy to serve the purpose of the lighting. Lighting should utilize solar energy wherever feasible.	Development plans shall be energy efficient and designed to use the least amount of energy to serve the purpose of the lighting; development plans shall utilize solar energy wherever feasible.	Prior to issuance of a grading permit	Once	Project sponsor			

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E-1(c) New landscaping design and irrigation systems should be water efficient.	Development plans shall specify that new landscaping design and irrigation systems shall be water efficient	Prior to issuance of a grading permit	Once	Project sponsor			
GEOLOGY AND SOILS							
G-1(a) If a 2040 RTP-SCS project is located in an area of moderate to high liquefaction potential, the project sponsor shall ensure that these structures are designed based upon appropriate geology, soils, and earthquake engineering studies. Possible design measures include deep foundations, removal of liquefiable materials, and dewatering.	Place conditions of approval on the project, when applicable, to ensure that structures located in an area of moderate to high liquefaction potential are designed based upon appropriate geology, soils and earthquake engineering studies.	During individual environmental review	Once	Project sponsor			
G-1(b) If a 2040 RTP-SCS project requires cut slopes over 20 feet in height or is located in areas of bedded or jointed bedrock, the project sponsor shall ensure that specific slope stabilization studies are conducted. Possible stabilization methods include buttresses, retaining walls and soldier piles.	Place conditions of approval on the project, when applicable, to ensure that specific slope stabilization studies are conducted and stabilization methods are applied.	During individual environmental review	Once	Project sponsor			
G-1(c) If a 2040 RTP-SCS project is located in an area of highly expansive, collapsible, or	Place conditions of approval on the	During individual environmental	Once	Project sponsor			

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compressible soils, the project sponsor shall ensure that a site-specific geotechnical investigation is conducted. The investigation will identify hazardous conditions and recommend appropriate design factors to minimize hazards. Such measures could include concrete slabs on grade with increased steel reinforcement, removal of highly expansive material and replacement with non-expansive import fill material, or chemical treatment with hydrated lime to reduce the expansion characteristics of the soils.	project, when applicable, to ensure that a site-specific geotechnical investigation is conducted.	review					
G-1(d) If a 2040 RTP-SCS project involving deep foundations or underground areas is located in an area of high groundwater potential, the project sponsor shall ensure that appropriate construction techniques (such as de-watering, special water proofing, and deeper foundations) are implemented.	Place conditions of approval on the project, when applicable, to ensure that appropriate construction techniques are included.	During individual environmental review	Once	Project sponsor			
G-2(a) If a 2040 RTP-SCS project is located in a zone of high potential groundshaking intensity, the project sponsor shall ensure that the structure is designed and constructed to the latest geotechnical standards. In most cases, this will necessitate site-specific geologic and soils engineering investigations conducted by a qualified geotechnical expert. Any investigations shall comply with the California Geological Survey's Guidelines for Evaluating and Mitigating Seismic Hazards in California.	Place conditions of approval on the project, when applicable, to ensure that a specific investigation and appropriate design factors are implemented.	During individual environmental review	Once	Project sponsor			
G-2(b) 2040 RTP-SCS projects shall be placed	Place conditions of	During individual	Once	Project sponsor			

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in areas outside of fault rupture zones whenever feasible, in accordance with State and local provisions. If avoidance is not possible, detailed geologic and seismic studies must be conducted to locate active or potentially active fault traces. Structures shall then be placed outside of an appropriate setback distance.	approval on the project, when applicable, to ensure a detailed geologic and seismic study is conducted and structures are placed outside of an appropriate setback distance.	environmental review					
G-3(a) If a 2040 RTP-SCS project is located in an area with high flooding potential due a storm event or dam inundation or sea level rise, the project sponsor shall ensure that the structure is elevated at least one foot above the 100-year flood zone elevation and that bank stabilization and erosion control measures are implemented along creek crossings.	Place conditions of approval on the project, when applicable, to ensure that structures are elevated at least one foot above the 100-year flood hazard zone elevation and bank stabilization and erosion control measures are implemented along creek crossings.	During individual environmental review	Once	Project sponsor			
G-3(b) In areas subject to tsunami/seiche effects, the project sponsor shall ensure that 2040 RTP-SCS projects involving the construction of new roadways or other structures are elevated above the 10-foot elevation by an appropriate margin. In addition, the local jurisdiction shall ensure that early warning systems and evacuation plans for tsunami/seiche events are developed and implemented.	Place conditions of approval on the project to ensure that RTP-SCS projects involving the construction of new roadways or other structures are elevated above the 10-foot elevation by an appropriate	During individual environmental review	Once	Project sponsor			

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	margin; local jurisdiction shall ensure that early warning systems and evacuation plans for tsunami/ seiche events are developed and implemented.						
Greenhouse Gas Emissions							
<p>GHG-1 The project sponsor shall ensure that applicable GHG-reducing APCD diesel particulate and NO_x emissions measures for off-road construction vehicles are implemented during construction. The measures shall be noted on all construction plans and the project sponsor shall perform periodic site inspections. Applicable GHG-reducing measures include the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of diesel construction equipment meeting ARB's Tier 2 certified engines or cleaner off-road heavy-duty diesel engines, and comply with the State Off-Road Regulation; • Use of on-road heavy-duty trucks that meet the ARB's 2007 or cleaner certification standard for on-road heavy-duty diesel engines, and comply with the State On-Road Regulation; • All on and off-road diesel equipment shall not idle for more than 5 minutes. Signs shall be posted in the designated queuing areas and or job sites to remind drivers and operators of the 5 minute idling limit; 	Construction plans shall incorporate APCD standard GHG control measures; project sponsor shall ensure implementation.	Prior to issuance of grading permits; periodically during construction	Once during plan review; periodically during construction	Project sponsor and on-site construction manager			

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of electric equipment when feasible; • Substitute gasoline-powered in place of diesel-powered equipment, where feasible; and • Use of alternatively fueled construction equipment on-site where feasible, such as compressed natural gas (CNG), liquefied natural gas (LNG), propane or biodiesel. 							
Hydrology and Water Resources							
W-1(a) The sponsor of a 2040 RTP-SCS project shall ensure that, where economically feasible and available, reclaimed and/or desalinated water is used for dust suppression during construction activities. This measure shall be noted on construction plans and shall be spot checked by the local jurisdiction.	Where economically feasible, reclaimed and/or desalinated water shall be used for dust suppression during construction activities.	Prior to issuance of grading permit	Once	Project sponsor			
W-1(b) The sponsor of a 2040 RTP-SCS project shall ensure that low water use landscaping (i.e., drought tolerant plants and drip irrigation) is installed. When feasible, native plant species shall be used.	Low water use landscaping (i.e., drought tolerant plants and drip irrigation) shall be installed.	During individual environmental review	Once	Project sponsor			
W-1(c) The sponsor of a 2040 RTP-SCS project shall ensure that, if feasible, landscaping associated with proposed improvements is maintained using reclaimed and/or desalinated water.	If feasible, landscaping associated with proposed improvements is maintained using reclaimed and/or desalinated water.	During individual environmental review	Once	Project sponsor			
W-1(d) The sponsor of a 2040 RTP-SCS project shall ensure that porous pavement materials are utilized, where feasible, to allow for groundwater	Use porous pavement materials where feasible.	During individual environmental review	Once	Project sponsor			

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percolation. Rural bicycle trails shall be left unpaved, where appropriate.							
W-1(e) The sponsor of a 2040 RTP-SCS project that requires potable water service should coordinate with water supply system operators to ensure that the existing water supply systems have the capacity to handle the increase. If the current infrastructure servicing the project site is found to be inadequate, infrastructure improvements for the appropriate public service or utility should be provided by the project sponsor. In addition, wherever feasible, reclaimed water should be used for landscaping purposes instead of potable water.	Provide infrastructure improvements for the appropriate public service or utility as needed.	During individual environmental review	Once	Project sponsor			
W-2(a) The sponsor of a 2040 RTP-SCS project shall ensure that fertilizer/pesticide application plans for any new right-of-way landscaping are prepared to minimize deep percolation of contaminants. The plans shall specify the use of products that are safe for use in and around aquatic environments.	Fertilizer/pesticide application plans for any new right-of-way landscaping shall be prepared to minimize deep percolation of contaminants.	During individual environmental review	Once	Project sponsor			
W-2(b) The sponsor of a 2040 RTP-SCS widening or roadway extension project shall ensure that the improvement directs runoff into subsurface percolation basins and traps which would allow for the removal of urban pollutants, fertilizers, pesticides, and other chemicals.	Improvements shall direct runoff into subsurface percolation basins and traps.	During individual environmental review	Once	Project sponsor			
W-2(c) For a 2040 RTP-SCS project that would disturb at least one acre, a SWPPP shall be developed prior to the initiation of grading and implemented for all construction activity on the project site. The SWPPP shall include specific BMPs to control the discharge of material from the site and into the creeks and local storm	Construction plans shall include a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for roadway projects that would disturb at	Prior to issuance of grading permit	Once	Project sponsor			

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drains. BMP methods may include, but would not be limited to, the use of temporary retention basins, straw bales, sand bagging, mulching, erosion control blankets and soil stabilizers.	least one acre and shall implement it for all construction activity on the project site; SWPPP shall include specific BMPs to control the discharge of material from the site and into the creeks and local storm drains.						
LAND USE							
LU-3(a) When new roadway extensions or widenings are planned, the project sponsor shall assure that project-specific environmental reviews consider alternative alignments that reduce or avoid impacts to agricultural lands.	Assure that project-specific environmental reviews consider alternative alignments that reduce or avoid impacts to agricultural lands, when new roadway extensions are planned.	During individual environmental review	Once	Project sponsor			
LU-3(b) Rural roadway alignments shall follow property lines to the extent feasible, to minimize impacts to the agricultural production value of any specific property. Farmers shall be compensated for the loss of agricultural production at the margins of lost property, based on the amount of land deeded as road right-of-way, as a function of the total amount of production on the property.	Ensure roadway alignments follow property lines to the extent feasible; compensate farmers for loss of agricultural production.	During individual environmental review	Once	Project sponsor			

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LU-3(c) Project sponsors should consider corridor realignment, buffer zones, setbacks, and fencing to reduce conflict between agricultural lands and neighboring uses.	Assure that project-specific environmental reviews consider corridor realignment, buffer zones, setbacks, and fencing.	During individual environmental review	Once	Project sponsor			
LU-4(a) The project sponsor of 2040 RTP-SCS projects with the potential to displace residences or businesses shall assure that project-specific environmental reviews consider alternative alignments and developments that avoid or minimize impacts to nearby residences and businesses.	Assure that project-specific environmental reviews consider alternative alignments that avoid or minimize impacts to nearby residences and businesses.	During individual environmental review	Once	Project sponsor			
LU-4(b) Where project-specific reviews identify displacement or relocation impacts that are unavoidable, the project sponsor shall ensure that all applicable local, state, and federal relocation programs are used to assist eligible persons to relocate. In addition, the local jurisdiction shall review the proposed construction schedules to ensure that adequate time is provided to allow affected businesses to find and relocate to other sites.	Ensure that all applicable local, state, and federal relocation programs are used to assist eligible persons to relocate; review the proposed construction schedules to ensure that adequate relocation time is provided.	Prior to issuance of grading permits	Once	Project sponsor			
LU-4(c) For all 2040 RTP-SCS projects that could result in temporary lane closures or access blockage during construction, a	Construction plans for projects that could result in temporary	Prior to issuance of grading permits; during construction	Once prior to issuance of grading permits;	Project sponsor			

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Mitigation Measure	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Agency or Party	Compliance Verification		
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temporary access plan shall be implemented to ensure continued access to affected cyclists, businesses, and homes. Appropriate signs and safe access shall be guaranteed during project construction to ensure that businesses remain open.	lane closures or access blockage during construction shall contain a temporary access plan that shall be implemented to ensure continued access to affected cyclists, businesses, and homes; construction plans shall guarantee appropriate signs and safe access during project construction.		as needed during construction				
NOISE							
N-1(a) Project sponsors of 2040 RTP-SCS projects shall ensure that, where residences or other noise sensitive uses are located within 800 feet of construction sites, appropriate measures shall be implemented to ensure consistency with local noise ordinance requirements relating to construction. Specific techniques may include, but are not limited to, restrictions on construction timing, use of sound blankets on construction equipment, and the use of temporary walls and noise barriers to block and deflect noise.	Ensure consistency with local noise ordinance requirements relating to construction for sensitive uses.	Prior to issuance of grading permits	Once	Project sponsor			
N-1(b) If a particular project within 800 feet of sensitive receptors requires pile driving, the local jurisdiction in which this project is located shall require the use of pile drilling techniques	Place conditions of approval on project to require the use of pile drilling	During individual environmental review	Once	Project sponsor			

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instead, where feasible. This shall be accomplished through the placement of conditions on the project during its individual environmental review.	techniques when applicable and feasible.						
N-1 (c) Project sponsors shall ensure that equipment and trucks used for project construction utilize the best available noise control techniques (including mufflers, use of intake silencers, ducts, engine enclosures and acoustically attenuating shields or shrouds).	Ensure that equipment and trucks use best available noise control techniques.	During individual environmental review	Once	Project sponsor			
N-1(d) Project sponsors shall ensure that impact equipment (e.g., jack hammers, pavement breakers, and rock drills) used for project construction be hydraulically or electrically powered wherever feasible to avoid noise associated with compressed air exhaust from pneumatically powered tools. Where use of pneumatically powered tools is unavoidable, use of an exhaust muffler on the compressed air exhaust can lower noise levels from the exhaust by up to about 10 dBA. When feasible, external jackets on the impact equipment can achieve a reduction of 5 dBA. Whenever feasible, use quieter procedures, such as drilling rather than impact equipment operation.	Ensure that equipment is hydraulically or electrically powered; that an exhaust muffler is used; that external jackets on impact equipment is used; or quitter procedures are used, when feasible and applicable.	During individual environmental review	Once	Project sponsor			
N-1(e) Locate stationary noise sources as far from sensitive receptors as possible. Stationary noise sources that must be located near existing receptors will be adequately muffled.	Ensure that stationary noise sources are located away from sensitive receptors or muffled.	During individual environmental review	Once	Project sponsor			
N-2(a) If a 2040 RTP-SCS project is located within 1,000 feet of sensitive uses, the project sponsor shall ensure that a noise survey is	A noise survey shall be conducted to determine alternate	During individual environmental review	Once	Project sponsor			

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Mitigation Measure	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Agency or Party	Compliance Verification		
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<p>conducted to determine potential alternate alignments which allow greater distance from, or greater buffering of, noise-sensitive areas. The noise survey shall be sufficient to indicate existing and projected noise levels, to determine the amount of attenuation needed to reduce potential noise impacts to such uses to an exterior noise level of 65 dBA or less. This shall be accomplished during the project's individual environmental review.</p>	<p>alignments which allow greater distance from, or greater buffering of, noise-sensitive areas; noise survey shall be sufficient to indicate existing and projected noise levels, to determine the amount of attenuation needed to reduce potential noise impacts to such uses to an exterior noise level of 65 dBA or less.</p>						
<p>N-2(b) Where new or expanded roadways are found to expose receptors to noise exceeding normally acceptable levels, the project sponsor shall consider various sound attenuation techniques. The preferred methods for mitigating noise impacts will be the use of appropriate setbacks and sound attenuating building design, including retrofit of existing structures with sound attenuating building materials where feasible. In instances where use of these techniques is not feasible, the use of sound barriers (earthen berms, sound walls, or some combination of the two) will be considered. Long expanses of walls or fences should be interrupted with offsets and provided with accents to prevent monotony. Landscape pockets and pedestrian access through walls should be provided. Whenever possible, a</p>	<p>Development plans shall consider various sound attenuation techniques where new or expanded roadways are found to expose receptors to noise exceeding normally acceptable levels; applicable agency shall assess and determine appropriate noise attenuation barriers on a case-by-case basis.</p>	<p>During individual environmental review</p>	<p>Once</p>	<p>Project sponsor</p>			

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combination of elements should be used, including solid fences, walls, and landscaped berms. Determination of appropriate noise attenuation measures will be assessed on a case-by-case basis during a project's individual environmental review pursuant to the regulations of the applicable agency.							
N-3 If a 2040 RTP-SCS project is located in an area with exterior ambient noise levels above local noise standards (60-65 dBA CNEL), the project sponsor shall ensure that a noise study is conducted to determine existing and projected noise levels and feasible attenuation measures needed to reduce potential noise impacts to such uses to an exterior and interior noise level below local standards. Such measures may include, but are not limited to: dual-paned windows, solid core exterior doors with perimeter weather stripping, air condition system so that windows and doors may remain closed, and situating exterior doors away from roads. This shall be accomplished during the project's individual environmental review.	When applicable, conduct a noise study to determine feasible attenuation measures needed to reduce noise impacts to a level below local standards.	During individual environmental review.	Once	Project sponsor			
TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION							
T-4 SBCAG shall consider updating the 101 In Motion Final Report (2006) to address U.S. 101 segments north of Milpas Street and account for the transportation improvements and land use scenario envisioned by the 2040 RTP-SCS. The 101 In Motion report shall be reviewed, evaluated and updated where feasible to improve traffic congestion along the U.S. 101 north of Milpas Street. Revisions and improvements could include:	Monitor congestion levels in subsequent updates of the RTP-SCS and consider revising the 101 in Motion Report to account for the 2040 RTP-SCS.	During preparation of subsequent RTP-SCS updates.	Once every four years during RTP-SCS update.	SBCAG			

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanded alternative modes of transit, including expanded local and regional transit services, new commuter trains, expanded carpool incentives, expanded connection between local bus services and rail services and other regional services • Expanded bus priority on selected streets through signal priority • Expanded telecommuting and flexwork incentives • Expanded use of Intelligent Transportation System technology • Proactively work to reduce peak period traffic through aggressive demand management and rideshare programs • Continue to monitor need for additional Highway 101 improvements following implementation of operational improvements, commuter rail, TDM and rideshare • Continued consideration of adding auxiliary lanes and/or additional lanes if needed, funds are available, and there is community support. <p>MONITORING: Current modeling indicates that this impact is expected to occur by 2040. SBCAG shall monitor congestion levels in subsequent updates of the RTP-SCS to determine actual trend in congestion and freeway performance, especially following completion of the 101 HOV project, and shall consider updating the 101 In Motion plan as appropriate.</p>							