

Appendix G

Applicable Mitigation Measures from the Prior Certified Environmental Impact Report

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Table 1. Applicable/Referenced Mitigation Measures of the Prior Certified EIR

AIR QUALITY

MM AQ-1a To ensure that Plan-generated construction emissions would not exceed the 100 lb/day NO_x threshold, construction of the proposed Plan improvements shall be scheduled so that construction activity at each Park or other improvement area would not occur simultaneously.

Table 1. Applicable/Referenced Mitigation Measures of the Prior Certified EIR

MM AQ-1c Consistent with SCAQMD Rule 403, it is recommended that fugitive dust generated by grading and construction activities be kept to a minimum with a goal of retaining dust on the site, by following the dust control measures listed below:

- a) During clearing, grading, earth moving, excavation, or transportation of cut or fill materials, water trucks or sprinkler systems shall be used to prevent dust from leaving the site and to create a crust after each day's activities cease.
- b) During construction, water truck or sprinkler systems shall be used to keep all areas of vehicle movement damp enough to prevent dust from leaving the site. At a minimum, this would include wetting down such areas later in the morning and after work is completed for the day and whenever winds exceed 15 miles per hour.
- c) Soil stockpiled for more than two days shall be covered, kept moist, or treated with soil binders to prevent dust generation.
- d) Vehicles speeds on unpaved roads shall be less than 15 miles per hours.
- e) All grading and excavation operations shall be ceased when wind speeds exceed 25 miles per hour.
- f) Dirt and debris spilled onto paved surfaces at the Plan site and on the adjacent roadways shall be swept, vacuumed, and/ or washed at the end of each workday.
- g) All trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose material to and from the construction site shall be tarped and maintain a minimum two feet of freeboard.
- h) At a minimum, at each vehicle egress from the Plan site to a paved public road, install a pad consisting of washed gravel (minimum-size: one inch) maintained in a clean condition to a depth of at least six inches and extending at least 30 feet wide and at least 50 feet long (or as otherwise directed by SCAQMD).
- i) Review and comply with any additional requirements of SCAQMD Rule 403.

Table 1. Applicable/Referenced Mitigation Measures of the Prior Certified EIR

MM AQ-2 The following measure shall be adhered to during Plan grading and construction to reduce PM10 and PM2.5 impacts to sensitive receptors from fugitive dust and construction equipment:

- a) All construction shall either (1) be prohibited within 50 meters of a sensitive receptor, including but not limited to residential units or (2) heavy-duty diesel-powered construction equipment shall be equipped with a Level 3 diesel particulate filter verified by the California Air Resources Board or U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for the make, model, and model year of the equipment being used.

In addition to MM AQ-2(a), the following mitigation is required at Corral Canyon Park to reduce concentrated PM10 and PM2.5 emissions resulting from simultaneous construction of trails and park improvements.

- b) Concurrent construction of building improvements (i.e., fire truck storage shed, restroom, etc.) and trail improvements within the Corral Canyon South Camp Area, including Corral Camp Parking Area, shall be prohibited.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

MM BIO-1.11 Where minor alteration of natural streams for the purpose of stream crossings (vehicular or pedestrian) is necessary to provide access to and within public recreation areas, the following development standards shall be applied:

- Use of Arizona crossings shall be limited to repair and maintenance of existing, legal crossings consistent with the repair and maintenance provisions of Section 13.4.2, "Repair and Maintenance Activities," of the City of Malibu LCP Local Implementation Plan.
- All new stream crossings shall consist of a span bridge design that minimizes placement of any new structures within the streambed or channel and avoids removal of natural riparian vegetation to the maximum extent feasible.
- Construction activities shall be scheduled to occur during the dry season.
- Staging areas outside of the riparian canopy shall be identified and flagged for construction workers and to store materials.
- Monitoring of stream-crossing construction activities shall be conducted by a qualified biologist or environmental resource specialist. The biologist/resource specialist shall

Table 1. Applicable/Referenced Mitigation Measures of the Prior Certified EIR

be responsible for advising construction workers on potential resource damage avoidance prior to the commencement of any on-site activities

- These provisions shall not apply to existing or proposed pedestrian stream crossings along hiking trails where no alteration of the natural stream channel is required to accommodate access.

MM BIO-1.12 All new public restroom facilities shall consist of self-contained chemical or composting restrooms (except for new restrooms proposed at Ramirez Canyon Park), which shall be sited and designed to ensure that impacts to ESHA and water quality are avoided. Where feasible, self-contained restroom facilities shall be located a minimum of 200 feet from the top of bank of any adjacent stream, and in no case shall they be located less than 100 feet from the top of bank of any adjacent stream or the outer edge of riparian vegetation (except at Ramirez Canyon Park, at a limited (no more than 10 spaces) Latigo trailhead parking and picnic area for Escondido Canyon Park, where restroom facilities shall be located no less than 25 feet from top of stream bank), whichever is the most protective. Minimal grading to create minor berms around the facilities shall be allowed, provided it is not in violation of other LCP or LUP resource protection policies, to ensure run-off is contained in the vicinity and/or is conveyed and filtered through bioswales. Self-contained restroom facilities shall be maintained pursuant to manufacturer specifications at all times.

MM BIO-1.13 In no case shall new support facilities (not associated with low-impact campsites) be located less than 100 feet from the top of bank of all streams or from the outer edge of riparian vegetation, whichever is the most protective (excepting support facilities within Ramirez Canyon Park, a limited [no more than 10 space] Latigo trailhead parking and picnic area for Escondido Canyon Park, and an Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliant drop-off area at Corral Canyon Park, all of which may be located closer to the stream bank provided they are still no less than 25 feet from top of stream bank).

MM BIO-1.14 All site preparation and construction activities shall incorporate standard construction BMPs including, but not limited to, straw bales, gravel bags, sand bags, the periodic watering of bare areas, and the direction of construction area drainage to existing storm drain facilities.

MM BIO-1.15 Campsites shall be located a minimum of 100 feet from the top of bank of all streams or from the outer edge of riparian vegetation, whichever is the most protective. Reduced stream corridor setbacks may be permitted for low-impact campsites if a qualified biologist or environmental resource specialist determines, to the satisfaction of the reviewing body, that potential impacts to riparian corridors will be avoided or appropriately mitigated and that there is no alternative site design to meet these setback requirements given other environmental constraints such as sensitive habitat, archaeological resources or topography.

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MM BIO-1.16 Campsites shall be located in areas of level terrain, as much as feasible, to avoid the need for grading and the need for excessive maintenance requirements that may be necessary for substantially altered sites. Exceptions to this specific requirement shall be provided for campsites specifically designed to facilitate disabled access, in which case grading shall be minimized to the maximum extent feasible, and the development will still need to satisfy other resource protection requirements.

MM BIO-1.17 To the extent possible consistent with other resource protection policies, campsites shall be located in proximity to maintenance and/or administrative access points to provide for easy access and to minimize potential impacts to sensitive habitat areas associated with maintenance requirements.

MM BIO-1.18 Where appropriate, native, indigenous vegetation of local genetic stock shall be planted to provide a buffer between campers and trail users and to screen camp facilities from adjacent trails, parking areas, and day-use facilities.

MM BIO-1.19 No person shall make or maintain, nor aid and abet others in making or maintaining, a campfire or any other open fire in any of the park facilities covered by this report. Development, use restrictions, and brush maintenance for all campsites shall be strictly enforced.

MM BIO-4.1 Pre-construction rare plant surveys shall be conducted in all areas supporting suitable habitat for those special status species that have a moderate to high potential to occur in the study area as described in Table 8. The surveys shall be conducted during the appropriate time of year during the blooming periods for each species to the extent practicable.

MM BIO-4.2 See MM BIO-1.11 through 1.19.

MM BIO-4.3 If the final trail alignment is designed such that all impacts to Catalina mariposa lily are avoided, then no additional mitigation will be required. However, in the event that impacts to Catalina mariposa lily are anticipated, additional field surveys to determine the amount of area covered by this species and approximate densities shall be conducted during the appropriate blooming period prior to site preparation and/or grading activities in areas potentially supporting this species. Locations of individual plants or plant populations shall be appropriately flagged, and (1) seeds from a representative mix of individual plants shall be collected and sown in appropriate habitats, or on cut slopes, and (2) the bulbs shall be harvested and transplanted to areas of appropriate habitat that are not subject to further disturbance. The goal will be to produce replacement populations of in-kind plants reaching maturity, at a ratio of 1:1 with respect to the number and density of plants (estimated) to be lost.

Table 1. Applicable/Referenced Mitigation Measures of the Prior Certified EIR

MM BIO-4.4 A Mitigation and Monitoring Plan for the Catalina mariposa lily shall be prepared and submitted to the SMMC/MRCA and CCC for review and approval prior to ground disturbance to occupied habitat. Upon approval, the plan shall be implemented by the Applicant or its designee. The revised plan shall demonstrate the feasibility of enhancing or restoring Catalina mariposa lily habitat in selected areas to be managed as natural open space without conflicting with other resource management objectives. Habitat replacement/enhancement shall be at a 1:1 ratio (acres restored/enhanced to acres impacted). The revised plan shall specify: (1) the location of mitigation sites; (2) a description of "target" vegetation; (3) site preparation measures; (4) methods for the removal of non-native plants; (5) the source of all plant propagules and the quantity and species of seed or potted stock of all plants to be introduced or planted into the restoration/enhancement areas; (6) a schedule and action plan to maintain and monitor the enhancement/restoration areas, to include at minimum, qualitative annual monitoring for revegetation success and site degradation due to erosion, trespass, or animal damage for a period no less than 2 years; (7) measures such as fencing, signage, or security patrols as needed; and (8) contingency measures such as replanting, weed control, or erosion control to be implemented if habitat improvement/restoration efforts are not successful. Catalina mariposa lily propagules (seed or bulbs) shall be introduced onto the site when habitat restoration/enhancement is judged successful, determined by: (1) 1% cover and species richness of native species reach 50% of their cover and species richness at undisturbed occupied Catalina mariposa lily habitat at reference sites; and (2) the replacement vegetation has persisted at least one summer without irrigation. The revised plan shall specify methods to collect propagules and introduce Catalina mariposa lily into these mitigation sites. Introductions shall use source material (seeds or bulbs) from no more than 1.0-mile distant, similar slope exposures, and no more than 500 feet of elevational difference from the mitigation site, unless otherwise approved by SMMC/MRCA and the CCC. Bulbs may be salvaged and transplanted from Catalina mariposa lily occurrences to be lost; alternately, seed may be collected from protected occurrences, following CDFG-approved seed collection guidelines (i.e., Memorandum of Understanding for rare plant seed collection). The Applicant or a designee shall monitor the reintroduction sites for no fewer than 5 additional years to estimate Catalina mariposa lily survivorship (for bulbs) or seedling establishment (for seeded sites).

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MM BIO-4.5 While not observed by Dudek during 2009 surveys, Coulter’s saltbush has been previously documented on the Conservancy’s Malibu Bluffs property along a coastal bluff near Malibu Road. If Coulter’s saltbush is observed during future surveys and found to be impacted by the final trail alignment and cannot be avoided, the Applicant shall retain a qualified, experienced biologist to prepare a comprehensive translocation plan for Coulter’s saltbush that will include the location of a suitable receptor site. The plan shall be prepared in cooperation with the USFWS and the CDFG. A qualified biologist shall supervise and monitor implementation of the plan. Once the population of Coulter’s saltbush on site is transplanted to a suitable receptor site, a qualified biologist shall monitor the population for 5 years, documenting the methods and results, including implementation of any requisite maintenance and/or remedial measures in annual reports. Establishment of a viable population shall be deemed successful and the performance standards met if at least half (i.e., nine) of the plants are evident in any given year following the third year of the monitoring period. This mitigation standard may be adjusted at any time prior to the end of the monitoring period under mutual agreement by the Applicant and the resource agencies (i.e., USFWS and CDFG), particularly if factors beyond human control limit the ability to establish a viable population of Coulter’s saltbush within the 5-year monitoring period. If it becomes apparent that the performance standards cannot be achieved, the Applicant and resource agencies may agree to extend the monitoring period and/or implement remedial measures.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

MM CR-2 In the unlikely event that potentially significant archaeological resources are encountered during construction of any proposed Plan trails, camping facilities, or parking facilities outside of the 30.5 meter (100 foot) buffer around recorded archaeological site boundaries, ground disturbances shall be temporarily halted, and the significance of the resources shall be evaluated by a City of Malibu- or County of Los Angeles-qualified archaeologist and a local Native American representative during a Phase 2 archaeological investigation consistent with the City of Malibu Local Coastal Program Local Implementation Plan, Chapter 11, Archaeological/Cultural Resources guidelines. If the resource is determined to be significant, a Phase 3 data recovery mitigation program shall be completed consistent with the City of Malibu Local Coastal Program Local Implementation Plan, Chapter 11, Archaeological/Cultural Resources guidelines.

GEOLOGY AND SOILS

MM G-1.9 The final design and construction of trail segments located within areas of landslide potential (soil creep) shall adhere to the Best Practices identified in Malibu Parks Public Access Enhancement Plan, Park and Trail Accessibility Design Guidelines prepared by Moore Iacofano Goltsman, Inc., 2006 (pp 25-35), including but not limited to those for: Trails on Steep Cross Slopes; Trails on Flat Grades; Eroding and Hazardous Trail Edges; and Trails on Sandy Soils.

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MM G-2 The final design and construction of trail segments located within areas with soils susceptible to erosion shall adhere to the Best Practices identified in Malibu Parks Public Access Enhancement Plan, Park and Trail Accessibility Design Guidelines prepared by Moore Iacofano Goltsman, Inc., 2006 (pp 25-35), including but not limited to those for: Trails on Steep Cross Slopes; Eroding and Hazardous Trail Edges; and Drainage Control and Trails.

MM G-3.6 The final design and construction of trail segments located within areas of mapped loose soil materials (i.e., recent alluvium, artificial fill, steep slopes) shall adhere to the Best Practices identified in Malibu Parks Public Access Enhancement Plan, Park and Trail Accessibility Design Guidelines prepared by Moore Iacofano Goltsman, Inc., 2006 (pp 25-35), including but not limited to those for: Trails on Steep Cross Slopes and Trails on Sandy Soils.

MM G-4.3 The final design and construction of trail segments located within areas of mapped expansive soil materials shall adhere to the Best Practices identified in Malibu Parks Public Access Enhancement Plan, Park and Trail Accessibility Design Guidelines prepared by Moore Iacofano Goltsman, Inc., 2006 (pp 25-35) including but not limited to those for: Trails on Steep Cross Slopes; Eroding and Hazardous Trail Edges; and Trails Damaged by Maintenance Vehicle Use.

HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

MM HYD-1.1 Before onset of any construction activities, MRCA or its agent shall obtain coverage under the NPDES General Construction Permit. MRCA shall be responsible for ensuring that construction activities comply with the conditions in this permit, including development of a SWPPP, implementation of BMPs identified in the SWPPP, and monitoring to ensure that effects on water quality are minimized. As part of this process, the City or its agent shall implement multiple erosion and sediment control BMPs in areas with potential to drain to surface water. Guidelines established in the County's SUSMP or equivalent guidelines shall be followed in selecting, implementing, and monitoring BMPs for construction activities. The following BMPs shall be implemented during the construction period:

1. All storm drains, drainage patterns, and creeks located near the construction site prior to construction shall be identified on grading, construction, and restoration plans to ensure that all subcontractors are aware of their location and prevent such as equipment petroleum product pollutants from entering them;
2. Washing of concrete trucks, paint, equipment, or similar activities shall occur only in areas where polluted water and materials can be contained for subsequent removal from the site. Wash water shall not be discharged to the storm drains, street, drainage ditches, creeks, or wetlands.
3. Areas designated for washing functions shall be at least 100 feet from any storm drain, water body, or sensitive biological resources. The location(s) of the washout area(s) shall be clearly noted at the construction site with signs; the applicant shall designate a washout area, acceptable to Building and Safety and P&D staff. The washout areas shall be shown on the construction and/or grading and building plans and shall be in place and maintained throughout construction;
4. All chemical storage leaks, spills, and drips shall be immediately cleaned up and disposed of properly;
5. Vehicles and heavy equipment that are leaking fuel, oil, hydraulic fluid or other pollutants shall be immediately contained and either repaired immediately or removed from the site;
6. One or more emergency spill containment kits shall be placed onsite in easily visible locations, and personnel will be trained in proper use and disposal methods;
7. Vehicles and heavy equipment shall be refueled and serviced in one designated site located at least 500 feet from creeks and drainage swales;
8. Temporary storage of construction equipment shall be limited to a 50- by 50-foot area, preferably located along an existing dirt access road, and shall be located at least 100 feet from any water bodies;
9. Dry cleanup methods shall be used whenever possible;

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10. Clean site runoff shall not be contaminated with polluted water through the use of berms or ditches to divert surface runoff around the construction site;
 11. Exposed stockpiles of soil and other erosive materials shall be covered during the rainy season;
 12. Trash cans shall be placed liberally around the site and properly maintained;
 13. All subcontractors and laborers shall be educated about proper site maintenance and stormwater pollution control measures through periodic “tailgate” meetings;
 14. Roadwork or pavement construction, concrete, asphalt, and seal coat shall be applied during dry weather only; and
 15. Storm drains and manholes within the construction area shall be covered during paving or applying seal coat, slurry, fog seal, etc.
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MM HYD-1.2 MRCA or its agent shall develop a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (SPCCP) to minimize the potential for and effects from spills of hazardous, toxic, or petroleum substances during construction activities. The SPCCP shall be completed before any construction activities begin. Implementation of this measure shall comply with state and federal water quality regulations.

MM HYD-8 Plan day use, camping areas, and trails shall be required to implement a pet waste program, which would entail installing pet waste dispensers and bags as well as posting signage in both Spanish and English. MRCA shall be required to refill the dispensers on a routine basis and be required to document the number of bags found abandoned. Signage shall include verbiage addressing the importance of proper disposal of pet waste as well as stating the jurisdictional authority’s ordinance section and fines associated with failure to comply with the ordinance. Offenders caught not using the bags shall be fined. If horse waste is deposited less than 50 feet from the bottom of the low flow channel where a trail crosses a drainage, during patrols and maintenance activities, MRCA staff will move the waste to a distance greater than 50 feet to allow for natural decomposition away from the drainage course.

NOISE

MM N-1.1 Diesel Equipment. Construction contractors shall operate all diesel equipment with closed engine doors, the equipment shall be equipped with factory recommended mufflers, and engine idling shall be kept to a minimum.

MM N-1.2 Electrical Power. Whenever feasible, construction contractors shall use electrical power to run air compressors and similar power tools. Any construction or caretaker trailers shall be connected to existing electrical utility lines on or adjacent to the Plan site.

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MM N-1.3 Sound Blankets. When feasible, construction contractors shall use sound blankets on noise-generating equipment.

MM N-1.4 Stationary construction equipment that generates noise that exceeds 65 dBA at the boundaries of any of the Plan's parks shall be shielded with the most modern and effective noise control devices (i.e., mufflers, lagging, and/or motor enclosures to City's satisfaction), and these devices shall be located at a minimum of 200 feet from noise sensitive receptors.

MM N-1.5 Tools used for project construction shall be hydraulically or electrically powered to avoid noise associated with compressed-air exhaust from pneumatically powered tools. However, where use of pneumatic tools is unavoidable, an exhaust muffler on the compressed-air exhaust shall be used. In general, quieter procedures shall be used, such as drills rather than impact equipment, whenever feasible.

MM N-1.6 All equipment shall be properly maintained to ensure that no additional noise, due to worn or improperly maintained parts, is generated.

MM N-1.7 The construction superintendant contact information, including cell phone number, and contact information for Conservancy/MRCA personnel, shall be posted on signs surrounding the improvement areas throughout construction. The signs shall also include the approved daily hours of operation, such that any public complaints can be reported efficiently.

MM N-1.8 Stockpiling, dirt hauling routes, and vehicle staging areas shall be located as far as practical from sensitive noise receptors, including residents. Every effort shall be made to create the greatest distance between noise sources and sensitive receptors during construction activities.

MM N-1.9 Staging areas shall be provided on-site to minimize off-site transportation of heavy construction equipment. The staging areas shall be located to maximize the distance to residential areas.

MM N-1.10 Noise-generating construction activity shall be limited to the hours of 7:00 AM and 7:00 PM on Monday through Friday, and 8:00 AM and 5:00 PM on Saturday.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Table 1. Applicable/Referenced Mitigation Measures of the Prior Certified EIR

MM PS-1 In order to reduce potential impacts on fire protection services, all Plan construction activity shall cease during Red Flag Days. Efforts to control dust or otherwise secure the site(s) shall be permissible in consultation with MRCA staff. A brief training tutorial on fire avoidance and suppression efforts shall be provided to all construction staff prior to any field activity. Adequate fire fighting equipment shall be available on-site through construction to assist in the suppression of any accidental construction flare-ups.

UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

MM US-6.1 To address construction & demolition (C&D) solid waste impacts, a C&D Waste Reduction Recycling Plan (WRRP) should be prepared to ensure that C&D materials (e.g., asphalt, concrete, and green waste) are recycled and/or reused to the maximum extent feasible, in order to divert a minimum of 50% of the C&D debris from disposal at the local landfill.

MM US-6.2 To address operational solid waste impacts, MRCA should develop and implement a Trash & Recycling Program at each park area. The trash/recycling program should identify the location and type of each non-recyclable and recyclable container, the frequency and method of trash/recycling pick-up at each park, and include signage to encourage park visitors to dispose of their trash properly.

MM US-6.3 MRCA should implement a greenwaste recycling program at each park. The Greenwaste Recycling Program should require that greenwaste be recycled onsite, whenever feasible. Park staff should cut and mince greenwaste and leave in place as part of routine park and trail maintenance.
