APPENDIX F

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

This Mitigation Monitoring or Reporting Program (MMRP) has been prepared for the Concord Hills Regional Park Land Use Plan, herein referred to as the "proposed project" or "proposed Plan." The purpose of the MMRP is to ensure the implementation of mitigation measures identified as part of the environmental review for the proposed project. The MMRP includes the following information:

- The full text of the mitigation measures;
- The party responsible for implementing the mitigation measures;
- The timing for implementation of the mitigation measure;
- The agency responsible for monitoring the implementation; and
- The monitoring action and frequency.

The East Bay Regional Park District (District) must adopt this MMRP, or an equally effective program, if it adopts the proposed Plan with the mitigation measures that were adopted or made conditions of Plan adoption.

As a general rule, to the extent feasible, construction and tree removal activities should be scheduled to avoid the bird nesting season, February 1 through August 31.

In 2017, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service issued a biological opinion to the U.S. Navy about certain protection measures and habitat enhancement necessary at the former Concord Naval Weapons Station, to protect and enhance habitat for threatened species: California tiger salamander (CTS), California red legged frog (CRLF), and Alameda whipsnake (AW). This biological opinion contains measures which the Park District is committed to perform for CRLF, CTS and AW, measures which are not included in the MMRP below.

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

TABLE 1 MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Mitigation Measures	Party Responsible for Implementation	Implementation Timing	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Monitoring Action	Monitoring Frequency
BIO-1.1a: Pre-Activity Survey. A focused survey for big tarplant will be conducted within suitable habitat in areas of the project site that may experience ground disturbing activities. The surveys will be conducted prior to initial ground disturbance and during the appropriate blooming period (late summer and early fall). The survey area will include all suitable habitat that may be impacted as well as a 50-foot buffer. The purpose of the surveys will be to assess the presence or absence of big tarplant. If this species is not found in the survey area, then no further mitigation will be warranted. If big tarplant is found in the impact area, then Mitigation Measures BIO-1.1b and BIO-1.1c will be implemented.	Qualified Biologist *(Qualified Biologist means a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and/or California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) approved Biological Monitor)*	Prior to construction	District Stewardship staff	Review and confirm survey	Once for survey
BIO-1.1b: Avoidance Buffer. Populations of big tarplant shall be avoided to the extent feasible. Avoided populations shall be protected by establishing and observing a 50-foot buffer between plant populations and the impact area. All such populations located in the impact area, and their associated designated avoidance areas, will be clearly depicted on any construction plans. In addition, prior to initial ground disturbance or vegetation removal, the limits of the identified buffer around special-status plants to be avoided will be flagged or fenced. The flagging will be maintained intact and in good condition throughout project-related construction activities. If complete avoidance is not feasible, Mitigation Measure 1.1c will be implemented.	Construction contractor	Prior to construction	District Stewardship staff	Review and confirm establishment of buffer zone	Once for review
BIO-1.1c: **Implementation of Plan Management Prescriptions BIO 8 through BIO 16.** The destruction of populations of big tarplant on the project site shall be mitigated by specifically managing portions of the Regional Park's open grasslands within designated Natural Units for this species. The vast majority of the Los Medanos Hills and areas located southeast of Bailey Road are not proposed for development. These same areas represent the most suitable habitat for big tarplant on the project site. A review of the regional occurrences of this species reported in various databases reveals that off-site populations generally occur on specific soil types (namely Altamont clay, Altamont-Fontana Complex, and Diablo clay). These same soil types underlie much of the Natural Units within the project boundaries. As such, specific habitat management measures (i.e., Plan management prescriptions BIO 8 through BIO 16 identified in Chapter 4 of the proposed Land Use Plan) to	District Construction Manager	Prior construction	District Stewardship staff	Confirm implementation of Management Prescriptions	Ongoing

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enhance the open space for the California red-legged frog, California tiger salamander, and burrowing owl, will also benefit the germination, growth, and long-term viability of populations of the big tarplant, if it is present.					
BIO-1.2: Preconstruction Surveys. The East Bay Regional Park District shall require a qualified biologist to conduct surveys for communal/traditional western pond turtle nesting areas prior to initiating any ground-disturbing activities with 0.3-mile of potential western pond turtle aquatic habitat. If a communal/traditional nesting area is detected, the East Bay Regional Park District shall install temporary exclusion fencing around any construction areas within 0.3-mile of the aquatic habitat; have a qualified biologist conduct a preconstruction survey for individual turtles within 0.3-mile of the communal/traditional nesting area, and relocate any turtles detected within the exclusion fencing during the survey or during construction to suitable habitat outside of the active construction areas; and have a qualified biologist conduct a Worker Environmental Awareness Program that includes discussion of the western pond turtle.	Qualified Biologist	Prior to construction	District Stewardship staff	Review and confirm survey Confirm implementation of recommended measures, if nesting area is detected	Once for review Ongoing for recommended measures
BIO-1.3a: **Pre-Activity Survey**. Within 15 days prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities during the breeding season (February 1 to August 31), a qualified biologist shall conduct a preconstruction survey for nesting golden eagles within 0.5-mile of the limits of work areas, including access and staging areas.	Qualified Biologist	Within 15 days prior to construction	District Stewardship staff	Review and confirm survey	Once for survey
BIO-1.3b: Nest Buffers. If nesting eagles are present, a buffer free from new construction disturbance shall be established within a minimum 0.5-mile radius of the nest. The size of the buffer shall be determined by a qualified biologist; if the 0.5-mile buffer is inadequate, the buffer shall be increased to up to 1 mile and/or construction activities shall cease for the duration of the nesting season. No new project-related construction activities (i.e., activities that were not already ongoing when the nest was established, or that are of a substantially greater intensity than when the nest was established) shall be undertaken within the buffer. In some cases (e.g., if the activity is not visible from the nest site), it is possible that a lesser buffer would be adequate to avoid disturbance of the nesting eagles, but such a variance would be set by a qualified	Qualified Biologist and construction contractor	Prior to construction	District Stewardship staff	Review and confirm establishment of buffers	As needed if resources are discovered and recommendations are made

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biologist in consultation with the CDFW and USFWS. In such a case, the biologist shall monitor the behavior of the nesting birds during the first full day of construction activity immediately surrounding the buffer. The biologist shall look for signs of stress such as repeated alarm calls, agitated behavior, or departure of the birds from the nest. If the birds do not show signs of habituation to the new disturbance by resuming their normal nesting activities, work within the vicinity of the nest shall stop and the CDFW and USFWS shall be consulted to refine the buffer determination. If the birds continue their normal activities, the biologist shall inspect the nest site every 1 to 2 days (the frequency determined in consultation with the CDFW and USFWS) for as long as the nest is active and work is ongoing within the reduced buffer to confirm that the birds are tolerant of the construction activities. Any required buffer shall remain in place until young are no longer dependent on the nest, or until the nesting attempt fails (for reasons other than project activities) and it is determined that the birds will not attempt to re-nest. A qualified biologist shall determine through direct observation when the nest is no longer in use (e.g., if the young have fledged or the nesting fails for non-project-related reasons). Constant monitoring of the nest is not necessary, but before construction activities occur within the buffer area, the biologist must confirm that the nest is no longer active.					
BIO-1.3c: Recreational Facilities Siting and Design. If, prior to the establishment of trails or other recreational features on the project site, the eagles move to a new nest tree and breed successfully there, no new trails or other recreational features that can be seen by eagles on the nest will be established within 0.25-mile of the nest tree unless the new trail and all existing trails and other recreational features within this distance are closed during the breeding season when the nest is active. However, any ongoing activities that were part of the existing environmental background at the time of nest establishment can continue, since by establishing a nest in a given area the eagles would be demonstrating tolerance of ongoing conditions in the area.	Qualified Biologist	Prior to construction	District Stewardship staff	Confirm trail and recreational feature closure, if required	As needed if resources are discovered and recommendations are made

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BIO-1.4a: Pre-Activity Survey. Pre-activity surveys for burrowing owls shall be performed by a qualified biologist no more than 15 days before initial ground disturbance activities within a development area. A survey to determine presence or absence may be performed at any time to facilitate passive relocation efforts (which can only occur outside of the nesting season of February 1 to August 31). In addition, a pre-activity survey by a qualified biologist must be conducted no more than 15 days prior to the commencement of grading, to confirm the absence of burrowing owls. This survey shall be conducted in all areas on and within 250 feet of the impact area and shall be conducted in accordance with the California Burrowing Owl Consortium guidelines.	Qualified Biologist	15 days or less prior to construction	District Stewardship staff	Review and confirm survey	Once for survey
BIO-1.4b: Buffers. For burrowing owls present during the nonbreeding season (generally September 1 to January 31), a 150-foot buffer zone shall be maintained around the occupied burrow(s) if practicable. If such a buffer is not practicable, then a buffer adequate to avoid injury or mortality of owls (based on the determination of a qualified biologist) shall be maintained. If an adequate buffer (as determined by a qualified biologist) cannot be maintained, the birds shall be passively relocated. During the breeding season (generally February 1 to August 31), a 300-foot buffer, within which no new activity will be permissible, shall be maintained between project activities and occupied burrows. Owls present on the site after February 1 will be assumed to be nesting unless evidence indicates otherwise as confirmed by a qualified biologist. This protected buffer area shall remain in effect until August 31, or based upon monitoring evidence, until the young owls are foraging independently or a qualified biologist has determined that the nest is no longer active. In some cases (e.g., if an activity is not visible from the nest site), it is possible that a breeding-season buffer less than 300 feet would be adequate to avoid disturbance of nesting burrowing owls, but such a variance would be set by a qualified biologist in consultation with the CDFW. In such a case, the biologist shall monitor the behavior of the nesting birds during the first full day of construction activity immediately surrounding the buffer. The biologist shall look for signs of stress such as repeated alarm calls, agitated behavior, or departure of the birds from the nest. If the birds do not show signs of habituation to the new	Qualified Biologist	Prior to construction	District Stewardship staff	Review and confirm establishment of buffers	As needed if resources are discovered and recommendations are made

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disturbance by resuming their normal nesting activities, work within the vicinity of the nest shall stop and the CDFW shall be consulted to refine the buffer determination. If the birds continue their normal activities, the biologist shall inspect the nest site every 1 to 2 days (the frequency determined in consultation with the CDFW) for as long as the nest is active and work is ongoing within the reduced buffer to confirm that the birds are tolerant of the construction activities.					
BIO-1.4c: Passive Relocation. No burrowing owls may be evicted from burrows during the nesting season (February 1 through August 31) unless evidence indicates that nesting is not actively occurring (e.g., because the owls have not yet begun nesting early in the season, or because young have already fledged late in the season). If construction will directly impact occupied burrows, eviction of owls should occur outside the nesting season to prevent injury or mortality of individual owls. Relocation of owls during the nonbreeding season shall be performed by a qualified biologist using one-way doors, which should be installed in all burrows within the impact area and left in place for at least two nights. These one-way doors shall then be removed, and the burrows backfilled immediately prior to the initiation of grading.	Qualified Biologist	Prior to construction	District Stewardship staff	Confirm eviction complies with recommendations	As needed if eviction occurs
BIO-1.5a: Avoidance. To the extent feasible, construction and tree removal activities should be scheduled to avoid the nesting season. If construction activities are scheduled to take place outside the nesting season, all impacts on nesting white-tailed kites will be avoided. The nesting season in Contra Costa County typically extends from February 1 through August 31.	District Construction Manager and construction contractor	Prior to construction and tree removal activities	District Stewardship staff	Confirm construction schedule complies with recommendations	Ongoing as construction and tree removal occurs
BIO-1.5b: Pre-Activity Surveys. If it is not possible to schedule construction and vegetation removal activities between September 1 and January 31, then pre-activity surveys for nesting white-tailed kites shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to ensure that no nests will be disturbed during project implementation. The survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist no more than seven days prior to the initiation of construction activities. During this survey, the biologist shall inspect all trees and other potential nesting habitats in the impact area plus a 300-foot buffer for nests. If removal of potential nesting substrate or project grading will occur during more than one nesting season, or in different	Qualified Biologist	7 days or less prior to construction	District Stewardship staff	Review and confirm survey	Once for every construction phase within each nesting season

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parts of the site in phases over the course of a single season, then additional pre-activity surveys shall be performed within seven days prior to initiation of work in any particular area. If the pre-activity survey does not identify the presence of any active nests of white-tailed kites on or within 250 feet of the site, construction activities may proceed. If active nests are identified within 250 feet of the activity area, Mitigation Measure BIO-1.7c will be implemented.					
BIO-1.5c: Nest Buffers. If white-tailed kite nests known to have eggs or young, or that cannot be confirmed to be inactive or to lack eggs or young, are found, a qualified biologist shall establish an appropriate construction-free buffer around each nest in consultation with the CDFW. Generally, a buffer of 300 feet for white-tailed kites is adequate to avoid causing nest abandonment. The buffer shall remain in place until the qualified biologist has confirmed that the nest is no longer active.	Qualified Biologist and construction contractor	Prior to construction	District Stewardship staff	Review and confirm establishment of buffers	As needed if resources are discovered and recommendations are made
BIO-1.6a: Avoidance. To the extent feasible, construction and tree removal activities should be scheduled to avoid the nesting season. If construction activities involving removal of trees, shrubs, or other vegetation; demolition of buildings; or grading are scheduled to take place outside the nesting season, all impacts on nesting birds protected under the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code will be avoided. The nesting season for most birds in Contra Costa County, including the loggerhead shrike and San Francisco common yellowthroat, extends from February 1 through August 31.	District Construction Manager and construction contractor	Prior to construction and tree removal activities	District Stewardship staff	Confirm construction schedule complies with recommendations	Ongoing as construction and tree removal occurs
BIO-1.6b: Pre-Activity Survey. If it is not possible to schedule construction and vegetation removal activities between September 1 and January 31, then pre-activity surveys for nesting loggerhead shrikes and San Francisco common yellowthroats will be conducted by a qualified biologist to ensure that no nests will be disturbed during project implementation. Surveys will be conducted no more than seven days prior to the initiation of construction activities. During this survey, the biologist shall inspect all trees and other potential nesting habitats (e.g., shrubs and buildings) in the impact area plus a 100-foot buffer for nests. If removal of potential nesting substrate or project grading will occur during more than one nesting season, or in different parts of the	Qualified Biologist	7 days or less prior to construction	District Stewardship staff	Review and confirm survey	Once for every construction phase within each nesting season

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site in phases over the course of a single season, then additional pre-activity surveys must be performed within seven days prior to initiation of work in any particular area. If the pre-activity survey does not identify the presence of any active nests of loggerhead shrikes or San Francisco common yellowthroats on or within 100 feet of the site, construction activities may proceed. If active nests of either species are identified within 100 feet of the activity area, Mitigation Measure BIO-1.5c will be implemented.					
BIO-1.6c: Nest Buffers. If nests known to have eggs or young, or that cannot be confirmed to be inactive or lack eggs or young, are found, a qualified biologist shall establish an appropriate construction-free buffer around each nest in consultation with the CDFW. Generally, a buffer of 100 feet for loggerhead shrikes and San Francisco common yellowthroats is adequate to avoid causing nest abandonment. The buffer shall remain in place until the qualified biologist has confirmed that the nest is no longer active.	Qualified Biologist and construction contractor	Prior to construction	District Stewardship staff	Review and confirm establishment of buffers	As needed if resources are discovered and recommendations are made
BIO-1.7a: Pre-Activity Survey. A pre-activity survey for roosting bats shall be conducted by a qualified bat biologist prior to any removal of trees, buildings, magazines, or other structures that could potentially support roosting bats. Any trees or structures immediately adjacent to the impact areas that are identified by a qualified bat biologist as being high-potential roost sites shall be surveyed as well. If suitable roost sites are found but a visual survey is not adequate to determine presence or absence of bats (which would be particularly likely in the case of potential roost trees), acoustical equipment shall be used to determine occupancy. This survey shall be conducted prior to the beginning of the breeding season (i.e., prior to March 1) in the year in which construction or demolition in a given area is scheduled to occur so that adequate measures can be implemented, if feasible, to relocate the bats during the nonbreeding season. Because the aforementioned survey will be conducted prior to the breeding season, weeks or months may pass between that survey and the initiation of construction or demolition in a given area. Therefore, a second pre-activity survey for roosting bats, following the methods	Qualified Biologist	Prior to beginning of breeding season in year in which construction/ demolition is scheduled to occur, and within 15 days prior to construction	District Stewardship staff	Review and confirm survey	Once for survey

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described above, shall be conducted by a qualified bat biologist within 15 days prior to the commencement of these activities in a given area to determine whether bats have occupied a roost in or near the project's impact areas.					
BIO-1.7b: Roost Buffers. If a maternity roost of any bat species is present, the qualified bat biologist (in consultation with the CDFW) shall determine the extent of a buffer free from new construction-related disturbance that will be maintained around the active roost. A typical buffer is 100 feet, though this buffer may be reduced in consultation with the CDFW. This buffer shall be maintained from April 1 until the young are flying, typically after August 31, as determined by a qualified bat biologist.	Qualified Biologist	Prior to construction	District Stewardship staff	Review and confirm establishment of buffers	As needed if resources are discovered and recommendations are made
BIO-1.7c: Eviction. If a bat day roost is found in a structure or in a tree that is to be completely removed or replaced, individual bats shall be safely evicted under the direction of a qualified bat biologist. Eviction of bats shall occur at night, so that bats will have less potential for predation compared to daytime roost abandonment. Eviction shall occur between September and March 31, outside the maternity season, but may not occur during long periods of inclement or cold weather (as determined by the bat biologist) when prey are not available or bats are in torpor. If a roost is found in a building or magazine, bats shall be evicted by installing one-way doors on entry/exit points, or by opening the roosting area to allow air flow through the cavity. Demolition should then follow no sooner than the following day (i.e., there should be no less than one night between initial disturbance for air flow and the demolition). This action should allow bats to leave during hours of darkness, thus increasing their chance of finding new roosts with a minimum of potential predation during daylight. If feasible, one-way doors shall also be used to evict bats from tree roosts. If use of a one-way door is not feasible, or the exact location of the roost entrance in a tree is not known, the tree(s) with roosts that need to be removed shall first be disturbed by removal of some of the tree's limbs not containing the bats. Such disturbance shall occur at dusk to allow bats to escape during the darker hours. The tree would then be removed the following	Qualified Biologist	Prior to construction	District Stewardship staff	Confirm eviction complies with recommendations	As needed if eviction occurs

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day. All of these activities shall be performed under the supervision of the bat biologist. In some circumstances in which construction will occur near a roost but the roost itself will not be destroyed or altered, it may be beneficial to the bats to allow them to continue using a roost while construction is occurring on or near the roost site. If a qualified bat biologist, in consultation with the CDFW, determines that the risks to bats from eviction (e.g., increased predation or exposure, or competition for roost sites) are greater than the risk of colony abandonment, then the bats shall not be evicted.					
BIO-1.7d: Alternative Bat Roost. If a day roost of pallid bats or Townsend's big-eared bats, both California species of special concern, will be impacted, an alternative bat roost structure shall be provided because suitable roosts of these special-status bats are likely more limited than those of other, more common species. The design and placement of this structure shall be determined by a qualified bat biologist based on the species of bat to be displaced, the location of the original roost, and the habitat conditions in the vicinity. This bat structure shall be erected at least one month prior to removal of the original roost structure. This structure shall be checked during the breeding season for up to three years following completion of the project, or until it is found by a qualified bat biologist to be occupied by bats, to provide information for future projects regarding the effectiveness of such structures in minimizing impacts to bats.	Qualified Biologist	Prior to construction	District Stewardship staff	Confirm provision of structure and compliance with recommendations	As needed if structures are required
BIO-1.8a: Pre-Activity Survey. Pre-activity surveys for badger dens shall be performed within 15 days prior to commencement of grading or other ground-disturbing activities. These surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist familiar with the characteristics of badger burrows. If active badger burrows are identified within the proposed development area, they should be avoided to the maximum extent practicable. If avoidance is not feasible, a qualified biologist should determine if the burrow is being used as a maternity den. If young are determined to be present, a buffer free from new construction-related disturbance shall be established around the den; the dimensions of this buffer shall be	Qualified Biologist	Within 15 days prior to construction	District Stewardship staff	Review and confirm survey	Once for survey

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determined by the biologist in consultation with the CDFW. The buffer shall be maintained until young vacate the den, as determined by a qualified biologist.					
BIO-1.8b: Relocation. If the occupied burrow is simply being used as a refugium by a single badger, or after young have been weaned from a maternity den, the following measure shall be implemented to avoid potential impacts on individual badgers: ▪ An on-site passive relocation program, through which badgers are excluded from occupied burrows by installation of a one-way door in burrow entrances, monitoring of the burrow for one week to confirm badger usage has been discontinued, and hand-excavation and collapse of the burrow to prevent reoccupation. If relocation of badgers is necessary, the biologist shall conduct a follow-up survey of the impact areas the day that grading or construction is to commence to determine whether any relocated badgers have returned to the construction site. If badgers have returned to the construction site, they shall be relocated again using the measure described above.	Qualified Biologist	Prior to construction	District Stewardship staff	Confirm relocation complies with recommendations	As needed if relocation occurs
BIO-3a: Permitting. Prior to placing any fill in jurisdictional wetlands and/or other waters of the U.S. or state, the District will provide the necessary permit application/notification materials to the USACE for a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit, to the RWQCB for Clean Water Act Section 401 water quality certification, and to the CDFW for a Fish and Game Code Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement, as applicable (e.g., impacts to jurisdictional wetlands that are not in a channel may not necessitate CDFW notification). The District will comply with all conditions of these permits/agreements when performing the work; for example, if any compensatory mitigation is required by one or more permit/agreement, then the District will provide such mitigation in accordance with permit/agreement requirements.	District Construction Manager	Prior to fill of any wetlands or waters	District Stewardship staff	Confirm permit applications and/or notification materials submitted Confirm compliance with permit conditions	As needed based on permit requirements
BIO-3b: Impact Minimization. Impacts to jurisdictional wetlands and/or other waters of the U.S. or state will be minimized to the smallest area necessary to perform the activity, and all temporary impact areas will be restored to pre-activity conditions after construction has been completed.	District Construction Manager	During construction	District Stewardship staff	Confirm development plans minimize impacts and include restoration	Ongoing as development occurs

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BIO-5: Tree Removal Permit. Prior to removing or trimming any heritage tree protected by the City of Concord's Tree Preservation and Protection Ordinance, the District will obtain any necessary permit from the City of Concord to impact that tree. The District will then comply with any conditions of the permit, including any tree replacement that might be required.	Construction contractor	Prior to removal or trimming of heritage trees	District Design staff	Confirm permits are obtained and confirm compliance with permit conditions	Ongoing as development occurs
CULT-2: Preconstruction Training, Archaeological Monitoring, and Inadvertent Discovery of Archaeological Resources. Prior to construction, a qualified archaeologist with expertise in California archaeology will develop, **in consultation with Native American tribal representatives,** an archaeological resources training program for all construction and field workers involved in ground-disturbing activities that details the recognition and importance of archaeological resources, and establishes accidental discovery procedures should archaeological resources be encountered during construction. Project personnel would be provided the detailed information of who to contact at the District if resources are encountered. In accordance with the executed MOA, archaeological monitoring is necessary when ground-disturbing activities occur within or adjacent to the boundaries of any National Register-eligible historic properties, including prehistoric site P-07-000861. Monitoring is not necessary in other portions of the project site. Monitoring should be conducted by a qualified archaeological monitor that meets the standards of the Register of Professional Archaeologists. If an archaeological resource is encountered, all activity within 100 feet of the find should immediately halt until it can be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist (and a Native American Representative **shall be retained to monitor the ground disturbance when it is suspected that prehistoric human remains might be encountered, or** if the artifacts are prehistoric). Prehistoric archaeological materials include obsidian and chert flaked-stone tools (e.g., projectile points, knives, scrapers) or toolmaking debris; culturally darkened soil ("midden") containing heat-affected rocks, artifacts, or shellfish remains; and stone milling equipment (e.g., mortars, pestles, handstones, or milling slabs); and	Qualified Archaeologist	Prior to and during construction	District Stewardship & Development staff	Review and confirm recommendations	As needed if resources are discovered and recommendations are made

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battered stone tools, such as hammerstones and pitted stones. If the archaeologist (and Native American representative) determines that the resources may be significant, they shall notify the East Bay Regional Park District (District). The archaeologist shall consult with Native American representatives in determining appropriate treatment for prehistoric or Native American cultural resources. In considering any suggested mitigation proposed by the archaeologist and Native American representative, the District shall determine whether avoidance is feasible in light of factors such as the nature of the find, project design, costs, and other considerations. If avoidance is not feasible, other appropriate measures (e.g., capping, data recovery, and/or interpretation as agreed upon between the District, the archaeological consultant, and Native American representatives) shall be instituted. In accordance with PRC 15126.4(b)(3)(C) when data recovery through excavation is the only feasible mitigation, a data recovery plan, which makes provision for adequately recovering the scientifically consequential information from and about the historical resource, shall be prepared and adopted prior to any excavation being undertaken. Work may proceed in other parts of the project site while mitigation for archaeological resources is being carried out.					
CULT-3: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains. If human skeletal remains are uncovered during project construction, work shall immediately halt within 100 feet of the find. The District shall contact the Contra Costa County coroner to evaluate the remains and follow the procedures and protocols set forth in Section 15064.5 (e)(1) of the CEQA Guidelines and Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5(c). If the County coroner determines that the remains are Native American, the District shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours. The Native American Heritage Commission would then identify the person(s) thought to be the most likely descendent of the deceased Native American, who would help determine what course of action should be taken in treating the remains (PRC Section 5097.98).	District Construction Manager	During construction	District Stewardship & Development staff	Review and confirm recommendations	As needed if resources are discovered and recommendations are made
CULT-4: Implement Mitigation Measures CULT-2 and CULT-3.			*See Mitigation Measures CULT-2 and CULT-3.*		

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GEO-6: Preconstruction Training, Paleontological Monitoring, and Inadvertent Discovery of Paleontological Resources. Prior to construction, a qualified paleontologist meeting the standards of the SVP with expertise in California paleontology shall develop a paleontological resources training program for all construction and field workers involved in ground-disturbing activities that details the recognition and importance of paleontological resources, and establishes accidental discovery procedures should paleontological resources be encountered during construction. Paleontological monitoring is necessary for all ground-disturbing activities that occur in previously undisturbed formations mapped as Pleistocene-aged Older Alluvium, Eocene-aged Markley, or Kreyenhagen formations. Monitoring is also necessary for ground-disturbing activities that exceed 10 feet in depth in previously undisturbed sediments mapped as Holocene alluvium. Monitoring is not necessary in other locations on the project site, including artificial fill, landslide deposits, Oro Loma Formation, or in areas that have been previously disturbed. Monitoring shall be conducted by a qualified paleontological monitor that meets the standards of the SVP. If paleontological resources, such as fossilized bone, teeth, shell, tracks, trails, casts, molds, or impressions are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, work shall stop in that area and within 100 feet of the find until a qualified paleontologist can assess the nature and importance of the find and, if necessary, develop appropriate salvage measures in conformance with SVP standards, and in consultation with the East Bay Regional Park District.	Qualified Paleontologist	Prior to and during construction	District Stewardship & Development staff	Review and confirm recommendations	As needed if resources are discovered and recommendations are made
HYD-1.1: Prior to construction, the District shall prepare a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) in accordance with the requirements of the statewide NPDES Construction General Permit. The SWPPP shall be designed, without limitation, to address the following objectives: (1) all pollutants and their sources, including sources of sediment associated with construction, construction site erosion, and all other activities associated with construction activity are controlled; (2) where not	District Planning staff	Prior to and during construction	District Stewardship & Development staff	Confirm SWPPP is prepared and approved Verify implementation through periodic on-site inspections	Once

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otherwise required to be under a Regional Water Quality Control Board permit, all non-stormwater discharges are identified and either eliminated, controlled, or treated; (3) site BMPs are effective and result in the reduction or elimination of pollutants in stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges from construction activity; and (4) stabilization best management practices (BMPs) are installed to reduce or eliminate pollutants after construction are completed. The SWPPP shall be prepared by a qualified SWPPP developer and included as part of construction specifications. The SWPPP shall include the minimum BMPs required for the identified Risk Level in accordance with NPDES Construction General Permit requirements. BMP implementation shall be consistent with the BMP requirements in the most recent version of the California Stormwater Quality Association Stormwater Best Management Handbook-Construction or the Caltrans Stormwater Quality Handbook Construction Site BMPs Manual.					
HYD-1.2: Prior to issuance of building permits for proposed improvements, the City shall verify that the District has included post-construction stormwater controls in the site design in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 16 of the City's Municipal Code 16 and the regional NPDES MS4 Permit. The District shall prepare a Stormwater Control Plan (SCP) in consultation with and subject to approval by the Contra Costa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District. The City shall review the final SCP and any necessary changes by the City shall be incorporated into project design plans to ensure the required controls are in place and adhere to the requirements of the NPDES MS4 Permit including all applicable C.3 stormwater control requirements. At a minimum, the SCP shall demonstrate how the following measures would be incorporated into the Project: ▪ Low impact development (LID) site design principles (e.g., preserving natural drainage channels, treating stormwater runoff at its source rather than in downstream centralized controls) ▪ Source control BMPs in the form of design standards and structural features for all proposed areas of development. ▪ Source control BMPs for landscaped areas shall be documented in the form of a Landscape Management Plan that relies on Integrated Pest	District Planning staff	Prior to issuance of building permits	City of Concord and District Stewardship & Development staff	Confirm SCP is submitted and approved	Once

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Management and also includes pesticide and fertilizer application guidelines designed to minimize any off-site discharges. ▪ Treatment control measures (e.g., bioretention, porous pavement, vegetated swales) targeting any potential pollutants such as sediment, pathogens, metals, nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus compounds), oxygen-demanding substances, organic compounds (e.g., PCBs, pesticides), oil and grease, and trash and debris. The SCP shall demonstrate that the project has the land area available to support the proposed BMP facilities sized per the required water quality design storm.					
HYD-3: Implement Mitigation Measures HYD-1.1 and HYD-1.2.			*See Mitigation Measures HYD-1.1 and HYD-1.2.*		
HYD-4: Implement Mitigation Measures HYD-1.2			*See Mitigation Measure HYD-1.2.*		
HYD-5: Implement Mitigation Measure HYD-1.2.			*See Mitigation Measure HYD-1.2.*		
HYD-6: Implement Mitigation Measures HYD-1a and HYD-1b.			*See Mitigation Measures HYD-1.1a and HYD-1.1b.*		
TRAF-1: *Traffic Control Plan.* The District shall prepare, or shall require construction contractor(s) to prepare, and implement a traffic control plan (TCP) for each of the three Plan phases, prior to commencing construction on that phase. The TCPs will aim to reduce traffic impacts on the roadways at and near the work sites, as well as to reduce potential traffic safety hazards and ensure adequate access for emergency responders and construction vehicles, as appropriate. The District and construction contractor(s) shall coordinate development and implementation of the TCPs with the City of Concord, as appropriate. To the extent applicable, the TCP shall conform to the California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD), Part 6 (Temporary Traffic Control) (Caltrans, 2014). The TCP shall include, but not be limited to, the following elements: ▪ Circulation and detour plans to minimize impacts on local road circulation during unanticipated road and lane closures (if any). Flaggers and/or signage shall be used to guide vehicles through and/or around the construction zone.	District Construction Manager or construction contractor	Prior to construction	District Co Stewardship & Development staff and District construction Manager	Confirm TCP is prepared and implemented	Once for each Plan phase

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▪ Identifying truck routes designated by the County. Haul routes that minimize truck traffic on local roadways shall be utilized to the extent possible. ▪ Sufficient staging areas for trucks accessing construction zones to minimize disruption of access to adjacent public right-of-ways. ▪ Controlling and monitoring construction vehicle movement through the enforcement of standard construction specifications by on-site inspectors. ▪ Scheduling truck trips outside the peak morning and evening commute hours to the extent possible. ▪ Limiting the duration of unanticipated road and lane closures (if any) to the extent possible. ▪ Construction activities that may encroach on bicycle routes or multi-use paths, advance warning signs (e.g., "Bicyclists Allowed Use of Full Lane" and/or "Share the Road") shall be posted that indicate the presence of such users. ▪ Implementing roadside safety protocols. Advance "Road Work Ahead" warning and speed control signs (including those informing drivers of State legislated double fines for speed infractions in a construction zone) shall be posted to reduce speeds and provide safe traffic flow through the work zone. ▪ Coordinating construction administrators of police and fire stations (including all fire protection agencies), and recreational facility managers. Operators shall be notified in advance of the timing, location, and duration of construction activities and the locations of detours and lane closures, where applicable. ▪ Repairing and restoring affected roadway rights-of-way to their original condition after construction is completed.					
UTIL-2: The District shall work with the City's Local Reuse Authority and the Engineering Division to ensure that all required water distribution systems, water storage tanks, pump stations, and other facilities at the site to supply the demand for potable water are constructed to meet the CCWD's requirements and standards.	District Planning staff	Prior to issuance of any building permits	District Stewardship & Development staff	Confirm that infrastructure meets CCWD requirements	Ongoing as development occurs

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