

Summary Form for Electronic Document Submittal

Form F

Lead agencies may include 15 hardcopies of this document when submitting electronic copies of Environmental Impact Reports, Negative Declarations, Mitigated Negative Declarations, or Notices of Preparation to the State Clearinghouse (SCH). The SCH also accepts other summaries, such as EIR Executive Summaries prepared pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15123. Please include one copy of the Notice of Completion Form (NOC) with your submission and attach the summary to each electronic copy of the document.

SCH # _____

Project Title: King City Riverbed Wildfire Prevention Plan

Lead Agency: City of King

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Project Location: King City Monterey
City *County*

Project Description (Proposed actions, location, and/or consequences).

The King City Riverbed Wildfire Prevention Plan (RWPP or plan) (proposed project) serves as a framework for a long-term fire resiliency and prioritizes hazard reduction projects along portions of the Salinas River and San Lorenzo Creek in or near the City of King, California. The plan achieves the two following goals: 1) provides guidance and strategies to increase the wildfire resilience of the community; and, 2) protects and enhances the wildlife habitat and ecological value of the project area. The plan was developed by Deer Creek Resources with input from City of King staff, collaborating agencies, and the community. The RWPP uses aerial photography and field surveys to map vegetation, analyze potential wildfire hazards within the project area, and prioritize wildfire hazard mitigation projects. The primary implementation measure recommended by the RWPP is the creation of a fuel break on the edge of the Salinas Riverbed to protect homes and businesses and prevent a wildland fire from becoming an urban conflagration. A fuel break will starve an expanding fire of fuels while providing firefighters operational safety and access. While the remaining project recommendations will increase the fire safety and aesthetics of the project area and King City, the fuel break will provide the most protection.

Identify the project's significant or potentially significant effects and briefly describe any proposed mitigation measures that would reduce or avoid that effect.

Biological Resources

BIO-1 The summer blooming period prior to the start of implementation measures 1-4, a biologist qualified in botany shall conduct a focused survey for Davidson's bush mallow and umbrella larkspur in accordance with current California Department of Fish and Wildlife and California Native Plant Society rare plant survey protocols (CDFW 2018 and CNPS 2001). Some special-status plant species are only identifiable during their blooming periods and surveys are only considered valid if they occur when blooms are visible. The survey shall occur during the peak blooming period for these species to determine their presence or absence. Based on the known blooming periods of the special-status plant species potentially present, two surveys would be necessary to adequately survey the project site: the first in May/June and the second in August/September. If possible, known reference populations of the target species in the project vicinity shall first be visited to verify that the species is observable, and the focused survey shall be conducted within two weeks of observing the reference population in full bloom.

The biologist shall prepare a brief report documenting the results of the surveys for submittal to the King City Community Development Department, where it will be kept on file, prior to ground disturbance or vegetation removal activities. If the focused surveys conclude that special-status plant species are not

present within the project site boundary, or if they are present but impacts can be completely avoided, then no further mitigation would be required. Focused plant surveys are generally considered valid for two years. Surveys shall be repeated if disturbance activities are planned after two years.

If at any point special-status plant species are identified within the project site boundary and they would be affected by the proposed project, then appropriate mitigation shall be developed by the biologist and implemented prior to ground disturbance or vegetation removal activities. Measures may include, but are not limited to:

- a. A qualified biologist shall identify an on-site or off-site mitigation area suitable for restoration of habitat and seed transplantation for any special-status plant species.
- b. Prior to ground disturbance or vegetation removal activities, a qualified biologist or native plant specialist shall perform seed collection from all special-status plants located within the impact areas and implement seed installation at the mitigation area at the optimal time. Additionally, topsoil from the special-status species occurrence area(s) shall be salvaged (where practical) for use in the mitigation area.
- c. A maintenance and monitoring program shall be developed by a qualified biologist and established for a minimum of five years after mitigation area installation to verify that restoration activities have been successful. Maintenance activities may include, but not be limited to, watering during the plant establishment period, supplemental seed planting as needed, and removal of non-native plants. Monitoring shall include, at a minimum, quarterly monitoring reports for the first year and annual reports for the remaining four years. The performance standard for successful mitigation shall be a minimum 3:1 replacement ratio (i.e., three plants observed in mitigation area for each plant lost from the project site) achieved in at least one of the five years of monitoring.

The King City Community Development Department will be responsible for implementation of this mitigation measure. Compliance with this measure shall be documented prior to ground disturbance or vegetation removal activities by a letter report prepared by the biologist and submitted to the King City Community Development Department, where it will be kept on file.

BIO-2 Prior to implementation measures 1-4 that include ground disturbance or vegetation removal, a qualified biologist shall conduct a training session for all project personnel. At a minimum, the training shall include a description of special-status species potentially occurring in the project vicinity, including, but not limited to, special-status plants (if present), Monterey hitch, California red-legged frog, Northern California legless lizard, southwestern pond turtle, burrowing owl, American badger, Monterey dusky-footed woodrat, San Joaquin kit fox, special-status bat species, and nesting birds and raptors. Their habitats, general measures that are being implemented to conserve species as they relate to the project, and the boundaries within which project activities will occur will be explained. Informational handouts with photographs clearly illustrating the species' appearances shall be used in the training session. As new phases or activities begin, all new project personnel shall undergo this mandatory environmental awareness training. The project contractor shall document evidence of completion of this training by a letter report prepared by the biologist and submitted to the King City Community Development Department, where it will be kept on file, prior to ground disturbance or vegetation removal activities.

The qualified biologist will train biological monitors selected from the project crew by the project contractor (typically the project foreman). Before the start of work each day, the monitor will check for animals under any equipment such as vehicles. If a special-status species is observed within an active project area, the qualified biologist will be notified immediately and all work within 50 feet of the individual will be halted and all equipment turned off until the individual has left the area.

BIO-3 The following measures shall be implemented to protect Monterey hitch and aquatic habitats:

- a. Implementation measures 1-4 that require ground disturbance activities within the active channels of the Salinas River and San Lorenzo Creek shall be conducted from September to April each year, during periods of low flow (Salinas River) or no flow (San Lorenzo Creek), outside of the spawning period for Monterey hitch.

b. For the duration of the project, herbicides may be applied to vegetation within a 10-foot buffer zone along the edge of the active channel for non-native invasive vegetation treatment only. Only herbicides approved for use in aquatic environments shall be used.

c. For the duration of the project will use work measures including Best Management Practices (BMPs), time-of-year-restrictions, water pollution prevention, erosion control, and tree root protection to further minimize erosion and impacts to riparian and aquatic habitat. BMPs intended to reduce erosion of exposed soil into the bed and banks of the creek may include, but are not limited to, soil stabilization controls, watering for dust control, silt fencing, and fiber rolls. Standard erosion control and slope stabilization measures will be required for work performed in any area where erosion could lead to sedimentation of the creek. Plastic monofilament netting (erosion control matting), loosely woven netting, or similar material in any form shall not be used at the project site as wildlife can become entangled and trapped in them. Materials utilizing fixed weaves (strands cannot move), polypropylene, polymer, or other synthetic materials shall not be used.

BIO-4 Ground disturbance and/or vegetation removal activities (implementation measures 1-4) are proposed within and immediately adjacent to California red-legged frog habitat. Project implementation may directly impact aquatic habitat and upland habitat. Prior to the start of disturbance activities, one or both of the following options will be implemented:

Option 1. Protocol-Level Surveys for California Red-Legged Frog

Protocol surveys will be conducted per the *Revised Guidance on Site Assessments and Field Surveys for the California Red-legged Frog* (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2005) to determine if California red-legged frog is present at the project site. If surveys result in a negative finding, documentation will be submitted to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for confirmation. If the negative finding is considered valid no further action is required.

If California red-legged frog is found, Incidental Take Authorization will be obtained from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service prior to ground disturbance or vegetation removal activities, as detailed in Option 2, below.

Option 2. Assume Presence of California Red-Legged Frog and Obtain Incidental Take Authorization

If the presence of California red-legged frog is determined during protocol-level surveys or it is assumed that they are present on the project site, the King City Community Development Department shall obtain an Incidental Take Permit from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service with a permit term for the duration of the project. The King City Community Development Department will ensure that all avoidance, minimization, and compensatory mitigation measures required in the permit to minimize the potential for “take” of California red-legged frog are implemented.

BIO-5 Prior to implementation measures 1-4 that include ground disturbance in areas with sandy soils (which includes a majority of the project area), the King City Community Development Department shall retain a qualified biologist to determine measures to avoid or minimize impacts to legless lizards, depending on the proposed activity. Measures may include, but not be limited to:

a. Preconstruction Surveys. Within 24 hours prior to ground disturbance in potential habitat, preconstruction surveys shall be conducted. Methods include a “three-pass, high grading” methodology that requires raking of the soil to locate and remove as many California legless lizards as possible.

If legless lizards are found during the first pass, an overnight period of no soil disturbance must occur before the second pass. The same requirement will be implemented after the second pass if legless lizards are located. If no California legless lizards are found during the second pass, a third pass is not required.

b. Identification of Relocation Site(s). Prior to surveying and construction, one or more relocation sites shall be identified by a qualified biologist. All relocation sites shall be approved by the King City Community Development Department 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/are not harmed by construction of the project. Relocation shall occur on the same day as capture. California Department of Fish and Wildlife California Natural Diversity Database Native Species Field Survey Forms shall be submitted to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife for all special-status species observed.

c. Barrier fencing. If California legless lizards are observed, a barrier shall be installed to prevent movement of legless lizards back into the work area. All captured California legless lizards would be moved to the nearby relocation site(s) identified in (b).

d. Monitoring. A qualified biologist shall be onsite to monitor ground disturbance and vegetation removal activities and salvage and relocate any legless lizards encountered. The monitoring shall walk alongside equipment/crews in each new area of disturbance, and shall have authority to halt activities temporarily if necessary to capture and relocate legless lizards. Any legless lizards captured shall be relocated as soon as possible to the nearby relocation site(s) identified in (b).

BIO-6 The King City Community Development Department shall implement the following measures for the protection of western pond turtle:

a. Within 24 hours prior to vegetation removal or ground-disturbing activities associated with implementation measures 1-4, the King City Community Development Department shall retain a biologist qualified to survey for southwestern pond turtle, including their eggs and nests, to conduct a preconstruction survey along aquatic features and an adjacent 300-foot buffer of riparian areas in and adjacent to the project site.

b. If southwestern pond turtle or their nests are observed during preconstruction surveys, a qualified biologist shall be on-site to monitor activities in suitable habitat. Southwestern pond turtles found within the project area shall be allowed to leave of their own volition or they shall be captured by a qualified biologist and relocated out of harm's way to the nearest suitable habitat immediately upstream or downstream from the project area. Pond turtle relocation shall only be conducted after notifying the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

c. If southwestern pond turtle nests are identified in the work area during preconstruction surveys, a 300-foot no disturbance buffer shall be established between the nest and any areas of potential disturbance. Buffers shall be clearly marked with temporary fencing. Disturbance activities will not be allowed to commence in the exclusion area until hatchlings have emerged from the nest, or the nest is deemed inactive by a qualified biologist.

d. All construction-related trenches, holes, or pits shall be covered at the end of each workday to prevent entrapment of pond turtles.

The qualified biologist shall prepare a report documenting the results of the preconstruction survey(s) for submittal to the King City Community Development Department prior to ground disturbance.

BIO-7 To avoid loss of or harm to burrowing owl as a result of implementation measures 1-4, the following measures shall be implemented:

a. To avoid/minimize impacts to burrowing owls potentially occurring within the project site, a biologist qualified in ornithology shall conduct surveys for burrowing owl prior to ground disturbance or vegetation removal. The qualified biologist shall conduct a two-visit (i.e., morning and evening) presence/absence survey at areas of suitable habitat on and adjacent to the project site boundary no less than 14 days prior to the start of construction or ground disturbance activities. Surveys shall be conducted according to the methods for take avoidance described in the *Burrowing Owl Survey Protocol and Mitigation Guidelines* (CBOC 1993) and the *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation* (CDFG 2012). If no burrowing owls are found, a letter report confirming absence shall be prepared and submitted to the King City Community Development Department and no further measures are required.

b. Because burrowing owls occupy habitat year-round, seasonal no-disturbance buffers, as outlined in the *Burrowing Owl Survey Protocol and Mitigation Guidelines* (CBOC 1993) and the *Staff Report on Burrowing*

Owl Mitigation (CDFG 2012), shall be in place around occupied habitat prior to and during any ground disturbance activities. The following table includes buffer areas based on the time of year and level of disturbance (CDFG 2012), unless a qualified biologist approved by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife verifies through non-invasive measures that either:

1) birds have not begun egg laying and incubation; or 2) that juveniles from the occupied burrows are foraging independently and are capable of independent survival.

Location	Time of Year	Level of Disturbance Buffers (meters)		
		Low	Med	High
Nesting Sites	April 1 – Aug 15	200 m	500 m	500 m
Nesting Sites	Aug 16 – Oct 15	200 m	200 m	500 m
Nesting Sites	Oct 16 – Mar 31	50 m	100 m	500 m

c. If burrowing owl is found and avoidance is not possible, burrow exclusion may be conducted by qualified biologists only during the non-breeding season, before breeding behavior is exhibited and after the burrow is confirmed empty through non-invasive methods, such as surveillance. Occupied burrows shall be replaced with artificial burrows at a ratio of one collapsed burrow to one constructed artificial burrow (1:1). Evicted burrowing owls may attempt to colonize or re-colonize an area that would be impacted, thus ongoing surveillance during project activities shall be conducted at a rate sufficient to detect burrowing owls if they return.

d. If surveys locate occupied burrows in or near construction areas, consultation with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife shall occur to interpret survey results and develop a project-specific avoidance and minimization approach. Once the absence of burrowing owl has been confirmed, a letter report shall be prepared and submitted to the King City Community Development Department.

BIO-8 Prior to the start of implementation measures 1-4, and not more than 14 days prior to the commencement of ground disturbance or vegetation removal activities, a qualified wildlife biologist shall conduct surveys to identify any potential American badger burrows/dens. If the survey results are negative (i.e., no badger dens observed), a letter report confirming absence shall be prepared and submitted to the King City Community Development Department prior to ground disturbance or vegetation removal activities and no further mitigation is required.

If the results are positive (badger dens are observed), the qualified biologist shall determine if the dens are active by installing a game camera for three days and three nights to determine if the den is in use.

a. If the biologist determines that a den may be active, coordination with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife shall be undertaken to develop a suitable strategy to avoid impacts to American badger. The strategy may include the following: the biologist shall install a one-way door in the den opening and continue use of the game camera. Once the camera captures the individual exiting the one-way door, the den can be excavated with hand tools to prevent badgers from reusing them. If the biologist determines that the den is a maternity den, project activities shall be delayed during the maternity season (February to August), or until the badgers leave the den on their own accord or the biologist determines that the den is no longer in use.

b. If the game camera does not capture an individual entering/exiting the den, the den can be excavated with hand tools to prevent badgers from reusing them.

c. After dens have been excavated and the absence of American badger confirmed, a letter report shall be prepared and submitted to the King City Community Development Department, prior to ground disturbance or vegetation removal.

BIO-9 Prior to the start of implementation measures 1-4, a qualified biologist shall conduct a survey for

Monterey dusky-footed woodrat nests within thirty (30) days prior to the start of disturbance activities. If the survey results are negative (i.e., no woodrat nests observed), a letter report confirming absence shall be prepared and submitted to the King City Community Development Department prior to ground disturbance or vegetation removal activities and no further mitigation is required.

If the results are positive (woodrat nests are observed), all Monterey dusky-footed woodrat nests shall be mapped and flagged for avoidance.

If Monterey dusky-footed woodrat nests are found that cannot be avoided, each active nest shall be disturbed by the qualified biologist to the degree that Monterey dusky-footed woodrat leaves the nest and seeks refuge elsewhere. After the nests have been disturbed, the nest sticks shall be removed from the impact areas and placed outside of areas planned for impacts. Nests shall be dismantled during the non-breeding season (between October 1 and December 31), if possible. If a litter of young is found or suspected, nest material shall be replaced and the nest left alone for 2-3 weeks, after this time the nest will be rechecked to verify that young are capable of independent survival before proceeding with nest dismantling.

After nests have been dismantled and the absence of Monterey dusky-footed woodrat confirmed, a letter report shall be prepared and submitted to the King City Community Development Department, prior to ground disturbance or vegetation removal.

BIO-10 The *U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Standardized Recommendations for Protection of the San Joaquin Kit Fox Prior to or During Ground Disturbance* (USFWS 2011) shall be implemented prior to the initiation of any ground disturbance or vegetation removal activities associated with implementation measures 1-4 on the project site to avoid unintended take of individual San Joaquin kit foxes.

Pre-activity surveys for San Joaquin kit fox shall be conducted by a qualified biologist no less than 30 days prior to the beginning of project activities, including ground disturbance or vegetation removal, that may impact San Joaquin kit fox. The surveys shall include all work areas and a minimum 200-foot buffer of the project site. The pre-project implementation surveys shall identify kit fox habitat features on the project site, evaluate use by kit fox and, if possible, assess the potential impacts of the proposed activity. The status of all dens shall be determined and mapped.

If a natal/pupping den is discovered within the project area or within 200 feet of the project boundary, the project contractor shall consult with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to establish an appropriate avoidance buffer. The avoidance buffer shall be maintained until such time as the burrow is no longer active and/or an incidental take permit is determined to be required and is obtained.

In addition, the following measures shall be observed:

- a. Project-related vehicles shall observe a 20-mph speed limit in all project areas. Night-time project activities shall be prohibited. Off-road traffic outside of the designated project area shall be prohibited.
- b. To prevent inadvertent entrapment of kit foxes or other animals during project implementation, all excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches more than two feet deep shall be covered at the close of each working day by plywood or similar materials, or provided with one or more escape ramps constructed of earth fill or wooden planks. Before such holes or trenches are filled, they shall be thoroughly inspected for trapped animals. If at any time a trapped or injured kit fox is discovered, the procedures under number 11 of the Construction and Operational Requirements in the Standardized Recommendations must be followed.
- c. Kit foxes are attracted to den-like structures such as pipes and may enter stored pipe becoming trapped or injured. If used, all pipes, culverts, or similar structures with a diameter of four inches or greater stored at the construction site for one or more overnight periods shall be thoroughly inspected for kit foxes before the pipe is subsequently buried, capped, or otherwise used or moved in any way. If a kit fox is discovered inside a pipe, that section of pipe shall not be moved until the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has been consulted. If necessary, and under the direct supervision of the biologist, the pipe may be moved once to remove it from the path of construction activity, until the fox has escaped.

- d. All food-related trash items such as wrappers, cans, bottles, and food scraps shall be disposed of in closed containers and removed at least once a week from the project site.
- e. No firearms shall be allowed on the project site during project implementation activities.
- f. To prevent harassment, mortality of kit foxes or destruction of dens by dogs or cats, no pets shall be permitted on site during project implementation.
- g. Use of rodenticides and herbicides on the project site during project implementation shall be restricted. This is necessary to prevent primary or secondary poisoning of kit foxes and the depletion of prey populations on which they depend. All uses of such compounds shall observe label and other restrictions mandated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, California Department of Food and Agriculture, and other State and Federal legislation, as well as additional project related restrictions deemed necessary by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. If rodent control must be conducted, zinc phosphide shall be used because of proven lower risk to kit fox.
- h. In the case of trapped animals, escape ramps or structures shall be installed immediately to allow the animal(s) to escape.
- i. Any contractor, employee, or agency personnel who inadvertently kills or injures a San Joaquin kit fox shall immediately report the incident to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

BIO-11 If possible, project activities should be conducted between September 16 and January 14 to avoid impacts to nesting birds during the nesting season (January 15 through September 15). If implementation measures 1-4 are scheduled during the nesting season (February 15 to August 30 for small bird species such as passerines; January 15 to September 15 for owls; and February 15 to September 15 for other raptors), a qualified biologist shall conduct nesting bird surveys as follows:

- a. Two surveys for active bird nests will occur within 14 days prior to start of ground disturbance or vegetation removal activities, with the final survey conducted within 48 hours prior to project commencement. Appropriate minimum survey radii surrounding each work area are typically 250 feet for passerines, 500 feet for smaller raptors, and 1,000 feet for larger raptors. Surveys will be conducted at the appropriate times of day to observe nesting activities. Locations off the site to which access is not available may be surveyed from within the site or from public areas. If no nesting birds are found, a letter report will be prepared by the biologist and submitted to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and the King City Community Development Department, where it will be kept on file, and no further measures are required.
- b. If the qualified biologist documents active nests within the project site or in nearby surrounding areas, an appropriate buffer between each nest and active project activities shall be established. The buffer shall be clearly marked and maintained until the young have fledged and are foraging independently. Prior to project activities, the qualified biologist shall conduct baseline monitoring of each nest to characterize "normal" bird behavior and establish a buffer distance, which allows the birds to exhibit normal behavior. The qualified biologist shall monitor the nesting birds daily during project activities and increase the buffer if birds show signs of unusual or distressed behavior (e.g., defensive flights and vocalizations, standing up from a brooding position, and/or flying away from the nest). If buffer establishment is not possible, the qualified biologist or project foreman shall have the authority to cease all project work in the area until the young have fledged and the nest is no longer active. Once the absence of nesting birds has been confirmed, a letter report will be prepared by the biologist and submitted to the King City Community Development Department, where it will be kept on file, and no further measures are required.

BIO-12 Prior to the start of implementation measures 1-4, a qualified biologist shall conduct a habitat assessment for bats and potential roosting sites in trees to be removed and trees within 50 feet of the project area approximately 14 days prior to tree removal or disturbance activities. These surveys shall include a visual inspection of potential roosting features (bats need not be present) and a search for presence of guano

within the project site, construction access routes, and 50 feet around these areas. Cavities, crevices, exfoliating bark, and bark fissures that could provide suitable potential nest or roost habitat for bats shall be surveyed. Assumptions can be made on what species is present due to observed visual characteristics along with habitat use, or the bats can be identified to the species level with the use of a bat echolocation detector such as an “Anabat” unit. Potential roosting features found during the survey shall be flagged or marked.

If no roosting sites or bats are found, a letter report confirming absence shall be prepared and submitted to the King City Community Development Department and no further mitigation is required. If bats or roosting sites are found, bats shall not be disturbed without specific notice to and consultation with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

The nursery season is typically considered May 1 through October 1. If bats are found roosting outside of the nursery season, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife shall be consulted prior to any eviction or other action. If avoidance or postponement is not feasible, a Bat Eviction Plan will be submitted to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife for written approval prior to project implementation. A request to evict bats from a roost includes details for excluding bats from the roost site and monitoring to ensure that all bats have exited the roost prior to the start of activity and are unable to re-enter the roost until activity is completed. Any bat eviction shall be timed to avoid lactation and young-rearing. If bats are found roosting during the nursery season, they shall be monitored to determine if the roost site is a maternal roost. This could occur by either visual inspection of the roost bat pups, if possible, or by monitoring the roost after the adults leave for the night to listen for bat pups. Because bat pups cannot leave the roost until they are mature enough, eviction of a maternal roost cannot occur during the nursery season. Therefore, if a maternal roost is present, a 50-foot buffer zone (or different size if determined in consultation with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife) shall be established around the roosting site within which no construction activities including tree removal or structure disturbance shall occur until after the nursery season. Once the absence of roosting bats has been confirmed, a letter report will be prepared and submitted to the King City Community Development Department.

BIO-13 In advance of the start of implementation measures 1-4, a Riparian Revegetation and Monitoring Plan shall be prepared. The plan shall include clear goals and objectives, success criteria, specifics on restoration/creation/enhancement (e.g., plant palette, soils, irrigation design standards and requirements), specific monitoring periods and reporting guidelines, and a maintenance plan. Species from the California Invasive Plant Council’s (Cal-IPC) Invasive Plant List (Cal-IPC 2024) shall be removed if present and not included in the planting palette. Appropriate performance standards may include, but are not limited to, an 80 percent survival rate of restoration tree and shrub plantings; absence of invasive plant species in restored areas; and self-sustaining conditions (i.e., plant viability without supplemental water) at the end of five years. If the restoration activities are not meeting success criteria, remedial measures shall be implemented and would typically include, but are not limited to, replanting, reseeding, grading adjustments, supplemental irrigation, access control, increased weed control, and extended maintenance and monitoring periods.

The Riparian Revegetation and Monitoring Plan shall be submitted to the King City Community Development Department for review and approval as well as any other appropriate regulatory agencies during the permit application process, if needed.

BIO-14 In advance of the start of implementation measures 1-4, in areas where impacts to jurisdictional aquatic features cannot be avoided, the King City Community Development Department will retain a qualified biologist to determine the extent of potential wetlands and waterways regulated by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). If the USACE claims jurisdiction, the City shall retain a qualified biologist to obtain a Clean Water Act Section 404 Nationwide Permit. The City and the qualified biologist shall coordinate with the RWQCB to obtain a Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification. The City and the qualified biologist shall also coordinate with the CDFW to obtain a Streambed Alteration Agreement.

BIO-15 Prior to the start of implementation measure 1-4 and any tree removal or trimming activities, the King City Community Development Department will hire an International Society of Arboriculture (ISA)-certified arborist to conduct a tree survey and prepare an evaluation report with associated data and location map for all potentially affected trees on and immediately adjacent to the project site. The King City Community Development Department will follow the arborist's recommendations, such as planting replacement trees in appropriate on-site or off-site areas, preferably associated with the Salinas River or San Lorenzo Creek corridors, along with any required maintenance and monitoring.

Cultural Resources

CR-1 Prior to construction, all personnel directly involved in project-related activities shall be provided archaeological and cultural sensitivity training. The training shall be conducted by a Native American Monitor or a qualified archaeologist that meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for archaeology. The training shall take place at a day and time to be determined in conjunction with the project construction foreman, and prior to any scheduled project-related activities. The training will include the following: a discussion of applicable laws and penalties; samples or visual aids of artifacts that could be encountered in the project vicinity, including what those artifacts and resources may look like partially buried, or wholly buried and freshly exposed; and instructions to halt work in the vicinity of any potential cultural resource discovery, and notify the archaeological monitor as necessary. If a handout is provided by the archaeologist, the foreman will keep a copy of it in his or her vehicle as a reference. Having reference material in the vehicle does not replace contacting an archaeologist should resources be uncovered.

CR-2 In the event that archaeological resources are inadvertently discovered, work shall temporarily halt or divert work within 50 meters (165 feet) of the find until it can be evaluated. All potentially significant or unique archaeological deposits shall be evaluated to demonstrate whether the resource is eligible for inclusion on the California Register of Historic Resources. If archaeological deposits are encountered, they will be evaluated and mitigated simultaneously in the timeliest manner practicable, allowing for recovery of materials and data by standard archaeological procedures. For prehistoric archaeological sites, this data recovery involves the hand-excavated recovery and non-destructive analysis of a small sample of the deposit. Historic resources shall also be sampled through hand excavation, though architectural features may require careful mechanical exposure and hand excavation.

Any previously undiscovered resources found during construction activities shall be recorded on appropriate California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms and evaluated for significance by a qualified archaeologist. Significant and/or unique cultural resources consist, of but are not limited to, stone, bone, glass, ceramics, fossils, wood, or shell artifacts, or features including hearths, structural remains, or historic dumpsites. If the resource is determined significant, a qualified archaeologist shall prepare and implement a research design and archaeological data recovery plan that will capture those categories of data for which the site is significant in accordance with Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines.

If such resources or artifacts are determined to be of native tribal origin, any mitigation or recovery program shall include direction from tribal leadership that has previously consulted with King City for proper handling and treatment.

The archaeologist shall also perform appropriate technical analyses, prepare a comprehensive report complete with methods, results, and recommendations, and provide for the permanent curation of the recovered resources. The report shall be submitted to the Northwest Information Center and the State Historic Preservation Office, as required.

CR-3 California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and the CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) contain the mandated procedures of conduct following the discovery of human remains. According to the provisions in CEQA, if human remains are encountered at the site, all work in the immediate vicinity of the discovery shall cease and necessary steps to ensure the integrity of the immediate area shall be taken. The Monterey County Coroner shall be notified immediately. The Coroner shall then determine whether the

remains are Native American. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American, the Coroner shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours, who would, in turn, notify the person the Native American Heritage Commission identifies as the Most Likely Descendant of any human remains. Further actions shall be determined, in part, by the desires of the Most Likely Descendant. The Most Likely Descendant has 48 hours to make recommendations regarding the disposition of the remains following notification from the Native American Heritage Commission of the discovery. If the Most Likely Descendant does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the owner shall, with appropriate dignity, reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from further disturbance. Alternatively, if the owner does not accept the Most Likely Descendant's recommendations, the owner or the descendent may request mediation by the Native American Heritage Commission.

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If applicable, describe any of the project's areas of controversy known to the Lead Agency, including issues raised by agencies and the public.

N/A

Provide a list of the responsible or trustee agencies for the project.

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Nationwide Permit)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Incidental Take Authorization)
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (Streambed Alteration Agreement)
- Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Quality Certification)
- Monterey Bay Air Resources District and CAL FIRE or other designated agency (i.e., South Monterey County Fire Protection District) with jurisdiction (Smoke Management Permit)