

TWIN LAKES CHURCH PILOT RECHARGE WELL PROJECT

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

This document comprises the Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) for the Twin Lakes Church Pilot Recharge Well Project (Project). The mitigation measures presented in this MMRP are compiled from the measures identified in Chapter 3 of the Draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND).

For each mitigation measure, the timeframe for implementation, responsible party for implementation and responsibility for oversight are identified.

The MMRP will be adopted by the Soquel Creek Water District (District) Board of Directors for implementation by the District contractor(s) with District oversight, as appropriate. Additionally, implementation of the MMRP will be reported and tracked consistent with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15097 and permit reporting conditions.

Mitigation Measure	Implementation Responsibility	Implementation Timing	Monitoring, Enforcement, and Reporting Responsibility
Biological Resources			
<p>Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Perform Preconstruction Nesting Bird Surveys in Areas that Provide Suitable Habitat</p> <p>Project construction activities should avoid the nesting season of February 15 through August 31, if feasible. If seasonal avoidance is not possible, then no sooner than 30 days prior to the start of any Project activity, a biologist experienced in conducting nesting bird surveys shall survey the Project area and all accessible areas within 500 feet for nesting birds. If nesting birds are identified, the biologist shall define a suitable protective buffer around the nest and no activities shall occur within this buffered area. The buffer area limits would ensure that construction activities would not cause an adult to abandon an active nest or young or change an adult's behavior so it could not care for an active nest or young. Typical buffers are 150 feet for songbirds and 300 feet for raptors. Construction activities that are conducted within any reduced buffers may be conducted in the presence of a qualified biological monitor, until the biological monitor determines that the reduced buffer is effective.</p>	<p>The District will implement the required measures by incorporating this requirement in the contract specifications, as well as engaging the qualified biologist and ensuring site access. The qualified biologist will be responsible for implementation on site.</p>	<p>Prior to and during construction.</p>	<p>The District will be responsible for enforcement and documenting compliance. The buffer area limits would ensure that construction activities would not cause an adult to abandon an active nest of eggs or young, or change an adult's behavior such that it would interfere with incubation, brooding or feeding. If work is stopped for a period of 14 days or more during the nesting bird season, a new pre-construction survey will be conducted prior to the commencement of construction activities. If required, the District will prepare a written report documenting the outcome of the mitigation plan and/or the treatment plan.</p>
<p>Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Perform Preconstruction Bat Surveys</p> <p>In advance of tree removal, a preconstruction survey for special-status bats shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to characterize potential bat habitat and identify active roost sites within the Project site. Should potential roosting habitat or active bat roosts be found in trees to be removed under the Project, the following measures shall be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of trees shall occur when bats are active, approximately between the periods of March 1 to April 15 and August 15 to October 15, and outside of bat maternity roosting season (approximately April 15 – August 31) and outside of months of winter torpor (approximately October 15 – February 28), to the extent feasible. • If removal of trees during the periods when bats are active is not feasible and active bat roosts being used for maternity or hibernation purposes are found on or in the immediate vicinity of the Project site where tree removal is planned, a no-disturbance buffer of 100 feet shall be established around these roost sites until they are determined to be no longer active by the qualified biologist. • The qualified biologist shall be present during tree removal if active bat roosts, which are not being used for maternity or hibernation purposes, are present. Trees with active roosts shall be removed only when no rain is occurring or is forecast to occur for three days and when daytime temperatures are at least 50°F. • Removal of trees with active or potentially active roost sites shall follow a two-step removal process: 	<p>The District will implement the required measures by incorporating this requirement in the contract specifications, as well as engaging the qualified biologist and ensuring site access. The qualified biologist will be responsible for implementation on site.</p>	<p>Prior to and during construction.</p>	<p>The District will be responsible for enforcement and documenting compliance. If required, the District will prepare a written report documenting the outcome of the mitigation plan and/or the treatment plan.</p>

Mitigation Measure	Implementation Responsibility	Implementation Timing	Monitoring, Enforcement, and Reporting Responsibility
Biological Resources (cont.)			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On the first day of tree removal and under supervision of the qualified biologist, branches and limbs not containing cavities or fissures in which bats could roost, shall be cut only using chainsaws. 2. On the following day and under the supervision of the qualified biologist, the remainder of the tree may be removed, either using chainsaws or other equipment (e.g. excavator or backhoe). 			
Cultural Resources and Tribal Cultural Resources			
<p>Mitigation Measure CU-1: Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Resources</p> <p>If prehistoric or historic-era archaeological resources are encountered by construction personnel during Project implementation, all construction activities within 100 feet shall halt until a qualified archaeologist, defined as one meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology, can assess the significance of the find. Prehistoric archaeological materials might include obsidian and chert flaked-stone tools (e.g., projectile points, knives, scrapers) or toolmaking debris; culturally darkened soil (middens) containing heat-affected rocks, artifacts, or shellfish remains; stone milling equipment (e.g., mortars, pestles, hand stones, or milling slabs); and battered stone tools, such as hammer stones and pitted stones. Historic-era materials might include stone, concrete, or adobe footings and walls; filled wells or privies; and deposits of metal, glass, and/or ceramic refuse.</p> <p>If a find is evaluated and determined to be significant according to the criteria set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 and PRC Section 21074(a), a mitigation plan shall be developed that recommends preservation in place as a preference or, if preservation in place is not feasible, data recovery through excavation. The mitigation plan shall be developed in consultation with the affiliated Native American tribe(s), as appropriate. If preservation in place is feasible, this may be accomplished through one of the following means: (1) modifying the construction plan to avoid the resource; (2) incorporating the resource within open space; (3) capping and covering the resource before building appropriate facilities on the resource site; or (4) deeding the resource site into a permanent conservation easement. If preservation in place is not feasible, a qualified archaeologist shall prepare and implement a detailed treatment plan to recover scientifically consequential information from the resource prior to any excavation at the site. Treatment for most resources would consist of (but would not necessarily be limited to) sample excavation, artifact collection, site documentation, and historical research, with the aim to target the recovery of important scientific data contained in the portion(s) of the significant resource to be impacted by the Project. The treatment plan shall include provisions for analysis of data in a regional context; reporting of results within a timely manner; curation of artifacts and data at an approved facility; and dissemination of reports to local and state repositories, libraries, and interested professionals.</p>	<p>The District or its contracted designee will implement the provisions of the mitigation plan. A qualified archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards (36 CFR 61) and a Native American monitor retained by the District will be responsible for conducting the survey and data recovery described in this measure, as required. If required, the qualified archeologist will prepare a treatment plan.</p>	<p>During construction.</p>	<p>The District will be responsible for enforcement and documenting compliance. If required, the District will prepare a written report documenting the outcome of the mitigation plan and/or the treatment plan.</p>

Mitigation Measure	Implementation Responsibility	Implementation Timing	Monitoring, Enforcement, and Reporting Responsibility
Cultural Resources and Tribal Cultural Resources (cont.)			
<p>Mitigation Measure CU-2: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains</p> <p>In the event human remains are uncovered during construction activities for the Project, the District shall immediately halt work, contact the Santa Cruz County Coroner to evaluate the remains, and follow the procedures and protocols pursuant to Section 15064.5(e)(1) of the CEQA Guidelines. State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 48 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC will then identify the person thought to be the Most Likely Descendent of the deceased Native American. The Most Likely Descendent will make recommendations for means of treating, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in PRC Section 5097.98.</p>	<p>The District will incorporate measures into the construction contract specifications. A qualified archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (36 CFR 61) and a Native American monitor (if the remains are determined to be of Native American descent) identified by the NAHC and retained by the District will be responsible for ensuring that all protection criteria have been met.</p>	<p>During construction.</p>	<p>The District will be responsible for enforcement and documenting compliance. The construction manager and qualified professional archeologist and/or Native American monitor will certify that all protection criteria have been met.</p>