
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires the preparation of an EIR when projects would have potentially significant impacts on the environment. EIRs are prepared in order to “*identify the significant effects of a project on the environment, to identify alternatives to the project, and to indicate the manner in which such significant effects can be mitigated or avoided*” (California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Section 15000 et seq). In accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15121, the purpose of this EIR is to serve as an informational document that:

...will inform public agency decision-makers and the public generally of the significant environmental effects of a project, identify possible ways to minimize the significant effects, and describe reasonable alternatives to the project.

While CEQA requires that major consideration be given to avoiding environmental impacts, the lead agency with discretionary approval or permitting authority over the proposed project must balance adverse environmental effects against other public objectives, including economic and social goals, in determining whether and in what manner a project should be approved. This EIR has been designed to address concerns in a clear and concise manner and to provide decision-makers, agency staff and the general public with an easy-to-read, full disclosure document.

The level of detail contained throughout this EIR is consistent with the requirements of CEQA and applicable court decisions. The *CEQA Guidelines Section 15151* provides the standard of adequacy on which this document is based.

“An EIR should be prepared with a sufficient degree of analysis to provide decision-makers with information which enables them to make a decision which intelligently takes account of environmental consequences. An evaluation of the environmental effects of a proposed project need not be exhaustive, but the sufficiency of an EIR is to be reviewed in the light of what is reasonably feasible. Disagreement among experts does not make an EIR inadequate, but the EIR should summarize the main points of disagreement among the experts. The courts have looked not for perfection, but for adequacy, completeness, and a good faith effort at full disclosure.”

The following Executive Summary is presented as required by CEQA Guidelines Section 15123, including a definition of areas of known controversy, issues raised by agencies and the public, unresolved issues, and project significant effects and proposed mitigation measures.

I.1 Project Description

The Plan focuses on a coastal area located in the Malibu and Santa Monica Mountains on the southern California coastline. The Plan area includes public recreation areas (parklands and trail corridors) starting on the west at the east edge of Kanan Dume Road. The Plan site extends easterly to the Malibu Bluffs Conservancy Property (Malibu Bluffs). It extends southerly to Pacific Coast Highway at Corral Canyon Park and to Malibu Road by Malibu Bluffs. It extends northerly beyond the City of Malibu/Unincorporated Los Angeles County Boundary to the Santa Monica Mountains "ridgeline" in Malibu Creek State Park in Corral Canyon.

Public lands addressed in the Plan include Ramirez Canyon Park, Escondido Canyon Park, the Latigo Trailhead property, Solstice Canyon Park, Corral Canyon Park, Malibu Bluffs, National Park Service-owned land in Ramirez Canyon, Los Angeles County-owned land, City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power property, and State Parks-owned and National Park Service-owned land in upper Corral Canyon. Public parklands that are owned and maintained by the National Park Service and California State Parks are included in the Plan to allow for comprehensive and strategic planning for developing trail connectors with the goal of establishing a network of parks, trails, and open space for public use; however, the Plan does not discuss in detail the existing conditions and facilities or future plans of the National Park Service and California State Parks for these parklands beyond these trail connections. It focuses on establishing trail connections to these National and State parklands.

The Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy (Conservancy) and Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority (MRCA) have prepared the Malibu Parks Public Access Enhancement Plan- Public Works Plan with the purpose of maximizing public access and recreational opportunities for parkland and recreation areas in the coastal areas of the City of Malibu and the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area in unincorporated Los Angeles County. The Plan entails multiple components including construction and operation of the proposed park facility, camping, and trail improvements; various public programs, a proposed Fire Protection and Emergency Evacuation Plan; and related Plan policies and implementation measures, as well as other features of the Plan.

Pursuant to Section 30605 of the Coastal Act, the proposed Plan has been developed to serve as the facilities plan for lands subject to the Malibu Parks Public Access Enhancement Plan Overlay, as defined by Section 3.4.2 of the Malibu LCP, and specific park and recreation areas located within adjacent lands of unincorporated Los Angeles

County, collectively referred to as the “Plan area” (Section 2.0, *Project Description*, Figure 2-2).

The Plan includes a comprehensive set of policies and development standards, and identifies specific actions and park improvements, intended to enhance public access and recreation opportunities for specific park properties and recreation areas within the City of Malibu and Los Angeles County. The Plan would enhance public access and recreation opportunities by developing an interconnected system of trails parks, open space, and habitats; by improving alternative methods of transportation between parklands; and by identifying and completing recreational facility and program improvements for the park properties, including new parking, camping, day-use and trailhead improvements, to support existing recreational demand and to facilitate an increased level of accessibility for visitors with disabilities. The project also includes potential widening of, improvements to, and removal of encroachments impacting public safety along certain access roads within the project area, where necessary for ingress/egress and/or to meet standards of the appropriate fire agency(ies).

The Plan addresses long term programmatic adaptation, improvement and maintenance needs to ensure continued success of the various programs currently implemented and those proposed to facilitate public access and recreation opportunities for visitors with diverse backgrounds, interests, ages, and abilities. The proposed Plan identifies a comprehensive set of policies and implementation to enhance general and specialized public access, recreation, and public outreach opportunities by planning for the physical improvements, maintenance requirements, and the programmatic needs necessary to ensure safe access and recreation for visitors of all abilities to park areas in Malibu and the Santa Monica Mountains.

The Plan’s policy and implementation program provides site-specific development standards and other implementation measures to 1) complete trail connections for the Coastal Slope Trail, the Beach to Backbone Trail, from the beach to Malibu Bluffs and other connector trails, and to ensure adjacent lands are protected as natural and scenic areas to enhance the recreational experience of trail corridors, and 2) identify site-specific public access, recreational facility, and program improvements for Ramirez Canyon Park, Escondido Canyon Park, the Latigo Trailhead property, Corral Canyon Park, and the Malibu Bluffs.

The proposed trail, recreational facility and program improvements include implementing specific public works projects to develop new camp areas and critical park support facilities (parking, trailhead amenities, park administrative and maintenance facilities, etc.), to improve alternative and public transportation opportunities to

recreational resources, and to provide trail and park features designed to increase accessibility for visitors with disabilities. In addition, the Plan addresses Ramirez Canyon Park program and operational elements that support special public outreach and educational opportunities, as well as the existing administrative infrastructure associated with operating specialized public outreach programs at the Park, conducting open space acquisitions, planning, research, and the management of conservation of parklands in the surrounding coastal zone area.

The following text describes the proposed Plan components that include park and recreation program policies and implementation measures, and specific, trail, transit, and park facility and camping improvements.

Public Works Plan Policies and Implementation Measures

The strategic objectives of the Plan are directed by the general goal of creating an interlinking network of parks, trails, and open space for diverse public use, wildlife and habitat protection, and for ensuring future preservation of open space and recreational lands. The Plan provides policies and implementation measures intended to preserve and link parks and open space via trail improvements and to provide a diversity of public access and recreation opportunities with critical support facilities. The Plan's policy and implementation measures establish the uses and facilities to be accommodated by park-specific projects, and provisions to ensure project implementation will be conducted consistent with all applicable public access and resource protection policies of the Coastal Act and Malibu Local Coastal Program.

The Plan's policy and implementation program, prepared in large part to reflect the policies and development standards adopted pursuant to Malibu Local Coastal Program Section 3.4.2, Malibu Parks Public Access Enhancement Plan Overlay, addresses development and management of trails, low-impact camp areas, public transit, public outreach and education programs, recreation support facilities, accessibility design guidelines, and a park and recreation sign program. The policy and implementation program also addresses issues associated with resource protection (environmentally sensitive habitat areas, water quality, visual and archaeological resources), hazards, land use and neighborhood compatibility. Please refer to *Appendix C* for a complete list of the Draft Public Works Plan Policies and Implementation Measures, which are hereby incorporated by reference.

Park Facility and Camping Improvements

Transportation/ Access

The parks identified for camping within the plan are easily accessible to backpackers hiking along the proposed Coastal Slope Trail, bicyclists traversing along Pacific Coast Highway, riders of the public bus system (Metropolitan Transportation Authority, MTA), and other visitors traveling in their own automobiles. Bike racks would be available at parking lots. The proposed camping program is designed to be transit accessible, so that visitors can utilize the MTA bus service to backpack from the camp areas at Malibu Bluffs and Corral Canyon Park and to travel further west to the Latigo Trailhead property, Escondido Canyon Park and Ramirez Canyon Park via the Coastal Slope Trail. Bus service is readily available for transit from inner-city Los Angeles and other areas outside of Malibu to Corral Canyon Park and Malibu Bluffs.

Camp Sites and Parking

The Plan includes several park facility and camping improvements to enhance public access and recreational opportunities in the Plan area. The specific parking, camping, and support facility improvements are discussed in Section 2.0 *Project Description*, for each particular park property, which generally include fee-based parking and camp facilities, day-use picnic areas, and specialized park programs and improvements designed to increase recreation opportunities for individuals with special needs.

The camping program included in the Plan consists of low-impact campsites and associated support facilities including, where appropriate, day-use picnic areas and picnic tables, potable water, self-contained chemical/composting restrooms, shade trees, water tanks, portable fire suppression apparatus, and fire-proof cooking stations. Campsites are fee-based (with drop boxes/iron rangers for collection of fees to be provided at most parks) and are “carry-in carry-out” campsites, which are accessed by foot or wheelchair and which have an educational or interpretative component including signage related to the natural resources of the Santa Monica Mountains.

Proposed camping improvements at each park property would include an accessible campsite component, designed in accordance with current accessibility guidelines and technical requirements. The Plan proposes development of three types of campsites; one large campsite type which would measure 27 feet (ft) by 25 ft, and two small campsite types, Types 1 and 2, which would measure 20 ft by 20 ft and 30 ft by 10 ft, respectively. Each campsite would provide a picnic table and designated tent area.

Public parking improvements are proposed along Kanan Dume Road (to support access to Ramirez Canyon Park), near the entrance in Ramirez Canyon Park (improvement to existing parking lot), at Escondido Canyon Park and the Latigo Trailhead property, Corral Canyon Park (improvement to existing parking lot), and Malibu Bluffs. Parking improvements generally consist of asphalt concrete parking lots (except parking improvements at Corral Canyon Park which would consist of decomposed granite) and include standard and accessible parking spaces and bike racks. Parking improvements are described in more detail for each park in the following sections, and are illustrated on project plans prepared by Penfield & Smith (see *Appendix D-1*). The proposed Plan would provide a total of 183 (existing + proposed) parking spaces within the five parks (Section 2.0, *Project Description*, Table 2.4). There would be drop boxes/iron rangers for collection of fees at most parking lots.

The proposed Plan includes construction of four potential pedestrian trail bridges; one at Ramirez Canyon Creek along the trail alignment from Kanan Dume to Ramirez Canyon Park, and three at Malibu Bluffs; final engineering design may allow for the construction of additional pedestrian bridges to minimize grading and/or creek encroachments. There is one vehicle bridge on Ramirez Canyon Road that would be replaced and upgraded to 20-ft. wide as part of the Ramirez Canyon Road widening plan component, and two new vehicle bridges would be constructed at Malibu Bluffs to provide access to and between Pacific Coast Highway and the proposed parking areas.

The Plan proposes construction of water lines to provide water to the proposed campsites and park/ trail facilities, as well as for increased fire protection. New water lines, ranging from 2- to 6- in, would connect either to existing water lines and/or to proposed water tanks with a capacity of 10,000 gallons. All of the park properties would receive new fire hydrants for fire protection. The fire hydrants would consist of standard fire hydrants and wildland fire hydrants, as indicated in the proposed Concept Plan (see *Appendix D-1*).

In order to address fire safety concerns, each park location would be provided with one or more emergency fire shelter(s), as would select areas along the proposed trail system, which would allow for campers and park visitors to seek emergency shelter in the event of a wildfire. Fire truck sheds are proposed at Corral Canyon Park and Malibu Bluffs. The fire truck sheds would consist of metal structures, approximately 40 ft. x 20-ft. and 18-ft. high.

Ramirez Creek Restoration/Enhancement

The Conservancy and MRCA have initiated a site-specific, comprehensive analysis of the modified stream channel at Ramirez Canyon Park to assess opportunities for streambed and riparian habitat restoration/enhancement and potential onsite and offsite flooding or erosional hazards that might result from removing or other modification of the channelization structures.

Ramirez Canyon Road and Delaplane Road Widening

The proposed Plan includes emergency ingress/egress road improvements for the Ramirez Canyon community. These improvements include widening of the existing access road and removal of encroachments in the road easements, as necessary, to provide 20-ft clearance for emergency ingress/egress in the canyon along Delaplane Road and Ramirez Canyon Road, per recommendations of the Los Angeles County Fire Department.

Via Acero Secondary Emergency Access Improvements

Pursuant to recommendations of the Los Angeles County Fire Department, the Plan also includes improvements to Via Acero to provide secondary emergency vehicular ingress/egress for Ramirez Canyon. The secondary emergency access improvements include extending the paved portion of Via Acero within an existing dirt road for approximately 1,400-ft to intersect with Kanan Dume, and widening of Via Acero to 20-ft over its entire length between Kanan Dume and Ramirez Canyon Road (approximately 2,938-ft).

Trail Improvements

The proposed Plan would construct major components of an expansive trail system planned for the Malibu coastal area and the larger Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, thus connecting a number of federal and state-owned parklands in the Plan area including Ramirez Canyon Park, Escondido Canyon Park, Latigo Trailhead, Solstice Canyon Park, Corral Canyon Park and Malibu Creek State Park.

The draft Public Works Plan includes a program for accepting and implementing recorded trail Offers To Dedicate (OTD) in the Plan area to fill a number of “missing links” in the surrounding trail network. In an effort to keep up with existing and increasing demand for recreational resources in Malibu and the Santa Monica Mountains coastal area, the California Coastal Commission has for decades implemented the

Coastal Access Program OTD program in the Plan area. The OTD program has resulted in a number of trail easements located along local roadway shoulders that would provide trail linkages from the surrounding street network and the community to the regionally significant Coastal Slope Trail and, ultimately, to the Beach to Backbone Trail. However, the OTDs must be “accepted”, and improved as necessary, by a managing agency to ensure that the intended public benefits are effectuated.

The MRCA has accepted many of these trail OTDs within the Plan area; however, because there remain substantial gaps between the accepted OTDs along the planned trail alignments, improvement and use of these OTDs are not included in the environmental analysis for the proposed project. The current, incomplete condition of the trail alignment OTDs renders detailed analysis of anticipated trail improvements (e.g., engineering and natural resource constraints) speculative at this time as it is not known exactly where potential future trail OTDs would be located on adjacent and nearby properties in the future. The MRCA will continue to accept new and future trail OTDs in the Plan area as they become available, and will improve and implement them when possible and appropriate as OTDs are secured and accepted for complete, continuous trail alignments, an equivalent self-contained segment, or if public need arises for implementation of a particular trail segment. The detailed planning and implementation of these OTDs would be undertaken with applicable environmental review conducted at that time.

In addition, the draft PWP includes planning and implementation efforts to connect several federal and State-owned park properties via the proposed trail system; Ramirez Canyon Park, Escondido Canyon Park, the Latigo Trailhead property, Solstice Canyon Park, Corral Canyon Park, and Malibu Creek State Park. The majority of planned trail connections to and between the parks are included in the proposed project.

The proposed trail improvements would complete trail connections for the Coastal Slope Trail and its ultimate connection to the Beach to Backbone Trail (in Corral Canyon), which will provide access to and between adjacent urban areas of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, the larger Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, and to the shoreline within the City of Malibu (Section 2.0, *Project Description*, Figure 2-19 and Figure 2-20). Additional parkland and shoreline access would be provided with the Beach to Bluffs trail improvements proposed at the Conservancy-owned Malibu Bluffs. The Plan includes trails proposed in accordance with current accessibility guidelines and technical requirements. Proposed accessible trails connect with other proposed accessible facilities, including campsites, restrooms, and parking areas.

Fire Protection and Emergency Evacuation Plan

The draft Public Works Plan (*Appendix C*) includes the preparation and implementation of a Fire Protection and Emergency Evacuation Plan (*Appendix I*) that includes site specific risk assessments for each park property included in the Plan and, fire protection and emergency evacuation measures, including but not limited to, the following:

- Notification and enforcement of all standard park rules and regulations per existing policies of the Conservancy/MRCA.
- An annual fuel modification plan for site vegetation management and tree trimming/ limbing at each park property shall be developed and implemented prior to the annual fire season.
- Campsite locations shall be located within existing public use areas to ensure easy access for purposes of maintenance and patrol, and in case of emergency.
- No person shall make or maintain, nor aid and abet others in making or maintaining, a campfire or any other open fire in any of the park facilities covered by this Plan.
- Campers shall be required to utilize designated cook stations (hospitality stations) provided at each approved campsite, which shall be designed of nonflammable materials and capable of being fully enclosed
- Fire protection apparatus shall be provided and maintained at all camp facilities.
- Ramirez Canyon Park, Escondido Canyon Park, Corral Canyon Park and Malibu Bluffs Open Space shall be closed to all recreational use during any Red Flag Day/period as declared for the Santa Monica Mountains area by the National Weather Service.
- Camping at all park properties will be prohibited and Ramirez Canyon Park shall be closed to events, tours, camping reservations or other special functions when any Flash Flood/Flood Warnings or Urban/Small Stream Advisory is issued.
- A Camp Host, staff maintenance person, or Ranger, who is wildland fire-trained shall be onsite at each park property during the times camping is permitted.
- An Evacuation Plan shall be prepared and shall include details relative to evacuation procedures and evacuation locations to be implemented for each park property during emergencies.
- Emergency power generators and fuel supply at Ramirez Canyon Park necessary to maintain emergency lighting shall be installed and maintained on site.

- A Wooden Bridge Reinforcement Plan, developed and implemented to provide for reinforcement of the wood bridge over Ramirez Canyon Creek next to Ramirez Canyon Park, shall be maintained to ensure that the bridge will safely support a 25-ton fire truck and thereby accommodate emergency access.
- An Emergency Access and Emergency On-Site Parking Plan for Ramirez Canyon Park, prepared by a licensed civil engineer and approved by the appropriate Fire Agency as compliant with applicable state and county fire and life safety regulations, shall be maintained for Ramirez Canyon Park.

A Fire Protection and Emergency Evacuation Plan has been prepared for the project and included in its entirety within the *Appendix I*; a full list of measures is also included in Subsection 2.3.4 of the *Project Description*. The proposed Fire Protection and Emergency Evacuation Plan utilizes a “systems approach” consisting of the components of fuel modification, structural protection, water supply, fire protection systems, access (ingress/egress) and emergency response, the details of which will be informed by and completed during the environmental review process.

1.2 Areas of Known Controversy

Through the Notice of Preparation process (see *Appendix A* and *Appendix B*) and general community discussion, the MRCA and SMMC are aware of public concerns regarding potential fire hazards and risks, noise, visibility from public viewsheds and interruption of blue ocean line, geology, and environmentally sensitive habitat removal or indirect effects within the Plan area. EIR Section 5.0 analyzes these issues.

1.3 Issues to Be Resolved

The issues to be resolved by the decision-making body concern whether to select the proposed Plan or a project alternative, whether the project conforms to the relevant Local Coastal Plan, codes, ordinances, and policies, and whether the proposed mitigation adequately mitigates the significant effects of the project.

1.4 Summary Impact Tables

Three tables are provided that present a summary of potential environmental effects identified in this EIR, including the project’s contribution to cumulative impacts, resulting from proposed project implementation. Mitigation measures are numbered by

resource and associated impact (e.g., Impact AQ-3 is addressed by Mitigation Measure AQ-3, etc.).

Table ES-1 identifies potentially significant environmental impacts which may require mitigation measures, but those measures cannot reduce impacts to a level below significance; and

Table ES-2 identifies potentially significant environmental impacts that can be fully mitigated to a level below significance;

Table ES-3 summarizes potential effects that were found not to be significant as they would not exceed local thresholds of significance defined in this EIR.

Summary of Potential Effects Which Cannot be Mitigated to a Level Below Significance

Items in Table ES-I represent potentially significant environmental impacts which may require mitigation measures, but those measures cannot reduce impacts to a level below significance, as described in Section 21081(a)(3) of the California Environmental Quality Act.

Table ES-I Class I—Potentially Significant and Unavoidable Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
GEOLOGY, SOILS, & SEISMIC HAZARDS		
Impact G-1b: Implementation of the Plan’s proposed improvements at the Latigo Trailhead has the potential to expose people or structures to substantial geologic and/or seismic hazards due to fault rupture/ground failure, strong seismic ground shaking, liquefaction, and landslides. This impact would be significant and unavoidable.	None available.	Significant and unavoidable.
LAND USE & PLANNING		
Impact LUP-2: Implementation of the proposed Plan would potentially conflict with land use plan policies addressing potential geologic hazards and protection of environmentally sensitive habitat areas, adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect.	LUP-2: The proposed Plan shall comply with mitigation measures identified in Section 5.7, <i>Geology, Soils and Seismic Hazards</i> , to address potential conflicts with Section 30253 of the Coastal Act, and City of Malibu Local Coastal Program Policies 4.2, 4.14, 4.4, and Section 3.4.2.D.11.a., and shall comply with mitigation measures identified in Section 5.4, <i>Biological Resources</i> , to address potential conflicts with Section 30240 of the Coastal Act and City of Malibu Local Coastal Program Policies 3.8, 3.9, and 5.69	Significant and unavoidable.

Summary of Potential Effects Which Can be Mitigated

Items in Table ES-1-2 below represent potentially significant environmental effects that can be fully mitigated to a level below significance, as described in Section 21081(a)(1) of the California Environmental Quality Act.

Table ES-2 Class II—Potentially Significant, but Mitigable Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
AESTHETICS and VISUAL RESOURCES		
<p>Impact VIS-1: Implementation of the Plan's proposed improvements may substantially degrade the existing visual character of the Plan area; associated impacts would be potentially significant.</p>	<p>MM VIS-1.1 Restroom facilities, water tanks, emergency fire shelters, and fire truck storage sheds shall be designed with colors that are compatible with the surrounding landscape and native, drought tolerant landscape screening shall be used to minimize visibility of the structures.</p> <p>MM VIS-1.2 To reduce potential impacts on blue-water ocean views from Pacific Coast Highway, Parking Area 3 shall be constructed a minimum of 3-feet below road grade of Pacific Coast Highway which would have the effect of "lowering" the height of the emergency fire shelter, water tank, and restroom structures. This shall occur within the same footprint of the proposed Parking Area 3. In addition, the proposed restroom, water tank and emergency fire shelter shall be relocated within the Parking Area 3 existing footprint to minimize impacts on blue-water ocean views and visibility from Pacific Coast Highway.</p> <p>MM VIS-1.3 Stepped or terraced retaining walls with planting in between shall be used to support parking areas, where feasible. Stepped or terraced retaining walls shall not exceed twelve feet in height. If stepped or terraced retaining walls are determined infeasible, a small planter area shall be placed in front of the retaining wall, to allow for planting of shrubs, vines, etc. to visually screen the wall.</p>	<p>Less than significant.</p>
<p>Impact VIS-4: Implementation of the Plan's proposed improvements would not involve development of</p>	<p>MM VIS-5 A Comprehensive Sign Plan detailing the location, size, design, content, and maintenance of signs shall be prepared.</p>	<p>Less than significant.</p>

Table ES-2 Class II—Potentially Significant, but Mitigable Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
significant vertical structures that would create an adverse effect on a scenic vista. Therefore, potential impacts are considered less than significant.		
Impact VIS-5: Implementation of the Plan’s proposed improvements would not conflict with any adopted visual resource policies. Therefore, potential impacts are considered less than significant.	With incorporation of measures MM VIS-2 and MM VIS-4 , potential inconsistency with visual resources policies is minimized to a less than significant level. As a result, no additional mitigation measures are required.	Less than significant.
AIR QUALITY		
Impact AQ-1: Combined air pollutant emissions generated during construction of proposed Plan improvements, including grading and earthwork activities, equipment operation, and construction-related vehicular travel, would exceed SCAQMD construction-related emission thresholds for NO _x , but not the thresholds for any of the other criteria pollutants. With mitigation, Impacts would be less than significant (Class II).	<p>Implementation of the following construction phasing mitigation measure would reduce the total combined NO_x construction emissions to below the threshold level.</p> <p>MM AQ-1a To ensure that Plan-generated construction emissions would not exceed the 100 lb/day NO_x threshold, construction of the proposed Plan improvements shall be scheduled so that construction activity at each Park or other improvement area would not occur simultaneously.</p> <p>Implementation of Mitigation Measure AQ-1b would reduce air pollutant emissions, including NO_x, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} resulting from operation of construction equipment.</p> <p>MM AQ-1b The following measure shall be adhered to during Plan grading and construction to reduce NO_x, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} and CO emissions from construction equipment:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">a) Heavy-duty diesel-powered construction equipment meeting California Air Resources Board/U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Tier I standards for</p>	Less than significant.

Table ES-2 Class II—Potentially Significant, but Mitigable Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
	<p>off-road equipment or better should be utilized wherever feasible as determined by the Division of the State Architect.</p> <p>b) The engine size of construction equipment shall be the minimum practical size.</p> <p>c) The number of construction equipment operating simultaneously shall be minimized through efficient management practices to ensure that the smallest practical number is operating at any on time.</p> <p>d) Construction equipment shall be maintained in tune per the manufacturer’s specifications.</p> <p>e) Catalytic converters shall be installed on gasoline-powered equipment, if feasible as determined by the Division of the State Architect.</p> <p>f) Diesel-powered equipment should be replaced by electric equipment whenever feasible.</p> <p>In compliance with Rule 403, construction modeling assumed that the active grading sites would be watered at least 2 times daily. The following mitigation measure is recommended to further reduce PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} emissions and ensure full compliance with SCAQMD Rule 403.</p> <p>MM AQ-1c Consistent with SCAQMD Rule 403, it is recommended that fugitive dust generated by grading and construction activities be kept to a minimum with a goal of retaining dust on the site, by following the dust control measures listed below:</p> <p>a) During clearing, grading, earth moving, excavation, or transportation of cut or fill materials, water trucks or sprinkler systems shall be used to prevent dust from leaving the site and to create a crust after each day’s activities cease.</p> <p>b) During construction, water truck or sprinkler systems shall be used to keep</p>	

Table ES-2 Class II—Potentially Significant, but Mitigable Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
	<p>all areas of vehicle movement damp enough to prevent dust from leaving the site. At a minimum, this would include wetting down such areas later in the morning and after work is completed for the day and whenever winds exceed 15 miles per hour.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) Soil stockpiled for more than two days shall be covered, kept moist, or treated with soil binders to prevent dust generation. d) Vehicles speeds on unpaved roads shall be less than 15 miles per hours. e) All grading and excavation operations shall be ceased when wind speeds exceed 25 miles per hour. f) Dirt and debris spilled onto paved surfaces at the Plan site and on the adjacent roadways shall be swept, vacuumed, and/ or washed at the end of each workday. g) All trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose material to and from the construction site shall be tarped and maintain a minimum two feet of freeboard. h) At a minimum, at each vehicle egress from the Plan site to a paved public road, install a pad consisting of washed gravel (minimum-size: one inch) maintained in a clean condition to a depth of at least six inches and extending at least 30 feet wide and at least 50 feet long (or as otherwise directed by SCAQMD). i) Review and comply with any additional requirements of SCAQMD Rule 403. 	
<p>Impact AQ-2: Construction activities would not generate emissions in excess of site-specific localized</p>	<p>MM AQ-2 The following measure shall be adhered to during Plan grading and construction to reduce PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} impacts to sensitive receptors from fugitive dust</p>	<p>Less than significant.</p>

Table ES-2		
Class II—Potentially Significant, but Mitigable Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
<p>significance thresholds (LST) for NO_x, CO, PM₁₀, or PM_{2.5}. Impacts would be potentially significant, but feasibly mitigated.</p>	<p>and construction equipment:</p> <p>a) All construction shall either (1) be prohibited within 50 meters of a sensitive receptor, including but not limited to residential units or (2) heavy-duty diesel-powered construction equipment shall be equipped with a Level 3 diesel particulate filter verified by the California Air Resources Board or U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for the make, model, and model year of the equipment being used.</p> <p>In addition to MM AQ-2(a), the following mitigation is required at Corral Canyon Park to reduce concentrated PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} emissions resulting from simultaneous construction of trails and park improvements:</p> <p>b) Concurrent construction of building improvements (i.e., fire truck storage shed, restroom, etc.) and trail improvements within the Corral Canyon South Camp Area, including Corral Camp Parking Area, shall be prohibited.</p>	
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES		
<p>Impact BIO-1.1: Project construction would remove California sagebrush scrub, chaparral, purple needlegrass grassland, coast live oak, coast live oak/toyon-poison oak, and California walnut woodland, considered sensitive natural communities by the City of Malibu and County of Los Angeles. Direct impacts to 21.03 acres of sensitive vegetation communities, including wetland and riparian communities, are considered</p>	<p>MM BIO-1.1: Mitigation for impacts to sensitive vegetation communities shall occur in accordance with the ratios and guidelines described in the County's LUP and the City's LCP, where appropriate. Approximately 57.03 acres of mitigation will be provided to compensate for 19.01 acres of direct impacts to sensitive vegetation communities, including sage scrub and chaparral communities, native grassland habitat, and riparian and bottomland habitats.</p> <p>MM BIO-1.2 Mitigation efforts shall occur on lands currently owned and managed by the SMMC/MRCA. If it is determined during the planning process that additional land is required beyond what is supported by existing SMMC/MRCA-managed lands, then an appropriate off-site location(s) will be identified and approved by the CCC and CDFG prior to implementation.</p>	<p>Less than significant.</p>

Table ES-2 Class II—Potentially Significant, but Mitigable Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
<p>potentially significant.</p>	<p>MM BIO-1.3 The mitigation sites shall be revegetated with indigenous plant species of local (Santa Monica Mountains) genetic stock. No plant species listed as problematic and/or invasive by the CNPS (http://www.cnps.org/), the California Invasive Plant Council (formerly the California Exotic Pest Plant Council) (http://www.cal-ipc.org/), or as may be identified by the State of California shall be employed or allowed to naturalize or persist on the site. No plant species listed as a “noxious weed” by the State of California or the federal government shall be utilized within the property. All plant palettes should be reviewed by a qualified biologist and/or habitat restoration specialist familiar with those plants native or endemic to this region of California.</p> <p>MM BIO-1.4 Development involving access and recreation improvements within areas containing one or more native oak, California walnut, western sycamore, alder, or toyon tree that has at least one trunk measuring 6 inches or more in diameter (or a combination of any two trunks measuring a total of 8 inches or more in diameter), measured at 4.5 feet above natural grade, shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter 5, “Native Tree Protection Ordinance” of the Malibu LCP Local Implementation Plan, which requires the preparation of a tree protection plan and mandates mitigation at a ratio of 10:1 for significant impacts to all native trees meeting the size dimensions above. In order to implement a cohesive mitigation plan for the project, trees planted in accordance with the tree protection plan may be integrated into the habitat restoration plan for the project.</p> <p>MM BIO-1.5 A habitat restoration plan to address impacts to both sensitive uplands and wetlands habitats shall be prepared by qualified personnel with experience in Southern California ecosystems and native plant revegetation techniques.</p> <p>MM BIO-1.6 The habitat restoration plan should include, at minimum, the following information:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) the location of the mitigation site(s);</p>	

Table ES-2		
Class II—Potentially Significant, but Mitigable Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
	<p>(b) the plant species to be used, container sizes, and seeding rates;</p> <p>(c) the plant materials' sources and lead time;</p> <p>(d) a schematic depicting the mitigation areas;</p> <p>(e) a planting schedule;</p> <p>(f) a description of installation requirements, irrigation sources and methodology, erosion control, and maintenance and monitoring requirements;</p> <p>(g) a description of the goals of the restoration program</p> <p>(h) a weed eradication plan (i.e., measures to properly control exotic vegetation on site);</p> <p>(i) site-specific success criteria;</p> <p>(j) a detailed monitoring program;</p> <p>(k) contingency measures should the success criteria not be met;</p> <p>(l) a summary of the annual reporting requirements; and,</p> <p>(m) identification of the responsible party(ies) for meeting the success criteria and providing for conservation of the mitigation site(s) in perpetuity.</p> <p>MM BIO-1.7 Planting of the revegetation sites should occur between October 1 and April 30, when feasible, to take advantage of the winter/spring rainy season.</p> <p>MM BIO-1.8 All plantings shall have 90% survival the first year and 80% survival thereafter. The mitigation sites shall attain 75% cover of the native targeted species by year three and 90% cover of native targeted species by year five. Prior to the mitigation</p>	

Table ES-2 Class II—Potentially Significant, but Mitigable Impacts		
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	<p>sites being determined successful, they shall be entirely without supplemental irrigation for a minimum of two consecutive years. Non-native species shall comprise 10% cover or less by year five.</p> <p>MM BIO-1.9 A report (describing as-built status of the revegetation program and including topographic maps and planting locations) shall be provided to the CCC (and ACOE, CDFG, and RWQCB for wetlands mitigation) for review within 90 days of mitigation site preparation and planting.</p> <p>MM BIO-1.10 An annual report shall be provided to the CCC and other reviewing resource agencies (ACOE, CDFG, and RWQCB for wetlands) by January 1 in years one through five (after planting the mitigation sites). The annual reports shall include (a) an overview of the mitigation efforts; (b) pre-project photos of all the mitigation areas taken from photo points to be used for all subsequent photos; (c) photos taken from each photo point established prior to project activities; (d) the number, by species, of plants replaced; (e) the survival, percentage cover, and height of both tree and shrub species; and (f) the methods used to assess these parameters.</p> <p>MM BIO-1.11 Where minor alteration of natural streams for the purpose of stream crossings (vehicular or pedestrian) is necessary to provide access to and within public recreation areas, the following development standards shall be applied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of Arizona crossings shall be limited to repair and maintenance of existing, legal crossings consistent with the repair and maintenance provisions of Section 13.4.2, "Repair and Maintenance Activities," of the City of Malibu LCP Local Implementation Plan. • All new stream crossings shall consist of a span bridge design that minimizes placement of any new structures within the streambed or channel and avoids removal of natural riparian vegetation to the maximum extent feasible. • Construction activities shall be scheduled to occur during the dry season. 	

Table ES-2		
Class II—Potentially Significant, but Mitigable Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staging areas outside of the riparian canopy shall be identified and flagged for construction workers and to store materials. • Monitoring of stream-crossing construction activities shall be conducted by a qualified biologist or environmental resource specialist. The biologist/resource specialist shall be responsible for advising construction workers on potential resource damage avoidance prior to the commencement of any on-site activities. • These provisions shall not apply to existing or proposed pedestrian stream crossings along hiking trails where no alteration of the natural stream channel is required to accommodate access. <p>MM BIO-1.12 All new public restroom facilities shall consist of self-contained chemical or composting restrooms (except for new restrooms proposed at Ramirez Canyon Park), which shall be sited and designed to ensure that impacts to ESHA and water quality are avoided. Where feasible, self-contained restroom facilities shall be located a minimum of 200 feet from the top of bank of any adjacent stream, and in no case shall they be located less than 100 feet from the top of bank of any adjacent stream or the outer edge of riparian vegetation (except at Ramirez Canyon Park, at a limited (no more than 10 spaces) Latigo trailhead parking and picnic area for Escondido Canyon Park, where restroom facilities shall be located no less than 25 feet from top of stream bank), which ever is the most protective. Minimal grading to create minor berms around the facilities shall be allowed, provided it is not in violation of other LCP or LUP resource protection policies, to ensure run-off is contained in the vicinity and/or is conveyed and filtered through bioswales. Self-contained restroom facilities shall be maintained pursuant to manufacturer specifications at all times.</p> <p>MM BIO-1.13 In no case shall new support facilities (not associated with low-impact campsites) be located less than 100 feet from the top of bank of all streams or from the outer edge of riparian vegetation, whichever is the most protective (excepting support facilities within Ramirez Canyon Park, a limited [no more than 10 space] Latigo trailhead parking and picnic area for Escondido Canyon Park, and an Americans with Disabilities</p>	

Table ES-2 Class II—Potentially Significant, but Mitigable Impacts		
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	<p>Act (ADA) compliant drop-off area at Corral Canyon Park, all of which may be located closer to the stream bank provided they are still no less than 25 feet from top of stream bank).</p> <p>MM BIO-I.14 All site preparation and construction activities shall incorporate standard construction BMPs including, but not limited to, straw bales, gravel bags, sand bags, the periodic watering of bare areas, and the direction of construction area drainage to existing storm drain facilities.</p> <p>MM BIO-I.15 Campsites shall be located a minimum of 100 feet from the top of bank of all streams or from the outer edge of riparian vegetation, whichever is the most protective. Reduced stream corridor setbacks may be permitted for low-impact campsites if a qualified biologist or environmental resource specialist determines, to the satisfaction of the reviewing body, that potential impacts to riparian corridors will be avoided or appropriately mitigated and that there is no alternative site design to meet these setback requirements given other environmental constraints such as sensitive habitat, archaeological resources or topography.</p> <p>MM BIO-I.16 Campsites shall be located in areas of level terrain, as much as feasible, to avoid the need for grading and the need for excessive maintenance requirements that may be necessary for substantially altered sites. Exceptions to this specific requirement shall be provided for campsites specifically designed to facilitate disabled access, in which case grading shall be minimized to the maximum extent feasible, and the development will still need to satisfy other resource protection requirements.</p> <p>MM BIO-I.17 To the extent possible consistent with other resource protection policies, campsites shall be located in proximity to maintenance and/or administrative access points to provide for easy access and to minimize potential impacts to sensitive habitat areas associated with maintenance requirements.</p> <p>MM BIO-I.18 Where appropriate, native, indigenous vegetation of local genetic stock shall be planted to provide a buffer between campers and trail users and to screen</p>	

Table ES-2		
Class II—Potentially Significant, but Mitigable Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
	<p>camp facilities from adjacent trails, parking areas, and day-use facilities.</p> <p>MM BIO-1.19 No person shall make or maintain, nor aid and abet others in making or maintaining, a campfire or any other open fire in any of the park facilities covered by this report. Development, use restrictions, and brush maintenance for all campsites shall be strictly enforced.</p>	
<p>Impact BIO-2: Dust “edge effects” could disrupt plant vitality in the short-term or construction-related soil erosion and water runoff. During construction there would also be a potential for vegetation in areas adjacent to the work areas to be trampled by construction personnel. Short-term, indirect impacts to sensitive vegetation would be a potentially significant, but mitigable impact.</p>	<p>MM BIO-2.1 Prior to the issuance of a grading permit(s) for areas adjacent to ESHA, a biologist shall be retained and approved by the SMMC/MRCA and CDFG to monitor construction activities. The biologist will monitor all grading and other significant ground disturbing activities in or adjacent to open space areas to ensure that the project complies with the applicable standard conditions and mitigation measures.</p> <p>MM BIO-2.2 Prior to the commencement of grading operations or other activities involving significant soil disturbance, the work area shall be demarcated with temporary fencing or other markers clearly visible to construction personnel.</p>	<p>Less than significant.</p>
<p>Impact BIO-3: The increased presence of domesticated animals, trash and debris, and human trampling could indirectly affect adjacent sensitive habitats in the long-term. As this would represent a substantial adverse effect on sensitive natural communities identified in local or regional plans, this</p>	<p>MM BIO-3 A Plan signage program shall be prepared to provide information on regulations required to promote safe use of the project area and resource protection. Appropriate signage and visual cues shall also serve to clearly identify the designated public parking areas and public trails throughout the Plan area to avoid conflicts with private property and sensitive habitat areas. The Plan shall also include requirements for appropriate fencing and signage installation around restoration areas for purposes of identifying sensitive habitats and educating visitors of ESHA occurrence and/or</p>	<p>Less than significant.</p>

Table ES-2 Class II—Potentially Significant, but Mitigable Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
could be considered a potentially significant impact.	restoration efforts.	
<p>Impact BIO-4: The proposed project would result in direct impacts to eight occurrences of Catalina mariposa lily, a CNPS List 4.2, and three individual Southern California black walnut trees (Dudek, 2009). At the time of the surveys, the population estimates for Catalina mariposa lily were as follows: five separate occurrences had between 5-10 individuals; two separate occurrences had between 10-25 individuals; and one separate occurrence had between 25-50 individuals. Based on these estimates, impacts to Catalina mariposa lily could range between 70-150 individuals based on current estimates. Impacts to these species are considered potentially significant but mitigable.</p>	<p>MM BIO-4.1 Pre-construction rare plant surveys shall be conducted in all areas supporting suitable habitat for those special status species that have a moderate to high potential to occur in the study area as described in Table 8. The surveys shall be conducted during the appropriate time of year during the blooming periods for each species to the extent practicable.</p> <p>MM BIO-4.2 See MM BIO-1.11 through 1.19.</p> <p>MM BIO-4.3 If the final trail alignment is designed such that all impacts to Catalina mariposa lily are avoided, then no additional mitigation will be required. However, in the event that impacts to Catalina mariposa lily are anticipated, additional field surveys to determine the amount of area covered by this species and approximate densities shall be conducted during the appropriate blooming period prior to site preparation and/or grading activities in areas potentially supporting this species. Locations of individual plants or plant populations shall be appropriately flagged, and (1) seeds from a representative mix of individual plants shall be collected and sown in appropriate habitats, or on cut slopes, and (2) the bulbs shall be harvested and transplanted to areas of appropriate habitat that are not subject to further disturbance. The goal will be to produce replacement populations of in-kind plants reaching maturity, at a ratio of 1:1 with respect to the number and density of plants (estimated) to be lost.</p> <p>MM BIO-4.4 A Mitigation and Monitoring Plan for the Catalina mariposa lily shall be prepared and submitted to the SMMC/MRCA and CCC for review and approval prior to ground disturbance to occupied habitat. Upon approval, the plan shall be implemented by the Applicant or its designee. The revised plan shall demonstrate the feasibility of enhancing or restoring Catalina mariposa lily habitat in selected areas to be managed as natural open space without conflicting with other resource management objectives. Habitat replacement/enhancement shall be at a 1:1 ratio (acres restored/enhanced to acres impacted). The revised plan shall specify: (1) the location of</p>	Less than significant.

Table ES-2 Class II—Potentially Significant, but Mitigable Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
	<p>mitigation sites; (2) a description of "target" vegetation; (3) site preparation measures; (4) methods for the removal of non-native plants; (5) the source of all plant propagules and the quantity and species of seed or potted stock of all plants to be introduced or planted into the restoration/enhancement areas; (6) a schedule and action plan to maintain and monitor the enhancement/restoration areas, to include at minimum, qualitative annual monitoring for revegetation success and site degradation due to erosion, trespass, or animal damage for a period no less than 2 years; (7) measures such as fencing, signage, or security patrols as needed; and (8) contingency measures such as replanting, weed control, or erosion control to be implemented if habitat improvement/restoration efforts are not successful. Catalina mariposa lily propagules (seed or bulbs) shall be introduced onto the site when habitat restoration/enhancement is judged successful, determined by: 1% cover and species richness of native species reach 50% of their cover and species richness at undisturbed occupied Catalina mariposa lily habitat at reference sites; and (2) the replacement vegetation has persisted at least one summer without irrigation. The revised plan shall specify methods to collect propagules and introduce Catalina mariposa lily into these mitigation sites. Introductions shall use source material (seeds or bulbs) from no more than 1.0 mile distant, similar slope exposures, and no more than 500 feet of elevational difference from the mitigation site, unless otherwise approved by SMMC/MRCA and the CCC. Bulbs may be salvaged and transplanted from Catalina mariposa lily occurrences to be lost; alternately, seed may be collected from protected occurrences, following CDFG-approved seed collection guidelines (i.e., Memorandum of Understanding for rare plant seed collection). The Applicant or a designee shall monitor the reintroduction sites for no fewer than 5 additional years to estimate Catalina mariposa lily survivorship (for bulbs) or seedling establishment (for seeded sites).</p> <p>MM BIO-4.5 While not observed by Dudek during 2009 surveys, Coulter's saltbush has been previously documented on the Conservancy's Malibu Bluffs property along a coastal bluff near Malibu Road. If Coulter's saltbush is observed during future surveys and found to be impacted by the final trail alignment and cannot be avoided, the Applicant shall retain a qualified, experienced biologist to prepare a comprehensive translocation plan for Coulter's saltbush that will include the location of a suitable receptor site. The plan shall be prepared in cooperation with the USFWS and the</p>	

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	<p>CDFG. A qualified biologist shall supervise and monitor implementation of the plan. Once the population of Coulter’s saltbush on site is transplanted to a suitable receptor site, a qualified biologist shall monitor the population for 5 years, documenting the methods and results, including implementation of any requisite maintenance and/or remedial measures in annual reports. Establishment of a viable population shall be deemed successful and the performance standards met if at least half (i.e., nine) of the plants are evident in any given year following the third year of the monitoring period. This mitigation standard may be adjusted at any time prior to the end of the monitoring period under mutual agreement by the Applicant and the resource agencies (i.e., USFWS and CDFG), particularly if factors beyond human control limit the ability to establish a viable population of Coulter’s saltbush within the 5-year monitoring period. If it becomes apparent that the performance standards cannot be achieved, the Applicant and resource agencies may agree to extend the monitoring period and/or implement remedial measures.</p>	
<p>Impact BIO-5: Indirect, short-term (construction-related) impacts would be mitigated to a less than significant though standard construction BMPs and construction-related minimization measures which would be implemented to control dust, erosion, and runoff. A National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) in compliance with the federal Clean Water Act would also be required. However, during construction there would also be a potential for vegetation in areas adjacent to the work areas to be trampled by construction personnel,</p>	<p>MM BIO-5 Refer to MM BIO-2.1 and MM BIO-2.2.</p>	<p>Less than significant.</p>

Table ES-2 Class II—Potentially Significant, but Mitigable Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
and this would be considered potentially significant but mitigable.		
Impact BIO-6: Long-term indirect impacts to special status plants would be similar to that described above for sensitive vegetation communities (Impact BIO-3). Impacts would be potentially significant.	MM BIO-6 Refer to MM BIO-3.1	Less than significant.
Impact BIO-7: Foraging and nesting opportunities for a variety of raptors and songbirds exist throughout the plan area. Nesting opportunities will most likely occur in woodland areas where sycamores, willows, eucalyptus, alders, and coast live oaks are prevalent. Direct impacts to nesting birds would occur if tree removal occurs during the breeding season (February 15 through August 31). This would not be considered a significant impact, however, by avoiding construction during the breeding season (February 15 through August 31). Impacts, therefore, would be considered potentially significant but mitigable.	MM BIO-7 To avoid direct impacts to nesting raptors and songbirds, construction of the project shall be phased to avoid the migratory bird nesting season (typically February 15 through August 31). If project construction must occur during the migratory bird nesting season, a focused avian nesting survey shall be performed in the development footprint and within 300 feet of the proposed development by a qualified biologist within 72 hours prior to construction. If an active bird nest is found, the nest will be flagged and mapped on the construction plans along with an appropriate buffer, which will be determined by the biologist in consultation with the USFWS and CDFG based on the biology of the species. The nest area will be avoided until the nest is vacated and the juveniles have fledged. The nest area will be demarcated in the field with flagging and stakes or construction fencing. Please note that construction will be permitted in areas outside of the nest and buffer area. If nesting birds are present on site, a biological monitor shall be present daily while the nest(s) is active to ensure that no impacts to nesting birds occur.	Less than significant.

Table ES-2 Class II—Potentially Significant, but Mitigable Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
<p>Impact BIO-7: Foraging and nesting opportunities for a variety of raptors and songbirds exist throughout the plan area. Nesting opportunities will most likely occur in woodland areas where sycamores, willows, eucalyptus, alders, and coast live oaks are prevalent. Direct impacts to nesting birds would occur if tree removal occurs during the breeding season (February 15 through August 31). This would not be considered a significant impact, however, by avoiding construction during the breeding season (February 15 through August 31). Impacts, therefore, would be considered potentially significant but mitigable.</p>	<p>MM BIO-7 To avoid direct impacts to nesting raptors and songbirds, construction of the project shall be phased to avoid the migratory bird nesting season (typically February 15 through August 31). If project construction must occur during the migratory bird nesting season, a focused avian nesting survey shall be performed in the development footprint and within 300 feet of the proposed development by a qualified biologist within 72 hours prior to construction. If an active bird nest is found, the nest will be flagged and mapped on the construction plans along with an appropriate buffer, which will be determined by the biologist in consultation with the USFWS and CDFG based on the biology of the species. The nest area will be avoided until the nest is vacated and the juveniles have fledged. The nest area will be demarcated in the field with flagging and stakes or construction fencing. Please note that construction will be permitted in areas outside of the nest and buffer area. If nesting birds are present on site, a biological monitor shall be present daily while the nest(s) is active to ensure that no impacts to nesting birds occur.</p>	<p>Less than significant.</p>
<p>Impact BIO-8: If California gnatcatchers are present, they could be directly impacted by construction activities. This would be considered potentially significant but mitigable.</p>	<p>MM BIO-8 To avoid potential direct impacts to the California gnatcatcher, construction shall be conducted outside of the breeding season for this species (February 15–August 31), where practicable. If construction must occur during the breeding season for the California gnatcatcher, the following measures shall be implemented:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prior to any construction-related activity, the biologist shall survey up to 500 feet from the proposed construction areas in accordance with current USFWS protocol for this species. 2. If no California gnatcatchers are found to be present within areas up to 500 feet of the proposed construction area, then project construction may proceed 	<p>Less than significant.</p>

Table ES-2		
Class II—Potentially Significant, but Mitigable Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
	<p>without restrictions.</p> <p>3. If California gnatcatchers are found in on site or adjacent areas, construction within 500 feet shall not commence until temporary noise barrier(s) are in place between the construction area and occupied gnatcatcher habitat. The location of the noise barrier(s) shall be determined by the biologist and acoustician. Construction noise levels shall be monitored at the edge of occupied habitat with the noise barrier(s) in place. Other measures shall be implemented, as necessary, to reduce noise levels to below 60 dB(A), or to the ambient noise level if it already exceeds 60 dB(A) at the edge of the occupied habitat.</p> <p>4. If California gnatcatchers are found on site or in adjacent areas, construction noise shall be monitored once weekly to verify that noise at the edge of occupied habitat is maintained below 60 dB(A), or to the ambient noise level if it already exceeds 60 dB(A). If this requirement cannot be met, other measures shall be implemented as necessary, to reduce noise levels to below 60 dB(A) or to the ambient noise level if it already exceeds 60 dB(A). Such measures may include, but are not limited to, placement of construction equipment and limitations on the simultaneous use of equipment.</p>	
<p>Impact BIO-9: Breeding birds can be significantly affected by short-term construction-related noise, which can result in the disruption of foraging, nesting, and reproductive activities. The study area supports breeding and foraging habitat for a number of raptor species. These species, in addition to a host of migratory and resident songbirds, may utilize appropriate habitats within the study area for</p>	<p>MM BIO-9 Refer to MM BIO-7.</p>	<p>Less than significant.</p>

Table ES-2 Class II—Potentially Significant, but Mitigable Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
<p>foraging or breeding purposes. In the event that work occurs during the migratory bird nesting season (February 15 through August 31), indirect impacts to special-status wildlife due to construction-related noise may occur; this would be considered a potentially significant impact.</p>		
<p>Impact BIO-10: Potential long-term indirect impacts to special-status wildlife could include the following: habitat degradation due to exotic plant and animal invasion; the introduction of domestic pets to natural areas; habitat fragmentation due to trail and campsite development; increase in general human presence near natural areas; increases in intermittent noise levels at campsites (i.e., noise associated with tent construction, cooking functions, and conversation); trash and debris deposition; and increased population of nest predators in the study area, which could adversely affect breeding bird populations. These long-term, indirect impacts to special-status wildlife species would be potentially significant.</p>	<p>MM BIO-10.1 A Contractor Education Program shall be prepared and implemented to apprise all construction personnel and subcontractors of environmental restrictions relevant to construction and the penalties for violations. A protocol for communicating problems or potential construction changes that may affect biological resources shall be established with the Contractor and the Applicant. Workers shall be made aware of protected habitat and the occurrence of sensitive species in the area through the use of photos or on-the-ground demonstration. The sensitivity of certain special-status wildlife species to human activities, the legal protection afforded to those species, and the roles and authority of monitoring biologists shall also be discussed.</p> <p>MM BIO-10.2 The monitoring biologist shall be on site during any clearing of habitat (annual ground cover, shrubs, or trees). The monitoring biologist will flush sensitive species (avian or other mobile species) from occupied habitat areas immediately prior to brush-clearing and earth-moving activities.</p> <p>MM BIO-10.3 Avoid and/or minimize the use of lighting within the study area. In proposed parking facilities, lighting fixtures should comply with local standards for shielded low sodium, low wattage lighting designed to cut glare and light scatter and to direct light away from sensitive biological resources.</p> <p>MM BIO-10.4 To ensure that intermittent noise levels do not adversely affect adjacent wildlife uses, the SMMC/MRCA shall be required to prepare and submit to the</p>	<p>Less than significant.</p>

Table ES-2 Class II—Potentially Significant, but Mitigable Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
	<p>CCC for review a set of campground noise restrictions, which would include at minimum the establishment and enforcement of “quiet hours” to minimize potential minor increases in noise levels at campground and parking facilities.</p> <p>MM BIO-10.5 Protect wildlife by providing trash receptacles and food storage lockers for camping areas.</p> <p>MM BIO-10.6 Trash cans with secure lids shall be provided at trailheads, parking lots, and campsites. Trash cans shall be checked and emptied if necessary four to seven days per week (depending on use, season, etc.) Trash would be taken by MRCA staff to King Gillette Ranch, where trash service currently is provided. All trash cans at trail heads or campsites would be accessed by foot or vehicle (e.g., maintenance truck). The maintenance truck would access the trash cans at specific maintenance access points. MRCA will pick up trash along trails (during patrols or maintenance/monitoring) by hand or by hand tool. Sources of funding for maintenance include campground fees and MRCA discretionary revenue derived from filming, leases, and other sources.</p> <p>MM BIO-10.7 Dogs must be on a leash at all times while on parklands.</p> <p>MM BIO-10.8 Provide routine trail and campsite maintenance to ensure that outdoor enthusiasts are limiting their camping and hiking experience to the campsites and trails provided.</p> <p>MM BIO-10.9 To enforce campground restrictions, a camp host, staff maintenance person, or ranger who is wildland fire-trained shall be on site at each park property during those times when camping is permitted. This shall be accomplished by either providing for residency of a camp host, staff maintenance person, or ranger at existing park properties or by ensuring that support facilities and apparatus are provided to sustain continuous daily and nightly patrols to strictly enforce the “No Campfire” policy and use restrictions relating to hazardous conditions. Park patrols shall be conducted daily at each park property when campers are present. Adjustments to patrol procedures will be made as necessary to ensure park rule enforcement and compliance.</p>	

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	<p>MM BIO-10.10 No person shall make or maintain, nor aid and abet others in making or maintaining, a campfire or any other open fire in any of the park facilities covered by this report. Development, use restrictions, and brush maintenance for all campsites shall be strictly enforced.</p> <p>MM BIO-10.11 Signs shall be included in park development projects and/or shall be provided at existing facilities where determined appropriate for the purpose of identifying sensitive habitats and educating visitors of ESHA occurrence and/or restoration efforts.</p> <p>MM BIO-10.12 Regulatory signs shall be provided at park entrance areas, staging areas or gathering points and may include, but need not be limited to, the following information: 1) permitted use of the area or facility being posted, 2) general regulations at trailheads, 3) general regulations at jurisdiction boundaries, 4) regulations required to promote safe use of an area (including limitations on fires) and resource protection, and 5) identification of private property boundaries.</p> <p>MM BIO-10.13 All proposed park fencing shall be designed to allow for wildlife passage.</p> <p>MM BIO-10.14 Motorized vehicle access by park personnel within parklands shall avoid sensitive habitat areas and shall be limited to existing maintenance routes to the maximum extent feasible, and shall be for the purposes of conducting maintenance, providing emergency services, conducting patrols, implementing habitat restoration, assisting accessibility to camps with fully accessible campsites and facilities, and providing other park services.</p>	
<p>Impact BIO-12: The wildlife corridors and habitat linkages corridor would be subject to the same edge effects described above for special-status wildlife (see Impact BIO-10).</p>	<p>Refer to MM BIO-10.1 through MM BIO-10.14.</p>	<p>Less than significant.</p>

Table ES-2 Class II—Potentially Significant, but Mitigable Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
These impacts would be considered potentially significant.		
<p>Impact BIO-13: A total of 187 native trees are located within the Plan area which would be directly affected as a result of the proposed improvements. Impacts would be considered potentially significant but mitigable.</p>	<p>MM BIO-13.1 Where development encroaches into the root zone of native trees, each affected tree shall be monitored annually for a period of not less than 10 years. An annual monitoring report shall be submitted for review by MRCA for each of the 10 years. Should any of these trees be lost or suffer worsened health or vigor as a result of the proposed development, the applicant shall mitigate the impacts at a 10:1 ratio with seedling-sized trees.</p> <p>MM BIO-13.2 Protective fencing shall be used around the outermost limits of the protected zones of the native trees within or adjacent to the construction area that may be disturbed during construction activities. Before the commencement of any clearing, grading, or other construction activities, protective fencing shall be placed around each applicable tree. Fencing shall be maintained in place for the duration of all construction. No construction, grading, staging, or materials storage shall be allowed within the fenced exclusion areas or within the protected zones of any of the sites native trees. The fencing shall be installed 5 feet outside of the dripline of each native tree (or edge of canopy for cluster of trees) and shall be staked every 6 feet.</p> <p>MM BIO-13.3 Any approved development, including grading or excavation, that encroaches into the protected zone of a native tree shall be completed using only hand-held tools or other methods that avoid damage to tree roots such as air spade excavation.</p> <p>MM BIO-13.4 Any trail or pathway that encroaches under a tree's crown shall be constructed to minimize encroachment to the maximum extent feasible. Construction and trail maintenance crews shall ensure that the natural duff layer under all trees be maintained. This will reduce soil compaction, stabilize soil temperatures in root zones, conserve soil moisture, and reduce erosion. The contractors shall ensure that the mulch be kept clear of the trunk base to avoid creating conditions favorable to the establishment and growth of decay-causing fungal pathogens. Should it become</p>	Less than significant.

Table ES-2 Class II—Potentially Significant, but Mitigable Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
	<p>necessary to add organic mulch beneath retained oak trees, packaged or commercial oak leaf mulch shall not be used, as it may contain Oak Root Fungus. Also, the use of Redwood chips shall be avoided as certain inhibitive chemicals may be present in the wood. Other wood chips and crushed walnut shells can be used, but the best mulch that provides a source of nutrients for the tree is its own leaf litter. Any added organic mulch added by the contractor shall be applied to a maximum depth of 4 inches.</p> <p>MM BIO-13.5 Grade Changes: It is assumed that minor grade changes will be necessary to level camp site pads and to even trail sections that may occur beneath tree crowns. Wherever feasible, grade changes, including adding fill, shall be minimized unless completed by or under supervision by a Certified Arborist.</p> <p>MM BIO-13.6 Root Pruning: Roots primarily extend in a horizontal direction forming a support base to the tree similar to the base of a wineglass. Where pruning is necessary in areas that contain tree roots, prune the roots using a root pruner that makes clean cuts. All cuts will minimize ripping, tearing, and fracturing of the root system.</p> <p>MM BIO-13.7 Crown Pruning Cuts: All pruning shall be completed under the direction of an ISA-certified Arborist and using ISA guidelines. Removal of live branches and associated leaf area can have a negative impact on tree health. When relatively large amounts of leaf area are removed, the capacity of a tree to produce energy for growth and pest resistance is diminished. Pruning should be limited to that amount needed to accomplish the pruning objective. In some cases, it may be best to complete pruning over a 2- or 3-year period rather than do all that is needed in 1 year. Where tree crowns occur over camp site's removal of dead and dying limbs is recommended to occur on a regular basis.</p> <p>MM BIO-13.8 The project arborist shall monitor all soil disturbing activities occurring directly under tree crowns, including demolition, excavation, and installation. This will require the project agent and/or contractor to notify the project arborist well in advance of scheduled work adjacent to protected trees. A preconstruction conference with the arborist and contractor shall occur prior to commencement of</p>	

Table ES-2 Class II—Potentially Significant, but Mitigable Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
	activities.	
<p>Impact BIO-14: A total of 185 native trees are located within the Plan area which could be indirectly affected as a result of the careless implementation of the Plan improvements. Impacts would be considered potentially significant.</p>	<p>MM BIO-14 Remaining native trees that are not directly impacted by the Plan’s implementation shall be preserved and protected in place. Trees within approximately 20 feet of proposed construction activity shall be temporarily fenced with chain link or other material meeting Coastal Commission standards throughout all grading and construction activities. The fencing shall be installed 5 feet outside of the dripline of each native tree (or edge of canopy for cluster of trees) and shall be staked every 6 feet.</p>	Less than significant.
CULTURAL RESOURCES		
<p>Impact CR-I: With mitigation, construction of proposed Plan trails, camping facilities, or parking facilities within 30.5 meters (100 feet) of recorded archaeological sites would result in less than significant impacts on cultural resources (Class II).</p> <p><i>(Corral Canyon Park and Malibu Bluffs)</i></p>	<p>MM CR-1a: A pre-construction workshop shall be conducted by a City of Malibu- or County of Los Angeles-qualified archaeologist and a local Native American representative. Attendees shall include the applicant, construction supervisors, and heavy equipment operators. All construction personnel who would work during any phase of ground disturbance shall be required to attend the workshop. The names of all personnel who attend the workshop shall be recorded.</p> <p>The workshop shall address the following: review the types of archaeological resources that may be uncovered; provide examples of common archaeological artifacts and other cultural materials to examine; describe a reasonable worst-case discovery scenario (i.e., discovery of intact human remains or a substantial midden deposit) and describe reporting requirements and responsibilities of the construction supervisor and crew. The workshop shall make attendees aware of prohibited activities, including unauthorized collecting of artifacts, which can result in impacts on cultural resources.</p> <p>MM CR-1b: All earth disturbances associated with the proposed “ADA drop off” along PCH in the Corral Canyon Park area and the proposed camping facility in the far western portion of the Malibu Bluffs shall be monitored by a City of Malibu- or County of Los Angeles-qualified archaeologist and a local Native American representative,</p>	Less than significant.

Table ES-2 Class II—Potentially Significant, but Mitigable Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
	<p>funded by the applicant. The qualified archaeologist and local Native American representative shall evaluate the intactness and potential significance of all previously unknown cultural resources encountered during construction. If found to be significant, the resource shall be subject to appropriate mitigation.</p> <p>MM CR-1c: A Construction Monitoring Treatment Plan shall be developed and implemented to ensure that any new discoveries associated with CA-LAN-310 (in the area of the proposed “ADA drop-off” along PCH in the Corral Canyon Park area) and CA-LAN-479 (in the area of the proposed camping facility in the far western portion of the Malibu Bluffs) are adequately recorded, evaluated, and if significant, mitigated. The Construction Monitoring Treatment Plan shall describe the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Qualifications and organization of monitoring personnel; b. Procedures for notifying the City of Malibu and/or County of Los Angeles and other involved or interested parties in case of a new discovery; c. Procedures that would be used to record, evaluate, and mitigate new discoveries with a minimum of delay; d. Procedures that would be followed in case of discovery of disturbed as well as intact human remains; e. Specifications that all ground disturbances associated with the proposed “ADA drop-off” along PCH in the Corral Canyon Park area and the proposed camping facility in the far western portion of the Malibu Bluffs shall be monitored by a City- or County-qualified archaeologist and a local Native American representative, funded by the applicant. The monitors shall have the authority to temporarily halt and/or redirect construction in the vicinity of any potentially significant discovery to allow for adequate recordation, evaluation, and mitigation. Evaluation and mitigation could require archaeological testing and data recovery. In the unlikely event that human remains would be encountered, consultation with the most likely Native American descendant pursuant to Public Resources Code section 5097.97 and 5097.98 would apply. <p>The Construction Monitoring Treatment Plan shall be prepared by a City of Malibu- or County of Los Angeles-qualified archaeologist, and funded by the</p>	

Table ES-2		
Class II—Potentially Significant, but Mitigable Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
	applicant. The monitoring program and its results shall be documented in a short letter report within 30 days after completion of all construction activities.	
<p>Impact CR-2: With mitigation, impacts due to a potential increase in short-term access to cultural artifacts and to the potential for unauthorized collection during construction of proposed Plan facilities would be less than significant (Class II).</p> <p><i>(Corral Canyon Park and Malibu Bluffs)</i></p>	Implementation of MM CR-1a, MM CR-1b, and MM CR-1c would reduce the remote potential that unknown cultural resources would be improperly collected during construction activities.	Less than significant.
<p>Impact CR-4: With mitigation, construction of any proposed Plan trails, camping facilities, or parking facilities outside of the 30.5 meter (100 foot) buffer around recorded archaeological site boundaries would result in less than significant impacts on cultural resources (Class II).</p> <p><i>(Ramirez Canyon Park, Escondido Canyon Park, Corral Canyon Park, and Malibu Bluffs)</i></p>	<p>MM CR-2: In the unlikely event that potentially significant archaeological resources are encountered during construction of any proposed Plan trails, camping facilities, or parking facilities outside of the 30.5 meter (100 foot) buffer around recorded archaeological site boundaries, ground disturbances shall be temporarily halted, and the significance of the resources shall be evaluated by a City of Malibu- or County of Los Angeles-qualified archaeologist and a local Native American representative during a Phase 2 archaeological investigation consistent with the City of Malibu Local Coastal Program Local Implementation Plan, Chapter 11, Archaeological/Cultural Resources guidelines. If the resource is determined to be significant, a Phase 3 data recovery mitigation program shall be completed consistent with the City of Malibu Local Coastal Program Local Implementation Plan, Chapter 11, Archaeological/Cultural Resources guidelines.</p>	Less than significant.
<p>Impact CR-6: With mitigation, construction of proposed bridges in Ramirez Canyon Park and the Malibu</p>	<p>MM CR-3: In the event paleontological soils are uncovered during grading, a paleontological monitor shall be retained by the applicant to oversee ground disturbing activities, including but not limited to all grading, excavation, and site preparation. The</p>	Less than significant.

Table ES-2 Class II—Potentially Significant, but Mitigable Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
<p>Bluffs Conservancy Property would result in less than significant impacts on paleontological resources (Class II).</p> <p><i>(Ramirez Canyon Park and Malibu Bluffs)</i></p>	<p>paleontological monitor shall have the authority to halt any activities adversely impacting potentially significant resources. Should fossil-bearing formations be uncovered, the monitor shall professionally collect any specimens without impeding development. Any paleontological artifacts recovered shall be preserved, as determined necessary by the project paleontologist, and offered to an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.</p> <p>This mitigation measure shall also apply to trenching for utilities, geological testing, and any other ground-disturbing activities associated with the proposed Plan.</p>	
<p>Impact CR-7: Implementation of Biological Resources mitigations at the proposed Corral Canyon Mitigation Site within 30.5 meters (100 feet) of CA-LAN-310 would result in less than significant impacts on cultural resources (Class II).</p> <p><i>(Corral Canyon Mitigation Site)</i></p>	<p>MM CR-4a: Biological Resources mitigations in the mapped CA-LAN-310 boundary, and a 100-foot buffer around the boundary, in the proposed Corral Canyon Mitigation Site shall be implemented with hand tools and shall not exceed six (6) inches in depth.</p> <p>MM CR-4b: All earth disturbances associated with Biological Resources mitigations in the mapped CA-LAN-310 boundary, and a 100-foot buffer around the boundary, in the proposed Corral Canyon Mitigation Site shall be monitored by a City of Malibu- or County of Los Angeles-qualified archaeologist and a local Native American representative, funded by the applicant. The qualified archaeologist and local Native American representative shall evaluate the intactness and potential significance of all previously unknown cultural resources encountered during construction. If found to be significant, the resource shall be subject to appropriate mitigation.</p> <p>MM CR-4c: A Construction Monitoring Treatment Plan shall be developed and implemented to ensure that any new discoveries associated with CA-LAN-310 (in the proposed Corral Canyon Mitigation Site) are adequately recorded, evaluated, and if significant, mitigated. The Construction Monitoring Treatment Plan shall describe the following:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">a. Qualifications and organization of monitoring personnel;</p>	<p>Less than significant.</p>

Table ES-2		
Class II—Potentially Significant, but Mitigable Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
	<p>b. Procedures for notifying the City of Malibu and/or County of Los Angeles and other involved or interested parties in case of a new discovery;</p> <p>c. Procedures that would be used to record, evaluate, and mitigate new discoveries with a minimum of delay;</p> <p>d. Procedures that would be followed in case of discovery of disturbed as well as intact human remains;</p> <p>e. Specifications that all ground disturbances associated with Biological Resources mitigations in the mapped CA-LAN-310 boundary, and a 100-foot buffer around the boundary, in the proposed Corral Canyon Mitigation Site shall be monitored by a City- or County-qualified archaeologist and a local Native American representative, funded by the applicant. The monitors shall have the authority to temporarily halt and/or redirect construction in the vicinity of any potentially significant discovery to allow for adequate recordation, evaluation, and mitigation. Evaluation and mitigation could require archaeological testing and data recovery. In the unlikely event that human remains would be encountered, consultation with the most likely Native American descendant pursuant to Public Resources Code section 5097.97 and 5097.98 would apply.</p> <p>The Construction Monitoring Treatment Plan shall be prepared by a City of Malibu- or County of Los Angeles-qualified archaeologist, and funded by the applicant. The monitoring program and its results shall be documented in a short letter report within 30 days after completion of all construction activities.</p>	
<p>Impact CR-8: Implementation of Biological Resources mitigations at the proposed Tuna/Las Flores Canyon Mitigation Site, within 30.5 meters (100</p>	<p>MM CR-5a: All earth disturbances associated with Biological Resources mitigations in the mapped CA-LAN-1915 boundary, and a 100-foot buffer around the boundary, in the proposed Tuna/Las Flores Canyon Mitigation Site shall be monitored by a City of Malibu- or County of Los Angeles-qualified archaeologist and a local Native American</p>	<p>Less than significant.</p>

Table ES-2 Class II—Potentially Significant, but Mitigable Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
<p>feet) of CA-LAN1915, would result in less than significant impacts on cultural resources (Class II). <i>(Tuna/Las Flores Canyon Mitigation Site)</i></p>	<p>representative, funded by the applicant. The qualified archaeologist and local Native American representative shall evaluate the intactness and potential significance of all previously unknown cultural resources encountered during construction. If found to be significant, the resource shall be subject to appropriate mitigation.</p> <p>MM CR-5b: A Construction Monitoring Treatment Plan shall be developed and implemented to ensure that any new discoveries associated with CA-LAN-1915 (in the proposed Tuna/Las Flores Canyon Mitigation Site) are adequately recorded, evaluated, and if significant, mitigated. The Construction Monitoring Treatment Plan shall describe the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Qualifications and organization of monitoring personnel; b. Procedures for notifying the City of Malibu and/or County of Los Angeles and other involved or interested parties in case of a new discovery; c. Procedures that would be used to record, evaluate, and mitigate new discoveries with a minimum of delay; d. Procedures that would be followed in case of discovery of disturbed as well as intact human remains; e. Specifications that all ground disturbances associated with Biological Resources mitigations in the mapped CA-LAN-1915 boundary, and a 100-foot buffer around the boundary, in the proposed Tuna/Las Flores Canyon Mitigation Site shall be monitored by a City- or County-qualified archaeologist and a local Native American representative, funded by the applicant. The monitors shall have the authority to temporarily halt and/or redirect construction in the vicinity of any potentially significant discovery to allow for adequate recordation, evaluation, and mitigation. Evaluation and mitigation could require archaeological testing and data recovery. In the unlikely event that human remains would be encountered, consultation with the most likely Native American descendant pursuant to Public Resources Code section 	

Table ES-2		
Class II—Potentially Significant, but Mitigable Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
	<p>5097.97 and 5097.98 would apply.</p> <p>The Construction Monitoring Treatment Plan shall be prepared by a City of Malibu- or County of Los Angeles-qualified archaeologist, and funded by the applicant. The monitoring program and its results shall be documented in a short letter report within 30 days after completion of all construction activities.</p>	
<p>Impact CR-9: With mitigation, ground disturbances associated with implementation of proposed Biological Resources mitigation outside of the 30.5 meter (100 foot) buffer around recorded archaeological site boundaries would result in less than significant impacts on cultural resources (Class II).</p> <p><i>(Corral Canyon, King Gillette Ranch, Malibu Bluffs, and Tunal/Las Flores Canyon Mitigation Sites)</i></p>	<p>MM CR-6: In the unlikely event that potentially significant archaeological resources are encountered during ground disturbances associated with implementation of proposed Biological Resources mitigation outside of the 30.5 meter (100 foot) buffer around recorded archaeological site boundaries, ground disturbances shall be temporarily halted, and the significance of the resources shall be evaluated by a City of Malibu- or County of Los Angeles-qualified archaeologist and a local Native American representative during a Phase 2 archaeological investigation consistent with the City of Malibu Local Coastal Program Local Implementation Plan, Chapter 11, <i>Archaeological/Cultural Resources</i> guidelines. If the resource is determined to be significant, a Phase 3 data recovery mitigation program shall be completed consistent with the City of Malibu Local Coastal Program Local Implementation Plan, Chapter 11, <i>Archaeological/Cultural Resources</i> guidelines.</p>	Less than significant.
GEOLOGY, SOILS, & SEISMIC HAZARDS		
<p>Impact G-1a: Implementation of the Plan's proposed improvements at Ramirez Canyon Park, Escondido Canyon Park, Corral Canyon Park, Malibu Bluffs, and related Plan trail systems have the potential to expose people or structures to substantial geologic and/or seismic hazards due to</p>	<p>MM G-1.1 Site-specific geotechnical investigations, including borings and laboratory analysis of soil characteristics, shall be conducted for the following Ramirez Canyon proposed improvements: 10-space on-site parking area, day-use areas, and new restrooms. The geotechnical investigation shall identify site preparation techniques and/or engineering design specifications to address liquefaction potential of the encountered earth materials. All requirements identified in the geotechnical investigation shall be incorporated into design and construction.</p>	Less than significant.

Table ES-2 Class II—Potentially Significant, but Mitigable Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
<p>fault rupture/ground failure, strong seismic ground shaking, liquefaction, and landslides. Absent mitigation, this impact would be potentially significant.</p>	<p>MM G-1.2 A certified engineering geologist (CEG) shall calculate ground acceleration values within Ramirez Canyon Park for the maximum credible earthquake produced by the regional fault system, for use in designing improvements located within Ramirez Canyon Park. A structural engineer shall then certify the proposed design is capable of withstanding the identified ground acceleration, for the following structures: a) the three new restroom facilities; b) the emergency fire shelter; c) existing structures proposed for new or expanded public use in Ramirez Canyon Park, under the Plan.</p> <p>MM G-1.3 Site-specific geotechnical investigations, including borings and laboratory analysis of soil characteristics, shall be conducted for the following Escondido Canyon Park proposed improvements: parking lot (including access drive from Winding Way), Camp Host space, restrooms (2), 10,000 gallon water storage tank, emergency fire shelter, and immediately adjacent three camp sites. The geotechnical investigation shall identify site preparation techniques and/or engineering design specifications to address soil creep / shallow landslide potential of the encountered earth materials. All requirements identified in the geotechnical investigation shall be incorporated into design and construction.</p> <p>MM G-1.4 A certified engineering geologist (CEG) shall calculate ground acceleration values within Escondido Canyon Park for the maximum credible earthquake produced by the regional fault system, for use in designing improvements located within Escondido Canyon Park. A structural engineer shall then certify the proposed design is capable of withstanding the identified ground acceleration, for the following structures: a) the three new self-contained restroom facilities; b) the emergency fire shelter; c) the 10,000 gallon water storage tank.</p> <p>MM G-1.5 For Camp Area 3 of Escondido Canyon, the northern-most campsite and restroom facility, located over the fault trace for the Malibu Coast Fault, shall be removed from the Plan, resulting in ,</p> <p>MM G-1.6 A certified engineering geologist (CEG) shall calculate ground acceleration values within Latigo Canyon Trailhead / Campsite property for the maximum credible earthquake produced by the regional fault system, for use in</p>	

Table ES-2		
Class II—Potentially Significant, but Mitigable Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
	<p>designing any structural improvements located within Latigo Canyon Trailhead / Campsite property. A structural engineer shall then certify the proposed design is capable of withstanding the identified ground acceleration, for any of the following proposed structures: a) self-contained restroom facilities; b) emergency fire shelter; c) water storage tank.</p> <p>MM G-1.7 A certified engineering geologist (CEG) shall calculate ground acceleration values within Corral Canyon Park for the maximum credible earthquake produced by the regional fault system, for use in designing improvements located within Corral Canyon Park. A structural engineer shall then certify the proposed design is capable of withstanding the identified ground acceleration, for the following structures: a) self-contained restroom facilities; b) emergency fire shelters; c) the 10,000 gallon water storage tank; d) fire truck shed.</p> <p>MM G-1.8 A certified engineering geologist (CEG) shall calculate ground acceleration values within Malibu Bluffs Park for the maximum credible earthquake produced by the regional fault system, for use in designing improvements located within Malibu Bluffs Park. A structural engineer shall then certify the proposed design is capable of withstanding the identified ground acceleration, for the following structures: a) self-contained restroom facilities; b) emergency fire shelters; c) the 10,000 gallon water storage tank; d) fire truck shed.</p> <p>MM G-1.9 The final design and construction of trail segments located within areas of landslide potential (soil creep) shall adhere to the Best Practices identified in <i>Malibu Parks Public Access Enhancement Plan, Park and Trail Accessibility Design Guidelines</i> prepared by Moore Iacofano Goltsman, Inc., 2006 (pp 25-35), including but not limited to those for: Trails on Steep Cross Slopes; Trails on Flat Grades; Eroding and Hazardous Trail Edges; and Trails on Sandy Soils.</p>	
<p>Impact G-2: Absent mitigation, implementation of the proposed Plan's improvements would result in</p>	<p>MM G-2 The final design and construction of trail segments located within areas with soils susceptible to erosion shall adhere to the Best Practices identified in <i>Malibu Parks Public Access Enhancement Plan, Park and Trail Accessibility Design Guidelines</i> prepared</p>	<p>Less than significant.</p>

Table ES-2 Class II—Potentially Significant, but Mitigable Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
<p>potentially significant impacts due to soil erosion or the loss of topsoil.</p>	<p>by Moore Iacofano Goltsman, Inc., 2006 (pp 25-35), including but not limited to those for: Trails on Steep Cross Slopes; Eroding and Hazardous Trail Edges; and Drainage Control and Trails.</p>	
<p>Impact G-3: Proposed Plan improvements have the potential to be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable or that would become unstable as a result of the project and potentially result in landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse. Absent mitigation, associated impacts would be potentially significant.</p>	<p>MM G-3.1 Site-specific soil investigations, including borings and laboratory analysis of soil characteristics, shall be conducted for the following Ramirez Canyon proposed improvements: off-site 26-space paved parking facility immediately adjacent to Kanan Dume Road, Ramirez Canyon Road bridge replacement, 10-space on-site parking area, three ADA day-use areas, three restrooms, and two separate emergency fire shelters. The soil investigation shall identify site preparation techniques and/or engineering design specifications to address compression, collapse, or lateral spreading potential of the encountered soil materials.</p> <p>MM G-3.2 Site-specific soil investigation, including borings and laboratory analysis of soil characteristics, shall be conducted for the northern-most restroom facility proposed for Escondido Canyon Park. The soil investigation shall identify site preparation techniques and/or engineering design specifications to address compression, collapse, or lateral spreading potential of the encountered soil materials.</p> <p>MM G-3.3 For any structural improvements (i.e., water storage tank, emergency fire shelter, restroom) proposed to be located north of the access road at Latigo Canyon Trailhead/Campground, site-specific soil investigation, including borings and laboratory analysis of soil characteristics, shall be conducted. The soil investigation shall identify site preparation techniques and/or engineering design specifications to address compression, collapse, or lateral spreading potential of the encountered soil materials.</p> <p>MM G-3.4 Site-specific soil investigations, including borings and laboratory analysis of soil characteristics, shall be conducted for the following Corral Canyon proposed improvements: the two restroom facilities near proposed camping areas (excluding the restroom in the parking lot), two separate emergency fire shelters, and the 10,000 gallon water storage tank. The soil investigation shall identify site preparation techniques and/or engineering design specifications to address compression,</p>	<p>Less than significant.</p>

Table ES-2		
Class II—Potentially Significant, but Mitigable Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
	<p>collapse, or lateral spreading potential of the encountered soil materials.</p> <p>MM G-3.5 Site-specific soil investigations, including borings and laboratory analysis of soil characteristics, shall be conducted for the following Malibu Bluffs Park proposed improvements: 7 self-contained restrooms, three emergency fire shelters, a fire truck shed, and two (2) 10,000 gallon water storage tanks. The soil investigation shall identify site preparation techniques and/or engineering design specifications to address compression, collapse, or lateral spreading potential of the encountered soil materials.</p> <p>MM G-3.6 The final design and construction of trail segments located within areas of mapped loose soil materials (i.e., recent alluvium, artificial fill, steep slopes) shall adhere to the Best Practices identified in <i>Malibu Parks Public Access Enhancement Plan, Park and Trail Accessibility Design Guidelines</i> prepared by Moore Iacofano Goltsman, Inc., 2006 (pp 25-35), including but not limited to those for: Trails on Steep Cross Slopes and Trails on Sandy Soils.</p>	
<p>Impact G-4: Implementation of the proposed Plan’s improvements have the potential to be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table I8-I-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating risks to life and property. Absent mitigation, associated impacts would be potentially significant.</p>	<p>MM G-4.1 Site-specific geotechnical investigation, including borings and laboratory analysis of soil characteristics, shall be conducted for the segments of Ramirez Canyon Road and Delaplane Road proposed to be widened under the Plan. The geotechnical investigation shall identify site preparation techniques and/or engineering design specifications to address encountered expansive soil materials.</p> <p>MM G-4.2 Site-specific geotechnical investigations, including borings and laboratory analysis of soil characteristics, shall be conducted for the following Escondido Canyon Park proposed improvements: parking lot (including Camp Host space) and immediately proximate self-contained restrooms (2), emergency fire shelter, 10,000 gallon water storage tank, and small campsites (3, including individual retaining walls). The geotechnical investigation shall identify site preparation techniques and/or engineering design specifications to address encountered expansive soil materials.</p> <p>MM G-4.3 The final design and construction of trail segments located within areas</p>	<p>Less than significant.</p>

<p align="center">Table ES-2 Class II—Potentially Significant, but Mitigable Impacts</p>		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
	<p>of mapped expansive soil materials shall adhere to the Best Practices identified in <i>Malibu Parks Public Access Enhancement Plan, Park and Trail Accessibility Design Guidelines</i> prepared by Moore Iacofano Goltsman, Inc., 2006 (pp 25-35) including but not limited to those for: Trails on Steep Cross Slopes; Eroding and Hazardous Trail Edges; and Trails Damaged by Maintenance Vehicle Use.</p>	
<p align="center">HAZARDOUS MATERIALS & PUBLIC HEALTH</p>		
<p>Impact HAZ-2: Implementation of the Plan may expose individuals to health risks due to soil/groundwater contamination or emission of hazardous materials into the air; associated impacts would be potentially significant.</p>	<p>MM HAZ-2.1 Prior to grading at the Latigo Trailhead, MRCA shall test on-site soils for metals, total petroleum hydrocarbons, volatile organic compounds, and pesticides. Any soils found with actionable levels of hazardous materials shall be excavated and disposed, or treated in situ (in place), in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements and approved by applicable governmental authorities.</p> <p>MM HAZ-2.2 At the Latigo Trailhead, a monitor trained in identification of contaminated soil shall be present for at least part of each day during site grading excavations, to determine if previously unidentified contaminated soil has been encountered. The monitor shall make this determination based on visual signs of discolored soil, olfactory indications, dialogue with grading contractors, and/or positive readings on a photoionization detector or organic vapor analyzer. The monitor shall be current with respect to Cal OSHA 40-hour training for hazardous materials. If during grading activities new and/or additional contamination is discovered, grading within such area shall be temporarily halted and redirected around the areas until the appropriate evaluation and remediation measures are implemented in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements so as to render them suitable for grading activities to resume.</p>	<p>Less than significant.</p>
<p><u>Analysis of Impacts Post-Mitigation</u></p> <p>Impact HAZ-4: Implementation of mitigation measures intended to reduce impacts associated with the proposed Plan's improvements would result in</p>	<p>MM HAZ-4 Prior to grading at the Gillette Ranch Mitigation Site, MRCA shall test on-site soils within the proposed mitigation area for elevated pesticide concentrations. Any soils found with actionable levels of hazardous materials shall be excavated and disposed, or treated in situ (in place), in accordance with applicable regulatory</p>	<p>Less than significant.</p>

Table ES-2 Class II—Potentially Significant, but Mitigable Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
potentially significant impacts associated with 1) the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials; 2) reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment; and 3) location on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5.	requirements and approved by applicable governmental authorities.	
HYDROLOGY, DRAINAGE, and WATER QUALITY		
Impact HYD-1: Construction of the proposed Plan’s improvements would potentially result in increased erosion, sedimentation, and potential release of hazardous materials if appropriate mitigations were not in place; associated impacts would be considered potentially significant.	<p>MM HYD-1.1 Before onset of any construction activities, MRCA or its agent shall obtain coverage under the NPDES General Construction Permit. MRCA shall be responsible for ensuring that construction activities comply with the conditions in this permit, including development of a SWPPP, implementation of BMPs identified in the SWPPP, and monitoring to ensure that effects on water quality are minimized. As part of this process, the City or its agent shall implement multiple erosion and sediment control BMPs in areas with potential to drain to surface water. Guidelines established in the County’s SUSMP or equivalent guidelines shall be followed in selecting, implementing, and monitoring BMPs for construction activities. The following BMPs shall be implemented during the construction period:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All storm drains, drainage patterns, and creeks located near the construction site prior to construction shall be identified on grading, construction, and restoration plans to ensure that all subcontractors are aware of their location and prevent such as equipment petroleum product pollutants from entering them; 2. Washing of concrete trucks, paint, equipment, or similar activities shall occur only in areas where polluted water and materials can be contained for 	Less than significant.

Table ES-2		
Class II—Potentially Significant, but Mitigable Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
	<p>subsequent removal from the site. Wash water shall not be discharged to the storm drains, street, drainage ditches, creeks, or wetlands.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Areas designated for washing functions shall be at least 100 feet from any storm drain, water body, or sensitive biological resources. The location(s) of the washout area(s) shall be clearly noted at the construction site with signs; the applicant shall designate a washout area, acceptable to Building and Safety and P&D staff. The washout areas shall be shown on the construction and/or grading and building plans and shall be in place and maintained throughout construction; 4. All chemical storage leaks, spills, and drips shall be immediately cleaned up and disposed of properly; 5. Vehicles and heavy equipment that are leaking fuel, oil, hydraulic fluid or other pollutants shall be immediately contained and either repaired immediately or removed from the site; 6. One or more emergency spill containment kits shall be placed onsite in easily visible locations, and personnel will be trained in proper use and disposal methods; 7. Vehicles and heavy equipment shall be refueled and serviced in one designated site located at least 500 feet from creeks and drainage swales; 8. Temporary storage of construction equipment shall be limited to a 50- by 50-foot area, preferably located along an existing dirt access road, and shall be located at least 100 feet from any water bodies; 9. Dry cleanup methods shall be used whenever possible; 10. Clean site runoff shall not be contaminated with polluted water through the 	

Table ES-2		
Class II—Potentially Significant, but Mitigable Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
	<p>use of berms or ditches to divert surface runoff around the construction site;</p> <p>11. Exposed stockpiles of soil and other erosive materials shall be covered during the rainy season;</p> <p>12. Trash cans shall be placed liberally around the site and properly maintained;</p> <p>13. All subcontractors and laborers shall be educated about proper site maintenance and stormwater pollution control measures through periodic “tailgate” meetings;</p> <p>14. Roadwork or pavement construction, concrete, asphalt, and seal coat shall be applied during dry weather only; and</p> <p>15. Storm drains and manholes within the construction area shall be covered during paving or applying seal coat, slurry, fog seal, etc.</p> <p>MM HYD-1.2 MRCA or its agent shall develop a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (SPCCP) to minimize the potential for and effects from spills of hazardous, toxic, or petroleum substances during construction activities. The SPCCP shall be completed before any construction activities begin. Implementation of this</p>	
<p>Impact HYD-3: The proposed Plan’s improvements would not place area structures within a 50-year “burned-and-bulked” flood hazard that would potentially impede or redirect flood flows, but could potentially expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving</p>	<p>MM HYD-3.1 During a 25-year storm event, campsites, trails and creek crossings shall be closed to any visitation or use of any kind. Any occupied sites shall be vacated. No member of the public shall enter the campsites or shall utilize the creek crossing or trails until all warnings associated with a forecasted storm event have been lifted. No member of the public shall be permitted to enter the campsites or use the creek crossings or trails until all necessary restoration work has been carried out to the satisfaction of the jurisdiction in which the park is located.</p>	<p>Less than significant.</p>

Table ES-2 Class II—Potentially Significant, but Mitigable Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
flooding; associated impacts would be potentially significant, but mitigable.	<p>MM HYD-3.2 Trails shall be maintained outside of the 2-year clear water inundation limits.</p> <p>MM HYD-3.3 During final design, rock sizes and/or locations or rocks shall be adjusted from previous crossings to places where there are lower flow velocities; and/or smaller rocks shall be used.</p>	
Impact HYD-4: The proposed Plan’s improvements would not place new structures within areas potentially inundated by mudflow; associated impacts would be less than significant.	<p>MM HYD-4.1 Trails shall be maintained outside of the 2-year clear water inundation limits.</p> <p>MM HYD-4.2 During a 25-year storm event, campsites, trails and creek crossings shall be closed to any visitation or use of any kind. Any occupied sites shall be vacated. No member of the public shall enter the campsites or shall utilize the creek crossing or trails until all warnings associated with a forecasted storm event have been lifted. No member of the public shall be permitted to enter the campsites or use the creek crossings or trails until all necessary restoration work has been carried out to the satisfaction of the jurisdiction in which the park is located.</p>	Less than significant.
Impact HYD-8: The proposed Plan’s improvements would could result in run-off which, if unmitigated, could degrade water quality or create erosion or siltation on- or off-site; associated impacts would be potentially significant.	<p>MM HYD-8 Plan day use, camping areas, and trails shall be required to implement a pet waste program, which would entail installing pet waste dispensers and bags as well as posting signage in both Spanish and English. MRCA shall be required to refill the dispensers on a routine basis and be required to document the number of bags found abandoned. Signage shall include verbiage addressing the importance of proper disposal of pet waste as well as stating the jurisdictional authority’s ordinance section and fines associated with failure to comply with the ordinance. Offenders caught not using the bags shall be fined. If horse waste is deposited less than 50 feet from the bottom of the low flow channel where a trail crosses a drainage, during patrols and maintenance activities, MRCA staff will move the waste to a distance greater than 50 feet to allow for natural decomposition away from the drainage course.</p>	Less than significant.

Table ES-2 Class II—Potentially Significant, but Mitigable Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
NOISE		
<p>Impact N-1: Construction activity associated with development of the Plan’s proposed improvements would result in temporary noise levels affecting exterior use areas of noise-sensitive land uses including residences and recreational areas. Therefore, construction-related noise generation would be considered a potentially significant impact.</p>	<p>MM N-1.1 Diesel Equipment. Construction contractors shall operate all diesel equipment with closed engine doors, the equipment shall be equipped with factory-recommended mufflers, and engine idling shall be kept to a minimum.</p> <p>MM N-1.2 Electrical Power. Whenever feasible, construction contractors shall use electrical power to run air compressors and similar power tools. Any construction or caretaker trailers shall be connected to existing electrical utility lines on or adjacent to the Plan site.</p> <p>MM N-1.3 Sound Blankets. When feasible, construction contractors shall use sound blankets on noise-generating equipment.</p> <p>MM N-1.4 Stationary construction equipment that generates noise that exceeds 65 dBA at the boundaries of any of the Plan’s parks shall be shielded with the most modern and effective noise control devices (i.e., mufflers, lagging, and/or motor enclosures to City’s satisfaction), and these devices shall be located at a minimum of 200 feet from noise sensitive receptors.</p> <p>MM N-1.5 Tools used for project construction shall be hydraulically or electrically powered to avoid noise associated with compressed-air exhaust from pneumatically powered tools. However, where use of pneumatic tools is unavoidable, an exhaust muffler on the compressed-air exhaust shall be used. In general, quieter procedures shall be used, such as drills rather than impact equipment, whenever feasible.</p> <p>MM N-1.6 All equipment shall be properly maintained to ensure that no additional noise, due to worn or improperly maintained parts, is generated.</p> <p>MM N-1.7 The construction superintendant contact information, including cell phone number, and contact information for Conservancy/MRCA personnel, shall be posted on signs surrounding the improvement areas throughout construction. The signs shall also include the approved daily hours of operation, such that any public complaints</p>	<p>Less than significant.</p>

Table ES-2 Class II—Potentially Significant, but Mitigable Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
	<p>can be reported efficiently.</p> <p>MM N-1.8 Stockpiling, dirt hauling routes, and vehicle staging areas shall be located as far as practical from sensitive noise receptors, including residents. Every effort shall be made to create the greatest distance between noise sources and sensitive receptors during construction activities.</p> <p>MM N-1.9 Staging areas shall be provided on-site to minimize off-site transportation of heavy construction equipment. The staging areas shall be located to maximize the distance to residential areas.</p> <p>MM N-1.10 Noise-generating construction activity shall be limited to the hours of 7:00 AM and 7:00 PM on Monday through Friday, and 8:00 AM and 5:00 PM on Saturday.</p>	
<p>Impact N-3: Camp site activities could generate potentially significant nuisance noise impacts on residences located in close proximity to some of the proposed park improvements.</p>	<p>MM N-3.1 Electronic sound emitting devices such as radios, TVs, etc., used at campsites and on trails shall be operated so that sound is not audible at adjacent campsites and off-site properties.</p> <p>MM N-3.2 Quiet hours shall be from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.</p> <p>MM N-3.3 No generators shall be allowed in camping areas.</p> <p>MM N-3.4 MRCA Park Rangers/ Hosts shall have a zero tolerance policy on public intoxication, and any other unlawful or disrupting behavior.</p> <p>MM N-3.5 The Camp Host and/or Park Ranger shall enforce provisions of the MRCA Ordinance No. I-2005 (<i>Appendix P</i>) intended to restrict the generation of nuisance / objectionable noise, including (but not limited to) the following Ordinance Sections.</p> <p>§ 3.2. Smoking and fires. No person shall smoke any substance nor light or maintain any fire of any kind; provided, however, that the Executive</p>	<p>Less than significant.</p>

Table ES-2		
Class II—Potentially Significant, but Mitigable Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
	<p>Officer or the Executive Officer's designee may issue campfire permits and other special use permits for activities that might otherwise contravene this section if he finds that adequate precautions will be taken by the permittee.</p> <p>§ 3.3. Alcohol. No person shall possess any alcoholic beverage, except pursuant to a permit issued by the Executive Officer or the Executive Officer's designee.</p> <p>§ 3.8. Fireworks. No person shall use or possess any fireworks except by permit signed by the Executive Officer or the Executive Officer's designee.</p> <p>§ 3.11. Camping. No person shall camp on any parkland except by permit issued by the Executive Officer or the Executive Officer's designee. Camping areas shall be expressly designated and posted for that purpose. Any person or group camping in such a designated area shall have the original signed permit in their possession and shall display such permit at the request of any employee of the Authority or of the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, or any peace officer.</p> <p>§ 3.15. Disruptive conduct. No person shall willfully disturb another person by loud and unreasonable noise, or any other activity which maliciously and willfully disturbs the peace of another person.</p> <p>§ 3.18. Violations in specific jurisdictions. Any person who violates any law, ordinance, rule, regulation or resolution punishable as a misdemeanor or infraction, which has been duly adopted and noticed by any jurisdiction with authority over any public open space, park, parkland, forest, recreation area, scenic parkway, scenic highway, trail or roadway in which the Authority has enforcement authority, is guilty of a misdemeanor or an infraction, but shall not be punishable to any degree greater than allowable under the underlying provision. A list of such</p>	

Table ES-2 Class II—Potentially Significant, but Mitigable Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
	<p>violations need not be posted. The citation will state this section number, the section of the underlying provision, and a short description of the violation. As an alternative to prosecution, violation of this section is punishable by administrative penalty pursuant to this Ordinance.</p> <p>MM N-3.6 MRCA shall post a contact telephone number and email addresses at each park or MRCA trail facility entrance for neighbors to lodge noise complaints or other concerns. Complaints shall be addressed in a diligent and responsive manner.</p>	
PUBLIC SERVICES		
<p>Impact PS-1: Implementation of the Plan’s proposed programs and improvements would increase the demand for fire protection services and would result in potentially significant impacts without mitigation measures intended to address project construction.</p>	<p>MM-PS-1 In order to reduce potential impacts on fire protection services, all Plan construction activity shall cease during Red Flag Days. Efforts to control dust or otherwise secure the site(s) shall be permissible in consultation with MRCA staff. A brief training tutorial on fire avoidance and suppression efforts shall be provided to all construction staff prior to any field activity. Adequate fire fighting equipment shall be available on-site through construction to assist in the suppression of any accidental construction flare-ups.</p>	<p>Less than significant.</p>
TRANSPORTATION and PARKING		
<p>Impact TP-3 The proposed parking improvements and additional parking spaces would serve Plan-generated demand and would result in a surplus at all park sites, with the exception of Corral Canyon Park. Impacts at Corral Canyon Park would be potentially significant, but mitigable.</p>	<p>MM TP-1 Corral Canyon Park Parking Management Plan. As reviewed above, parking for the Malibu Fish & Seafood Inc. restaurant overflows into the Corral Canyon Park parking lot during busy periods. Field observations found that that between 10 and 12 cars parked in the lot during peak hours to use the restaurant. By eliminating restaurant parkers, future parking demands with the proposed campsites would range from 16-18 spaces during the non-summer periods and 19-21 spaces during the summer periods, which would be accommodated within the proposed parking supply or 21 spaces.</p>	<p>Less than significant.</p>

Table ES-2		
Class II—Potentially Significant, but Mitigable Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
	In order to satisfy the parking demands at the Corral Canyon Park, a Parking Management Plan should be developed by the SMMC/MRCA to manage the parking supply for the Corral Canyon Park site. Parking lot enforcement (signs, ordinance enforcement and/or parking attendants) would reduce restaurant parking in the park parking lot. Information on the parking plan should be available for park users either online or at the Corral Canyon Park parking lot.	
UTILITIES		
Impact US-3: Implementation of the proposed Plan’s improvements would potentially increase the intensity of demand for existing private wastewater service within Ramirez Canyon Park; impacts would be potentially significant.	MM US-3: To address LARWQCB Waste Discharge Requirements, MRCA staff shall prepare and submit the required waste discharge requirement form(s) to LARWQCB for review and approval.	Less than significant.

Summary of Potential Effects Which Have Been Found Not to be Significant

Items in Table ES-3 represent potential effects that were found not to be significant. Therefore, in accordance with Section 15128 of the CEQA Guidelines, no mitigation measures are required.

Table ES-3 Class III—Less than Significant Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
AESTHETICS and VISUAL RESOURCES		
Impact VIS-2: Implementation of the Plan’s proposed improvements would not substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within view of a state scenic highway; associated impacts would be less than significant.	None required.	Less than significant.
Impact VIS-3: Implementation of the Plan’s proposed improvements would not include the introduction of new permanent lighting. Therefore, the Plan would not create a new source of substantial light or glare affecting existing day or nighttime views in the area; associated impacts are considered less than significant.	Recommended mitigation measure: MM VIS-4 Exterior lighting associated with special events shall be minimized and restricted to low intensity fixtures, shielded, and concealed to the maximum extent feasible so that no light source is directly visible from public viewing areas.	Less than significant.
<u>Analysis of Impacts Post-Mitigation</u> Impact VIS-6: Implementation of mitigation measures intended to reduce impacts associated with the proposed Plan’s improvements would not substantially degrade the existing visual character or the quality of the Plan area and surrounding area. Therefore, impacts to visual resources would be considered less than significant.	None required.	Less than significant.

Table ES-3 Class III—Less than Significant Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
Cumulative Impact VIS-7: Implementation of the Plan would not result in a cumulatively significant contribution to aesthetic and visual resource impacts in the Plan area; associated impacts would be less than significant.	None required.	Less than cumulatively considerable.
AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES		
Impact AG-1: Implementation of the proposed Plan’s improvements would not result in the conversion of State designated or other farmland to non-agricultural use, nor would the Plan conflict with existing agricultural zoning or Williamson Act contracts. Therefore, impacts to agricultural resources would be considered less than significant.	None required.	Less than significant.
<i>Analysis of Impacts Post-Mitigation</i> Impact AG-2: Implementation of mitigation measures intended to reduce impacts associated with the proposed Plan’s improvements would not result in the conversion of State designated or other farmland to non-agricultural use, nor would the Plan conflict with existing agricultural zoning or Williamson Act contracts. Therefore, impacts to agricultural resources would be considered less than significant.	None required.	Less than significant.
Cumulative Impact AG-2: Implementation of the proposed Plan’s improvements would not result, on a cumulative basis, in the conversion of State designated or other farmland to non-agricultural use, nor would the Plan conflict with existing agricultural zoning or Williamson Act contracts. Therefore, impacts to agricultural resources would be cumulatively considered less than significant.	None required.	Less than cumulatively considerable.
AIR QUALITY		
Impact AQ-3: Operation of the proposed Plan would generate air pollutant emissions, but emissions would not exceed SCAQMD operational significance thresholds. Therefore, the Plan’s operational impact to regional air quality would be less	None required.	None required.

<p align="center">Table ES-3 Class III—Less than Significant Impacts</p>		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
than significant.		
Impact AQ-4: Plan motor vehicle emissions would not result in carbon monoxide "hotspots" at local intersections or roadways. Impacts would be less than significant.	None required.	Less than significant.
Impact AQ-5: Plan construction activities potentially exposing adjacent sensitive receptors to objectionable odors would be short-term and limited and would be considered less than significant.	None required.	Less than significant.
Impact AQ-6: The proposed Plan would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan. Impacts would be less than significant (Class III).	None required.	Less than significant.
<p><i>Analysis of Impacts Post-Mitigation</i></p> <p>Impact AQ-7: Implementation of mitigation measures intended to reduce impacts associated with the proposed Plan's improvements would result in less than significant impacts on air quality.</p>	None required.	Less than significant.
<p>Cumulative Impact AQ-8: The proposed Plan would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the South Coast Air Basin is in nonattainment under applicable federal or state ambient air quality standards. Associated impacts would be less than cumulatively considerable and would be considered less than significant.</p>	None required.	Less than cumulatively considerable.
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES		
Impact BIO-11: Wildlife movement may be temporarily hindered by construction of the campsites, associated facilities, and trails/trail connectors. However, this impediment will be temporary in nature and wildlife species are expected to return	None required.	Less than significant.

Table ES-3 Class III—Less than Significant Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
<p>to the area immediately following construction. It is important to note that the Plan provides low-impact camping opportunities; thus, implementation of the proposed Plan improvements are not expected to permanently restrict or impede wildlife movement within the study area. Upon Plan completion, wildlife species will continue to move unrestricted through the study area to other areas of high biological value. Therefore, direct impacts to wildlife corridors and habitat linkages are not expected to occur within the study area; associated impacts would be less than significant.</p>		
<p><u>Analysis of Impacts Post-Mitigation</u></p> <p>Impact BIO-15 Implementation of mitigation measures intended to reduce impacts associated with the proposed Plan’s improvements would not: 1) have a substantial, adverse effect on any species being a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species or riparian habitat in local regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by CDFG or USFWS; 2) have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act; 3) interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites; 4) conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources or conflict with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan or other approved local, regional or state habitat conservation plan.</p>	<p>None required.</p>	<p>Less than significant.</p>
<p>Impact Bio-16: Implementation of the Plan would not result in a less than significant cumulative contribution to the loss of species identified as being a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species or federally protected wetlands through the direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption or other means, or interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impedes the use of native wildlife nursery sites.</p>	<p>None required.</p>	<p>Less than significant.</p>

<p align="center">Table ES-3 Class III—Less than Significant Impacts</p>		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
CULTURAL RESOURCES		
<p>Impact CR-3: Potential impacts due to increased long-term access to archaeological artifacts and unauthorized collection resulting from use of proposed Plan facilities would be less than significant (Class III).</p> <p><i>(Corral Canyon Park and Malibu Bluffs)</i></p>	None required.	Less than significant.
<p>Impact CR-5: Construction and use of proposed Plan Trails, camping facilities, or parking facilities would not disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries (Class III).</p> <p><i>(Ramirez Canyon Park, Escondido Canyon Park, Corral Canyon Park, and Malibu Bluffs)</i></p>	None required.	Less than significant.
FIRE HAZARDS		
<p>Impact FIREHAZ-1: Implementation of the Plan’s proposed improvements, including the Fire Protection and Emergency Evacuation Plan (FPP), would not expose people to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires; associated impacts would be less than significant.</p>	None required.	Less than significant.
<p>Impact FIREHAZ-2: Implementation of the Plan would not interfere with response and/or evacuation requirements in the case of an emergency; associated impacts would be less than significant.</p>	Compliance with the Plan’s Fire Protection and Evacuation Plans and proposed policies and implementation measures would reduce any potential significant impacts on emergency evacuation plans to less than significant. Therefore, no additional mitigation measures are required.	Less than significant.

Table ES-3 Class III—Less than Significant Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
<p><u>Analysis of Impacts Post-Mitigation</u></p> <p>Impact FIREHAZ-3: Implementation of mitigation measures intended to reduce impacts associated with the proposed Plan’s improvements would result in less than significant impacts related to fire hazards.</p>	None required.	Less than significant.
<p>Cumulative Impact FIREHAZ-4: Implementation of the Plan would not result in a cumulatively significant contribution to wildland fire impacts in the Plan area; associated impacts would be less than significant.</p>	None required.	Less than cumulatively considerable.
GEOLOGY, SOILS, & SEISMIC HAZARDS		
<p>Impact G-5: The proposed Plan would not create an impact from soils incapable of supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems; associated impacts would be less than significant.</p>	None required.	Less than significant.
<p>Impact G-6: Implementation of mitigation measures intended to reduce impacts associated with the proposed Plan’s improvements would result in less than significant impacts associated with geology, soils, and seismic hazards.</p>	None required.	Less than significant.
<p>Cumulative Impact G-7: With implementation of Plan policies coupled with adherence to the California Building Code, the proposed project’s contribution to cumulative impacts associated with geology, soils, and seismic hazards would be less than significant.</p>	None required.	Less than cumulatively considerable.
GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE		
<p>Impact GCC-1: Implementation of the proposed project would generate GHG emissions that would contribute to cumulative impacts of GHG emissions on global</p>	None required.	Less than significant.

Table ES-3 Class III—Less than Significant Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
climate. While all sources of GHG emissions contribute to some extent to global climate change, the amount of GHG emissions generated by the proposed project will not likely impede or conflict with the State’s ability to achieve the goals of AB 32; associated impacts would be less than significant.		
<p><u>Analysis of Impacts Post-Mitigation</u></p> <p>Impact GCC-2:Implementation of mitigation measures intended to reduce impacts associated with the proposed Plan’s improvements would result in less than significant impacts on global climate change.</p>	None required.	Less than significant.
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS & PUBLIC HEALTH		
Impact HAZ-1: The routine transportation and handling of hazardous materials within the Plan area would create a less than significant hazard to the public or the environment.	None required.	Less than significant.
Impact HAZ-3: Implementation of the Plan would not locate proposed improvements on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would result in less than significant hazards/impacts to the public or the environment.	None required.	Less than significant.
Impact HAZ-5: Implementation of the Plan would not result in a cumulatively significant contribution to health risks associated with soil/groundwater contamination or emission of hazardous materials into the environment; associated impacts would be less than significant.	None required.	Less than cumulatively considerable.
HYDROLOGY, DRAINAGE, and WATER QUALITY		

Table ES-3 Class III—Less than Significant Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
Impact HYD-2: The proposed Plan’s improvements would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site; associated impacts would be less than significant.	None required.	Less than significant.
Impact HYD-5: The proposed Plan’s improvements would not place new habitable structures within areas potentially inundated by tsunamis; associated impacts would be less than significant.	None required.	Less than significant.
Impact HYD-6: The proposed Plan’s improvements would not create or contribute runoff which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems; associated impacts would be less than significant.	None required.	Less than significant.
Impact HYD-7: The proposed Plan’s improvements would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements; associated impacts would be less than significant.	None required.	Less than significant.
Impact HYD-9: The proposed Plan’s improvements would not substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level; associated impacts would be less than significant.	None required.	Less than significant.
<u>Analysis of Impacts Post-Mitigation</u> Impact HYD-9: Implementation of mitigation measures intended to reduce impacts	None required.	Less than significant.

<p align="center">Table ES-3 Class III—Less than Significant Impacts</p>		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
associated with the proposed Plan’s improvements would result in less than significant impacts associated with hydrology, drainage, and water quality.		
Impact HYD-10: Implementation of mitigation measures intended to reduce impacts associated with the proposed Plan’s improvements would result in less than significant cumulative impacts associated with hydrology, drainage, and water quality.	None required.	Less than cumulatively considerable.
LAND USE and PLANNING		
Impact LUP-1: Implementation of the proposed Plan would not divide an established community, and therefore would be compatible with existing surrounding land uses. Associated impacts would be less than significant.	None required.	Less than significant.
Impact LUP-3: Implementation of the proposed Plan would not conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan.	None required.	Less than significant.
Impact LUP-4: Implementation of mitigation measures intended to reduce impacts associated with the proposed Plan’s improvements would not 1) physically divide an established community, 2) conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect, or 3) conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan. Therefore, impacts related to land use and planning would be considered less than significant.	None required.	Less than significant.
Cumulative Impact LUP-5: The proposed Plan would not result in a cumulatively significant land use impact which would 1) physically divide an established community, 2) conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with	None required.	Less than cumulatively considerable.

Table ES-3 Class III—Less than Significant Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
jurisdiction over the project adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect, or 3) conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan. Therefore, cumulative impacts related to land use and planning would be considered less than significant.		
NOISE		
Impact N-2: Creation of new camp sites, as proposed under the Plan, could expose overnight campers to ambient noise levels which exceed the recommended maximum of 65 dBA CNEL (per CDEH guidelines for transient uses). Therefore, exposure of campers to unacceptable noise levels is considered a potentially significant impact.	None required.	Less than significant.
Impact N-4: Impacts on sensitive receptors from periodic increases in the ambient noise levels above existing noise due to special programs provided as part of the proposed Plan would be less than significant.	None required.	Less than significant.
Impact N-5: Plan-generated traffic would not result in a substantial increase in mobile source noise levels, and therefore would result in a less than significant impact on sensitive receptors.	None required.	Less than significant.
Impact N-6: The Plan’s contribution to cumulative noise impacts would not be cumulatively considerable, and would be considered less than significant.	None required.	Less than significant.
PUBLIC SERVICES		
Impact PS-2: Implementation of the Plan’s proposed improvements would incrementally increase the demand for police protection service, but would result in less than significant impacts.	None required.	Less than significant.

<p align="center">Table ES-3 Class III—Less than Significant Impacts</p>		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
<p>Impact PS-3: Emergency response times for fire and police serving the Plan site and areas in the vicinity of the Plan site would not be negatively affected by implementation of the proposed Plan; associated impacts would be less than significant.</p>	None required.	Less than significant.
<p><u>Analysis of Impacts Post-Mitigation</u></p> <p>Impact PS-4: Implementation of mitigation measures intended to reduce impacts associated with the proposed Plan’s improvements would result in less than significant impacts on existing fire and police protection services.</p>	None required.	Less than significant.
<p>Cumulative Impact PS-5: Implementation of the proposed Plan’s improvements would increase the demand for fire protection service, but when considered with other anticipated growth and development, would not result in a cumulatively significant need for new fire protection facilities or increased staffing; impacts would be less than significant.</p>	None required.	Less than cumulatively considerable.
<p>Cumulative Impact PS-6: Implementation of the proposed Plan’s improvements would increase the demand for police protection service, but when considered with other anticipated growth and development, would not result in a cumulatively significant need for new police protection facilities or additional staffing; associated impacts would be less than significant.</p>	None required.	Less than cumulatively considerable.
RECREATION		
<p>Impact REC-1: Implementation of the proposed Plan would create a less than significant impact on existing park and recreational facilities.</p>	None required.	Less than significant.
<p><u>Analysis of Impacts Post-Mitigation</u></p> <p>Impact REC-2: Implementation of mitigation measures intended to reduce impacts</p>	None required.	Less than significant.

Table ES-3 Class III—Less than Significant Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
associated with the proposed Plan's improvements would result in less than significant impacts on existing park and recreational facilities.		
Cumulative Impact REC-3: Implementation of the proposed Plan, on a cumulative basis, would reduce demand on existing park and recreational facilities within the region; associated impacts would likely be beneficial, and less than significant.	None required.	Less than cumulatively considerable.
TRANSPORTATION and PARKING		
Impact TP-1 The Plan would generate an additional 367 average daily trips (ADT) during weekdays and 504 ADT during weekends to study area roadways, and approximately 22 A.M. and 30 P.M. peak hour weekday trips, and 35 peak hour weekend trips to study area intersections. Long-term Plan generated trips would not measurably change the operation of studied roadway segments or study-area intersections on weekdays or weekends. Impacts would be less than significant.	None required.	Less than significant.
Impact TP-2 The Plan would generate vehicular trips during construction of the proposed improvements from worker commute and construction truck trips. The addition of 12 to 30 construction related trips would result in an adverse, but less than significant impact to the surrounding street network, including study intersections.	None required.	Less than significant.
Impact TP-3 The Plan would generate an average of 46 persons per week day and 63 persons per weekend day that would potentially utilize alternative transportation. Visitation increases associated with Plan improvements would not conflict with programs supporting alternative transportation, including the MTA bus system. Impacts would be less than significant.	None required.	Less than significant.
<u>Analysis of Impacts Post-Mitigation</u> Impact TP-4: Implementation of mitigation measures intended to reduce impacts	None required.	Less than significant.

<p align="center">Table ES-3 Class III—Less than Significant Impacts</p>		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
associated with the proposed Plan’s improvements would result in less than significant impacts on transportation and parking.		
Cumulative Impact TP-5 The proposed Plan plus other reasonably foreseeable related projects within the Plan area of influence would generate vehicular trips that would cumulatively add to roadways and intersections within the vicinity of the Plan area resulting in an adverse but less than cumulatively considerable impact to the surrounding street network.	None required.	Less than cumulatively considerable.
Baseline Scenario Impact TP-6 The Plan under the Baseline Scenario would generate an additional 421 average daily trips (ADT) during weekdays and 511 ADT during weekends to study area roadways, and approximately 27 A.M. and 35 P.M. peak hour weekday trips, and 36 peak hour weekend trips to study area intersections. Plan-generated trips under the Baseline Scenario would not measurably change the operation of studied roadway segments or study-area intersections on weekdays or weekends. Impacts would be less than significant.	None required.	Less than significant.
Cumulative Baseline Scenario Impact TP-5 The proposed Plan under the Ramirez Canyon Bark Baseline Scenario plus other reasonably foreseeable related projects within the Plan area of influence would generate vehicular trips that would cumulatively add to roadways and intersections within the vicinity of the Plan area resulting in an adverse but less than cumulatively considerable impact to the surrounding street network.	None required.	Less than cumulatively considerable.
UTILITIES		
Impact US-1: Implementation of the proposed Plan’s improvements would increase the demand for electricity and natural gas services. However, the increase in demand would not require the construction of new energy facilities; impacts would be less than significant.	None required.	Less than significant.

Table ES-3 Class III—Less than Significant Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
Impact US-2: Implementation of the proposed Plan’s improvements would not increase the demand for public wastewater service or require the expansion or construction of new public wastewater facilities; impacts would be less than significant.	None required.	Less than significant.
Impact US-4: Implementation of the proposed Plan’s improvements would not require or result in the construction of new or expansion of storm water drainage facilities; impacts would be less than significant.	None required.	Less than significant.
Impact US-5: Implementation of the proposed Plan’s improvements would incrementally increase the demand for water; however, the District has adequate water supplies to serve the Plan site and serving the Plan would not require the construction of new water supply facilities; impacts would be less than significant.	None required.	Less than significant.
Impact US-6: Implementation of the proposed Plan’s improvements would result in the creation of additional solid waste, but would not create an incremental demand substantially affecting the permitted capacity of an associated landfill; impacts would be less than significant.	<p>Recommended mitigation measure:</p> <p>MM US-6.1: To address construction & demolition (C&D) solid waste impacts, a C&D Waste Reduction Recycling Plan (WRRP) should be prepared to ensure that C&D materials (e.g., asphalt, concrete, and green waste) are recycled and/or reused to the maximum extent feasible, in order to divert a minimum of 50% of the C&D debris from disposal at the local landfill.</p> <p>MM US-6.2: To address operational solid waste impacts,</p>	Less than significant.

Table ES-3 Class III—Less than Significant Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
	<p>MRCA should develop and implement a Trash & Recycling Program at each park area. The trash/recycling program should identify the location and type of each non-recyclable and recyclable container, the frequency and method of trash/recycling pick-up at each park, and include signage to encourage park visitors to dispose of their trash properly.</p> <p>MM US-6.3: MRCA should implement a greenwaste recycling program at each park. The Greenwaste Recycling Program should require that greenwaste be recycled onsite, whenever feasible. Park staff should cut and mince greenwaste and leave in place as part of routine park and trail maintenance.</p>	
<p><u>Analysis of Impacts Post-Mitigation</u></p> <p>Impact US-7: Implementation of mitigation measures intended to reduce impacts associated with the proposed Plan’s improvements would not result in substantial demands for new utility services or infrastructure. Therefore, impacts related to utilities would be considered less than significant.</p>	None required.	Less than significant.
<p>Cumulative Impact US-8: Implementation of the proposed Plan’s improvements would not create a cumulatively considerable demand for energy such that the construction of new or expansion of existing energy facilities would be required; impacts</p>	None required.	Less than cumulatively

Table ES-3 Class III—Less than Significant Impacts		
Description of Impact	Mitigation	Residual Impact
would be less than significant.		considerable.
Cumulative Impact US-9: Implementation of the proposed Plan's improvements would not create a cumulatively considerable demand for wastewater services such that expansion or construction of new wastewater facilities would be required; impacts would be less than significant.	None required.	Less than cumulatively considerable.
Cumulative Impact US-10: Implementation of the proposed Plan's improvements would not create a cumulatively considerable demand for storm drainage facilities such that the expansion or construction of new storm drainage facilities would be required; impacts would be less than significant.	None required.	Less than cumulatively considerable.
Cumulative Impact US-11: Implementation of the proposed Plan's improvements would not create a cumulatively considerable demand for water such that new water supplies would need to be secured to serve the Plan site nor would the construction of new water supply facility be required; impacts would be less than significant.	None required.	Less than cumulatively considerable.
Cumulative Impact US-12: Implementation of the proposed Plan's improvements would not create a cumulatively considerable demand for solid waste services such that expansion or construction of new solid waste facilities would be required; impacts would be less than significant.	None required.	Less than cumulatively considerable.

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