3.5.6 Mitigation of Construction-related Effects

During final design, DTS, in cooperation with its contractors and FTA, will develop a Construction Mitigation Plan (CMP). The CMP will include a Noise and Vibration Mitigation Plan. Per requirements of the FEIS and FTA Noise & Vibration Impact Assessment (2006) guidance, DTS shall perform quantitative assessments of both noise and vibration which will inform the CMP. Noise and vibration control plans shall be updated every six months. The updated plans should predict the construction noise and vibration impacts at sensitive receptor locations based upon the proposed construction equipment and methods. Appropriate construction plan noise and vibration mitigation measures shall be employed. These measures are identified in FTA's noise and vibration guidance manual (2006).

Numeric limits and monitoring measures will be developed to minimize noise and vibration impacts. Vibration criteria included in Table 12-3 of the FTA guidance (FTA 2006) will be applied. Note that most historic properties in the corridor are non-engineered timber or masonry; a criterion of 0.2 inches per second of peak particle velocity would be applicable to these structures. Noise and vibration mitigation strategies will be included in the Construction Noise and Vibration Mitigation Plan.

Before project construction begins, the City shall meet with the construction contractor(s) to review and transmit the CMP.

The City will monitor project construction to ensure that the measures in the CMP are implemented and shall provide a record of monitoring activities in progress reports.

DTS shall ensure that any inadvertent damage resulting from the Project to historic properties shall be repaired, to the extent possible, in accordance with *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. The City shall submit a scope of work or treatment plan to address inadvertent damage to the SHPD for comment before initiating repairs.