Tequesquite Sites and Santa Ana River Greenway, Riverside Gateway Parks Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

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Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Introduction

State California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15097 requires that when a public agency completes an environmental document which includes measures to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects, the public agency must adopt a reporting or monitoring program for the changes to the project which it has adopted or made a condition of project approval in order to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment. The reporting or monitoring program must be designed to ensure compliance during project implementation.

The City of Riverside will coordinate monitoring and reporting of the implementation of the project-specific mitigation measures for the proposed project. Monitoring will include: (1) verification that each mitigation measure has been implemented; (2) recordation of the verification and any necessary notations regarding implementation of each mitigation measure; and (3) retention of records in the Tequesquite Sites and Santa Ana River Greenway, Riverside Gateway Parks Project Mitigation Monitoring file.

Mitigation Measures

Task	Task and Brief Description	Responsible Party	Due Date	Task Completed by	Task Completed on	Remarks
MM-BIO-1	**Nesting Bird Surveys and Vegetation Clearing Restrictions:** Clearing of natural vegetation (including sage scrub) will be performed outside of the active breeding season for birds, as defined in the MSHCP (March 1 through June 30) (MSHCP Volume I, Section 7.5.3), except for Riversidian sage scrub (including disturbed) judged to be potentially suitable habitat for (and/or occupied by) coastal California gnatcatcher and located within MSHCP criteria areas. For these areas, the habitat removal restriction is extended from June 30 to August 15. In addition, for riparian/riverine vegetation occupied by least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*; LBV), or where work will occur in the buffer of an LBV nest, vegetation removal cannot occur through September 15. Table IV-5 summarizes the locations of (1) natural vegetation communities within the limits of disturbance (LOD) that have the March 1 through June 30 restriction, (2) the sage scrub with the June 30 and the August 15 clearing restriction, and (3) the riparian/riverine vegetation with a clearing restriction through September 15 (refer to Appendix A, Figure 7, for an illustration of these vegetation communities).					

Table IV-5. Natural Vegetation Clearing Restrictions

Clearing Restriction	Natural Vegetation with Clearing Restriction
March 1–June 30	Riversidian sage scrub (Brittle Bush Scrub [*Encelia farinosa]* Shrubland Alliance), and Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub (Scale Broom Scrub [*Lepidospartum squamatum*] Shrubland Alliance)

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March 1–August 15 *	Riversidian sage scrub (Brittle Bush Scrub Shrubland Alliance), and Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub (Scale Broom Scrub Shrubland Alliance) where it occurs within criteria cell areas, RCA Conserved Lands, and Public/Quasi-Public Conserved Lands.
March 15–September 15	Black Willow Riparian Woodland (Southern Riparian Woodland [Goodding's Willow (*Salix gooddingii)* – Red Willow *(Salix laevigata)* – Riparian Woodland and Forest Alliance]); Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest (Fremont Cottonwood *Populus fremontii - Fraxinus velunus - Salix gooddingii* Forest and Woodland Alliance)

* Note: Compliance with the Special Terms and Condition 5 (b) of the Biological Opinion Permit TE-088609-0 requires that clearing of occupied gnatcatcher habitat within PQP lands and the Criteria Areas between March 1 and August 15 is prohibited.

If clearing of vegetation needs to occur during these timeframes, the following nesting bird survey requirements will be implemented.

1) A qualified biologist will perform a field survey of all nesting bird and raptor surveys. The biologist will document the location of all nests within the project and adjacent lands.
2) The results of the field surveys will be used to determine an approach to address potential nesting species. A single approach and methodology is not adequate for all species. The approach and methodology for avoidance of impacts on nesting birds will be coordinated with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and CDFW, with final approval being provided by both agencies. Below is a basic nesting bird survey method. This method is intended to provide

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	assurance that birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and similar protections under the California Fish and Game Code will not be harmed. 3) Within 7 days prior to the commencement of construction activities (if between the timeframes specified above and as early as January 15 in areas suitable for raptors), a qualified biologist will perform a nesting bird and raptor survey that will consist of at least two site visits to each area with potential nesting habitat to determine whether there are active nests within 200 feet of the project. This survey will also identify the species, and to the degree feasible, nesting stage (e.g., incubation of young, feeding of young, near fledging). Nests will be mapped (not by using a global positioning system, because close encroachment may cause nest abandonment). If active nests are found, construction will not occur within 200 feet of the nest, or as directed by a qualified biologist in coordination with USFWS and CDFW if necessary, as described above, until the nesting attempt has been completed and/or abandoned because of non-project-related reasons. Burrowing owl surveys are addressed in MM-BIO-2. 4) If suitable habitat for LBV occurs within 300 feet of the project construction area and it is within the LBV breeding season (March 15 through September 15), pre-construction surveys for LBV will occur by a qualified biologist. These surveys will occur once a week for three consecutive weeks during the breeding season, and the last survey will occur no more than 3 days prior to the start of construction. All detections of LBV will be tracked for behavior across all detections by a qualified biologist. After the completion of preconstruction surveys, weekly surveys will be performed. If at any time it is determined that					

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	construction activities are negatively affecting LBV, including behavior modification, work will be halted and CDFW and USFWS will be contacted for next steps. During the nesting season, the following will apply: i) Surveys will be conducted between dawn and 11:00 a.m. and not during inclement weather. ii) Surveys will not cover more than 2 miles or 123 acres of habitat per day. iii) Prior to performing surveys, a map will be created of all LBV habitat. During surveys, all LBV will be mapped and tracked. iv) Daily noise monitoring of LBV habitat adjacent to construction activities will occur, with a qualified biological monitor present to measure noise levels at the edge of all suitable LBV habitat. Work will cease if at any time noise levels exceed 60 decibels (dB) unless ambient noise levels are in excess of 60 dBA. Noise monitoring will continue throughout the breeding season or until construction activities have halted within 300 feet of LBV habitat. For areas where pre-construction ambient noise levels exceed 60 A-weighted decibels (dBA), pre-construction, ambient noise measurements can be taken by a qualified entity during the full daylight period (sunrise to sunset) and the median average ambient noise level can be used as the baseline in lieu of the 60 dBA. Where projects need to perform nighttime construction activities, the same would be done, but during the full nighttime period (sunset to sunrise). If the project is not able to reduce the noise, CDFW and USFWS can be contacted on next steps. Although not required, noise blankets between the construction area and the LBV habitat can be used					

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	to avoid the indirect effects of noise on LBV and to reduce the construction halts. Even with the use of a noise blanket, preconstruction surveys are required unless USFWS and CDFW have confirmed in writing that the surveys are not required. Surveys were conducted for LBV in multiple years, and LBV were found to be breeding only in the following habitat types, so suitable LBV breeding habitat is defined as black willow riparian woodland, willow riparian woodland, southern cottonwood – willow riparian forest, and southern riparian scrub. 5) During operations, if suitable LBV habitat occurs within 300 feet of the project, the following will apply if activities are to occur that would disturb LBV nesting during the LBV breeding season (March 15 through September 15): i) No mowing or grass trimming will occur during the nesting season without a survey for LBV nests by a qualified biologist prior to these activities. If active nests are found, no mowing or grass trimming will occur within 300 feet of the nest, or as directed by a qualified biologist in coordination with USFWS and CDFW if necessary, until the nesting attempt has been completed and/or abandoned because of non-project-related reasons. ii) A Least Bell's Vireo Avoidance Plan, which will include strategies to reduce both noise and human egress into LBV habitat. The plan will be created to establish effective noise buffers and protect LBV from human disturbance. The design of these strategies will be included in the plan. Effective strategies to buffer project operational noise from LBV nesting habitat may include:					

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	(1) Sound walls, incorporating features such as green walls or vertical gardens. Vertical gardens can enhance the value of these walls for the park design, incorporating native plant species and being better adapted to local conditions. Vertical gardens also serve to lower urban heat island effects. (2) Water features or similar designs to create white noise to mask disruptive sounds. (3) Earth mounds, berms, or slopes. (4) Strategically placed boulders or rocks/rock walls. (5) Dense vegetation, including evergreen trees and dense shrubs, as long as the vegetation is not suitable for nesting for LBV. The vegetation must not include riparian vegetation, including tamarisk. (6) Quiet zones, minimizing human activity near sensitive areas. (7) A combination of these elements. (8) Other approaches, as appropriate.					
MM-BIO-2	Burrowing Owl Preconstruction Surveys: Preconstruction presence/absence surveys for burrowing owls within the survey area where Suitable Habitat is present will be conducted within 30 days of disturbance. "Take" of active nests/burrows will be avoided. If burrowing owls are detected during preconstruction surveys during the breeding season, no relocation is allowed, and avoidance buffers will be established by the project biologist to protect the burrowing owl nest. Any passive relocation will only occur when owls are present outside the nesting season, and only through appropriate authorizations obtained through coordination with CDFW. Outside of the breeding season, if present and passive or active relocation					

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	is necessary, a Burrowing Owl Protection and Relocation Plan would be required. This plan would need to be reviewed and approved with the Regional Conservation Authority (RCA) and Wildlife Agencies, including the State banding permit office and the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act office (for active relocation only) and this information will be included within the Burrowing Owl Management Plan. Coordination with RCA and Wildlife Agencies will occur during the preparation of the plan. The plan will be reviewed and approved prior to relocation.					
MM-BIO-3	Fire Suppression: When work is conducted during the fire season (as identified by the Riverside County Fire Department) adjacent to Riversidian sage scrub (Appendix A, Figure 6), appropriate firefighting equipment (e.g., extinguishers, shovels, water tankers) will be available on the project site during all phases of project construction to help minimize the chance of human-caused wildfires. Shields, protective mats, and/or other fire preventive methods will be used during grinding, welding, and other spark-inducing activities. Personnel trained in fire hazards, preventive actions, and responses to fires will advise contractors regarding fire risk from all construction-related activities (MSHCP Volume I, Section 7.5.3).					
MM-BIO-4	Biological Training: A qualified biologist will conduct a training session for project and construction personnel prior to grading, as per MSHCP Volume I, Section 7.5.3. The training will include a description of the species of concern and their habitats, the general provisions of the state and federal Endangered Species Acts and the MSHCP, the need to adhere to the provisions of the acts and the MSHCP, the penalties associated with violating the provisions of the acts, the general measures that are being implemented to conserve the species of concern as they relate to the project, and the access routes to and project site boundaries					

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	within which the project activities must be accomplished (MSHCP Volume I, Appendix C). All sensitive areas will be fenced as presented in MM-BIO-6, below.					
MM-BIO-5	Biological Monitoring: The qualified Project Biologist will monitor construction activities for the duration of the project to ensure that practicable measures are being employed and avoid incidental disturbance of habitat and species of concern outside the LOD (MSHCP Volume I, Section 7.5.3). Special attention will be provided to ensure that the environmentally sensitive area (ESA) fencing required in measure MM-BIO-6 is maintained daily. Additionally, ongoing monitoring and reporting will occur for the duration of the construction activity to ensure implementation of best management practices (BMPs). This will be done in concert with MM-BIO-6, below, which includes the fencing of sensitive areas.					
MM-BIO-6	Construction and Project Limits: Construction personnel will strictly limit their activities, vehicles, equipment, and construction materials to the proposed LOD and designated staging areas and routes of travel. The construction area(s) will be the minimal area necessary to complete the project and will be specified in the construction plans. Construction limits adjacent to sensitive resource areas will be demarcated using ESA fencing (e.g., orange snow screen). ESA fencing will be installed where sensitive biological resources have been identified by a qualified biologist. ESA fencing will be reviewed at least weekly by the biological monitor (as indicated in MM-BIO-5) until the completion of all construction activities. Employees will be instructed that their activities are restricted to the construction areas (MSHCP Volume I, Appendix C). Access to sites will be from pre-existing access routes to the greatest extent possible (MSHCP Volume I, Section 7.5.3, and MSHCP Volume I, Appendix C).					

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MM-BIO-7	Exotic Species: Exotic plant species removed during construction will be properly handled to prevent sprouting or regrowth (MSHCP Volume I, Section 7.5.3). Exotic wildlife species that prey upon or displace target species of concern should be permanently removed from the site to the extent feasible (MSHCP Volume I, Appendix C). Development adjacent to the MSHCP conservation area will not use the plant species listed in Table 6-2 of the MSHCP Volume I. The applicability of this list will consider the proximity of the planting area to the MSHCP conservation areas, species considered in the planting plans, resources to be protected within the MSHCP conservation area and their relative sensitivity to invasion, and barriers to plant and seed dispersal, such as walls, topography, and other features.					
MM-BIO-8	Equipment Cleaning: Construction equipment will be cleaned of mud or other debris that may contain invasive plants and/or seeds and inspected to reduce the potential of spreading noxious weeds before mobilizing to the site and before leaving the site during construction. The cleaning of equipment will occur off site.					
MM-BIO-9	Minimizing Disturbance: The removal of native vegetation will be avoided and minimized to the maximum extent practicable. Temporary impacts will be returned to pre-existing contours and revegetated with appropriate native species (MSHCP Volume I, Appendix C). Vegetation will be covered while being carried on trucks, and vegetation materials removed from the site will be disposed of in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.					
MM-BIO-10	Access: The permittee will have the right to access and inspect any sites of approved projects for compliance with project approval conditions, including BMPs (MSHCP Volume I, Appendix C).					

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MM-BIO-11	Crotch's Bumble Bee Pre-Construction Surveys: Pre-construction surveys for Crotch's bumble bee should be conducted no more than 30 days prior to any ground disturbance that would occur between March and September (the flight season). If pre-construction surveys identify occupied Crotch's bumble bee habitat within the project area, the Project Biologist should notify CDFW and establish, monitor, and maintain no-work buffers around active nest colonies and any associated floral resources identified. The size and configuration of the no-work buffer should be based on best professional judgment of the project biologist in consultation with CDFW. At a minimum, the buffer should provide at least 50 feet of clearance from construction activities around any nest entrances and maintain disturbance-free airspace between the nest and nearby floral resources. Construction activities should not occur within the no-work buffers until the colony is no longer active (i.e., no bees are seen flying in or out of the nest for 3 consecutive days, indicating the colony has completed its nesting season and the next season's queens have dispersed from the colony).					
MM-BIO-12	Night Lighting Management: Night lighting will be directed away from natural lands within potential MSHCP conservation areas to support potential linkage and core functions during construction. This is intended to protect species within potential MSHCP conservation areas from direct night lighting during construction if activities occur at night. The MSHCP requires that shielding be incorporated in project designs to ensure ambient lighting in MSHCP conservation areas is not increased (MSHCP Volume I, Section 6.1.4). This would include PQP lands, MSHCP lands described for conservation (as outlined in the MSHCP Consistency Analysis), and existing reserve lands.					

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MM-BIO-13	LBV Habitat Temporary Impact Mitigation: Should temporary impacts on occupied LBV habitat occur, habitat compensation would be as described in MM-BIO-14. In addition to habitat compensation, a monitoring program would need to be established prior to the initiation of temporary impacts. A Least Bell's Vireo Monitoring Plan for each temporary impact area would be created. The details of this plan would be based on factors such as the level of construction effort, potential to disturb LBV, time of year, level of restoration required, and other factors. The monitoring effort would, at a minimum, include the collection of baseline information regarding the current use of the habitat by LBV, documenting the presence or absence of LBV in the riparian area, planned mitigation efforts to avoid indirect effects on LBV during construction (if present), a plan regarding biological monitoring of work during construction activities, required onsite restoration activities, restoration monitoring, monitoring for LBV activity during the restoration monitoring period (LBV territory data), and contingency measures in the event that LBV do not return to the riparian habitat during the monitoring period.					
MM-BIO-14	LBV Habitat Compensation: While not anticipated, the permanent removal of occupied LBV habitat will be compensated at a minimum 3:1 ratio with compensation occurring as creation and/or restoration. For all LBV occupied habitat temporarily removed during construction, restoration would occur at their original location at a 1.5:1 ratio. Creation and restoration potential is present at Camp Evans at Fairmount Park. Compensation for LBV impacts should be coordinated with the MSHCP riparian/riverine resources mitigation (MM-BIO-21 and MM-BIO-22) and water permitting for time and monetary efficiencies. Mitigation lands for the permanent removal of occupied					

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	LBV habitat requires that the mitigation lands are riparian and contain suitable habitat to support LBV.					
MM-BIO-15	Waste Management: To avoid attracting predators of special-status species, the project site will be kept as clean of debris as possible. All food-related trash items will be enclosed in sealed containers and regularly removed from the site(s) (MSHCP Volume I, Appendix C). Waste, dirt, rubble, or trash will not be deposited in the Conservation Area or on native habitat (MSHCP Volume I, Section 7.5.3).					
MM-BIO-16	Santa Ana River: Nesting Season Noise Requirements: Between March 15 and September 15, all heavy equipment will install and maintain mufflers or other noise-reducing features when working within 300 feet of the Santa Ana River. A biological monitor will monitor and log sound levels at the edge of the LOD with the riparian area to ensure noise levels do not result in a disruption to nesting birds (typically over 60 dB). If construction noise is negatively affecting nesting birds, work will cease (unless authorized by the wildlife agencies) until adequate sound barriers can be constructed to reduce noise levels at the edge of the riparian corridor. It may be most effective to construct noise barriers well prior to March 15 to ensure construction delays do not occur. All noise barriers would need to be constructed within the LOD.					
MM-BIO-17	Santa Ana River Woollystar Protection: A permanent conservation area will be established within the designated biological avoidance zone associated with the Tequesquite North Extension Master Plan. No impacts on Santa Ana River woollystar will occur.					
MM-BIO-18	Dust Control: Active construction areas will be watered regularly to control dust and thus minimize impacts on adjacent vegetation (MSHCP Volume I, Section 7.5.3).					

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MM-BIO-19	Water Pollution and Erosion Control Plans: Plans for water pollution and erosion control will be prepared. The plans will describe sediment and hazardous materials control, dewatering or diversion structures, fueling and equipment management practices, and use of plant material for erosion control. Plans will be reviewed and approved by the lead agency prior to construction (MSHCP Volume I, Sections 6.1.4 and 7.5.3). The following measures will be provided: • Water pollution and erosion control plans will be developed and implemented in accordance with RWQCB requirements (MSHCP Volume I, Appendix C) and will ensure that no fluids or sediment from construction will enter the ESA fenced areas. • Measures, including measures required through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements, will be required for work in proximity to MSHCP conservation areas to ensure that the quantity and quality of runoff discharged into the MSHCP conservation area are not altered in an adverse way when compared to existing conditions. In particular, stormwater systems will be designed to prevent the release of toxins, chemicals, petroleum products, exotic plant materials, or other elements that might degrade or harm biological resources or ecosystem processes within the MSHCP conservation area. • New surface flows will be treated prior to reaching waterways. • Sediment and erosion control measures will be implemented until such time soils are determined to be successfully stabilized (MSHCP Volume I, Section 7.5.3). • No erodible materials will be deposited into watercourses or areas demarcated with ESA fencing.					

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	Brush, loose soils, or other debris material will not be stockpiled within stream channels or on adjacent banks (MSHCP Volume I, Section 7.5.3, and MSHCP Volume I, Appendix C). • Projects that cannot be conducted without placing equipment or personnel in riparian vegetation areas should be timed to avoid the breeding season of riparian/associated species identified in MSHCP Global Species Objective No. 7 (MSHCP Volume I, Appendix C). The breeding season as defined by the MSHCP is March 1 through June 30. • If streamflows must be diverted, the diversions will be conducted using sandbags or other methods requiring minimal instream impacts. Silt fencing or other sediment trapping materials will be installed at the downstream end of construction activity to minimize the transport of sediments off site. Settling ponds where sediment is collected will be cleaned out in a manner that prevents the sediment from reentering the stream. Care will be exercised when removing silt fences, as feasible, to prevent debris or sediment from returning to the stream (MSHCP Volume I, Section 7.5.3, MSHCP Volume I, Appendix C). Short-term diversions will consider effects on wildlife (MSHCP Volume I, Section 7.5.3). • Equipment storage, fueling, and staging areas will be located on non-sensitive upland sites with minimal risks of direct drainage into riparian areas or other sensitive habitats (MSHCP Volume I, Section 7.5.3, and MSHCP Volume I, Appendix C). These designated areas will be located in such a manner as to prevent any runoff from entering sensitive habitat. Necessary precautions will be taken to prevent the release of cement or other toxic substances into surface waters.					

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	Project-related spills of hazardous materials will be reported to appropriate entities, including, but not limited to, the applicable jurisdictional city, USFWS, CDFW, and RWQCB, and will be cleaned up immediately and contaminated soils removed to approved disposal areas (MSHCP Volume I, Appendix C). • All equipment maintenance, staging, and dispensing of fuel, oil, coolant, or any other toxic substances will occur only in designated areas within the proposed grading limits of the project site. These designated areas will be clearly marked and located in such a manner as to contain runoff (MSHCP Volume I, Section 7.5.3). This will ensure that there will be no discharge into MSHCP Conservation Areas adjacent to the LOD (MSHCP Volume I, Section 6.1.4).					
MM-BIO-20	LODs and ESAs: The LODs, including the upstream, downstream, and lateral extents on either side of any stream adjacent to the project's LOD, will be clearly defined and marked in the field. Biological monitors will review the LODs prior to initiation of construction activities (MSHCP Volume I, Section 7.5.3, and MSHCP Volume I, Appendix C). ESA fencing will be installed during construction to ensure avoidance of jurisdictional areas and riparian habitat.					
MM-BIO-21	Riparian/Riverine Compensation: Compensation of permanent impacts on riparian/riverine resources (including permanent shading) will occur at a minimum 3:1 for riparian and 2:1 for riverine. The compensation can be a combination of enhancement, restoration, and/or creation if there is no net loss of riparian/riverine resources. The remaining compensation can occur as enhancement and restoration or as approved by RCA and the agencies. Compensatory mitigation will be coordinated with CWA 401 and 404 permitting and CDFW 1602 Streambed					

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	Alteration Agreement acquisition to ensure efficiencies with the mitigation effort. The temporary impacts are to be replaced through restoration at their current locations at a 1.5:1 ratio. Details of this compensation will be provided in the DBESP. Final mitigation ratios will be determined after consultation with USACE, RWQCB, USFWS, and CDFW.					
MM-BIO-22	Compensatory Mitigation: Purchase of mitigation bank credits will be through an agency-approved mitigation bank or in-lieu fee program and/or establishment of riparian/riverine, and/or creation of riparian/riverine resources, including federal and state jurisdictional water resources.					
MM-BIO-23	Santa Ana River: Biological Monitoring: A qualified monitor will be present during all construction phase work occurring in or within surface waters that are within 300 feet of the Santa Ana River and its tributaries.					
MM-BIO-24	Joint Project Review, Determination of Biologically Equivalent or Superior Preservation (DBESP), MSHCP Consistency Analysis, and Impact Analysis: A DBESP report that provides analysis of direct and indirect impacts; avoidance, minimization, and compensatory mitigation; and the functions and values of the resources being affected as related to MSHCP Covered Species will be prepared. An MSHCP Consistency Analysis report will be prepared that summarizes the biological data for the proposed project and documents the project's consistency with the goals and objectives of the MSHCP. The Impact Analysis will compare the effects/benefits of the proposed project and the proposed specific mitigation relative to affected PQP lands. These reports will be submitted to RCA, USFWS, and CDFW for review. After approval, these documents will be implemented prior to project construction.					

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MM-CUL-1	Retain a Qualified Archaeologist and Develop Worker Environmental Awareness Program Training for Construction Crews: Prior to the start of any ground-disturbing activities, the City should retain a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 61) to carry out the following cultural resources measures. Prior to the start of ground-disturbing activities, the qualified archaeologist shall prepare a cultural resources sensitivity training module to be used as part of the construction operations Worker Environmental Awareness Program training. Prior to the commencement of construction activities, at the project kickoff, the selected qualified archaeologist shall provide a briefing to construction personnel to provide information on regulatory requirements for the protection of cultural resources. All construction personnel shall receive sensitivity training prior to beginning work on site. Construction personnel shall be informed about the types of archaeological resources that may be encountered and the proper procedures to be enacted in the event of an inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources or human remains. Workers shall be provided contact information and protocols to follow if unanticipated discoveries are made. The City and the lead construction firm (contractor) shall ensure that construction personnel are made available for and attend the training and retain documentation demonstrating attendance.					
MM-CUL-2	Archaeological and Native American Monitoring: If avoidance is not feasible and project-related ground disturbance is anticipated to occur at previously identified archaeological sites or areas identified as archaeologically sensitive, it is recommended that an archaeologist be present to monitor the activity. If ground-disturbing					

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	activities are to proceed at known pre-contact archaeological sites or areas identified as sensitive for Native American or tribal cultural resources (TCRs), it is recommended a Native American monitor be retained in addition to an archaeological monitor. The archaeologist, in consultation with consulting tribes, the applicant, and the City, shall develop an Archaeological Monitoring Plan to address the details, timing, and responsibility of all archaeological and cultural activities that occur on a development site. Details in the plan shall include: 1. Project grading and development scheduling. a. The development of a rotating or simultaneous schedule in coordination with the applicant and the project archaeologist for designated Native American tribal monitors (if resources are pre-contact in age) from the consulting tribes during grading, excavation, and ground-disturbing activities on the site, including the scheduling, safety requirements, duties, scope of work, and Native American tribal monitors' authority to stop and redirect grading activities in coordination with all project archaeologists. b. The protocols and stipulations that the applicant, tribes, and project archaeologist for the individual development project shall follow in the event of inadvertent cultural resource discoveries, including any newly discovered cultural resource deposits that shall be subject to a cultural resources evaluation.					

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	c. Treatment and final disposition of any cultural resources, sacred sites, and human remains if discovered on a development site. d. The scheduling and timing of the Cultural Sensitivity Training. The Native American monitor should be affiliated with a local Native American tribe. If project-related ground-disturbing activities in archaeologically sensitive areas are performed simultaneously in more than one location and these activities are performed at a distance greater than 300 feet apart, an archaeological monitor should be present at each location. At a minimum, the archaeological monitor shall meet the Society for California Archaeology professional qualification standards for an archaeological crew leader and shall work under the direction of an individual that meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and the Society for California Archaeology professional qualification standards for a Principal Investigator. The archaeological monitor shall have the authority to temporarily pause excavations, as needed, to examine potential archaeological discoveries. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of archaeological resources or human remains, the archaeological monitor shall follow the unanticipated discovery protocols described under MM-CUL-3.					
MM-CUL-3	Unanticipated Discoveries Protocol: If buried cultural resources are discovered inadvertently during ground-disturbing activities, work should be temporarily halted in the area and within 50 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find and, if necessary, develop appropriate treatment measures in consultation with the lead agency. If the find is pre-contact or Native American in origin, consultation with local Native					

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	American tribes who have expressed interest and concern regarding the proposed project should be undertaken. If the discovery is determined to be not significant in consultation with the City, work shall be permitted to continue in the area. If, in consultation with the City, a discovery is determined to be significant, a mitigation plan should be prepared and carried out in accordance with state guidelines. If the resource cannot be avoided, a data recovery plan should be developed to ensure collection of sufficient information to address archaeological and historical research questions, with results presented in a technical report describing field methods, materials collected, and conclusions. The qualified archaeologist shall treat recovered items in accordance with current professional standards by properly determining provenance, cleaning, analyzing, researching, reporting, and curating them in a collection facility meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Standards as promulgated in 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 79.					
MM-CUL-4	Human Remains and Associated or Unassociated Funerary Objects: The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground-disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the county coroner must be notified immediately and all work within 100 feet of the find shall be halted until the remains have been evaluated by the county coroner. If the human remains are determined to be pre-contact, the coroner shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which shall determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant. The City					

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	shall ensure that the immediate vicinity where the discovery occurred is not disturbed by further activity, is adequately protected according to generally accepted cultural or archaeological standards or practices, and that further activities take into account the possibility of multiple burials. The Most Likely Descendant shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.					
MM-PAL-1	Paleontological Monitoring: Paleontological monitoring shall be implemented and shall include the following implementation steps: • The City shall retain a qualified paleontologist, who shall attend the preconstruction meeting(s) to consult with the grading and excavation contractors or subcontractors concerning excavation schedules, paleontological field techniques, and safety issues. A qualified paleontologist is defined as an individual who (1) has an MS or PhD in paleontology or geology and/or a publication record in peer-reviewed journals; (2) also has demonstrated familiarity with paleontological procedures and techniques; (3) is knowledgeable in the geology and paleontology of the county; (4) has proficiency in recognizing fossils in the field, determining their significance, and collecting vertebrate fossils in the field; and (5) has worked as a paleontological mitigation project supervisor in the county for at least 1 year. • A paleontological monitor or a qualified paleontologist shall be on site on a full-time basis to inspect exposures for contained fossils during excavation and ground-disturbing activities that occur in any undisturbed deposits below ground surface. The paleontological					

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	monitor shall work under the direction of the project's qualified paleontologist. A paleontological monitor is defined as an individual selected by the qualified paleontologist who has experience in the collection and salvage of fossil materials. If fossils that have significance for the scientific record are discovered on a development site, the qualified paleontologist shall recover them and temporarily direct, divert, or halt grading to allow recovery of fossil remains. • The qualified paleontologist shall be responsible for the cleaning, repairing, sorting, and cataloguing of fossil remains collected during the monitoring and salvage portion of the mitigation program. • Prepared fossils, along with copies of all pertinent field notes, photos, and maps, shall be deposited (as a donation) at a scientific institution with permanent paleontological collections, such as the Los Angeles County Natural History Museum. • Within 30 days after the completion of excavation and ground-disturbing activities, the qualified paleontologist shall prepare and submit to PRCSD a paleontological resource recovery report that documents the results of the mitigation program. This report shall include discussions of the methods used, stratigraphic section(s) exposed, fossils collected, and significance of recovered fossils.					
MM-NOI-1	Permitted Hours for Construction and Noise-Reducing Construction Practices: The following noise-control measures shall be incorporated into the project contract specifications to ensure project construction complies with the City of Riverside Municipal Code and to reduce construction noise and vibration effects. • Construction activities shall be limited to the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. on weekdays and 8:00 a.m. to					

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	5:00 p.m. on Saturdays and shall not occur at any time on Sundays or federal holidays. Outside of these hours, construction personnel shall not be permitted on the job site, and material or equipment deliveries and collections shall not be permitted. • All construction equipment and vehicles using internal combustion engines shall be equipped with mufflers, air-inlet silencers where appropriate, and any other shrouds, shields, or other noise-reducing features in good operating condition that meet or exceed original factory specifications. • All mobile or fixed construction equipment used on the project that is regulated for noise output by a local, state, or federal agency shall comply with such regulations while used for project construction. • All construction equipment shall be properly maintained. • All construction equipment shall be operated only when necessary and shall be switched off when not in use. • Construction employees shall be trained in the proper operation and use of the equipment. • Material stockpiles and mobile equipment staging, parking, and maintenance areas shall be located as far as practicable from noise-sensitive receptors. • Construction site and access road speed limits shall be established and enforced during the construction period. • The use of noise-producing signals, including horns, whistles, alarms, and bells, shall be for safety warning purposes only. • To minimize potential public objections to unavoidable noise, the contractor shall maintain good					

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	communication with the surrounding community regarding the schedule, duration, and progress of the construction. Notification shall be provided advising that there will be loud noise associated with construction and providing a telephone contact number for affected parties to ask questions and report any unexpected noise levels. The onsite construction supervisor shall have the responsibility to receive and resolve noise complaints with notification required to be provided to the City for review and concurrence.					
MM-NOI-2	Buffer Distances and Use of Less Vibration-Intensive Construction Equipment to Avoid Potential Building Damage Impacts During Project Construction: The following buffer distances from offsite buildings shall be incorporated into the project contract specifications to ensure the construction contractor(s) observe the necessary clearances to avoid potential building damage during project construction: • Avoid vibratory compaction (including vibratory rollers) within 19 feet of older residential structures and within 12 feet of newer residential structures. • Avoid the use of large bulldozers and similar full-size heavy earthmoving equipment (e.g., excavators, graders, backhoes) within 9 feet of older residential structures and within 6 feet of newer residential structures. If the prescribed buffer distances cannot be maintained, impacts shall be reduced to less-than-significant levels by using alternative equipment that avoids or reduces high vibration levels at the source. For example, a non-vibratory roller may be used in place of a vibratory roller, and smaller earthmovers (e.g., Bobcat, skid steer, mini excavator) may be used instead of full-size heavy earthmoving equipment.					

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MM-TCR-1	Implement Tribal Cultural Resources Protocols and Measures Determined Through Consultation: If it is determined that construction activities at the Tequesquite North and South and Riverside Greenway project park sites would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR, the City shall develop protocols and mitigation measures with consulting tribes, consistent with PRC Section 21080.3.2(a) to avoid or reduce impacts on TCRs during construction and operation. Mitigation measures may include project redesign or modification to avoid resources. The City shall develop minimization and avoidance methods where possible with Native American tribes participating in AB 52 consultation to develop mitigation measures for TCRs that may experience substantial adverse changes. In the absence of any specific mitigation measures developed during AB 52 consultation, the City shall implement standard mitigation measures set forth in PRC Section 21084.3 (b), as follows: 1. Avoidance and preservation of the resources in place including, but not limited to, planning and construction to avoid the resources and protect the cultural and natural context, or planning greenspace, parks, or other open space to incorporate the resources with culturally appropriate protection and management criteria. 2. Treating the resource with culturally appropriate dignity, taking into account the tribal cultural values and meaning of the resource including, but not limited to, the following: o Protecting the cultural character and integrity of the resource. o Protecting the traditional use of the resource. o Protecting the confidentiality of the resource.					

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	○ Permanent conservation easements or other interests in real property, with culturally appropriate management criteria for the purposes of preserving or utilizing the resources or places. ○ Protecting the resource.					

Standard Conditions

Task	Task and Brief Description	Source	Responsible Party	Due Date	Task Completed by	Task Completed on	Remarks
AQ-SC-1	Fugitive Dust Controls: Water the exposed ground three times a day, clean trucks, remove track-outs, and cover/water haul truck loads	SCAQMD, Rule 403	Contractor	Required daily			
AQ-SC-2	VOC Limits: Use architectural coatings that do not exceed 50 grams of VOC per liter of colorant, less water and exempt compounds	SCAQMD, Rule 1113, Table of Standards 2, VOC Limits for Colorants	Contractor	Required upon submittal of specifications			

Best Management Practices

Task	Task and Brief Description	Responsible Party	Due Date	Task Completed by	Task Completed on	Remarks
HAZ-BMP-1	Prepare a project-specific SWPPP under the Construction General Permit.	Contractor	Prior to construction			