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Summary Form for Electronic Document Submittal

Form F

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

SCH #: 2023030209

Project Title: The Old Road over Santa Clara River and the Southern Pacific Transportation Company Bridge Project

Lead Agency: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works

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Project Location: Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County
City *County*

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

The Los Angeles County Public Works (LACPW) proposes to implement the proposed project along The Old Road between Henry Mayo Drive and Magic Mountain Parkway in western Los Angeles County. The proposed project would increase regional roadway capacity, reduce congestion, and enhance safety in the project area through implementation of various roadway improvements along The Old Road between Henry Mayo Drive and Magic Mountain Parkway. Additionally, the proposed project would include an extension of the County of Los Angeles Multi-Purpose Regional River Trail.

The project is being proposed to improve existing traffic operations and accommodate future traffic projections along the roadway. The improvements primarily consist of reconstruction and widening The Old Road, replacement of two bridges, reconstruction and widening of Rye Canyon Road, and reconstruction and widening Sky View Lane, including reconfiguration of its intersection with The Old Road.

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

All avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures are detailed on the attached Environmental Committment Record (ECR).

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

No known areas of controversy.

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

United States Fish and Wildlife Service
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
United States Army Corps of Engineers
Regional Water Quality Control Board
State Historic Preservation Office
California Department of Transportation, District 7

ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENTS RECORD (ECR)

The Old Road over Santa Clara River and the Southern Pacific Transportation Company Bridge, et al.
Project -- LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
DISTRICT 7 – LA – BRLS-5953(601) & STPL-5953(682)

Date: February 2024

TASK #	TASK AND BRIEF DESCRIPTION	REFERENCE	TIMING/PHASE	COMMENTS	ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE INITIAL/DATE
1	Maintain access and parking throughout construction. Before construction, LACPW would reconfigure access and parking to residential and commercial lots, to allow continued availability of that parking and access.	EIR/EA, AMM COM-1 (Land Use)	Pre-Construction		
2	Provision will be made for motorist information (i.e., existing changeable message signs [CMSs], portable CMSs, stationary ground mounted signs).	EIR/EA, AMM COM-2 (Utilities/Emergency Systems, Public Services, Transportation, Wildfire)	Construction		
3	Incorporation of traffic circulation construction strategies will be implemented (i.e., lane closure restrictions during holidays and special local events, closure of secondary streets during construction to allow quick construction and reopening, lane modification to maintain the number of lanes needed, allowing night work and extended weekend work, maintaining business access, and maintaining pedestrian and bicycle access).	EIR/EA, AMM COM-3 (Utilities/Emergency Systems, Public Services, Transportation, Wildfire)	Construction		
4	Implementation of alternate and detour routes strategies, and street/intersection improvements will occur (e.g., widening, pavement rehabilitation, removal of median), to provide added capacity to handle detour traffic; signal improvements; make adjustments in signal timing, and/or signal coordination to increase vehicle throughput, improve traffic flow, and optimize intersection capacity; set restrictions at intersections and roadways necessary to reduce congestion and improve safety; and enforce parking restrictions on alternate and detour routes during work hours to increase capacity, reduce traffic conflicts, and improve access.	EIR/EA, AMM COM-4 (Utilities/Emergency Systems, Public Services, Transportation, Wildfire)	Construction		
5	Close coordination will occur with utility service providers and emergency service providers, and a public outreach program will be implemented to minimize impacts on surrounding communities.	EIR/EA, AMM COM-5 (Utilities/Emergency Systems)	Construction		
6	Where acquisition is unavoidable, the provisions of the Uniform Act and the 1987 Amendments, as implemented by the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Regulations for Federal and Federally Assisted Programs adopted by USDOT (March 2, 1989) and where applicable, the California Public Park Preservation Act of 1971, will be followed. An appraisal of the affected property will be obtained, and an offer for the full appraisal will be made.	EIR/EA, AMM REL-1 (Relocations and Real Property Acquisition)	Pre-Construction		
7	Advance notice would be provided to property owners and business owners on the proposed project construction schedule to minimize disruptions.	EIR/EA, AMM REL-2 (Relocations and Real Property Acquisition)	Pre-Construction		
8	Directional lighting aimed downward at the construction site will be used during proposed project construction where appropriate within the proposed project construction area.	EIR/EA, AMM VIS-1 (Visual.Aesthetics)	Construction		
9	A textured finish on the proposed retaining wall on Rye Canyon Road at I-5 will be included to discourage graffiti.	EIR/EA, AMM VIS-2 (Visual.Aesthetics)	Construction		
10	All workers must participate in a Worker Environmental Awareness Program for cultural resources. Sign-in sheets will be maintained to document completion of the program by each worker. This program can be administered in person by or under the supervision of a Secretary of Interior (SOI) qualified archaeologist or through screening of a video/slide presentation prepared by a SOI-qualified archaeologist and overseen by an on-site manager. Contractor education will include the legal framework protecting cultural resources, typical kinds of cultural resources that may be found during construction, artifacts that would be considered potentially significant, and proper procedures and notifications if cultural resources are discovered. The training will review types of cultural resources and artifacts that would be considered potentially significant to support operator recognition of these materials during construction. Contingent upon the results of AB 52 consultation, Native American representatives shall be afforded the opportunity to participate in the cultural resource training to provide project personnel with tribal perspectives on working in areas sensitive for Tribal Cultural Resources.	EIR/EA, AMM CR-1 (Cultural/Tribal)	Construction		
11	If cultural materials are discovered during construction, all earthmoving activity within 50 feet of the find will be diverted until a SOI-qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find and, if necessary, develop appropriate treatment measures.	EIR/EA, AMM CR-2 (Cultural/Tribal)	Construction		
12	If human remains are discovered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that further disturbances and activities will cease in any area or nearby area suspected to overlie remains, and the County Coroner will be contacted. Pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98, if the remains are thought to be Native American, the Coroner will notify the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will then notify the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). At this time, the person who discovered the remains will also contact the District 7 Environmental Branch Chief so that they may work with the MLD on the respectful treatment and disposition of the remains. Further provisions of PRC Section 5097.98 are to be followed as applicable.	EIR/EA, AMM CR-3 (Cultural/Tribal)	Construction		
13	Any disturbed aquatic or wetland habitat would need to be restored or enhanced from existing conditions such as revegetation, BMPs, and other applicable actions that meet the requirements of the environmental permitting of the proposed project. Where temporary disturbance areas are unavoidable, the disturbance would be minimized to the maximum extent possible, and the area would be restored or enhanced as compared to existing conditions upon completion of the bridge construction. Permanent impact areas would be mitigated by restoring and enhancing nearby degraded areas of wetland/riparian habitat.	EIR/EA, AMM HYD-1 (Hydrology and Floodplain)	Post-Construction		
14	The Old Road Bridge would be designed to maintain current or improved levels of fish passage in the mainstem of Santa Clara River. The Old Road Bridge would also be designed such that the proposed piers would not encroach into the active channel during the summer construction season from June through September.	EIR/EA, AMM HYR-2 (Hydrology and Floodplain)	Pre-Construction		

15	In accordance with the Construction General Permit, Order WQ 2022-0057-DWQ, NPDES NO. CAS000002, a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) would be prepared and implemented to address all construction-related activities, equipment, and materials that have the potential to impact water quality. The SWPPP would identify the sources of pollutants that may affect the quality of storm water; include construction site BMPs to control pollutants and sediment; and provide for construction materials management and non-stormwater BMPs. All construction site BMPs would follow the latest edition of the Los Angeles County Public Works Construction Site BMP Manual to control and minimize the impacts of construction-related activities, materials, and pollutants on the watershed. These BMPs include temporary sediment controls, temporary soil stabilization, scheduling management, waste management, materials handling, and other non-stormwater BMPs.	EIR/EA, AMM WQ-1 (Hydrology, Water Quality and Floodplain)	Pre-Construction		
16	In compliance with Municipal Permit Order No. R4-2021-0105 requirements, a final project-specific Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan would be prepared. Bioswales would be constructed in roadway medians to provide water quality treatment in addition to conveying storm water runoff. Swales provide pollutant removal through settling and filtration in the vegetation lining the channels and also provide the opportunity for volume reduction through infiltration and evapotranspiration. DSAs, including slopes, would be reseeded using a California native plant seed blend. An erosion control seed mix (hydroseed) would be applied on all select material areas and slopes flatter than 1:1. Erosion control (bonded fiber matrix) would be applied on all cut slopes steeper than 1:1. As vegetation establishes in disturbed areas and cut slopes stabilize, potential for suspended sediments coming from the proposed project area into receiving waters would gradually be reduced.	EIR/EA, AMM WQ-2 (Hydrology, Water Quality and Floodplain)	Pre-Construction		
17	Paleontological Resources Monitoring and Mitigation Plan. Prior to construction-related excavations, a qualified paleontologist meeting the 2010 Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standards shall be retained to develop a Paleontological Resources Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (PRIMMP). The plan shall address qualifications of paleontological monitors and shall stipulate that the qualified paleontologist and the paleontological resource monitors are empowered to stop excavation activity in order to investigate or safely remove possible fossils. The plan shall incorporate findings of the project geotechnical report and construction plans to formulate what construction activities should be monitored and shall include wet screening of boring or drilling spoils. Many paleontological mitigation efforts have recovered significant paleontological resources, especially microvertebrate fossils, from screening of such spoils. It shall also address unexpected discoveries of paleontological resources.	EIR/EA, AMM PAL-1 (Paleontology)	Pre-Construction		
18	Paleontological Monitoring and Mitigation of Impacts from Construction. The qualified paleontologist shall attend the preconstruction meeting and shall present a worker environmental awareness program (WEAP) to the construction crew. The WEAP shall discuss the types of fossils that may potentially be uncovered during project excavations, laws protecting paleontological resources, and appropriate actions to be taken when fossils are discovered. The qualified paleontologist shall see that the PRIMMP instructions are implemented. The qualified paleontologist shall produce a final paleontological monitoring report that discusses the paleontological monitoring program, any paleontological discoveries, and the preparation, curation, and accessioning of any fossils into a suitable paleontological repository.	EIR/EA, AMM PAL-2 (Paleontology)	Pre-Construction		
19	If the plugged oil/gas well within the central portion of the proposed project is disturbed during construction of the proposed project, it would need to be re-abandoned in accordance with current California Geologic Energy Management Division (CalGEM) regulations. In addition, as a result of the informal agreement between CalGEM and LACPW's Environmental Programs Division (EPD), a gas mitigation plan would need to be obtained and submitted to CalGEM.	EIR/EA, AMM HAZ-1 (Hazardous Waste/Materials)	Post-Construction		
20	Crude oil/liquid petroleum pipelines run along The Old Road within the proposed project. If the pipelines are to be exposed and/or relocated, impacts to the subsurface may be encountered. Impacts to the subsurface discovered from these pipelines and any repairs to the pipelines would be the responsibility of the pipeline owner.	EIR/EA, AMM HAZ-2 (Hazardous Waste/Materials)	Post-Construction		
21	The proposed project includes upgrades to traffic signal equipment and relocation/installation of traffic pole standards and traffic signal equipment as necessary due to new lane configurations, which may generate universal wastes and electronic wastes (E-wastes). Universal wastes and E-wastes generated as part of the proposed project should be properly disposed in accordance with applicable regulations.	EIR/EA, AMM HAZ-3 (Hazardous Waste/Materials)	Post-Construction		
22	Aerially deposited lead (ADL) may be present in the unpaved areas adjacent to the roadway, which, if disturbed should be evaluated to ensure worker safety. If excavated/excess soils are to be transported from the area of the proposed project, they should be sampled and handled in accordance with applicable regulations to ensure worker safety and for classification purposes. The potential presence of ADL will be addressed during the Plan, Specifications, & Estimates (PS&E) phase of the proposed project and would be handled in accordance with LACPW Special Provisions. A Lead Compliance Plan under Caltrans Standard Specification 7-1.02K(6)(j)(ii) would be required during construction when handling lead contaminated soils, as well as removal of lead-based paint, thermoplastic, painted traffic stripe, and/or pavement marking.	EIR/EA, AMM HAZ-4 (Hazardous Waste/Materials)	Construction		
23	The proposed project includes the replacement of two bridges (over Santa Clara River and the abandoned UPRR tracks). Demolition of the two existing bridges will be subject to the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants regulations. The regulations require notification to the delegated air district prior to demolition of concrete structures regardless of whether asbestos was detected. The regulations require that an Asbestos-containing material (ACM) Survey be conducted and that the Survey report be part of the notification submittal to the regulatory agency. The ACM Survey should be conducted by a Certified Asbestos Consultant (CAC), and samples should be collected from concrete, brown fibrous expansion joint fill material, and other materials the CAC suspects to contain asbestos.	EIR/EA, AMM HAZ-5 (Hazardous Waste/Materials)	Pre-Construction		
24	Suspect lead-based paint (LBP) associated with painted curbs, poles, protective bollards, and fire hydrants within the proposed project including railings, fencing, metal beams, and other exposed metal elements associated with the bridges should be sampled and handled in accordance with applicable regulations to ensure worker safety and for classification purposes. The removal and testing of bridge paint and pavement markings including painted curbs will be managed during construction under specific LACPW Special Provisions.	EIR/EA, AMM HAZ-6 (Hazardous Waste/Materials)	Pre-Construction & Construction		
25	Thermoplastic paint and yellow-painted traffic stripes/pavement markings, which typically contain lead chromate, have been used for marking within the proposed project (roadway and curbs) and, as such, would require special removal, handling, and disposal. The removal and testing of all thermoplastic paint and pavement markings will be managed during construction under LACPW Special Provisions.	EIR/EA, AMM HAZ-7 (Hazardous Waste/Materials)	Construction		

26	Utility relocations are needed at several intersections proposed for improvements along The Old Road due to widening of The Old Road and for the proposed bridge improvements. The proposed project would also include the reconstruction of existing drainage facilities and catch basins and construction of new drainage facilities and catch basins, as needed. Dewatering activities are not anticipated as part of the utility relocations within the proposed project.	EIR/EA, AMM HAZ-8 (Hazardous Waste/Materials)	Construction		
27	If soil in the area of the abandoned UPRR railroad tracks and proposed Multi-Purpose Trail extension is planned for excavation and off-site disposal as part of the proposed project, soil should be sampled and analyzed for the potential presence of petroleum hydrocarbons, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), metals, herbicides, and pesticides. During construction, soil excavations conducted on-site should be monitored for visible soil staining and odor. Impacted soil should be disposed off-site in accordance with pertinent local, state, and federal regulatory guidelines.	EIR/EA, AMM HAZ-9 (Hazardous Waste/Materials)	Pre-Construction & Construction		
28	Treated Waste Wood (TWW) such as utility poles, roadside wooden signposts, metal beam guardrail posts, or former railroad ties should be handled properly in accordance with applicable regulations and may require special removal, handling, and disposal. All TWW should be managed during construction under LACPW Special Provisions if TWW is generated.	EIR/EA, AMM HAZ-10 (Hazardous Waste/Materials)	Construction		
29	Contractors working at the proposed project or removing soil materials and/or groundwater from the proposed project site, should be aware of appropriate handling and disposal methods or options. Higher levels of potential contaminants could be present at some locations; therefore, material moved or removed may require individual or specific testing to verify it is at levels below regulatory action limits.	EIR/EA, AMM HAZ-11 (Hazardous Waste/Materials)	Pre-Construction		
30	It is anticipated that construction of the bridge piles could encounter groundwater based on the 1997 Seismic Hazard Report for the Newhall Quadrangle. Therefore, the slurry displacement method of construction will be utilized and will be specified in Section B of the bridge specifications. Once groundwater is encountered, drilling slurry would be placed in the hole to an elevation of 10 feet above the groundwater. As drilling progresses, drilling slurry would be added to the hole to maintain the same elevation of 10 feet above the groundwater. The slurry displacement method would contain any debris with concrete barriers and plastic sheeting. Groundwater is not anticipated from the slurry displacement method of construction, and any debris will be placed into Baker tanks.	EIR/EA, AMM HAZ-12 (Hazardous Waste/Materials)	Construction		
31	California Government Code Section 4216 requires that any operator or excavator call Underground Services Alert of California ("DigAlert") 2 working days before any planned excavation by dialing 811. Delineation of the proposed excavation area is mandatory. The area to be excavated should be marked with water soluble or chalk-based white paint on paved surfaces or with other suitable markings such as flags or stakes on unpaved areas prior to calling DigAlert.	EIR/EA, AMM HAZ-13 (Hazardous Waste/Materials)	Construction		
32	A site-specific Health and Safety Plan (HSP) should be prepared consistent with LACPW Special Provisions. The HSP should include identification of key personnel; summary of risk assessment for workers, the community, and the environment; air monitoring plan; and emergency response plan.	EIR/EA, AMM HAZ-14 (Hazardous Waste/Materials)	Pre-Construction		
33	As is the case for any project that proposes excavation, the potential exists for unknown hazardous contamination to be revealed during project construction. For any previously unknown hazardous waste/material encountered during construction, the procedures outlined in LACPW Special Provisions and Procedures should be followed and implemented during construction activities as well as SCAQMD Rule 1166 and SCAQMD Rule 1466.	EIR/EA, AMM HAZ-15 (Hazardous Waste/Materials)	Construction		
34	During construction activities, Best Management Practices (BMPs) should be implemented including temporary construction site BMPs and the regulatory permit compliance component for the State's Construction General Permit for applicability of a SWPPP (based in part on the soil DSAs shown on the phased plans) and compliance with the County's MS4 NPDES permit as well as adherence to the County's Construction Site BMP Manual and SWPPP preparation manual. All the storm water requirements specified are a standard contract requirement specified in Section EC.	EIR/EA, AMM HAZ-16 (Hazardous Waste/Materials)	Construction		
35	Construction Emissions. Site preparation and roadway construction would involve clearing, cut-and-fill activities, grading, removing or improving existing roadways, and paving roadway surfaces. During construction, short-term degradation of air quality is expected from the release of particulate emissions (airborne dust) generated by excavation, grading, hauling, and other activities related to construction. Implementation of the following avoidance, minimization, and/or mitigation measures would minimize construction emissions: •The construction contractor must comply with LACPW Special Provisions in Section 14-9 (2018). Section 14-9-02 specifically requires compliance by the contractor with all applicable laws and regulations related to air quality, including air pollution control district and air quality management district regulations and local ordinances. •Construction equipment and vehicles will be properly tuned and maintained. All construction equipment will use low-sulfur fuel as required by Title 17, CCR, Section 93114. •The construction contractor must comply with SCAQMD rules, including Rule 401 (Visible Emissions), Rule 402 (Nuisance), Rule 403 (Fugitive Dust), and Rule 1403 (Asbestos Emissions from Demolition/Renovation Activities). •Diesel-powered off-road equipment will limit idling in accordance with the ARB "Regulation for In-Use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Fleets" (Title 13, CCR, Section 2449) and Approved Amendments. •Diesel-powered on-road vehicles and trucks will limit idling in accordance with the ARB "Airborne Toxic Control Measure to Limit Diesel-Fueled Commercial Motor Vehicle Idling" (Title 13, CCR, Section 2485)."	EIR/EA, AMM AQ-1 (Air Quality)	Construction		

36	Bridge construction activities shall occur during dry portions of the year to reduce impacts to the low flow channel. The limits of grading and temporary work areas will be demarked with construction exclusion fencing adjacent to areas with sensitive vegetation communities to avoid unintentional encroachment into these sensitive areas. Signage will be posted identifying the excluded areas as Environmentally Sensitive Areas.	EIR/EA, AMM VEG-1 (Biology)	Construction		
37	The project will incorporate storm drain systems to facilitate meeting water quality requirements and for stormwater management, which will minimize erosion and degradation of habitat around the bridge.	EIR/EA, AMM VEG-2 (Biology)	Construction		
38	Standard fugitive dust BMPs and those required by a SWPPP, e.g., a water truck, will be utilized to reduce impacts of construction-generated erosion and sedimentation into the adjacent Environmentally Sensitive Areas.	EIR/EA, AMM VEG-3 (Biology)	Construction		
39	BMPs will be implemented to ensure invasive plant material is not spread from the project site to other areas by disposal off site or by tracking seed on equipment, clothing, and shoes. Equipment/material imported from an area of invasive plants must be identified and measures implemented to prevent importation and spreading of non-native plant material within the project site. All construction equipment will be thoroughly cleaned to remove dirt, seeds, vegetative material, or other debris that could contain or hold seeds of noxious weeds before arriving to and leaving the project site. Weeds removed will be appropriately bagged and disposed of in a sanitary landfill.	EIR/EA, AMM VEG-4 (Biology)	Construction		
40	A Vegetation Management and Restoration Plan will be prepared for agency review and approval prior to initiating project impacts. The final plan will include the following information and conditions: a.All habitat restoration/enhancement sites will be prepared for planting in a way that mimics natural habitat to the maximum extent practicable. All planting will be installed in a way that mimics natural plant distribution, and not in rows. Native plants will be used. b.Planting will be accomplished through planting palettes of container plants (and plan shall specify plant species, size, and number/acre) and planting seed mix (and plan shall specify plant species and pounds/acre). The upland plant palette proposed in the draft plans will include native species specifically associated with existing habitat types. The source and proof of local nativeness of plant material and seed will be provided. c.Container plant survival will be 80 percent of the initial plantings for the first 5 years. At the first and second anniversaries of plant installation, all dead plants will be replaced unless their function has been replaced by natural recruitment. d.The final restoration/enhancement plan will outline the irrigation schedule to the extent practical, to prevent overwatering, runoff, and plants that are artificially robust (compared with the nearby native vegetation). Irrigation will cease after year 2 or 3 except in cases of extreme drought. e.A final implementation schedule will indicate when all habitat impacts, as well as on-site and off-site restoration/enhancement planting and irrigation, will begin and end. Off-site restoration/enhancement planting and irrigation will be completed during the concurrent or next planting season (i.e., late fall to early spring) after initiating project impacts. On-site habitat restoration/enhancement planting and irrigation (if required) will be completed during the concurrent or next planting season (i.e., late fall to early spring) after finishing each phase of project impacts within the restoration/enhancement area. Any temporal loss of habitat caused by delays in restoration/enhancement will be mitigated through habitat preservation or restoration/enhancement at a 0.5:1 ratio for every 6 months of delay (1:1 for 12 months' delay, 1.5:1 for 18 months' delay, etc.). In the event that the project applicant is wholly or partly prevented from performing obligations under the final plans (causing temporal loss due to delays) because of unforeseeable circumstances or causes beyond reasonable control, and without the fault or negligence of the project applicant, the project applicant will be excused by such unforeseeable cause(s). f.Five years of success criteria for restoration/enhancement areas will include a total of 40 to 65 percent absolute native cover (compared with adjacent native vegetation communities) or greater, depending on the native vegetation community being restored/enhanced; evidence of the natural recruitment of multiple species; 0 percent coverage for Cal-IPC's "Invasive Plant Inventory" species that are rated "High," and no more than 10 percent coverage for other exotic/weed species. Each vegetation community restored/enhanced will have a separate percent absolute native cover appropriate for the specific vegetation community. For example, this will vary with riparian woodland and marsh vegetation communities having a higher native coverage percent. The final restoration/enhancement plan will detail the specific success criteria with the target percent absolute native cover for each vegetation community. g.A qualitative and quantitative vegetation monitoring plan with a map of proposed sampling locations will be included. Photo points will be used for qualitative monitoring, and stratified random sampling will be used for all quantitative monitoring. h.Annual mitigation and monitoring reports will be submitted to the appropriate regulatory agency after the monitoring period no later than March 1 of each year. i.If maintenance of the habitat restoration/enhancement area is necessary between March 15 and March 31, a qualified biologist will survey for nesting birds within the restoration/enhancement area, access paths to it, and other areas susceptible to disturbances by site maintenance. Surveys will consist of three visits separated by 2 weeks starting March 1 of each maintenance/monitoring year. Work will be allowed to continue on the site during the survey period. However, if sensitive avian species are found during any of the visits, the applicant will notify and coordinate with regulatory agencies to identify measures to avoid and/or minimize effects to the sensitive species (e.g., nests and an appropriate buffer will be flagged by the biologist and avoided by the maintenance work).	EIR/EA, AMM VEG-5 (Biology)	Construction		
41	Permanent and temporary impacts to sensitive vegetation communities shall be replaced by creating or restoring habitats of similar functions and values in the BSA, or credits shall be purchased through an applicable mitigation bank. Restoration shall be in-kind and at a minimum 1:1 replacement ratio or other ratio determined in consultation with the resource agencies. All mitigation activities will be conducted in accordance with a Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan due to USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW before the issuance of permits. The Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan will outline the identification and location of areas that could be used for creation, restoration, or habitat enhancement. The plan will include lists of native plant species, by habitat-type, that may be used in potential on-site revegetation efforts (e.g., planting and seeding). In addition, if needed to meet mitigation needs, the plan will identify opportunities for additional enhancements of habitats in temporary impact areas, such as supplemental planting of trees, weeding of adjacent buffer habitat, or other opportunities. The enhancement opportunities will include acreage estimates of treated areas, acreage of invasive removal, and figures to illustrate the treatment area and mapped invasive species. A habitat restoration specialist will determine the optimal areas for habitat establishment and restoration and prepare the Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan that provides details on the concept. The plan will specifically discuss habitat restoration implementation, including plant establishment methods, performance standards, maintenance and monitoring period, and	EIR/EA, Compensatory Mitigation VEG-6 (Biology)	Pre-Construction, Construction, and Post-Construction		
42	As an alternative to the restoration of habitats to compensate for permanent and/or temporary removal of riparian habitats, the applicant (at the discretion of USACE and CDFW) may remove exotic plant species from the BSA in the following locations: (1) where there is an infestation of exotics such as giant reed such that the natural habitat functions and values are substantially degraded and at risk, and where the cover of exotics is equal to or exceeds 25 percent of the ground; or (2) other areas where exotic removal would be strategic in a watershed approach to weed management, as determined by USACE and CDFW. The weed removal sites shall be selected in a logical manner to ensure that the eradication of weeds from specific sites will contribute to the overall control of exotics in the watercourses. Removal areas shall be kept free of exotic plant species for 5 years after initial treatment. In addition, native riparian vegetation must become established through natural colonization and, after 5 years, meet the revegetation plant cover goals established by USACE and CDFW.	EIR/EA, Compensatory Mitigation VEG-7 (Biology)	Pre-Construction		
43	The project is expected to directly impact one Southern California black walnut, and indirectly impact one additional tree. A pre-construction survey is required to fence the exact LOD, during which protective fencing will be placed around the one tree that may be indirectly impacted. If feasible, the one Southern California black walnut within the direct footprint of the expanded bridge will be transplanted and replanted outside of the LOD along the bank of Santa Clara River. In addition, because transplanting is not always successful, any Southern California black walnut trees that are directly impacted will be mitigated for at a 2:1 ratio (as individuals, not acreage). The mitigated trees are to be planted nearby at an acceptable location for this species. Ideally, any replacement may be grown in a nursery and re-planted before project implementation. Otherwise, purchasing walnut plants from a native plant nursery would be acceptable, preferably from stock originating in Los Angeles County.	EIR/EA, AMM WALNUT-1 (Biology)	Pre-Construction		

44	Protective Fencing. A plan will be developed for protecting oak trees during construction. The intent is to install protective fencing along the boundary of The Old Road ROW in areas adjacent to oak trees. For any oak trees located outside of The Old Road ROW, this plan will be approved by the Forestry Division of the County of Los Angeles. For any oak trees located within The Old Road ROW, this plan will be approved by LACPW. Equipment damage to limbs, trunks, and roots of all remaining trees will be avoided during proposed project construction. Even slight trunk injuries can result in susceptibility to long-term pathogenic maladies. Protective fencing not less than 4 feet in height will be placed at the limits of The Old Road ROW where the protective zone of any individual oak tree or dense stand of oak trees within 200 feet of the grading limits. Oak tree protective fencing will be in accordance with the Los Angeles County Code, Chapter 22.176. The protective zone is defined as within the dripline of an oak tree and extending from there to a point at least 5 feet outside of the dripline, or 15 feet from the trunk of a tree, whichever distance is greater. This fencing will be inspected prior to commencement of proposed project construction in the area and will remain in place until construction is completed.	EIR/EA, AMM OAK-1 (Biology)	Pre-Construction		
45	Grading Restrictions near Protective Zones. Care must be taken to limit grade changes near the protective zone of an oak tree. Grade changes can lead to plant stress from oxygen deprivation or oak root fungus at the root collar of oaks. Minor grade changes farther from the trunk are not as critical but can negatively affect the health of the tree if not carefully monitored by a County-approved certified arborist. •The grade will not be lowered or raised around the trunk (i.e., within the protective zone) of any oak tree without the approval of the Los Angeles County Forester or LACPW (as applicable), or a County-certified arborist as specified in an approved oak tree permit. A certified arborist will supervise all excavation or grading proposed within the protective zone of a tree. •Trenching, excavation, or clearance of vegetation within the protective zone of an oak tree will be accomplished by the use of hand tools or small handheld power tools. Any major roots encountered will be conserved to the greatest extent possible and treated as recommended by the certified arborist. •No utility trenches will be routed within the protective zone of an oak tree unless no feasible alternative locations are available and will be approved by the County Forester or LACPW, as determined appropriate.	EIR/EA, AMM OAK-2 (Biology)	Construction		
46	Equipment Storage. •No storage of equipment, supplies, vehicles, or debris will be permitted within the protective zone of an oak tree. •No dumping of construction wastewater, paint, stucco, concrete, or any other cleanup waste will occur within the protective zone of an oak tree. •No temporary structures will be placed within the protective zone of any remaining oak tree.	EIR/EA, AMM OAK-3 (Biology)	Construction		
47	Maintenance. Healthy trees, if not maintained, often grow beyond their ability to support themselves and fail at their naturally occurring weakest point. This point is typically at a branch union or near the main crotch of the tree. Weight-reduction pruning and/or cabling is important in any tree preservation program. •Pruning of replacement oak trees and preserved oak trees will include the removal of dead wood and stubs, and medium pruning of branches measuring 2 inches in diameter or less. •Pruning of replacement oak trees and preserved oak trees will be in accordance with the guidelines published by the National Arborist Association. In no case will more than 25% of the overall tree canopy and 10% of the overall root mass of any oak tree be removed. After pruning, installation of support cables to prevent future main crotch failures may be necessary based on a County-certified arborist's determination. •All replacement oak trees will be maintained in accordance with the principles set forth in the publication, Oak Trees: Care and Maintenance prepared by the Forestry Division of the Fire Caltrans of the County of Los Angeles. •A 5-year maintenance period will begin upon the start of planting the replacement trees. All replacement trees failing to survive within this period will be replaced.	EIR/EA, AMM OAK-4 (Biology)	Construction & Post-Construction		
48	Frequency of Watering. Care should be taken to avoid placing any irrigation devices within watering distance of the protected zone of oak trees. Oak trees survive and thrive on annual rainfall alone and generally do not require supplemental irrigation except during periods of extreme drought or for establishment of newly planted trees (i.e., replacement trees). •Irrigation water will not reach within 15 feet of any oak trunk. •Neither grass nor ground covers will be planted under the canopy of oak trees.	EIR/EA, AMM OAK-5 (Biology)	Construction & Post-Construction		
49	Control of Diseases and Pests. A County-approved arborist will evaluate the effects of mistletoe, pathogens, and insect pests on the preserved and planted oak trees within the 5-year maintenance period, in addition to the overall health and structural integrity of the trees, to ensure longevity of remaining oak trees.	EIR/EA, AMM OAK-6 (Biology)	Post-Construction		
50	Construction Monitoring. Damage to remaining trees must be avoided by workers and equipment during construction activities. •A qualified biologist or County-certified arborist will monitor on-site construction and grading activities occurring near all identified oak tree protection zones to ensure that damage to oak trees does not occur. •Prior to initiation of construction activities, the qualified biologist or County-certified arborist will schedule a field meeting to inform personnel involved in construction where all protective zones are located and the importance of avoiding encroachment within the protective zones. Pursuant to Section 22.56.2050-2260 of the Los Angeles County Oak Tree Ordinance, the following compensatory MM is proposed to compensate for the 15 valley oak trees to be permanently removed by the proposed project.	EIR/EA, AMM OAK-7 (Biology)	Construction & Post-Construction		
51	Replacement Trees. All oak trees removed will be replaced by a tree of the same species at a ratio of 2:1. All heritage trees that will be removed will be replaced at a 10:1 ratio. All replacement trees will be at least 24-inch box trees and measure 1 inch or more in diameter, as measured from 1 foot above the base. Free-form trees with multiple stems are permissible; the combined diameter of the two largest stems of such trees will measure a minimum of 1 inch in diameter, as measured from 1 foot above the base. Replacement trees will consist exclusively of indigenous oak trees and be certified as being grown from a seed source collected in Los Angeles County or Ventura County.	EIR/EA CM OAK-8 (Biology)	Construction		

52	Prior to the start of construction, thorough surveys for Unarmored Threespine Stickleback (UTS) will be conducted by a qualified biologist highly knowledgeable and experienced with identifying UTS. The qualified biologist and survey methodology will be approved by USFWS prior to survey commencement. 1.Immediately prior to the start of construction, the qualified biologist (in close coordination with USFWS) will conduct no-take visual-only surveys for UTS throughout the northern drainage (e.g., from the existing The Old Road culvert down to the stream's confluence with the mainstem of the Santa Clara River) to confirm absence. a.If UTS are detected during either survey, the northern drainage will be considered occupied by UTS. If this is the case, the project culvert extension option will not be considered, and an alternative design will be necessary. b.If UTS are not detected, the project could potentially begin. 2.Immediately following the UTS survey, a fish-excluding device will be installed and maintained. This device will be designed, installed, monitored, and maintained to (a) completely exclude UTS and other aquatic life from the project area in the northern drainage during the entire term of work in or near surface waters, and (b) avoid stranding, entrapment, or entanglement of wildlife. The fish-exclusion device will be regularly monitored by a qualified biologist to ensure it is functional. 3.A surface water diversion will also be designed, installed, monitored, and maintained in a manner that ensures that sufficient water flow continues to maintain aquatic life downstream from the project area in the northern drainage. 4.Additional BMPs will be implemented to avoid and minimize project impacts to water quality, aquatic life, nesting birds, and other natural resources. BMPs will be placed around the periphery of work areas to ensure no inadvertent spills, erosion, sedimentation, or construction-related effects occur. 5.If UTS are detected within the project area or northern drainage, work will be halted and USFWS and CDFW will be contacted immediately.	EIR/EA AMM UTS-1 (Biology)	Pre-Construction & Construction		
53	For the mainstem of the Santa Clara River where UTS are assumed present, work activities will be conducted in a way to ensure no surface water contact and a biological monitor will be present during all ground disturbing activities when near the Santa Clara River. Vegetation trimming and removal will be conducted in a way to prevent contact with surface water, and BMPs will be placed along the length of the Santa Clara River to ensure no inadvertent spills, erosion, or sedimentation occurs. A biological monitor will ensure that materials from concrete decking installation and concrete pouring do not fall into the Santa Clara River and all construction personnel and equipment remain outside of the active channel. Construction of the piles within the Santa Clara River will occur during summer months to coincide with periods of low flow for the Santa Clara River to minimize the potential for impacts to surface water in the Santa Clara River. The cast-in-drilled-hole pile with slurry displacement installation method was specifically selected to avoid the need for dewatering and potential impacts to UTS. A biological monitor will be present during cast-in-drilled-hole pile installation when in proximity to the Santa Clara River to ensure that vibration impacts are not negatively affecting aquatic species. If unforeseen circumstances arise during construction of the bridge piles that may result in impacts to UTS, the USFWS will be contacted to discuss additional potential measures to avoid impacts. Any additional measures developed in consultation with USFWS will be incorporated.	EIR/EA AMM UTS-2 (Biology)	Construction		
54	Prior to clearing, grubbing, and construction activities, arroyo toad exclusionary fencing will be installed around the perimeter of all work areas adjacent to potential arroyo toad breeding habitat as determined by a qualified arroyo toad biologist . In areas without water flows, the fence will consist of woven nylon fabric or similar material at least 2 feet high, staked firmly to the ground. No fencing will be placed in areas of flowing water (due to the potential for UTS). In areas where soils are suitable for burrowing, the lower 1 foot of material will stretch outward along the ground and be secured with a continuous line of sandbags to prevent burrowing beneath the fence. Doubling this line (i.e., stacking sand or gravel bags two-deep) may reduce maintenance and should be considered to improve the integrity of the fencing. In areas where soils are not suitable for burrowing, (i.e., hardpack soils), fencing may be buried to reduce maintenance concerns and improve the integrity of the fencing over time. Decisions on the appropriate fencing installation method for a given reach will be made by the qualified arroyo toad biologist. All fencing will be removed following completion of project activities. Ingress and egress of equipment and personnel will use two identified access points to the site, which will be as narrow as possible and closed off by exclusionary fence when personnel are not present.	EIR/EA, AMM ARTO-1 (Biology)	Construction		
55	Prior to vegetation grubbing or construction, but after exclusionary fence has been installed around the impact footprint, at least three surveys for arroyo toads of any life stages or clutches will be conducted within the fenced area by a qualified biologist knowledgeable of arroyo toad biology and ecology. Surveys will be conducted during the appropriate climatic conditions during the appropriate time of day or night to maximize the likelihood of encountering arroyo toads. If arroyo toads of any life stages or clutches are found within the project area, they will be captured and translocated, by the biologist, to the closest area of suitable habitat within the Santa Clara River. Before each workday begins, the qualified biologist will also check to see if arroyo toads have entered the impact footprint. If arroyo toads are found within the impact footprint, the individuals will be moved outside of the impact footprint, if suitable habitat exists, or out of harm's way.	EIR/EA, AMM ARTO-2 (Biology)	Construction		
56	The qualified biologist will be present each morning before construction activities begin to inspect all arroyo toad exclusionary fencing for damage or holes, conduct a sweep of the work area for arroyo toad of any life stages, inspect any covered stockpiles for gaps or sign that arroyo toads have accessed the soils underneath and will be present when these covers are removed. If burrows characteristic of arroyo toads are found, the burrows will be hand excavated. The qualified biologist will relocate any arroyo toads found to suitable habitat adjacent to the construction site but at least 200 feet away.	EIR/EA, AMM ARTO-3 (Biology)	Pre-Construction & Construction		
57	Excavations or trenches created by construction activities that have the potential to trap arroyo toads will be covered with cover plates or other materials at the end of each workday. Holes or trenches that are covered will have the edges sealed with sandbags, bricks, or boards to prevent arroyo toads from becoming trapped in holes or trenches. The qualified biologist will inspect all holes and trenches (covered and uncovered) for the presence of arroyo toads prior to disturbance of soils or removal of cover plates. The qualified biologist will be present when the cover plates are removed and will inspect and relocate any arroyo toads that may have entered the trench during the night to suitable habitat adjacent to the construction site but at least 200 feet away.	EIR/EA, AMM ARTO-4 (Biology)	Pre-Construction & Construction		
58	A qualified biologist shall survey the work site no more than 48 hours before the onset of activities for signs of southwestern pond turtles and/or southwestern pond turtle nesting activity (i.e., recently excavated nests, nest plugs) or nest depredation (partially to fully excavated nest chambers, nest plugs, scattered eggshell remains, eggshell fragments). Preconstruction surveys to detect western pond turtle nesting activity should be concentrated within suitable upland habitat in the BSA and should focus on areas along south- or west-facing slopes with bare hard-packed clay or silt soils or a sparse vegetation of short grasses or forbs. Survey efforts should focus on suitable aerial and aquatic basking habitat such as logs, branches, rootwads, and riprap, as well as the shoreline and adjacent warm, shallow waters where pond turtles may be present below the water surface beneath algal mats or other surface vegetation.	EIR/EA, AMM WPT-1 (Biology)	Pre-Construction		
59	If southwestern pond turtle is observed during the preconstruction survey, it will be avoided to the greatest extent practicable. If avoidance is not feasible, LACPW will confer with USFWS to determine the best approach to ensure no take of the species, including additional measures such as the implementation of exclusion buffers, nest exclosures, silt fencing, screening, and additional BMP installation, as appropriate.	EIR/EA, AMM WPT-2 (Biology)	Construction		
60	To the greatest extent possible, construction activities (such as vegetation removal) will be timed to avoid the nesting season for riparian avian species (March 15 through September 15).	EIR/EA, AMM RIP-1 (Biology)	Construction		
61	If work is scheduled during the riparian avian breeding season (March 15 through September 15), and within Least Bell's Vireo (LBVI) or Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (SWFL) suitable habitat, a qualified biologist will conduct a preconstruction nesting survey to ensure that no active bird nests are present within 300 feet of construction activities. If no nests are detected, then vegetation removal will be permitted during the nesting season.	EIR/EA, AMM RIP-2 (Biology)	Pre-Construction		
62	If an active nest is detected, no construction activities will be permitted within 300 feet of the nest. Work within nest buffers may not resume until the young fledge and disperse, or the nest has been determined to fail by the qualified biologist. Limits of construction to avoid a nest site will be established in the field with flagging and stakes or construction fencing.	EIR/EA, AMM RIP-3 (Biology)	Construction		

63	During construction of The Old Road Bridge, any nighttime lighting necessary for work or placed around temporary work areas/laydown yards will be shielded away from the Santa Clara River. Security lights around temporarily fenced areas under or adjacent to the Santa Clara River will have motion-activated sensors to ensure they are not continually on throughout the night, but only trigger if someone enters the fenced work area.	EIR/EA, AMM LION-1 (Biology)	Construction		
64	Any permanent streetlights installed on The Old Road Bridge or along the west side of The Old Road where it is adjacent to the Santa Clara River will be shielded so that light does not directly glare into native habitat within the Santa Clara River.	EIR/EA, AMM LION-2 (Biology)	Construction		
65	No earlier than 20 days prior to the commencement of construction activities around the two bridge locations, a field survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to determine if active roosts of bats are present on or within 300 feet of the project boundaries. Should an active roost be identified, a determination shall be made regarding whether the roost is used as a night-roost, day-roost, or maternity-roost. If an active roost would be removed, mitigation measure BAT-2 (below) shall be implemented. Alternatively, if an active roost is identified within 300 feet of the disturbance boundary, but would not be removed, mitigation measure BAT-3 (below) shall be implemented. Because the ambient noise levels already exceed acceptable noise levels due to surrounding construction activities and traffic noise, additional noise mitigation will not be implemented. Consequently, no interference will take place with bat echolocation and insect foraging.	EIR/EA, AMM BAT-1 (Biology)	Pre-Construction		
66	Should a night-roost be identified within the LOD, the roost structure will be removed during daylight hours while the roost is not in use. Should an active day-roost be identified, roosting bats will be evicted through the use of humane exclusionary devices. Prior to implementation, the proposed methods for bat exclusion will be approved by CDFW. The roost will not be removed until it has been confirmed by a qualified biologist that all bats have been successfully excluded. Should an active maternity-roost be identified (the breeding season of native bat species in California generally occurs from April 1 through August 31), the roost will not be disturbed and construction within 300 feet will be postponed or halted, at the discretion of the biological monitor, until the roost is vacated and juveniles have fledged, as determined by the biologist. CDFW will be consulted regarding the necessity to construct replacement roosting habitat or to modify the proposed project (as appropriate) to include features conducive to roosting. This determination will be based on the bat species to be displaced, the abundance of other roost sites in the area, and the size of the roost removed. All CDFW recommendations for roost replacement will be implemented.	EIR/EA, AMM BAT-2 (Biology)	Construction		
67	Should a night-roost be identified within the 300-foot buffer of the LOD, construction-related activities will be conducted during daylight hours while the roost is not in use. Should an active day-roost be identified, a determination (in consultation with CDFW or a qualified bat expert) will be made regarding if construction-related activities (i.e., noise and vibrations) could substantially disturb roosting bats. This determination will be based on baseline noise/vibrations levels, anticipated noise-levels associated with the construction of the proposed project, and the sensitivity to noise-disturbances of the bat species present. If it is determined that noise could result in the temporary abandonment of a day-roost, construction-related activities will be scheduled to minimize the period the roost would be subject to noise-related disturbances. Should an active maternity-roost be identified (the breeding season of native bat species in California generally occurs from April 1 through August 31), construction within 300 feet of the roost will be postponed or halted, at the discretion of the biological monitor, until the roost is vacated and juveniles have fledged, as determined by the biologist.	EIR/EA, AMM BAT-3 (Biology)	Construction		
68	While the project is anticipated to avoid direct take of UTS, there is still potentially occupied and assumed occupied habitat that may require mitigation. Impacts to occupied habitat may be mitigated through obtaining credits at an applicable mitigation bank, the creation or enhancement of similar riparian habitat at an approved mitigation site, or by the removal of exotic species from an area of existing similar habitat as determined by USFWS. The requirement for replacing suitable habitat by obtaining credits at an applicable mitigation bank, creating/restoring new habitat, and/or removing exotic species from existing habitat will be determined in consultation with USFWS.	EIR/EA, Compensatory Mitigation UTS-3 (Biology)	Post-Construction		
69	To compensate for the direct loss of arroyo toad critical habitat, in consultation with USFWS, it may be necessary to acquire mitigation lands and/or conduct restoration (such as nonnative species removal) within Santa Clara River or other similar location. The specific mitigation ratio will be determined in consultation with USFWS. Critical habitat to be mitigated will be in-kind and contain the same physical and biological features that were present in the critical habitat removed by the proposed project.	EIR/EA, Compensatory Mitigation ARTO-5 (Biology)	Pre-Construction		
70	Pending the federal listing determination for this species, further consultation may be required with USFWS to determine the appropriate mitigation approach. Under its current status, compensatory mitigation for permanent and temporary loss of habitat for southwestern pond turtle will be provided in compensatory mitigation required for federally listed species impacts to arroyo toad, LBVI, and SWFL, similar to the approach proposed for non-listed special-status wildlife species.	EIR/EA, Compensatory Mitigation WPT-3(Biology)	Pre-Construction		
71	The removal of LBVI and SWFL critical habitat will be mitigated through obtaining credits at an applicable mitigation bank, the creation or enhancement of similar riparian habitat at an approved mitigation site, or by the removal of exotic species from an area of existing similar habitat. The requirement for replacing suitable habitat by obtaining credits at an applicable mitigation bank, creating/restoring new habitat, and/or removing exotic species from existing habitat will be determined in consultation with USFWS.	EIR/EA, Compensatory Mitigation RIP-4 (Biology)	Pre-Construction		
72	Pending the state listing status of mountain lion, impacts will be assessed by CDFW during the Incidental Take Permitting process and any necessary mitigation will be acquired/implemented.	EIR/EA, Compensatory Mitigation LION-3 (Biology)	Pre-Construction		

73	The contractor(s) will be informed, prior to the bidding process, regarding the biological constraints of the project (will be included in Section EC of the special provisions). The project limits will be clearly marked on project plans provided to the contractor(s), and areas outside of the project limits shall be designated as "no construction" zones. A construction manager will be present during all construction activities to ensure that work is limited to designated project limits.	EIR/EA, AMM GEN-1	Construction		
74	ESA fencing and silt fencing with appropriate signs will be installed by the contractor prior to work to prevent habitat impacts and prevent the spread of silt from the construction zone into adjacent habitats. The fencing will be installed in a manner that does not impact habitats to be avoided and will be installed along the outer edge of work limits.	EIR/EA, AMM GEN-2	Pre-Construction		
75	Employees will strictly limit their activities, vehicles, equipment, and construction materials to the fenced construction limits, staging areas, and routes between the construction limits and staging areas. Temporary construction fencing will be removed upon project completion.	EIR/EA, AMM GEN-3	Construction		
76	All workers must participate in a contractor education program for sensitive biological resources; Worker Environmental Awareness Program training will be included in Section EC of the Special Provisions. Sign-in sheets will be maintained to document completion of the program by each worker. This program can be administered in person by a qualified biologist or through screening of a video/slide presentation prepared by a qualified biologist and overseen by an on-site manager. Contractor education will include a review of special-status species and protected habitats occurring/potentially occurring on-site. Identification of these resources and all biological avoidance and minimization measures relevant to the contractors' work will be reviewed. Stop work and notification procedures will be outlined. The education program will include a section specific to UTS, arroyo toad, LBVI, and SWFL. Education handouts will be provided and posted at the work site.	EIR/EA, AMM GEN-4	Pre-Construction		
77	A qualified biologist, defined as an individual with the appropriate federal and state permits to conduct the specified activities, will be available to relocate any listed species out of harm's way, if detected within the project limits of construction. They have verified previous experience with the species for which they are conducting surveys and have been approved by USFWS to ensure that they are truly "qualified" to conduct species surveys, monitoring, and relocation activities. In addition to a qualified biologist being available for species surveys, monitoring, and relocation activities, biological monitors will be present on a daily basis throughout the construction period when construction activities are adjacent to federally listed species habitat or have the potential to impact listed species. Biological monitors will be qualified for the monitoring activities and species in the area. A biological monitor will monitor the status of BMPs to ensure they continue to work after installation and prevent species that are in proximity to construction activities from being affected by the BMPs. In particular, construction monitoring will occur daily while ground-disturbing activities occur in/near the Santa Clara River. Biological monitors will ensure BMPs are operating effectively, conduct daily sweeps of the active construction areas to ensure no listed species are impacted, and conduct pre-activity clearance surveys ahead of vegetation/ground disturbance when in listed species habitat or critical habitat (that contains the necessary physical and biological features). Repeat pre-activity clearance surveys will be conducted when there is a lapse in activities in suitable listed species habitat longer than three days after vegetation removal or a previous survey.	EIR/EA, AMM GEN-5	Pre-Construction		
78	All equipment maintenance; staging; and dispensing of fuel, oil, coolant, or any other such activities will occur in designated areas outside of jurisdictional wetlands or waters and within the fenced proposed project limits. These designated areas will be located in previously compacted and disturbed areas to the maximum extent practicable in such a manner as to prevent any runoff from entering jurisdictional wetlands or waters. Fueling of equipment will take place within existing paved areas, if feasible, greater than 100 feet from jurisdictional wetlands or waters. Contractor equipment will be checked for leaks prior to operation and repaired as necessary. "Fueling zones" will be designated on construction plans.	EIR/EA, AMM GEN-6	Construction		
79	In areas that do not require excavation or grading, vegetation will be trampled instead of completely removed.	EIR/EA, AMM GEN-7	Construction		
80	To reduce impacts to listed species critical and occupied habitat, prior to entering the project site, all personnel will remove invasive species materials, propagules, seeds, individuals, etc. from project equipment, project materials, equipment, and clothes to reduce the proliferation of invasive species.	EIR/EA, AMM GEN-8	Construction		
81	The project site will be kept as clean of debris as possible to avoid attracting predators of sensitive wildlife. All food-related trash items will be enclosed in sealed containers and regularly removed from the site.	EIR/EA, AMM GEN-9	Construction		
82	Pets of project personnel will not be allowed on the proposed project site.	EIR/EA, AMM GEN-10	Construction		
83	Disposal or temporary placement of excess fill, brush, or other debris will not be allowed in WOTUS or their banks.	EIR/EA, AMM GEN-11	Construction		
84	The majority of construction is expected to be undertaken during daylight; however, when nighttime construction is necessary, lighting will be of the lowest illumination necessary for human safety, will be diverted away from any native vegetation communities, and will consist of low-sodium or similar lighting equipped with shields to focus light downward onto the appropriate subject area.	EIR/EA, AMM GEN-12	Construction		
85	Exclusionary devices will be installed underneath the bridge to prevent birds and bats from nesting during construction. Installation of these devices will be completed prior to February 15 (beginning of bird breeding season) and remain until construction is completed. A qualified biologist will inspect the area prior to installation for nests and evidence of breeding activity. If breeding activity is not detected, inactive nests will be destroyed to prevent birds from establishing breeding. If breeding activity is confirmed, exclusionary devices will be installed in all other areas lacking active nests. Active nests will be monitored by the biologist until breeding is complete. Once breeding is complete, exclusionary devices will be installed in these areas.	EIR/EA, AMM GEN-13	Construction		
86	Best efforts will be implemented (within the control of Los Angeles County, taking into consideration land ownership) to restrict public access into Santa Clara River that could adversely affect listed fish and wildlife resources. These actions will include, among other things, posting signs (along the multi-use trail and other areas where the sidewalk abuts the Santa Clara SEA), identifying an ecologically sensitive area, promoting public education and awareness of such ecological sensitivities, and the maintenance of fences and barricades to prevent unauthorized or unrestricted access to the river bottom, as applicable.	EIR/EA, AMM GEN-14	Construction		