

Attachment A

FINAL

Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program

for the

Upper Mainstem Scott River

Habitat Enhancement Project: Phase II

Appendix A: MMRP for Upper Scott River Mainstem Habitat Enhancement Project: Phase II

Standard Project Requirements (SPRs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying / Monitoring Entity
AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST RESOURCES			
<p>SPR-AG-1: Williamson Act Coordination If project activities will occur on lands under Williamson Act contract, the project proponent shall coordinate with the landowner and with the Siskiyou County Planning Department prior to project implementation to confirm that restoration activities are compatible uses and will not constitute a permanent conversion of contracted land.</p>	Prior to implementation	SRCD	SRCD
<p>SPR-AG-2: Conservation Easement Coordination If project activities will occur on lands under a Conservation Easement, the project proponent shall coordinate with the landowner and with the holder of the easement (e.g., Siskiyou Land Trust) prior to project implementation to confirm that restoration activities are compatible with the conservation easement.</p>	Prior to implementation	SRCD	SRCD
<p>MM-AG-1: Minimize Disruption to Agricultural Operations Prior to construction, the project shall coordinate with affected agricultural landowners to maintain access for irrigation, livestock movement, and farm roads. Construction scheduling shall avoid critical agricultural periods such as planting, irrigation, or harvest, to the extent feasible.</p>	Prior to implementation	SRCD	SRCD
<p>MM-AG-2: Minimize Impacts to Agricultural Lands During Construction The project footprint shall be minimized within agricultural land to the extent feasible. To protect agricultural lands, the project shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install and maintain temporary fencing or barriers, as needed, where construction areas are adjacent to active farmland to prevent encroachment into agricultural operations. • Salvage and stockpile topsoil from disturbed agricultural areas, to the extent feasible, and reapply it following construction to maintain soil productivity. • Restrict construction vehicles and equipment to designated access routes and staging areas to minimize soil compaction. 	During implementation	SRCD	SRCD
<p>MM-AG-3: Agricultural Buffering Where restored riparian areas are adjacent to active agricultural uses, the project shall incorporate vegetated buffers, setbacks, or fencing to reduce potential conflicts, including livestock intrusion into restored habitats.</p>	During implementation	SRCD	SRCD

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Standard Project Requirements (SPRs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying / Monitoring Entity
AIR QUALITY			
<p>SPR-AQ-1: Compliance with Air Quality Regulations The project will comply with the applicable air quality requirements of air districts with jurisdiction over the project area. This SPR applies to all project activities, including project maintenance activities.</p>	Prior to and during implementation	SRCD	SRCD
<p>SPR-AQ-2: Minimize Dust To minimize dust during project activities, the speed of vehicles and equipment traveling on unpaved areas will be limited to 15 miles per hour, in accordance with the California Air Resources Board (CARB) Fugitive Dust protocol. This SPR applies to all project activities, including project maintenance activities.</p>	During implementation	SRCD	SRCD
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES			
<p>SPR-BIO-1: Compliance with Biological Resource Regulations The project will comply with the applicable federal and state requirements for biological resources. The project proponent must notify the US Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, and California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and apply for biological resource permits as needed (e.g., ESA, CESA, LSAA). The project will adhere to all permit requirements. This SPR applies to all project activities, including project maintenance activities.</p>	Prior to and during implementation	SRCD	SRCD
<p>SPR-BIO-2: Data Review and Reconnaissance Survey for Biological Resources A qualified biologist will conduct a data review and reconnaissance-level survey prior to project implementation. The data review will cover the biological resources setting, potential special-status species, sensitive natural communities, and habitat conditions, drawing on the best available data, including habitat/vegetation mapping, species distribution, CNDDDB, IPAC, the CNPS Rare Plant Inventory, and other relevant sources. The reconnaissance survey will use visual and auditory inspection to document sensitive resources (e.g., riparian or other sensitive habitats, wetlands, wildlife nursery sites, nesting bird habitat) and assess habitat suitability for special-status species. Surveys will be conducted during the appropriate season to allow reliable identification of habitats and suitability. The survey must be completed within one year of project implementation. If more than a year passes, the results must be verified through reviewing for any data updates and/or visiting the site to verify conditions.</p>	Prior to implementation (Completed in May 2025)	SRCD	SRCD

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<p>SPR-BIO-3: Biological Resource Training for Workers Prior to project implementation, a qualified biologist shall provide biological resource awareness training to all construction personnel. Training will include information on biological resources (e.g., special-status species, sensitive habitats, wetlands, nesting birds), applicable environmental regulations, protection and mitigation measures, and procedures for halting work and notifying the biologist if sensitive resources are encountered.</p>	<p>Prior to implementation</p>	<p>SRCD</p>	<p>SRCD</p>
<p>SPR-BIO-4: Avoidance of Special-Status Species Habitats If suitable habitats for special-status species are identified during pre-implementation surveys, these habitat areas will be avoided to the extent feasible. If avoidance is not feasible, then mitigation measures for special-status species would be implemented.</p>	<p>During implementation</p>	<p>SRCD</p>	<p>SRCD</p>
<p>SPR-BIO-5: Survey for Special-Status Wildlife and Plant Species If SPR BIO-1 determines that suitable habitat for special-status wildlife or plant species is present and cannot be avoided, a qualified biologist will conduct focused or protocol-level surveys for special-status wildlife or plant species with potential to be directly or indirectly affected by a treatment activity. The biologist will determine if following an established protocol is required, and the biologist and/or project proponent may consult with CDFW and/or USFWS for technical information regarding appropriate survey methods or protocols. Unless otherwise specified in the species-specific mitigation measures, below, or unless otherwise specified in a species-specific survey protocol, the survey will be conducted within 14 days prior of beginning project implementation for special-status wildlife, and will be conducted during an appropriate season for detecting special-status plants. Focused or protocol surveys for a special-status species with potential to occur in the treatment area may not be required if presence of the species is assumed. If no special-status species are identified during focused surveys, then no species-specific mitigation measures would be required. However, if special-status species are identified then species-specific mitigation measures would apply.</p>	<p>Prior to implementation</p>	<p>SRCD</p>	<p>SRCD</p>

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<p>SPR-BIO-6: Implement Noxious Weed BMPs Best management practices (BMPs) will be followed to prevent the spread of noxious weeds. Equipment will be inspected at a designated staging area and, if necessary, decontaminated by physical removal methods (e.g., brushing or high-powered washing) prior to entering the work site and before leaving the work site. The SRCD will utilize weed-free erosion control materials and will monitor the site for any new noxious weed infestations post-construction.</p>	During implementation	SRCD	SRCD
<p>MM-BIO-1: Northwestern Pond Turtle Protection If suitable habitat for northwestern pond turtle exists in the project area and the habitat cannot be avoided, pre-construction surveys for northwestern pond turtle and pond turtle nests shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 14 days, and again within 24 hours, before the start of ground-disturbing activities. If a northwestern pond turtle or nest is observed during pre-construction surveys, a qualified biologist shall be on-site to monitor construction in suitable pond turtle habitat. If a pond turtle is found within the construction area, it will be allowed to leave of its own volition or it will be captured by a qualified biologist, in coordination with CDFW and/or USFWS, and relocated out of harm’s way to the nearest suitable habitat immediately upstream or downstream from the project site. However, because pond turtles exhibit high site fidelity and the likelihood of relocated pond turtles returning to the construction zone is high, a qualified biological monitor experienced with the species will be present during construction where there is a high probability pond turtle could be present. If pond turtle nests are identified in the work area during pre-construction surveys, a 300-foot no disturbance buffer shall be established between the nest and any areas of potential disturbance. Buffers shall be clearly marked with flagging or temporary fencing. Construction will not be allowed to in the exclusion area until hatchlings have emerged from the nest, or the nest is deemed inactive by a qualified biologist. If northwestern pond turtle is found to be occupying the project area, revegetation plans will be modified to provide gaps in planting areas to allow movement of pond turtles between aquatic and upland habitats.</p>	Prior to and during implementation	SRCD	SRCD

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<p>MM-BIO-2: Foothill Yellow-Legged Frog and Cascades Frog Protection If suitable habitat for foothill yellow-legged frog (FYLF) or Cascades frog (CF) exists in the project area and the habitat cannot be avoided, pre-construction surveys for FYLF and CF shall be conducted by a qualified biologist prior to the start of ground-disturbing activities. If work activities occur between April 1 and August 31, a qualified biologist will conduct surveys for FYLF and CF eggs and tadpoles within 7 days prior to project implementation. To the extent feasible, work will be implemented during late summer and early fall, after tadpoles have developed and transformed, and before the heavy rains and high-water flows of winter. If FYLF or CF eggs or tadpoles are identified in the work area or within 250 feet downstream of the work area, project activities will be modified to ensure the activities do not directly or indirectly disturb eggs or tadpoles. The project equipment and work area will be inspected daily to ensure no FYLF or CF individuals are present. If FYLF or CF are found in equipment or in a work area, they would be allowed to leave of their own volition or a qualified biologist, in coordination with CDFW, will relocate frogs to suitable habitat outside of the construction zones.</p>	<p>Prior to and during implementation</p>	<p>SRCD</p>	<p>SRCD</p>
<p>MM-BIO-3: Greater Sandhill Crane Protection Should greater sandhill cranes be present, a non-disturbance buffer of 200 feet will be established around the birds, and they shall be monitored by a qualified biologist and/or SRCD staff in coordination with the biologist, to ensure no impacts occur. No vegetation removal or construction activities will be allowed within this non-disturbance buffer until the cranes have dispersed as verified by the biologist and/or SRCD staff coordinating with the biologist. Greater sandhill crane nests shall be protected by implementing MM-BIO-4.</p>	<p>During implementation</p>	<p>SRCD</p>	<p>SRCD</p>

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<p>MM-BIO-4: Bird Nest Protection</p> <p>To the extent feasible, impacts to native nesting birds will be avoided by not conducting project activities that involve clearing of vegetation, generation of mechanical noise, or ground disturbance during the typical breeding season (January 1 – September 15 for raptors, and February 1 to August 31 for other bird species). This applies to special-status avian species, as well as to avian species covered under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Fish and Game Code sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513, if present.</p> <p>If Project activities must be conducted during the nesting bird season, a qualified biologist will conduct surveys for nesting raptors within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area and for other nesting bird species within a 500-ft radius of the project area. Surveys shall be conducted within 7 days prior to project implementation. If nests are detected, buffers will be established around nests that are sufficient to ensure that breeding is not likely to be disrupted or adversely impacted by construction. Buffers around active nests will be a minimum of 0.5 miles for bald and golden eagle nests, 500 feet for osprey and other non-listed raptors nests, 500 feet for greater sandhill crane nests, 250 feet for bank swallow nests and nesting habitat (See MM-BIO-5), and 250 feet for nests of other non-special status avian species, unless the biologist determines that smaller buffers would be sufficient to avoid impacts to nesting birds. Factors to be considered when determining buffer size will include: the presence of natural buffers provided by vegetation or topography; nest height; locations of foraging territory; and baseline levels of noise and human activity. Buffers will be maintained until young have fledged and dispersed from the area or the nests become inactive, as verified by the biologist.</p>	<p>Prior to and during implementation</p>	<p>SRCD</p>	<p>SRCD</p>
<p>MM-BIO-5: Bank Swallow Protection</p> <p>Bank swallow nests shall be protected by implementing MM-BIO-4 to avoid the nesting season as feasible and to establish a minimum 250-foot no-disturbance buffer around any active nests found as well as for any nesting habitat. Because bank swallows may return to colony sites in subsequent years, buffers shall be maintained for any nesting colony sites throughout the duration of the project. Buffer size or duration may be adjusted by a qualified biologist, in consultation with CDFW. The project shall avoid bank swallow nesting habitat, including both documented as well as potentially suitable habitat. Vertical streambanks shall remain untouched and unaltered, especially those occurring near known nesting colony sites within the project area.</p>	<p>Prior to and during implementation</p>	<p>SRCD</p>	<p>SRCD</p>

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<p>MM-BIO-6: Protection of Special-Status Fish The following avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures will be implemented to protect special-status fish species: <u>Avoidance:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project would acquire the proper permits prior to implementing any instream work. • In-channel construction activities which could affect habitat for special-status fish species will be conducted during the low-flow period between July 15 and October 1 to minimize potential for adversely affecting special-status fish species. If any in-channel work will be conducted outside of this period, prior approval shall be obtained from NMFS and/or CDFW. • Water temperatures will be maintained through avoidance of any cold groundwater seeps. • If individuals of special-status species are observed to be present within a work area, then the appropriate agencies must be notified (i.e., NMFS for federally-listed species, and CDFW for state-listed or other state special status). Prior to construction, the project will obtain landowner permission granting agency personnel access to construction sites during construction and following project completion in order to evaluate species presence, condition, and/or habitat conditions. • Prior to instream work, and depending on temperature conditions, water will be temporarily diverted around active work areas to protect fish and water quality. Diverting water around construction areas will maintain flow and migratory corridors. Fish exclusion barriers will be installed around the instream work areas. All fish trapped within the exclusion zone will be captured and relocated to suitable habitat outside the work area in consultation with NMFS and CDFW. The project would acquire the proper permits prior to capturing, handling, or relocating of any state- or federally-listed fish species. <p><u>Minimization:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cofferdams and other turbidity prevention measures will be utilized to reduce turbidity and maintain water quality. • To protect water quality during project implementation, diversion of water would be progressively phase around the work area in accordance with the direction of flow and the construction sequence. All aspects of this procedure, including the movement of large equipment and the placement of spoils, will be designed to reduce impacts to water quality while maintaining flow and the migratory corridor. 	<p>Prior to and during implementation</p>	<p>SRCD</p>	<p>SRCD</p>

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MM-BIO-6: Protection of Special-Status Fish (continued)

- In-channel construction activities which could affect habitat will be limited to daylight hours, leaving a nighttime period of passage for special-status fish species. Construction BMPs for off-channel staging and storage of equipment and vehicles will be implemented to minimize the risk of contamination by spilled materials (*See Hazards and Hazardous Materials section 5.9*).
- BMPs will also include minimization of erosion, sedimentation, and turbidity, as appropriate (*See Geology and Soils section 5.7, and Hydrology and Water Quality section 5.10*).
- Water temperatures will be maintained by minimizing removal of riparian vegetation to that needed to accomplish the goals of the project, with retention of at least 75% of riparian cover that would affect water temperature.
- If bank stabilization activities should be necessary, then such stabilization will be constructed to minimize predator habitat, minimize erosion potential, and contain material suitable for supporting riparian vegetation.

Mitigation:

- Removal of riparian vegetation could affect special-status fish through decreased shading and increased water temperatures. Compensatory mitigation will be implemented to replace lost riparian vegetation at a ratio of 2:1 within the immediate area of the disturbance to maintain suitable water temperatures and aquatic and riparian habitat quality (MM-BIO-12).

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Standard Project Requirements (SPRs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Implementing Entity
<p>MM-BIO-7: Bumble Bee Protection If project activities must be conducted during the active period for special-status bumble bee nesting colonies (March-September for Crotch bumble bee, and April-October for western bumble bee), a qualified biologist will conduct surveys for bumble bee colonies within a 200-ft radius of the project area. Surveys shall be conducted within 7 days prior to project implementation. If colonies are detected, a no-disturbance buffer of at least 50 feet will be established around them that is sufficient to ensure that they are not likely to be disrupted or adversely impacted by construction. Buffer size may be reduced or adjusted if recommended by the biologist and/or CDFW. No project activities will occur within this buffer until the nesting colony is no longer occupied as determined by the biologist.</p>	<p>Prior to and during implementation</p>	<p>SRCD</p>	<p>SRCD</p>
<p>MM-BIO-8: Monarch Breeding Habitat Protection Monarchs are dependent on their breeding host plant milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i> spp.). Within 14 days prior to project implementation, a qualified biologist will conduct surveys for milkweed growing within a 200-foot radius of the project area. If milkweed is detected, a no-disturbance buffer of 50 feet will be established around them that is sufficient to ensure that they are not likely to be adversely impacted by construction. Buffer size may be reduced or adjusted if recommended by the biologist. Because milkweeds are perennial plants, buffers will generally remain in place until project completion.</p>	<p>Prior to and during implementation</p>	<p>SRCD</p>	<p>SRCD</p>
<p>MM-BIO-9: Special-Status Bat Protection If project activities must be conducted during the maternity season for special-status bats (April-August for Townsend’s big-eared bat), a qualified biologist will conduct surveys for bats at potentially suitable bat roosting habitat (e.g., bridges) within the project area. Surveys shall be conducted within 7 days prior to project implementation. If roosting bats or their sign (guano) are detected, a no-disturbance buffer of at least 250 feet will be established around the roosting site that is sufficient to ensure that bats are will not be disturbed or adversely impacted by construction. No project activities will occur within this buffer until the roosting habitat is no longer occupied as determined by the biologist. If roosting bats are assumed to be present and a 250-foot no-disturbance buffer is established around the site (e.g., around Horn Lane bridge) for the duration of the bat maternity season, then surveys by a qualified biologist may not be necessary.</p>	<p>Prior to and during implementation</p>	<p>SRCD</p>	<p>SRCD</p>

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<p>MM-BIO-10: Special-Status Plant Protection If special-status plants are determined to be present, the project will avoid and protect these species by establishing a no-disturbance buffer around the area occupied by the plants and marking the buffer boundary with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway). The no-disturbance buffers will generally be a minimum of 50 feet from special-status plants, but the size and shape of the buffer zone may be adjusted if a qualified biologist or botanist determines that a smaller buffer will be sufficient to avoid killing or damaging special-status plants or that a larger buffer is necessary to sufficiently protect plants from the treatment activity. The appropriate buffer size will be determined based on plant phenology at the time of treatment (e.g., whether the plants are in a dormant, vegetative, or flowering state), the individual species' vulnerability to the treatment method being used, and environmental conditions and terrain.</p>	<p>Prior to and during implementation</p>	<p>SRCD</p>	<p>SRCD</p>
<p>MM-BIO-11: Protection of Sensitive Natural Communities To the extent feasible, the project will avoid and protect sensitive natural communities by establishing a no-disturbance buffer around the area occupied by sensitive natural community and marking the buffer boundary with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway). The no-disturbance buffers will generally be a minimum of 50 feet from the sensitive natural community, but the size and shape of the buffer zone may be adjusted if a qualified biologist or botanist determines that a smaller buffer will be sufficient to avoid damaging the sensitive natural community or that a larger buffer is necessary to sufficiently protect plants from the treatment activity. If complete avoidance of sensitive natural communities is not feasible, then project disturbance within sensitive natural communities will be limited to the minimum necessary to implement the project. A qualified biologist or botanist will oversee any project activities within sensitive natural communities.</p>	<p>Prior to and during implementation</p>	<p>SRCD</p>	<p>SRCD</p>

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<p>MM-BIO-12: Riparian Habitat Protection</p> <p>The project will retain or improve riparian habitat functions within the project area by implementing the following:</p> <p><u>Avoidance:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation removal that could significantly reduce stream shading and increase stream temperatures will be avoided. <p><u>Minimization:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ground disturbance and removal of vegetation within riparian habitats will be limited to the minimum necessary to implement the project. At least 75 percent of the overstory and 50 percent of the understory canopy of native riparian vegetation will be retained within the project area. Removal of large-diameter native riparian hardwood trees (e.g., willow, cottonwood, alder, birch, ash, maple, oak) will be minimized to the extent feasible and 75 percent of the pretreatment native riparian hardwood tree canopy will be retained. Because tree size varies depending on vegetation type present and site conditions, the tree size retention parameter will be determined on a site-specific basis depending on vegetation type present and setting; however, live, healthy, native trees that are considered large for that species of tree and large relative to other trees in that location will be retained. Consideration of factors such as site hydrology, erosion potential, suitability of wildlife habitat, presence of sufficient seed trees, light availability, and changes in stream shading may inform the tree size retention requirements. Removed willows/root stock will be salvaged and replanted to the extent feasible. <p><u>Compensatory Mitigation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensatory mitigation will be implemented within the project area to replant lost riparian vegetation. At a minimum, lost riparian vegetation will be mitigated at a ratio of 2:1 (as measured in square feet) through creation of riparian habitat by replanting willows and other riparian species, with the goal of creating at least twice as much riparian habitat as was affected by project construction. A riparian vegetation plan will be developed prior to riparian planting. The plan will include a plant palette of species to be used in revegetation, success criteria, monitoring and reporting, and corrective actions to be taken when replanting does not meet proposed success criteria. 	<p>Prior to and during implementation</p>	<p>SRCD</p>	<p>SRCD</p>

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CULTURAL RESOURCES			
<p>SPR-CUL-1: Conduct Records Search An archaeological and cultural resource record search request will be initiated with the Northeast Information Center prior to project implementation.</p>	Prior to implementation (Completed in January 2025)	SRCD	SRCD
<p>SPR-CUL-2: Contact Native American Tribes The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) will be contacted to obtain a list of Native American contacts for the project area. Using the Native Americans Contact List, the project proponent will notify and provide a written project description to all California Native American Tribes/Tribal Contacts on the list.</p>	Prior to implementation (Completed in February 2025)	SRCD	SRCD
<p>SPR-CUL-3: Pre-Field Background Research Prior to project implementation, background research will be conducted by a qualified archaeologist as part of the cultural resource investigation. The purpose of this research is to properly inform survey design, based on the types of resources likely to be encountered within the treatment area, and to be prepared to interpret, record, and evaluate these findings within the context of local history and prehistory. The background research will entail reviewing records, studying maps, reading pertinent ethnographic, archaeological, and historical literature specific to the area being studied, and conducting other tasks to maximize the effectiveness of the survey.</p>	Prior to implementation (Completed in June 2025)	SRCD	SRCD
<p>SPR-CUL-4: Cultural Resources Survey A qualified archaeologist will conduct a site-specific survey of the project area. The survey methodology (e.g., pedestrian survey, subsurface investigation) depends on whether the area has a low, moderate, or high sensitivity for resources, which is based on whether the records search, pre-field background research, and/or Native American consultation identifies archaeological or historical resources near or within the treatment area. A survey report will be completed for every cultural resource survey completed. The specific requirements will comply with the applicable state or local agency procedures.</p>	Prior to implementation (Completed in June 2025)	SRCD	SRCD
<p>SPR-CUL-5: Cultural Resources Training Prior to project implementation, all crew members and contractors implementing treatment activities will be trained in the protection of sensitive historic, archaeological, cultural, and tribal cultural resources. Workers will be trained to halt work if archaeological resources are encountered and notify the project manager.</p>	Prior to implementation	SRCD	SRCD

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<p>SPR-CUL-6: Human Remains If human remains are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area shall cease, and the County Coroner shall be contacted pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the Coroner shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and the NAHC shall identify the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The project applicant shall work with the MLD in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 to determine appropriate treatment of and disposition of the remains. Work may not resume within the immediate area until treatment of the remains is completed.</p>	During implementation	SRCD	SRCD
<p>MM-CUL-1: Protection of Cultural Resources Known cultural resources will be flagged and protected with a no-disturbance buffer. No ground-disturbing activities will be permitted within the no-disturbance buffer. If any additional historic or archaeological sites are identified during the course of the project, specific enforceable protection measures will be developed and implemented. If a cultural resource site is discovered within the project area during implementation, the following applies: 1.) Project activities within 100 feet of the newly discovered cultural resource should be immediately halted to ensure avoidance of the site until a qualified archaeologist can be contacted. Project activities may continue outside this 100-foot perimeter during the identification and avoidance process. 2.) If the newly discovered site has been negatively impacted by the project, the archaeologist will assist in development of protection measures and any necessary remediation. 3.) The newly discovered site should be recorded and its discovery and protection measures documented in the project files.</p>	During implementation	SRCD	SRCD
GEOLOGY AND SOILS			
<p>SPR-GEO-1: Limit Soil Disturbance The project footprint shall be minimized to the extent feasible while also accomplishing project goals. Vehicles and equipment will be restricted to designated access routes and staging areas to minimize soil disturbance.</p>	During implementation	SRCD	SRCD

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<p>SPR-GEO-2: Suspend Soil Disturbance During Heavy Precipitation The project will suspend use of vehicles and heavy equipment if it is raining, soils are saturated, and/or soils are wet enough to be compacted by vehicles or equipment. The project will be prepared to completely suspend construction activities prior to the start of the rain event. Indicators of saturated soil conditions may include, but are not limited to: visible runoff or erosion, areas of ponded water, creation of wheel ruts, and/or loss of vehicle traction. Soil disturbing activities may resume when precipitation stops and soils are no longer saturated (i.e., when runoff is no longer likely to occur).</p>	During implementation	SRCD	SRCD
<p>SPR-GEO-3: Stabilize Disturbed Soil Areas The project will implement erosion control best management practices (BMPs) to stabilize disturbed areas that result in exposure of bare soil. Erosion control BMPs will be implemented immediately after construction and prior to any significant rains that could result in runoff. Disturbed, bare soil areas, will be stabilized by seeding with an erosion control native seed mix and mulching. Seeding and mulching will be implemented immediately after project implementation activities, to the maximum extent practicable, to minimize the potential for substantial sediment discharge. Where straw mulch is used, it must be certified weed free. Where locally generated slash mulch is used, it will be packed into the ground surface with heavy equipment so that it is sufficiently in contact with the soil surface. Additional BMPs such as straw wattles or silt fences will be implemented as needed. BMPs will be implemented immediately following construction and before substantial precipitation occurs.</p>	During implementation	SRCD	SRCD
<p>MM-GEO-1: Protection of Unique Paleontological or Geological Resources MM-GEO-1: Protection of Unique Paleontological or Geological Resources If any unique paleontological or geological resources are identified during the course of the project, specific enforceable protection measures will be developed and implemented. If a unique paleontological or geological resource site is discovered within the project area during implementation, the following applies: 1.) Project activities within 100 feet of the newly discovered resource should be immediately halted to ensure avoidance of the site until a qualified geologist, archaeologist, or other appropriate specialist can be contacted. Project activities may continue outside this 100-foot perimeter during the identification and avoidance process. 2.) If the newly discovered site has been negatively impacted by the project, the geologist, archaeologist, or other appropriate specialist will assist in development of protection measures and any necessary remediation. 3.) The newly discovered site should be recorded and its discovery and protection measures documented in the project files.</p>	During implementation	SRCD	SRCD

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HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS			
<p>SPR-HAZ-1: Compliance with Hazardous Materials Regulations The project will comply with the applicable local, state, and federal regulations related to the use, storage, and transportation of hazardous materials.</p>	During implementation	SRCD	SRCD
<p>SPR-HAZ-2: Protection from Hazardous Materials The project will maintain all diesel- and gasoline-powered vehicles and equipment per manufacturer’s specifications. Prior to the start of treatment activities, the project proponent will inspect all vehicles and equipment for leaks and inspect everyday thereafter until vehicles and equipment are removed from the site. No fuel would be stored on-site. Equipment will be re-fueled and serviced at least 150 feet from any water body and outside of the 100-year floodplain. Any vehicles or equipment found leaking will be promptly contained and removed. A hazardous materials spill kit containing absorbent materials will be kept on site in case of accidental spillage.</p>	Prior to and during implementation	SRCD	SRCD
HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY			
<p>SPR-HYD-1: Compliance with Water Quality Regulations The project will comply with the applicable water quality requirements of the State and Regional Water Quality Control Board. The project proponent must notify the Waterboard of the project, and apply for water quality permits as needed (Clean Water Act § 401 Water Quality Certification or a Waste Discharge permit). The project will adhere to all permit requirements. The project will not exceed Regional Water Quality Control Board standards for waste discharges or water quality. This SPR applies to all project activities, including project maintenance activities.</p>	Prior to and during implementation	SRCD	SRCD
<p>SPR-HYD-2: Limit Hydrological Disturbance Construction will be timed to occur during the low-flow season to minimize hydrological disturbance. The project footprint shall be minimized to the extent feasible while also accomplishing project goals. Vehicles and equipment will be restricted to designated access routes and staging areas to minimize hydrological disturbance and potential for sediment delivery to watercourses.</p>	During implementation	SRCD	SRCD
<p>SPR-HYD-3: Minimize Sediment Delivery and Turbidity Fill shall be staged in a stable location a minimum of 150 feet from the river channel and outside of the 100-year floodplain. Best management practices (BMPs) shall be implemented to minimize turbidity and sediment delivery to watercourses. Erosion control BMPs will be implemented as described in SPR-GEO-2. Additional measures such as use of coffer dams or turbidity curtains will be implemented as needed to reduce and minimize turbidity levels.</p>	During implementation	SRCD	SRCD

Appendix A: MMRP for Upper Scott River Mainstem Habitat Enhancement Project: Phase II

Standard Project Requirements (SPRs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying / Monitoring Entity
<p>MM-HYD-1: Dewatering and Turbidity Control Plan Prior to initiating in-water construction activities, a Dewatering and Turbidity Control Plan would be prepared, which would be subject to approval by the relevant resource agencies (e.g., CDFW, NMFS, RWQCB). The plan will ensure protection of aquatic resources and water quality through implementation of appropriate dewatering procedures, fish and aquatic species protection, turbidity and sediment control measures, monitoring, emergency provisions, and post-construction restoration.</p>	Prior to implementation	SRCD	SRCD
NOISE			
<p>SPR-NOI-1: Compliance with Noise Standards To reduce potential impacts from noise, the project will require the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment operators and construction workers must be provided with adequate ear protection. • All vehicles, equipment, and power tools must be used and maintained according to manufacturer specifications. All diesel- and gasoline-powered equipment must be properly maintained and equipped with noise-reduction intake and exhaust mufflers and engine shrouds, in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations. • Work will be limited to daylight hours only and must not occur outside of the hours of 7:00 a.m. – 8:00 p.m. • All vehicles and motorized equipment must be shut down when not in use. Idling of vehicles and equipment will be limited to 5 minutes. 	During implementation	SRCD	SRCD
TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES			
<p>MM-TCR-1: Protection of Tribal Cultural Resources Tribal Cultural Resources will be protected through many of the same SPRs and MMs as Cultural Resources. Additionally, if a Tribal Cultural Resource is discovered during archaeological or cultural resource investigations or if an inadvertent discovery is made during project implementation, the resource will be protected by a no-disturbance buffer of at least 100 feet and a qualified archaeologist, the local Native American tribal group(s) on the NAHC contact list, and the NAHC should be contacted, as appropriate. Work may not resume within the no-disturbance buffer until a determination is made by the lead agency, in consultation with the tribe(s).</p>	During implementation	SRCD	SRCD

Appendix A: MMRP for Upper Scott River Mainstem Habitat Enhancement Project: Phase II

Standard Project Requirements (SPRs) and Mitigation Measures (MMs)	Timing	Implementing Entity	Verifying / Monitoring Entity
WILDFIRE			
<p>MM-WIL-1: Wildfire Risk Reduction</p> <p>The project will require the following wildfire prevention measures to be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildfire awareness training shall be provided to work crews prior to project implementation. • All earthmoving and portable equipment with internal combustion engines shall be equipped with spark arrestors. • Work crews shall have appropriate fire suppression equipment (fire extinguishers, buckets for water, shovels, etc.) available at the work site. • On days when the fire danger is high, vehicles and equipment that could produce a spark, fire, or flame shall be kept at least 10 feet away from flammable materials including dry vegetation, straw mulch, and flammable vegetation slash. • Smoking by work crews shall only be permitted in designated smoking areas that are barren and cleared to mineral soil and with fire suppression equipment on hand. Cigarette butts shall be collected in a fire-resistant container and properly disposed of off site. 	Prior to and during implementation	SRCD	SRCD