

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP)

			Compliance Verification		
Mitigation Measure(s)	Implementation Timing	Monitoring/Reporting Responsibility	Initial	Date	Comments
Biological Resources					
<p>BIO-1: The bird breeding season typically extends from February to August. Project activities should occur between September and January, the non-breeding season for birds. If activities cannot be done during the non-breeding season, a qualified biologist shall perform preconstruction breeding bird surveys at least fourteen (14) days prior to the onset of construction or clearing of vegetation. If active breeding bird nests are observed, a minimum one hundred (100) foot exclusion zone shall be created around the nest(s). No ground disturbance shall occur within the exclusion zone. The exclusion zone shall remain in place around the active nest until all young are no longer dependent upon the nest. The biologist shall monitor the nest site weekly during the breeding season to ensure the buffer is sufficient to protect the nest site from potential disturbances.</p>	<p>Prior to construction and during construction</p>	<p>Contractor, biologist</p>			
<p>BIO-2: Project activities should occur between September 1 and October 31, after young bats have matured and prior to the bat hibernation period. However, if project activities would occur between November 1 and August 31, pre-construction bat surveys shall occur. Pre-construction bat surveys involve surveying trees, rock outcrops, and buildings subject to removal or demolition for evidence of bat use (guano accumulation, acoustic, or visual detections). If evidence of bat use is found, then the biologist(s) shall conduct acoustic surveys using an acoustic detector to determine whether a site is occupied. If bats are found, a minimum fifty (50) foot buffer shall be established around the roost tree. Work shall not occur within the buffer until bats have left the roost.</p>	<p>Prior to construction and during construction</p>	<p>Contractor, biologist</p>			
<p>BIO-3: Within two weeks prior to construction or vegetation removal, project contractors shall be trained by a qualified biologist in the identification of the Northern red-legged frog, Pacific tailed frog, and Foothill yellow-legged frog. Construction crews shall begin each day with a visual search around all stacked or stored materials, as well as in and near the stream corridor and any pools or present water, to detect the presence of special status amphibians. If a special status amphibian is detected, construction or demolition crews shall cease all ground disturbing activity within one hundred (100) feet of the observation and shall contact the California Department of Fish & Wildlife or a qualified biologist to provide assistance. Ground disturbing activities within one hundred (100) feet of the observation shall be allowed to proceed only after clearance is given from CDFW and/or the qualified biologist.</p>	<p>Prior to construction and during construction</p>	<p>Contractor, biologist</p>			

<p>BIO-4: If a rain event occurs during the construction period, all construction-related activities shall cease for a period of forty-eight (48) hours after the rain stops. Prior to resuming construction or demolition activities, trained construction crew member(s) shall examine the site for the presence of special status amphibians. If no special status amphibians are found, construction activities may resume. If a special status amphibian is detected, construction or demolition crews shall cease all ground disturbing activity within one hundred (100) feet of the observation and shall contact the California Department of Fish & Wildlife or a qualified biologist to provide assistance. Ground disturbing activities within one hundred (100) feet of the observation shall be allowed to proceed only after clearance is given from CDFW and/or the qualified biologist.</p>	<p>During construction</p>	<p>Contractor, biologist, California Department of Fish & Wildlife</p>			
<p>BIO-5: Ground disturbance shall be limited to the minimum necessary to facilitate development. Western bumblebee may nest in the ground under leaf litter. To the extent feasible, flowering native vegetation that could provide forage for Western bumblebee shall be retained at the site. This species has a short tongue length and potential food sources at the site may include both open structured flowers as well as those with a long corolla tube. Select food sources include Melilotus (sweet clovers), Cirsium (thistles), Trifolium (clover), Centaurea, Chrysothamnus (rabbitbrush), and Eriogonum (wild buckwheat) plant species. Food plants for Obscure bumblebee include but are not limited to Baccharis, Cirsium, Lupinus (lupines), Lotus (bird's-foot trefoils / deervetches), Grindelia (gumweed), and Phacelia (scorpionweed) species.</p>	<p>During construction</p>	<p>Contractor</p>			

<p>BIO-6: Prior to construction or the issuance of a building permit, the applicant shall submit a revegetation plan to the California Department of Fish & Wildlife and Planning & Building Services in accordance with the Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement. Per MCC Section 20.496.035(B)(4), the revegetation plan shall include a planting palette, monitoring protocols, and success/performance criteria to ensure that any riparian vegetation removed by the project is replanted at a minimum ratio of one to one (1:1) and replaced if the survival rate is less than seventy-five (75) percent. The revegetation plan shall include the following information:</p> <p>(A) The identification and extent of the planting areas on both the north and south side of the culvert replacement; (B) A planting palette comprised of locally native species documented in the Natural Resources Study prepare by Spade Environmental Resources Consulting, including red alder (<i>Alnus rubra</i>), willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.), and an appropriate seed mix or plugs comprised of locally native grasses and/or herbaceous plant species within the bed, bank, and channel of the watercourse including Pacific reedgrass (<i>Calamagrostis nutkaensis</i>). Pacific reedgrass (<i>Calamagrostis nutkaensis</i>) that would be disturbed by construction shall be transplanted after construction to aid in revegetation of the bed, bank, and channel features. Riparian planting shall be comprised of multiple species to prevent a monoculture; (C) Upland species including wax myrtle (<i>Morella californica</i>) and coyote brush (<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>) may be included within the planting area outside of the bed, bank, and channel of the watercourse; (D) Targeted removal of non-native and invasive species including gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>), crocosmia (<i>Crocasmia</i> spp.), and other non-native invasive species that may become present after ground disturbance including French broom (<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>) or Scotch broom (<i>Genista monspessulana</i>) within the revegetated area for five years. Post-construction targeted removal shall be done by hand and shall occur at least annually.</p>	<p>Prior to construction, during construction, and after construction</p>	<p>Contractor, biologist, California Department of Fish & Wildlife, Planning & Building Services</p>			
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<p>Cultural Resources and Tribal Cultural Resources</p>					
<p>CR-1: All ground disturbing activity shall be monitored by a professional archaeologist and a tribal monitor from the Sherwood Valley Band of Pomo Indians. If any resources are discovered during monitoring, the work shall cease until the provisions of Section 22.12.090 are carried out. The archaeologist and Sherwood Valley Band of Pomo Indians shall provide written confirmation to Planning & Building Services that monitoring has occurred.</p>	<p>During ground disturbance</p>	<p>Mendocino County Department of Planning & Building Services, Sherwood Valley Band of Pomo Indians, and professional archaeologist.</p>			

Hydrology and Water Quality

<p>HWQ-1: In accordance with the Notice of Applicability (NOA) issued by the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board on July 8th, 2024, the applicant shall submit a Notice of Completion (NOC) to the Regional Water Board no later than thirty (30) days after the project has been completed. The NOC should be submitted after the annual mitigation monitoring period is complete and the tree survival criteria are met. The applicant shall submit a copy of the NOC to Planning & Building Services. In accordance with the NOA, the applicant shall install earthen berms during cement pouring to prevent slurry from entering the watercourse. The applicant shall also install rock slope protection at the inlet and outlet of the new culvert, and willow stakes shall be planted within the interstices of the rock slope protection.</p>	<p>After construction</p>	<p>North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board and Mendocino County Department of Planning & Building Services</p>			
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