ATTACHMENT A
General Mitigation Measures
Rural Roads General Order
Order Number R1-2024-0002

I. Introduction

Mitigation measures provided here, where applicable will prevent environmental impacts associated with road and watercourse crossing construction, reconstruction and decommissioning projects covered under Order No. R1-2024-0002, General Waste Discharge Requirements and General Water Quality Certification for Rural Road Construction and Reconstruction in the North Coast Region (Rural Roads General Order). All of the mitigation measures contained in this document that are applicable to a given site are enforceable conditions under the Rural Roads General Order.

Where applicable, work in or near stream and riparian zones, including construction, reconstruction or decommissioning of roads, trails, and watercourse crossing structures, including by not limited to culverts, bridges, rocked fords, and rock armored fill crossings, shall be done in accordance with techniques described in the PWA Handbook or other guidance document listed in the References section at the end of this document or other similar sources.

II. Standard mitigation measures for Rural Road Projects

Temporal Limitations on project activities

- To avoid potential impacts to beneficial uses of water, including sedimentation of the stream channel and/or impacts to aquatic resources, project activities authorized under this Order will be limited to the period between April 1 and October 15. Exceptions may be requested on a site-specific basis. Work prior to April 1 or beyond October 15 may be authorized provided the work would be completed outside periods leading up to and during significant rainfall, and halting work when saturated soils are present.

- Project permittees are required to monitor weather forecasts throughout the year and must implement measures, including the deployment of erosion and sediment control Best Management Practices (BMPs), to ensure that project activities and conditions are adequately prepared to avoid impacts to water quality from storm runoff.

- Whenever a 7-day National weather forecast of rain for the nearest precipitation station listed at (http://www.weather.gov) includes a minimum of 5 consecutive days with any chance of precipitation, or 3 consecutive days with 30% or greater

chance of precipitation, or 2 consecutive days of 50% or greater chance of precipitation, the project shall finish all work underway at crossings, immediately deploy erosion control materials after completing work, and refrain from starting any new work prior to the rain event. Activities shall not resume at the site so long as saturated soil conditions remain.[1] Regardless of season, erosion control measures shall be stockpiled on site if encroachment work occurs when the NWS forecast predicts a "chance" or greater (30% of more) of rain within the week following construction activity.

Limitation on Earthmoving

- Disturbance to existing grades and vegetation will be limited to the actual site of the project and necessary access routes.

- Placement of temporary access roads, staging areas, and other facilities will avoid or minimize disturbance to habitat as much as possible.

- Disturbance to native shrubs, woody perennials, or tree removal on the streambank or in the stream channel will be avoided or minimized to the fullest extent possible.

- Whenever feasible, finished grades will not exceed 1.5:1 (horizontal to vertical ratio) side slopes. In circumstances where final grades cannot achieve 1.5:1 slope, additional erosion control or stabilization methods will be applied as appropriate for the project location.

- Spoils and excavated material not used during construction will be removed and placed outside of the 100-year floodplain and stored/disposed of in compliance with Order conditions related to spoils management.

- Upon completion of grading, slope protection of all disturbed sites will be provided prior to October 15 through a combination of permanent vegetative treatment, mulching, geotextiles, and/or rock.

- Only native plant species will be used with the exception of non-invasive, non-persistent grass species used for short-term vegetative cover of exposed soils.

[1] **Saturated Soil Conditions** means that soil and/or surface material pore spaces are filled with water to such an extent that runoff is likely to occur. Indicators of saturated soil conditions may include, but are not limited to: (1) areas of ponded water, (2) pumping of fines from the soil or road surfacing material during Timber Operations, (3) loss of bearing strength resulting in the deflection of soil or road surfaces under a load, such as the creation of wheel ruts, (4) spinning or churning of wheels or tracks that produces a wet slurry, or (5) inadequate traction without blading wet soil or surfacing materials.

- Rock placed for slope protection will be the minimum necessary to avoid erosion and will be part of a design that provides for native plant revegetation and minimizes bank armoring.

Limitations on Construction Equipment

- Dischargers must ensure that chemical contamination (fuel, grease, oil, hydraulic fluid, solvents, etc.) of water and soils is prohibited during routine equipment operation and maintenance.

- Heavy equipment will not be used in flowing water.

- When possible, existing ingress or egress points will be used or work will be performed from the top of the creek banks.

- Use of heavy equipment will be avoided in a channel bottom with rocky or cobbled substrate.
- If access to the work site requires heavy equipment to travel on a rocky or cobbled substrate, a rubber tire loader/backhoe is the preferred vehicle.

- The amount of time this equipment is stationed, working, or traveling within the creek bed will be minimized.

- Minimize soil compaction by using equipment with a greater reach or that exerts less pressure per square inch on the ground, resulting in less overall area disturbed or less compaction of disturbed areas.

- When heavy equipment is used, any woody debris and stream bank or streambed vegetation disturbed will be replaced to a pre-project density with native species appropriate to the site.

- The use or storage of petroleum-powered equipment will be accomplished in a manner that prevents the potential release of petroleum materials into waters of the state (Fish and Game Code 5650). To accomplish this, the following precautionary measures shall be followed:
  - Schedule excavation and grading activities for dry weather periods.
  - Designate a contained area for equipment storage, short-term maintenance, and refueling. Ensure it is located at least 50 feet from waterbodies.
  - Inspect vehicles for leaks and repair them immediately.
  - Clean up leaks, drips, and other spills immediately to avoid soil or groundwater contamination.
  - Conduct major vehicle maintenance and washing off site.
  - Ensure that all spent fluids including motor oil, radiator coolant, or other fluids and used vehicle batteries are collected, stored, and recycled as hazardous waste off site.

- Ensure that all construction debris is taken to appropriate landfills and all sediment disposed of in upland areas or off-site, beyond the 100-year floodplain.
- Use dry cleanup methods (i.e., absorbent materials, cat litter, and/or rags) whenever possible. If necessary for dust control, use only a minimal amount of water.
- Sweep up spilled dry materials immediately.

Erosion Control

- Erosion control and sediment detention devices and materials will be incorporated into the project work design and installed as needed at all disturbed areas that have the potential to transport and deliver sediment to streams at the time of project implementation.

- Effective erosion control measures will be in-place at all times during project work. Work within the 5-year flood plain will not begin until all temporary erosion controls (straw bales or silt fences that are effectively keyed-in) are in place down slope of restoration activities.

- Non-invasive, non-persistent grass species (i.e., barley grass) may be used for their temporary erosion control benefits to stabilize disturbed slopes and prevent exposure of disturbed soils to rainfall.

- Only wildlife-friendly, 100 percent biodegradable erosion and sediment control products that will not entrap or harm wildlife shall be used. Erosion and sediment control products shall not contain synthetic (e.g., plastic or nylon) netting. Photodegradable synthetic products are not considered biodegradable. The applicant shall request approval from the Regional Water Board if an exception from this requirement is needed for a specific location (Water Quality Control Plan for the North Coast Region, Section 4.2.1, State Board Resolution No. 68-16).

- Upon work completion, all exposed soil present in and around the project sites will be stabilized within 7 days.

- Soils exposed by project activities will be seeded, mulched, slash packed, to prevent sediment runoff and transport.

- The work area will be restored to pre-construction condition or better.

*M*iscellaneous

- In siting temporary stream crossings, identify locations where erosion potential is low. Avoid areas where runoff from roadway side slopes will spill into the side slopes of the crossing.

- Vehicles and equipment shall not be driven, operated, fueled, cleaned, maintained, or stored in the wet or dry portions of a water body where wetland vegetation, riparian vegetation, or aquatic organisms may be destroyed or anywhere petroleum may be delivered to the stream.

- Disturbance of riparian vegetation shall be avoided or minimized. When removed pursuant to the provisions of the work, riparian vegetation shall be cut off no lower than ground level to promote rapid re-growth.

- Retain as much understory brush and as many trees as feasible, emphasizing shade producing and bank stabilizing vegetation.

- Biodegradable chainsaw bar oil and other biodegradable petroleum alternatives shall be used whenever feasible to reduce potential delivery of petroleum to the stream.

Channel Excavation and stream bank stabilization

- Stream banks and bed excavations shall begin when there is no flowing water in the stream unless adequate site-specific provisions are incorporated into a project.

- Excavating earthen material from channels should recreate the original channel grade and orientation, with a channel bed that is as wide, or slightly wider, than the original watercourse. Channel profiles and cross-sections should be surveyed before and after excavation as needed to provide information on channel response at sites where upstream channel incision or impacts on downstream channel stability is possible.

- If channel side slopes are disturbed, that should be excavated to a stable angle (generally less than 2:1) to prevent slumping and soil movement.

- Longitudinal channel excavations, including channel reconstruction and relocation projects, shall be inspected annually for stability for the first three years following work. Any maintenance needs identified shall be completed as soon as possible after discovery, and no later than one year after discovery.

- Any stream bank area left barren of vegetation as a result of restoration activities shall be stabilized prior to October 15 in the year work was conducted.

- Stabilization methods may include seeding, mulching, planting, slash packing, or implementation of other appropriate erosion control methods as needed to prevent erosion and protect beneficial uses. Bank stabilization structures shall be constructed to remain in place during periods of high flow including 100-year flood flows.

- Stabilization methods include re-sloping the banks, installing rocks, rock rip-rap, toe trenches (keyways), Large Woody Debris and bio-engineered features. Installation of log stream bank stabilization structures shall be done in accordance with techniques in the Habitat Restoration Manual.

- Material used for bank stabilization shall be clean, competent materials that will not discharge sediment of other forms of pollution to waters of the state.

Limitations on Work in Streams and Wet Areas

- Work should generally occur during the lowest flow period of the year.

- Prevent any construction debris from falling into stream channels. Any material that does fall into a stream during construction should be immediately removed in a manner that has minimal impact to the streambed and water quality.

- If it is necessary to conduct work in or near a live stream, the work space will be isolated to avoid construction activities in flowing water.

- Projects occurring in streams that potentially, or historically, support fin-fish (Class I Watercourse) shall demonstrate that the stream crossing or stream reconfiguration will allow the passage of all life stages of fish using criteria and methods consistent with the Pacific Watershed Associates Handbook or CDFW California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Handbook: Part XII – Fish Passage Design and Implementation.

- Within 5 calendar days prior to entering or working in a Class I watercourse, a qualified fisheries biologist or qualified designee shall examine the project or crossing site to determine the presence of redds, fish or other aquatic vertebrates within the project area and 100 feet upstream and downstream. If detected, activities shall not commence until the redds, fish or aquatic vertebrates are no longer present.

- Water will be directed around the work site.
- Where available, existing ingress/egress points will be utilized, and work will be performed from the top of the bank to the maximum extent possible.

- Use of heavy equipment in a channel will be avoided when possible. If access to the work site requires the use of heavy equipment within the channel, the first choice will be to use a rubber tire loader/backhoe. Only after this option has been determined infeasible will the use of tracked vehicles be considered.

- The amount of time construction equipment is stationed, working, or traveling within the creek bed will be minimized.

- If the substrate of a seasonal pond, creek, stream, or water body is altered during work activities, it will be returned to approximate pre-construction conditions after

the work is completed.

Temporary Stream Diversion and Dewatering: All Live Streams

- Diversion Plan. If flowing water is present or reasonably anticipated, the project shall include a detailed water diversion/dewatering plan. Dewatering structures may include the use of sandbags, Port-a-dams, water bladder dams, K-rails, or driven sheet metal coffer dams.

- Maintain Aquatic Life. When any dam or other artificial obstruction is being constructed, maintained, or placed in operation, the project shall allow sufficient water at all times to pass downstream to maintain aquatic life below the dam pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 5937.

- Stranded Aquatic Life. Daily checks for stranded aquatic life as the water level in the dewatering area drops. All reasonable efforts shall be made to capture and move all stranded aquatic life observed in the dewatered areas. Capture methods may include fish landing nets, dip nets, buckets and by hand. Captured aquatic life shall be released immediately in the closest body of water adjacent to the work site. This condition would not allow for the take or disturbance of any State or federally listed species, or State listed species of special concern without the appropriate incidental take permit.

- Fish Passage. Fish passage facilities shall be incorporated into any temporary barrier that may obstruct fish passage. Contact the regional CDFW office for additional guidance prior to installing any temporary barrier to fish passage.

- Flow Velocities. All diversion channels shall be designed to maintain velocities at levels acceptable to fish species.

- Clean Obstruction Only. Any temporary dam or other artificial obstruction constructed to divert streamflow shall only be built from materials which will cause little or no siltation, such as clean gravels.

- Non-Erodible Materials. Only clean non-erodible materials shall be used in the construction of any water diversion device. All materials used for diversion of water shall be removed from the stream at the conclusion of the water diversion, or end of the work period (whichever comes first).

- Extra Sandbags. Extra sandbags shall be readily available to provide additional freeboard for the diversion in the event it becomes evident flows may increase due to rainy conditions. The sandbag diversion may be removed completely only if the stream bank is stable and no undue erosion will occur.

- Maintain Water Quality. Flow shall be diverted in a manner that prevents turbidity, siltation, or pollution and provides flows to downstream reaches. Flows to downstream reaches shall be provided during all times that the natural flow

would have supported aquatic life. Flows shall be of sufficient quality and quantity, and of appropriate temperature to support fish and other aquatic life both above and below the diversion. Normal flow shall be restored to the affected stream immediately upon completion of work at that location, or at the end of the work period (whichever comes first).

Protection of Sensitive Species

- Sensitive species - Consult with federal, state, and local agencies regarding location of rare, threatened, or endangered species. If species listed under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) are (or may be) impacted by the project, a permit for the incidental take of threatened or endangered species may be needed. Contact the regional CDFW office for additional assistance.

- Prior to earthmoving, placement of soil or spoils on undisturbed areas, or modifying vegetation that may result in impacts to special status plants, sensitive natural communities, birds or raptors, project proponents must consult with CDFW to determine appropriate measures needed to avoid, reduce, and mitigate those impacts. If required by CDFW, such measures may be based on a biological assessment performed by a qualified biologist that is informed by a 9-quad occurrence search of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), an assessment of project area habitat types, and the appropriate completed CDFW endorsed protocol surveys.

- Mitigations may require revegetation plans and habitat restoration plans in addition to monitoring plans for impacted species and habitats. If the project may result in state or federal take the appropriate incidental take permit through CDFW, US Fish and Wildlife Service, or NOAA may be warranted. Pre-project surveys and proposed mitigations shall be included in the Notification to CDFW through the Environmental Permit Information Management System (EPIMS).

- Work in any stream, lake, or wetland (including hydrologically connected wet areas) shall adhere to mitigations measures and conditions under the applicable LSA Agreement.

- Mitigation for potential impacts to fish, amphibians, and reptiles shall be informed by appropriately timed pre-project surveys performed by a qualified biologist for any project within a fish bearing stream or stream with habitat for non-fish aquatic organisms.

- Prior to commencing work, designate and mark a no-disturbance buffer or additional seasonal restrictions as directed by applicable agency to protect sensitive species and communities.

- All work performed within waters of the state shall be completed in a manner that minimizes impacts to beneficial uses associated with habitat. Measures shall be employed to minimize land disturbances that will adversely impact the water

quality of waters of the state. Disturbance or removal of vegetation shall not exceed the minimum necessary to complete Project implementation.

- To prevent the spread of invasive organisms that are harmful to plants and animals, all equipment, including but not limited to excavators, graders, barges, etc., shall be decontaminated according to the "California Department of Fish and Wildlife Aquatic Invasive Species Decontamination Protocol". The treatment listed under the "Recommendation" column shall be preferentially used, when applicable. A combination of treatments which eliminates all species listed in in the decontamination protocol's "Appendix A" shall be used (treatments shall be performed sequentially, and chemicals shall not be mixed). The BMPs in the decontamination protocol and BMPs which limit the spread of invasive terrestrial plants shall be incorporated whenever feasible.

- Vegetation shall be established on disturbed areas with an appropriate mix of California native plants and/or seed mix. All initial plantings and seed shall be installed upon completion of the construction of the detention basin.

Spoils

To ensure spoil pile stability and to reduce the potential for spoil pile slope failure or transport to waters of the state, it is advisable to implement the following measures in placing or disposing of spoils onsite:

- Rip compacted soils prior to placing spoils to prevent the potential for ponding under the spoils that could result in spoil site failure and subsequent sediment discharges to watercourses.

- Compact and contour stored spoils to mimic the natural slope contours and drainage patterns to reduce the potential for fill saturation and failure.

- Ensure that spoil materials are free of woody debris, and not placed on top of brush, logs or trees.

- Do not locate spoil piles in or immediately adjacent to wetlands and watercourses, or in a manner or location that would result in any runoff from the spoil pile ending up in wetlands and watercourses.

- Separate organic material (e.g., roots, stumps) from the dirt fill and store separately. Place this material in long-term, upland storage sites, as it cannot be used for fill.

- Keep temporary disposal sites out of wetlands, adjacent riparian corridors, and ordinary high water areas as well as high risk zones, such as 100-year floodplain and unstable slopes.

- Spread material, which is not planned to be reused, in compacted layers, generally conforming to the local topography.

- After placement of the soil layer, track walk the slopes perpendicular to the contour to stabilize the soil until vegetation is established. Track walking creates indentations that trap seed and decrease erosion of the reclaimed surfaces.

- Revegetate the disposal site with a mix of native plant species. Cover the seeded and planted areas with mulched straw at a rate of 1 to 1 ½ tons per acre. Apply jute netting or similar erosion control fabric on slopes greater than 2:1 if site is vulnerable to erosion.

Protection of Cultural Resources

Some amount of additional ground-disturbance will result from implementation of BMPs required by the Order at certain locations that have the potential to affect cultural resources. In the event that cultural resources are identified during project activities, potential for inadvertent impacts will be avoided through implementation of the following mitigation measures:

- In the event that cultural resources are discovered during project activities, the project proponent shall contract with an archaeologist(s) or other historic preservation professional that meets The Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CFR Part 61, and 48 FR 44716) to complete cultural resource surveys at any sites with the potential to be impacted prior to any ground disturbing activities. This work may be augmented with the aid of a Native American cultural resources specialist that is culturally affiliated with the project area. Cultural and paleontological resource surveys shall be conducted using standard protocols to meet CEQA Guideline requirements.

- If cultural and/or paleontological resource sites are identified at a project location during project activities, one or more of the following protective measures to be implemented before work can proceed: a) fencing to prevent accidental disturbance of cultural resources during construction, b) on-site monitoring by cultural and/or paleontological resource professionals during construction to assure that cultural resources are not disturbed, c) redesign of proposed work to avoid disturbance of cultural resources.

- The project proponent shall report any previously unknown historic, archeological, and paleontological remains discovered at a project location to the Regional Water Board.

Protection of Tribal Cultural Resources

TCRs are defined in California Public Resources Code (PRC) section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:

- *Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC section 5020.1(k), or*
- *A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1.*

To identify and protect TCRs at all project sites, Permittees must comply with the appropriate mitigation measures described below. Any information regarding TCRs obtained during tribal consultation must comply with all applicable laws related to confidentiality and public disclosure of the information.

Procedures for Discovery During Significant Ground Disturbing Project Activities:
If any suspected archaeological materials or indicators[2] are uncovered or discovered during significant ground disturbing project activities that are regulated under this Rural Roads General Order, then those significant ground disturbing activities shall immediately cease within 50 feet of the find (100-foot diameter circle). Examples of significant ground disturbing activities may include: new deep ripping, trenching, excavation, road construction, reconstruction, or decommissioning. As soon as practicable following discovery, the Permittee shall consult a Professional Archaeologist to document and assess if the find is a historical resource pursuant to PRC section 5024.1(c) or a unique archaeological resource pursuant to PRC section 21083.2(g).

If the Professional Archaeologist determines that the find **is not** a Native American archaeological site, then the Permittee may continue operations at that site in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations related to archaeological discoveries as advised in writing by the Professional Archaeologist and approved by the Regional Water Board.

If the Professional Archaeologist determines that the find **is** a Native American archaeological site, then the Permittee or their designated Professional Archaeologist shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission within seven days of the discovery and request a list of any California Native American tribes that are potentially culturally affiliated with the discovery. The Permittee or their designated Professional Archaeologist shall notify any potentially culturally affiliated California Native American tribes of the discovery within 48 hours of receiving the list from the Native American Heritage Commission. The Professional Archaeologist shall develop proposed mitigation measures, which may include those listed in Mitigation Measures to protect TCR Sites (Section 4 below) as necessary. The proposed mitigation measures shall be submitted to the culturally affiliated California Native American tribes. If the affiliated tribe has no comments on proposed mitigations measures within **14 days** of a request for comments, the Permittee shall implement the final mitigation measures recommended by their archaeologist. A copy of the proposed mitigation measures shall be submitted to the Regional Water Board and the affiliated tribe prior to implementation.

If the affiliated tribe submits comments within **14 days** of a request for comments, then the Permittee will carefully consider any comments and mitigation measure recommendations submitted by the tribe with the goal of conserving TCRs with appropriate dignity. The Permittee shall provide a copy of the final proposed mitigation measures to the culturally affiliated California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission and to the Regional Water Board Executive

[2] Archaeological materials or indicators may include but are not limited to: arrowheads and chipped stone tools; bedrock outcrops and boulders with mortar cups; ground stone implements (grinding slabs, mortars, and pestles) and locally darkened midden soils containing some of the previously listed items plus fragments of bone, fire affected stones, shellfish, or other dietary refuse.

Officer. In the event that the tribe and the landowner cannot reach an agreement, the Regional Water Board Executive Officer shall require mitigation measures such as from the list in Section 4 below. Upon tribe/landowner agreement or Executive Officer approval, project activities can resume within the affected zone.

Previously documented areas with archaeological material or indicators that have an archaeologist report with mitigation measures that continue to prevent significant impacts, are exempt from this section provided the Permittee avoids any significant adverse impacts to TCRs. If mitigation measures to protect the archaeological site are unclear or undocumented, then the Permittee must consult a Professional Archaeologist as described above. The Permittee must send a copy of the archaeology reports to the Regional Water Board and the affected tribe with a statement of protection measures for review of CEQA compliance.

Nothing in the Order should be construed as the Regional Water Board granting the authority to any third-party access to private land.

Mitigation Measures for Treatment of Human Remains:
Upon the discovery of any human remains at a permitted property, the Permittee shall immediately comply with Health and Safety Code section 7050.5 and, if applicable, PRC section 5097.98. The following actions shall be taken immediately upon the discovery of human remains:

All activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery shall stop immediately. The Permittee shall immediately notify the county coroner. Ground disturbing activities shall not resume until the requirements of California Health and Safety Code section 7050.5 and, if applicable, PRC section 5097.98, have been met. The Permittee shall ensure that the human remains are treated with appropriate dignity.

Mitigation Measures to Minimize and Avoid Significant Adverse Impacts to TCR Sites:
Direct and indirect impacts to TCRs could occur from project operations. Direct impacts to TCR sites may result from significant ground disturbing activities especially around streams, and springs, stream crossings and steep banks. Direct impacts can also occur from project operations such as excavations for road prisms and watercourse crossings and grading roads that go through TCR sites. Indirect impacts can occur from disturbed access areas or other areas within the project site where heavy equipment traverses.

The following are examples of mitigation measures that, if feasible for a given site, may be used to minimize and avoid significant adverse impacts to TCRs sites:

- Avoidance of the site;
- Confidentiality of the location of the site;
- Fence off or cap-in-place areas of very high sensitivity such as burial and cemetery sites;
- Identify equipment travel routes around sensitive TCR sites;
- Conduct frequent walk-throughs of the sensitive TCR sites to assess conditions;
- Restrict activities in TCR sites to seasonally dry times of the year;

- Restrict new impacts at highly disturbed areas;
- Provide workers training (develop brochures) about potential TCR resources in the area;
- Protect the cultural character and integrity of the resource; and
- Other effective mitigation measures that reduce impacts to TCR sites to a less than significant level.

Note that not all mitigation measures will apply to individual project sites. Appropriate selection of the mitigation measures above as tailored to a project's individual impacts will reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

Previously documented areas, with archaeological material or indicators that have an archaeologist report and are employing mitigations that continue to prevent significant impacts, are exempt from this section provided the Permittee continues to avoid any significant adverse impacts to TCR sites. If mitigation measures to protect the site are unclear or undocumented, then the Permittee must consult a Professional Archaeologist as described in Section 2 above.

References

Handbook for Forest, Ranch, & Rural Roads: A Guide for Planning, Designing, Constructing, Reconstructing, Upgrading, Maintaining, and Closing Wildland Roads
(http://www.pacificwatershed.com/roadshandbook)

A Water Quality and Stream Habitat Protection Manual for County Road Maintenance in Northwestern California Watersheds
(http://www.5counties.org/roadmanual.htm)

Construction Site BMP Fact Sheets
(https://dot.ca.gov/programs/construction/storm-water-and-water-pollution-control/construction-on-site-bmp-fact-sheets)

California Riparian Habitat Restoration Handbook
(http://climate.calcommons.org/bib/california-riparian-habitat-restoration-handbook-second-edition)

The Practical Streambank Bioengineering Guide
(https://efotg.sc.egov.usda.gov/references/public/NM/BIO-48_The_Practical_Streambank_Bioengineering_Guide.pdf)