CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION NORTH COAST DISTRICT OFFICE 1385 EIGHTH STREET, SUITE 130 ARCATA, CA 95521 VOICE (707) 826-8950

FAX (707) 826-8960



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1-19-0462

(MCKINLEYVILLE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT)

May 14, 2021

EXHIBITS

- Exhibit 1 Regional Location Map
- Exhibit 2 Vicinity map
- Exhibit 3 Existing Wetland and Proposed Staging Areas
- Exhibit 4 Fish and Wildlife Habitat Improvement Plans (excerpts)
- Exhibit 5 Preliminary Public Access Plans
- Exhibit 6 Preliminary Vegetation Trimming Plan
- Exhibit 7 Proposed Monitoring Plan (excerpts)





EXHIBIT NO. 2

CDP Application No. 1-19-0462 (MCSD) VICINITY MAP



N1USEurekelProjects/55111203489/GIS/MapdDeliverables/11203489_RestoretionStockpleAreas.mad Data source: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthster Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User

EXHIBIT NO. 3 CDP Application No. 1-19-0462 (MCSD) (E) WETLANDS AND (P) STAGING AREAS

















EXHIBIT NO. 4

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MCSD Mad River - Vegetation Removal Guidelines:

Tree trimming will be planned for 1-2 times per year outside of the breeding bird window (March 15 – August 15).

In the bench location, vegetation removal of approximately 2-3 feet in length to achieve the desired viewscape. In other locations where vegetation blocks normal use of trails and access points, vegetation removal will occur in the most minimal amount practicable to re-establish a clear pathway.



EXHIBIT NO. 6

CDP Application No. 1-19-0462 (MCSD) PRELIM VEG TRIMMING PLAN



Mad River Floodplain and Public Access Enhancement Project Vegetation Monitoring Plan

California Trout





1. Project Objectives

Key ecological objectives of the Mad River Floodplain and Public Access Enhancement Project are to restore floodplain habitat to benefit fish and wildlife by removing percolation ponds to (1) restore a more natural connection to the river, (2) increase quantity of available salmonid habitat, and (3) increase the quality of available salmonid habitat. Implementation of riparian and wetland revegetation will help achieve project objectives.

2. Vegetation Maintenance and Monitoring Approach

Following initial construction, the restoration area is expected to be self-maintaining and dynamic into the long-term future. The restoration of floodplain connectivity in the area of the percolation ponds will permanently restore floodplain habitat. The restoration enhancement will occur in a fluvial setting where floodplain inundation occurs on an annual basis. Channels are being constructed to provide a more frequent connection between the restoration area and the river. Channel and habitat evolution is expected and desired, specifically to promote channel complexity and natural riverine processes preferred by anadromous salmonids. Immediately following construction, the restoration design anticipates the creation of 2.0 acres of wetland, 1.4 acres of new stream (open water), and 0.5 acres of riparian habitat. However, over time, it is anticipated that these areas will adjust in response to Mad River stream flow conditions, sediment deposition and routing, and fluvial scour. For example, open water stream habitat at times (seasonally and annually) could convert to wetland habitat, or vice versa. For this reason, holding the project accountable to maintain static habitat type outcomes (2.0, 1.4. and 0.5 acres of wetland, open water, and riparian habitat, respectively) for a period of up to five years or longer would not be applicable and could limit more meaningful ecological outcomes (dynamic and complex habitat).

MCSD and California Trout desire to achieve success of revegetated areas for an initial period of survival; however constraining plant survival to habitat type would be at odds with project objectives, which include a self-maintaining and dynamic off-channel habitat complex to benefit anadromous salmonids and other aquatic species.

2.1 Revegetation Strategy

Riparian and wetland revegetation will focus on appropriate native species, as described in the project's 100% revegetation design (forthcoming). A diverse array of riparian and wetland species will be included in the riparian and wetland planting palettes. Revegetation will occur in fall and winter months following earth work and will be timed with hydrologic conditions to maximize plant survival and will adhere to planting specifications detailed in the 100% revegetation design. Irrigation is not planned.

Some wetland areas may not be directly planted and would be allowed to largely recolonize

naturally, consistent allowances provided to other local proje and other resource agencies) in brackish/tidal settings (e.g. estuary, and Wood Creek restoration projects). Thus in area colonization (no plantings), monitoring plant survival would r **EXHIBIT NO. 7**

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2.2 Monitoring Strategy and Success Criteria

Initial monitoring will occur one year following completion of revegetation. Post-construction monitoring will focus on monitoring survival of replanted species (primarily riparian species). Monitoring will include broad mapping by each of the three habitat types: open water, riparian, and wetlands. The area (acres) and quality (habitat condition) of each of the three habitat types will be documented. In addition, riparian and wetland revegetation survival will be documented. Areas with poor revegetation survivability will be documented. If possible, the cause of poor revegetation survivability will be noted (e.g. beaver or deer browsing). Areas where invasive plant species (e.g. reed canary grass) are establishing, if any, will also be documented and options to eradicate invasive plant species will be evaluated and pursued as feasible.

2.3 Reporting

Following monitoring, MCSD will submit to the Regional Board one brief report summarizing (1) vegetation monitoring methods, (2) results, and (3) and any necessary adaptive management, such as targeted replanting, removal of invasive species, or future considerations for design adjustment to better achieve project objectives.

Constructed channels are designed to have depth and velocity conditions desired by rearing salmonids. Thus, all open water habitat, as mapped at median tidal conditions during Year 1 monitoring, will be considered salmonid habitat. Monitoring will include captioned photographs of the constructed channel complex. If post-construction fisheries monitoring is conducted, results will be included in reporting.

Reporting will include captioned photographs and mapping results. Reporting will also highlight how the project area has changed since as-built construction and how the restoration is providing dynamic and complex habitat area for salmonids.

Reporting will also include comparative pre and post-project drone photography. The report will be submitted to the Regional Board within 18 months following completion of revegetation.

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