

Appendix 2

Pilot Spreader Swale Project Mitigation Measures

MITIGATION

Under the Selected Action, best management practices and mitigation measures will be used to prevent or minimize potential adverse effects associated with the project. These practices and measures would be incorporated into the project construction documents and plans. Resource protection measures undertaken during project implementation will include, but will not be limited to, those listed below.

TABLE I. MITIGATION MEASURES AND BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OF THE SELECTED ACTION

Potential Adverse Effect	Mitigation Measure or Best Management Practice
Direct effects from construction activities	Protection of all construction areas to confine potentially adverse activities to the minimum area required for construction. All protection measures will be clearly stated in the construction specifications, and workers will be instructed to avoid conducting activities beyond the construction zone.
Erosion resulting from construction-related surface disturbance	The contractor will be required to control erosion prior to, during, and following ground-disturbing activities. Standard erosion control measures will be used to minimize soil erosion. Erosion barriers will be inspected and maintained regularly to ensure effectiveness. The primary measure used to control storm water runoff will be installation of temporary silt fencing. Silt fences are made of synthetic fabric and are placed in drainage contours to trap sediment generated during construction.
Construction will affect areas previously undisturbed	Construction activities will take advantage, where possible, of sites where previous disturbance has already had adverse effects.
Contamination of soil by petrochemicals from construction equipment	Areas used for equipment maintenance and refueling will be minimized, and surface runoff in these areas will be controlled. Equipment will be checked frequently to minimize leaks and potential contamination.
Direct effects from construction on threatened and endangered species, wildlife, and habitat	All construction personnel will be advised of the potential presence of the Florida panther, Eastern indigo snake, Everglades Snail Kite, and wood stork to avoid disturbance or injury to these federally listed species. The NPS will use its best professional judgment in applying standard protection measures for the federally-listed species.
Wildlife disturbance resulting from construction activities, including noise	To reduce potential impacts on wildlife, construction activities occurring near sensitive habitats will be scheduled to minimize potential impacts during periods of breeding, nesting, and rearing of young. Construction will occur only during daylight hours to reduce effects on nocturnal foraging or rest.
Protection of cultural resources	To avoid damage to previously unknown archaeological resources, the Southeast Archaeological Center will conduct archaeological surveys and testing activities in previously un-surveyed and/or undisturbed areas prior to ground-disturbing activities. If any resources are encountered, adequate mitigation of project impacts (in consultation with appropriate agencies) or adjustment of the project design will take place to avoid or limit the adverse effects on prehistoric and historic archaeological resources. Include stop-work provisions in construction documents should archaeological or paleontological resources be uncovered.
Discovery of unknown archeological resources or human remains	If previously unknown archaeological resources are discovered, work will be stopped in the area of any discovery and the NPS will consult with affiliated tribes, pursuant to NAGPRA and the <i>Draft Park NAGPRA Plan of Action for Inadvertent Discoveries, ENP and Associated Tribes</i> (May 2008)