

M e m o r a n d u m

To: Mr. Ken McLean, Chief
Northern Region Headquarters
California Department of Forestry
and Fire Protection
135 Ridgway Avenue
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Date: November 1, 2006

From: ***Original Signed by Eric Larson for***
Robert W. Floerke, Regional Manager
Department of Fish and Game - Central Coast Region, Post Office Box 47, Yountville, California 94599

Subject: Department of Fish and Game Pre-Harvest Inspection Report for Timber Harvesting
Plan 1-06-080 SCR (RMC 2006-2007)

Project Description:

Plan number:	1-06-080 SCR
Timberland Owner:	RMC Pacific Materials, Inc.
County:	Santa Cruz
Quadrangle:	Davenport
Calwater:	3304.110203 (San Vicente Creek)
Streambed Alteration Agreement:	Notification required for: Watercourse crossings and water drafting
Legal Description:	MDB&M, T 10S, R 3W, Portions of San Vicente Rancho
Total Acreage:	535
Silviculture:	Selection [14 CCR § 913.8(a)] Alternative [14 CCR § 913.8(b)]
Winter Operations:	Yes, per winter operation plan
Erosion Hazard Rating:	moderate
Proposed In-Lieu Practices:	14 CCR § 916.3(c) - use of road within WLPZ
Yarding Method:	Tractor Rubber tired skidder Skyline cable

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The Department of Fish and Game (DFG) participated in the review of a similar Timber Harvesting Plan (THP) with similar harvest unit boundaries, THP 1-05-187 SCR, which was withdrawn. DFG has not participated in the review of THP 1-06-080 SCR. We recognize that we are submitting these comments late in the review period and regret any undue inconvenience this may cause. Our intent is to ensure that applicable recommendations from our pre-harvest inspection (PHI) report for THP 1-05-187 SCR are considered by the Director during the review of this plan.

This report includes DFG recommendations based on the review of the THP. These recommendations are focused on avoiding or minimizing the proposed project's effects on fish, wildlife and botanical resources. DFG recommendations do not necessarily reflect the opinion of other government agencies. DFG participation in the PHI was a reconnaissance level survey without quantitative sampling of fish, wildlife, aquatic invertebrates, rare and endangered plants, sediment, large woody debris (LWD), snags, canopy, vegetation composition or stream flow. DFG recommendations provide the basis for adequate short- and long-term fish, wildlife, native plant and habitat protection, conservation, and management. DFG requests that these recommendations be included as enforceable conditions in the approved THP. Findings and recommendations made in this report should be applied to the review of all other documents related to this project prepared and reviewed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The initial PHI for THP 1-06-187 SCR was held on November 28, 2005. A second PHI was held January 26, 2006. DFG did not attend the PHI for THP 1-06-080 SCR.

The THP site is in Santa Cruz County, principally within the San Vicente Creek watershed. The plan area is roughly four air miles north-northeast of the town of Davenport. Aspects on the plan area are variable. Elevations range from 1,120 to 1,840 feet above sea level.

The THP proposes the harvest of sawlogs, fuelwood and burls through the application of the selection and alternative methods for the Southern Sub-District, Title 14, California Code of Regulations [(14 CCR) CCR § 913.8(a, b)]. Operations include the construction or modification of watercourse crossings.

Vegetation on the plan area includes a variety of types including redwood forest, broadleaved upland forest, coast live oak woodland on the ridgelines, scattered forest grassy openings and small inclusions of maritime chaparral. Areas under these vegetation types include mesic and hydric areas. These types are consistent with redwood, montane hardwood, coastal oak woodland, annual grassland and mixed chaparral as described in "A Guide to Wildlife Habitats of California" (Mayer and Laudenslayer 1988) and North Coast coniferous forest, broadleaved upland forest, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland and chaparral as described in the

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California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (CNPS 2001).

Coho salmon and steelhead are present in San Vicente and Big creeks downstream of the plan area (Circuit Rider Productions Inc. 2004). The San Vicente and Big Creek watersheds are within the Central California Coast Evolutionarily Significant Units for steelhead and coho salmon within which both species are listed as threatened under the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA). Coho salmon in waters south of Punta Gorda are listed as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). As such, 14 CCR § 916.9, et. seq. applies to these portions of the THP and operations in this plan should be consistent with the State's recovery goals for coho salmon. Fish and Game Code § 2055 establishes that it is the policy of the State that all State agencies, boards and commissions shall seek to conserve endangered and threatened species and shall utilize their authority for such purposes.

Watercourse and Wet Area Identification and Classification

During the November PHI, our representatives observed a wet area in the vicinity of landing I. Typical hydrophytes such as rushes, sedges and saturated soils were noted in this location. While it is out of the plan area, this wet area is near a landing. Therefore, the THP should identify this wet area and exclude operations from it (**Recommendation 1**).

There is a small unmapped wet area 150 feet east of crossing dd. Obligate and facultative wetland plants (Reed 1998) including slough sedge (*Carex obnupta*), giant chain fern (*Woodwardia fimbriata*) and elk clover (*Aralia californica*) are present. DFG recommends that this area be avoided by operations (**Recommendation 2**).

Watercourse Crossings

Watercourse crossing cc is depicted as a crossing of a class II watercourse on page 18. The class II watercourse is not shown on the map on page 21. DFG recommends that page 21 is corrected to show the class II watercourse passing through cc (**Recommendation 3**).

Crossing dd is a 15-inch diameter culvert crossing of a class III watercourse. Rushes and bare moist soil were observed on the road prism surface, suggesting that the culvert is not efficiently draining the inlet. Drainage from road approaches may be contributing. DFG recommends evaluating the culvert's size and replacing it, if it is not sufficiently sized to pass the 100-year flow and debris (**Recommendation 4**). Work at this crossing requires notification to DFG for a Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA).

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During the November PHI, the culvert inlet at crossing gg (see above) was plugged. DFG recommends cleaning out this culvert and maintaining it as necessary to ensure proper function (**Recommendation 5**).

At crossing y, the THP proposes the installation of a permanent 32-foot long steel bridge. The THP states that the bridge will be placed on log footings and the bridge will be six feet above stream level. This bridge will be used for THP operations as well as all-season access. The THP appropriately identifies the bridge installation as requiring notification to DFG for an SAA and indicates that the THP is to serve as the CEQA document for such an agreement.

During the November PHI for 1-05-187 SCR, the RPF was asked to provide further detail on the placement of the footings for the bridge. No further detail has been provided. Improper bridge design and installation may result in the accelerated delivery of fine sediments to aquatic habitat. DFG recommends that the THP include additional information for crossing y (**Recommendation 6**).

Crossing hh is shown on page 21, but not on page 18 and is not described in the THP. DFG recommends that this crossing is shown on all relevant THP maps and described in the THP (**Recommendation 7**).

The THP describes in-lieu practices including road construction and heavy equipment operation within a WLPZ. These are not properly described as in-lieu practices, as the THP does not specify the standard rule. DFG recommends that the THP be revised to specify the standard rule for these practices (**Recommendation 8**).

Erosion Potential on Roads, Skid Trails, and Landings

During the January PHI for 1-05-187 SCR, the access road from Empire Grade (Warrenella Road) had several locations with standing water and saturated soil conditions. Use of pick-up trucks by the review team resulted in rutting and splashing of turbid water into road ditches in these locations. It is not known, but presumed likely, that these ditches deliver to class III tributaries of class I and II watercourses down slope.

The haul road has a steep segment between Warrenella Road and landing AA. During the January PHI for 1-05-187 SCR, the review team used this road segment to access the lower haul road. In this road segment, our representative's vehicle lost traction on this section. Use of pick-up trucks on this road segment resulted in rutting of the road surface.

Observations of road rutting by pick-up vehicles during the PHI for 1-05-187 SCR provide clear evidence of likely impacts associated with winter period and wet weather

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road use. DFG recommends that the winter operation plan prohibit the use of pick-up trucks or heavy equipment following two inches of cumulative rainfall between April 16 and May 1 (**Recommendation 9**).

Rilling was observed on the northern approach to the unmapped culvert crossing between dd and hh (see above). This section of the haul road is in a throughcut. Water and sediment are transported down the road surface from the cutbank at the break in slope. Fresh deposits of fine sediments were observed in the channel downstream of the crossing. DFG recommends rocking this portion of the haul road from the crossing to the break in slope (**Recommendation 10**).

The in-lieu WLPZ tractor road east of the class I watercourse and south of crossing f closely approaches the top of the bank of the class I watercourse, creating a potential for fine sediments to be delivered into the watercourse. DFG recommends installing a crib log on the outside edge of the road at this location (**Recommendation 11**).

The cumulative impacts section does not address potential or on-going sediment delivery associated with the existing road system or its use. The haul road and appurtenant roads associated with this THP are subject to all-season use. The maintenance of all-season access may promote successful erosion control by facilitating identification, monitoring and remediation of erosion hazards and sensitive receptors. However, net benefits will not be realized if erosion risks associated with the infrastructure and its use offset the benefits of access. The number of existing erosion hazard sites and the incompleteness of the THP's assessment of these sites and sensitive receptors suggest that a property-wide road maintenance and planning effort would be beneficial. This was discussed during the PHI for 1-05-187 SCR and agreed to by the RPF (**Recommendation 12**).

Large Woody Debris Recruitment

The western tributary of the class I watercourse flowing through the site of crossing y was examined to determine watercourse classification. Large woody debris (LWD) in this reach is sparse. The majority, if not all, of pools in this reach are formed by woody material. This reach is heavily embedded with fine sediments and additional measures are warranted to promote the storage and metering of fine sediments. DFG recommends that additional measures be specified to enhance the recruitment of LWD in this reach (**Recommendation 13**). This could include the retention of the 10 largest conifers within 50 feet of the channel per 330 feet of stream channel length along the class II portions of this watercourse.

Water Drafting

THP 1-05-187 SCR proposed diverting water upstream of crossing y for purposes of

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dust abatement. THP 1-06-080 SCR omits this activity. It is not clear whether dust abatement measures be applied in this THP. DFG recommends that dust abatement measures are described and any water sources to be used for this purpose (**Recommendation 14**).

Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement Notification

In addition to proposed water bridge installation at crossing y, notification to DFG for an SAA is also required for any work at crossings cc and dd. As discussed above, in order for the THP to serve as the notification document, it must include all information required by Fish and Game Code § 1611.

Marbled Murrelet

The THP discusses marbled murrelets (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*). The THP states that suitable habitat is absent from the plan area and unknown adjacent to the plan area.

The marbled murrelet is listed as threatened under FESA and as endangered under CESA. The FESA and CESA prohibit unauthorized take of listed species. Title 14 CCR § 898.2(d) requires disapproval of plans which will result in take of a listed species, unless such take is authorized by a jurisdictional wildlife agency. Title 14 CCR § 919.11 requires the Director of CDF to consult with DFG or the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) as to whether the THP will result in take or jeopardy of marbled murrelet. This section also requires the Director to disapprove a plan if DFG determines that jeopardy or take will occur as a result of proposed operations unless take is authorized by DFG or the USFWS. Title 14 CCR § 1036.1 requires the plan submitter to consult with DFG or USFWS and develop and amend protection measures upon discovery of an active murrelet site or other potential for impacts to murrelets on an active harvesting plan.

DFG has records of detections, including occupation behavior, of marbled murrelets approximately two miles east of the plan area in Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park and approximately 2.25 miles west of the plan area in the Big Creek drainage (see Figure 6). A historical detection is recorded less than a mile away in the upper Big Creek drainage. DFG also has records of marbled murrelet detections at the mouths of San Vicente Creek, Waddell Creek, Scott Creek, Majors Creek, and other nearby coastal drainages. The plan area is approximately 4-6 air miles from the coast.

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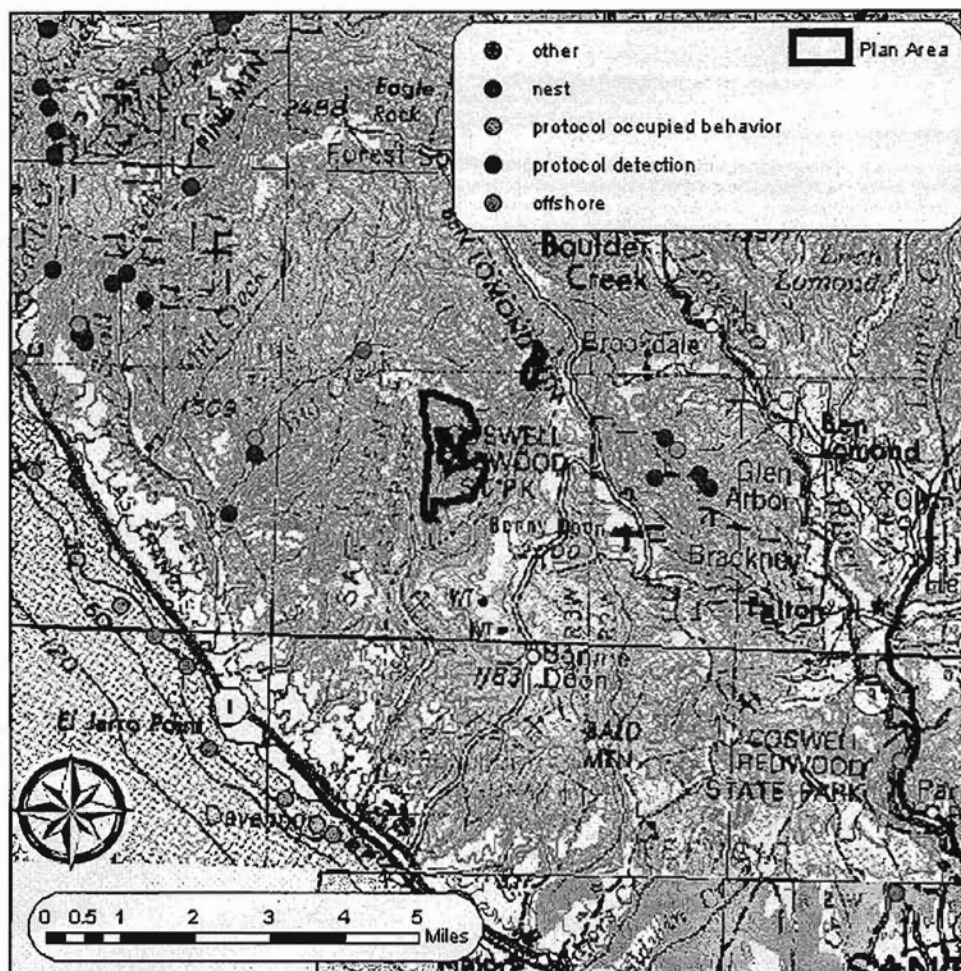


Figure 1. Marbled murrelet detections in vicinity of plan area (CDFG 2003).

During the November PHI for 1-06-187 SCR, our representatives noted the presence of dominant large diameter Douglas-fir in a unit that has been omitted from 1-06-080 SCR. One tree in particular was noted just west of Warrenella Road within 100 feet of Gate 3 (Figure 2). For THP 1-06-080 SCR, Warrenella Road will be used as a haul route. As such, the "plan area" extends within 100 feet of the centerline of the road.

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Figure 2. Douglas-fir with suitable platforms for marbled murrelet nesting.

Proposed operations may result in take of marbled murrelets if suitable habitat on or within ¼-mile of the plan area is occupied and if operations occur within 300 feet of occupied areas or within ¼-mile of occupied areas during the breeding period. DFG recommends that the RPF consult with DFG regarding the need for surveys and/or protection measures to avoid take of marbled murrelets. No operations shall commence until consultation with DFG is completed and any necessary protection measures are included in the THP (**Recommendation 15**).

Raptors and Nesting Birds

The THP specifies measures to be applied in the event that the occupied nest of a listed species is detected during operations. DFG recommends that the measures specified

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are expanded to cover nests of non-listed raptors such as Cooper's hawks and sharp-shinned hawks (**Recommendation 16**).

Rare Plants

Santa Cruz manzanita (*Arctostaphylos andersonii*) is a rare and endemic (regional restricted) manzanita of the Santa Cruz Mountains that has only 24 recorded occurrences in the California Natural Diversity Database (CDFG 2005). Fourteen of these occurrences are historical (greater than 20 years old). The CNDDDB assigns this taxon a global rank of G2 and a State rank of S2? (endangered with 6-20 element occurrences, 1,000-3,000 individuals, or 2,000-10,000 acres). Santa Cruz manzanita is on the CNPS List 1B ("rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere," CNPS 2001). This species can be locally common, but is limited in distribution statewide.

The THP describes the presence of 26 occurrence areas of Santa Cruz manzanita on the plan area. The THP states that these occurrence areas will be shown to the Licensed Timber Operator (LTO) and that the LTO will attempt to avoid disturbing the plants. The THP identifies five occurrence areas where plants will be flagged and avoided by operations. Revised pages include a map the five areas where Santa Cruz manzanita will be protected from disturbance.

DFG recommends that the THP specify the following for Santa Cruz manzanita (**Recommendation 17**):

1. A 50-foot buffer shall be established around the five Santa Cruz manzanita retention areas. The boundaries shall be clearly marked by flagging or other means. Timber shall be felled away from the retention areas. The buffer may be an Equipment Exclusion Zone (EEZ), or Equipment Limitation Zone (ELZ) if there are existing roads or skid trails that will need to be used. Activities within the ELZ should only entail light grading and use of the running surface and reinstallation of existing waterbars. Other activities or new waterbars in retention areas shall not occur without consultation with DFG.
2. Foreseeable activities and post-harvest stand condition within 50 feet of each occurrence area.
3. Percent of each occurrence area which will be avoided by operations.

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4. If greater than 25 percent of the plants will be impacted, monitoring at one to two and three to five years post-harvest should be prescribed in the THP¹. The monitoring should include two seasonally appropriate census and mapping of the occurrence areas and brief discussion and comparison of post-harvest and pre-harvest conditions and number of plants.
5. The completion and submission of a CNDDDB field form and copy included in the THP².
6. All subsequent surveys and proposed mitigation or monitoring should be submitted to DFG at least 10 working days prior to operations or submission as an amendment.

Exotic and Invasive Plant Species

A small number of pampas grass (*Cortaderia* spp.) plants were noted along the haul road. These plants aggressively compete with native plant species (Bossard and others 2000). Proposed activities are likely to contribute to the growth and spread of these pampas grass plants by disturbing soils and decreasing shade in close proximity to extant seed sources. We recommend that the THP specify measures to destroy existing pampas grass plants and minimize the growth and spread of this invasive species (**Recommendation 18**). At a minimum, these measures should include pre-operational treatment, evaluation and, if necessary, follow-up treatment during the life of the THP. The California Invasive Plant Council website (www.cal-ipc.org) is a good source of information on invasive plants and includes recommendations for control treatments. We suggest reviewing information on this site during development of erosion control measures.

Snag/Nest/Den Trees

Snags (standing dead or mostly dead trees) are important forest habitat features which provide for nesting, foraging, and roosting by a variety of bird species and denning for many mammal species. According to the "Department of Fish and Game Snag

¹ Pursuant to CEQA § 21081.6 and Guidelines Section 15097, when a lead agency adopts mitigation for significant effects, the agency is required to adopt either a monitoring or reporting program for the mitigation measures in order to ensure compliance during project implementation.

² It is the intent of CEQA (§ 21003) to make sure relevant information (such as sensitive species occurrences) is not only disclosed but is available for subsequent environmental reports and review through a data base. CNDDDB is the State clearing house set up for this purpose by DFG, and is available to State agencies and the public. CNDDDB facilitates not only future project development and review, but also provides important biological data on range, habitat and status.

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Resource Evaluation" (Richter 1993), a mean value of three snags per acre should be retained across the landscape.

Large-diameter living trees are also important wildlife elements for species which utilize forested habitats. Much of the habitat value of these elements is provided by mast production, dominant canopy position and the presence of structural characteristics including cavities, reiterated crowns, basal fire scars, platforms, dead tops, and particularly basal hollows (Mazurek and Zielinski 2004). Young second-growth conifers in smaller diameter classes tend to have relatively simple architecture: a single main bole with a crown comprised of small diameter horizontal lateral branches. Due to both increased light availability resulting from dominant canopy position and crown injuries attendant to age, older conifers may develop multiple re-sprouted trunks arising from other trunks and branches. In older redwoods, the resulting complex crowns promote biological diversity by providing a substrate for organic material and humic development, a substrate for vegetation, habitat for soil and terrestrial fauna, and food sources for birds (Sillett and Pelt 2000). In the redwood region, large-old Douglas-fir have particular value as habitat elements due to their susceptibility to cavity decay and tendency to develop large limbs, moss accumulation and complex crown structure at a younger age than redwood. Disclosure and evaluation of potentially significant impacts to large old trees is a requirement of the FPRs (Shintaku 2005).

There is a common misconception that the selection method automatically provides for adequate snag/nest/den tree retention and recruitment. While selection forestry facilitates snag/nest/den tree recruitment by maintaining green trees necessary to replace hard snags, further consideration is necessary to ensure that trees are retained through senescence and mortality. Recruitment may be interrupted through thinning or felling of stems in the upper size classes.

The THP describes snag, nest, and den trees as present on the plan area and states that all present shall be retained. The THP does not provide information on the density or distribution of snag/nest/den trees.

East of crossing p, there is an small stand of ponderosa pine which was the remains of a planting experiment in the 1970s. These trees are closely spaced and have fruiting bodies of wood decay fungi on the boles. Retention of these trees to allow the recruitment of soft snags would provide valuable and scarce structural elements for wildlife.

In order to comply with 14 CCR § 913.11(b)(2), meet the objectives of 14 CCR §§ 897(b)(1)(B and C) and otherwise provide for continuity, replacement, and recruitment of snag/nest/den trees at adequate densities through future harvest rotations, measures beyond what are currently specified in the THP are necessary. DFG recommends that

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the THP include more specific enforceable conditions to ensure the retention and recruitment of snag/nest/den trees through future harvests and management actions (**Recommendation 19**). We suggest the following:

- retention of Ponderosa pine east of crossing "p"
- retention of all trees with basal hollows
- retention of all snags except for those which present unavoidable safety hazards
- no salvage operations of material greater than 18 inches diameter on the THP area
- a table and a map of all trees marked with a "W" showing species, diameter, height to 8-inch diameter, and a description of defects or other characteristics suitable for wildlife:
 - minimum average three trees per acre
 - may only include hard snags
 - include all large-diameter, large-limbed dominant/co-dominant Douglas-fir
 - include all old-growth and residual redwoods
 - no conifer less than 36 inches diameter at breast height (d.b.h.)
 - no hardwood greater than 24 inches
 - for each "W" tree damaged during operations, a suitable replacement tree of equivalent or greater diameter and age shall also be retained.

Recommendations

DFG recommends the following site-specific and feasible mitigation measures be incorporated as enforceable provisions of THP 1-06-080 SCR:

1. **At least 10 days prior to the close of Review Team Meeting**, the wet area in the vicinity of landing I shall be identified in the THP. The THP shall specify that this area will be flagged and avoided by operations.

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2. **At least 10 days prior to the close of Review Team Meeting**, the THP shall identify the wet area approximately 150 feet east of dd. The THP shall specify that this area will be flagged and avoided by operations or detail alternate protection measures.
3. **At least 10 days prior to the close of Review Team Meeting**, the map on page 21 shall show the class II watercourse passing through cc.
4. **At least 10 days prior to the close of Review Team Meeting**, the THP shall demonstrate that the culvert at crossing dd is properly sized for a 100-year flow and debris. If culvert size is insufficient, the culvert shall be replaced. Appropriate corrective work to the road drainage shall be specified.
5. **At least 10 days prior to the close of Review Team Meeting**, the THP shall specify periodic cleaning, monitoring, and appropriate maintenance of the culvert at gg.
6. **At least 10 days prior to the close of Review Team Meeting**, the THP shall provide further detail on crossing y. This shall include:
 - (a) all information required under Fish and Game Code § 1611
 - (b) detailed sketch of bridge installation showing the footings, watercourse channel and road approaches
 - (c) design showing lowest point of bridge at least 3 feet above 100-year water surface elevation
7. **At least 10 days prior to the close of Review Team Meeting**, the THP shall describe crossing hh and depict the crossing on all relevant maps.
8. **At least 10 days prior to the close of Review Team Meeting**, the THP shall revise discussion of proposed in-lieu practices to specify the standard rule.
9. **At least 10 days prior to the close of Review Team Meeting**, the winter operation plan shall prohibit the use of pick-up trucks or heavy equipment following 2 inches of cumulative rainfall between April 16 and May 1.
10. **At least 10 days prior to the close of Review Team Meeting**, the THP shall specify that the haul road will be rocked from the unmapped culvert crossing at mile post 1.8 to the first break in slope to the north.

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11. **At least 10 days prior to the close of Review Team Meeting**, the THP shall specify the placement of a crib log where the in-lieu tractor road south of crossing f is adjacent to the top of bank of the watercourse.
12. **At least 10 days prior to the close of Review Team Meeting**, the THP shall include a property-wide erosion control plan.
13. **At least 10 days prior to the close of Review Team Meeting**, the THP shall specify additional measures to promote the recruitment of LWD into the western tributary of the watercourse flowing through crossing y.
14. **At least 10 days prior to the close of Review Team Meeting**, the THP shall describe any dust abatement practices and identify any water sources to be used for this purpose.
15. **At least 10 days prior to the close of Review Team Meeting**, the THP shall state that no operations shall occur until consultation with DFG for marbled murrelets is completed and any necessary protection measures are included in the THP.
16. **At least 10 days prior to the close of Review Team Meeting**, the THP shall include all raptors and owls, including Cooper's hawks and sharp-shinned hawks in the nest protection measures specified under Section II, Item 32.
17. **At least 10 days prior to the close of Review Team Meeting**, the THP shall specify the following for Santa Cruz manzanita:
 - (a) A 50-foot buffer shall be established around the five Santa Cruz manzanita retention areas. The boundaries shall be clearly marked by flagging or other means. Timber shall be felled away from the retention areas. The buffer may be an Equipment Exclusion Zone (EEZ), or Equipment Limitation Zone (ELZ) if there are existing roads or skid trails that will need to be used. Activities within the ELZ should only entail light grading and use of the running surface, and reinstallation of existing waterbars. Other activities or new waterbars in retention areas shall not occur without consultation with DFG.
 - (b) Foreseeable activities and post-harvest stand condition within 50 feet of each occurrence area.
 - (c) Percent of each occurrence area which will be avoided by operations.

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- (d) If greater than 25 percent of the plants will be impacted, monitoring at one to two and three to five years post-harvest should be prescribed in the THP³. The monitoring should include two seasonally appropriate census and mapping of the occurrence areas, and brief discussion and comparison of post-harvest and pre-harvest conditions and number of plants.
- (e) The completion and submission of a CNDDDB field form and copy included in the THP⁴.
- (f) All subsequent surveys and proposed mitigation or monitoring should be submitted to DFG at least 10 working days prior to operations or submission as an amendment.

18. **At least 10 days prior to the close of Review Team Meeting**, the THP shall specify measures for pre-operational control and post-operations assessment and re-treatment of pampas grass.

19. **At least 10 days prior to the close of Review Team Meeting**, the THP shall include more specific enforceable conditions to ensure the retention and recruitment of snag/nest/den trees through future harvests and management actions.

Should you have questions regarding this memorandum, please contact Mr. Richard Fitzgerald, Environmental Scientist, at (707) 944-5568; or Mr. Richard Macedo, Senior Environmental Scientist, at (707) 928-4369.

cc: See Next Page

³ Pursuant to CEQA § 21081.6 and Guidelines Section 15097, when a lead agency adopts mitigation for significant effects, the agency is required to adopt either a monitoring or reporting program for the mitigation measures in order to ensure compliance during project implementation.

⁴ It is the intent of CEQA (§ 21003) to make sure relevant information (such as sensitive species occurrences) is not only disclosed but is available for subsequent environmental reports and review through a data base. CNDDDB is the State clearing house set up for this purpose by DFG, and is available to State agencies and the public. CNDDDB facilitates not only future project development and review, but also provides important biological data on range, habitat and status.

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