COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
PLANNING AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT

DATE: July 12, 2017

TO: Planning Commission

FROM: Planning Staff

SUBJECT: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: Consideration of a Coastal Development Permit (CDP), pursuant to Section 6328.4 of the Zoning Regulations, and Land Clearing Permit, pursuant to Section 8600 of the San Mateo County Ordinance Code, to allow the California Department of Parks and Recreation to implement the Quiroste Valley Cultural Preserve Vegetation Management Plan at a 115-acre area within Año Nuevo State Park, located west of Cabrillo Highway in the unincorporated Pescadero area of San Mateo County. The project includes the removal of woody plant species, including various shrubs and an estimated 10,000 Douglas fir trees (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) that are equal to or less than 24-inch DBH (diameter at breast height), over the course of approximately five years. The CDP is appealable to the California Coastal Commission.

County File Number: PLN2017-00024 (California State Parks)

PROPOSAL

The applicant proposes to remove woody plant and tree species, particularly coyote bush (*Baccharis pilularis*) and Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), as part of the implementation of the Quiroste Valley Vegetation Management Plan (Plan) within a 115-acre area of the Quiroste Valley Cultural Preserve within Año Nuevo State Park. Since 2007, the Amah Mutsun Land Trust has conducted research on natural and cultural resources in the preserve to guide the process of the restoration of biological resources. The intention of the Plan is to restore the landscape to a grassland dominated state similar to when it was originally occupied by the indigenous people (Amah Mutsun tribe). The Plan is also intended as a tool to teach the descendants of the Amah Mutsun tribe the land management practices of their ancestors. In addition to these goals, the proposed removal of an estimated 10,000 Douglas fir trees will also allow for better access to the site for California State Parks and Recreation's (State Parks) staff and the establishment of a fuel break along a half mile roadside that will be cleared 100 feet on both sides of the existing access road. The project also proposes the mechanical mowing of invasive shrubs within 51 acres of coastal prairie.

By preserving existing grasslands and converting current shrub lands and forest areas back into grassland, the project is expected to: 1) improve culturally significant

ethnobotanical resources and enhance habitat for state or federally listed plant taxa; 2) enhance and expand habitat for the San Francisco Garter Snake (SFGS) and the California Red Legged Frog (CRLF), both of which periodically inhabit open uplands in the vicinity of aquatic areas; and 3) reduce fuel loads in the valley and along the southern slopes. These areas have been identified as important to slow or stop the spread of a wildfire should one occur.

Of note, the prescribed burn described in the Vegetation Management Plan is not within the scope of this project.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Planning Commission approve the Coastal Development Permit and Land Clearing Permit, County File Number PLN 2017-00024, by adopting the required findings and conditions of approval in Attachment A.

SUMMARY

Staff has reviewed the project against the applicable policies and standards of the San Mateo County General Plan, Local Coastal Program, Zoning Regulations, and Grading Regulations and found the project, as proposed and conditioned, to be in compliance with each set of policies and standards.

Per the Quiroste Valley Cultural Preserve Vegetation Management Statement, the proposed vegetation clearing is intended to restore this area of the preserve to its natural state and will enhance the habitat for threatened and endangered species such as the California red legged frog (CRLF) and the San Francisco garter snake (SFGS) (Attachment E). California State Parks is currently working with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) on a memorandum of understanding (MOU) that will establish avoidance measures when performing recovery actions, similar to this project, within SFGS and CRLF habitat. A 50-foot buffer will also be maintained from the edge of riparian vegetation to protect the flora and fauna abutting Whitehouse Creek.

The potential for future agriculture on the property will not be affected as no physical development or use of the land is proposed and therefore does not require a Planned Agricultural Development Permit. No agricultural activities currently occur in the project area and the parcels are not under a Williamson Act contract. The project will comply with the requirements for dust control and fire safety.

The project is categorically exempt under the provisions of Section 15304 of the California Environmental Quality Act, relating to minor alterations to the condition of vegetation which does not involve the removal of healthy, mature, scenic trees except for forestry purposes per the lead agency, California State Parks (Attachment G).

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COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
PLANNING AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT

DATE: July 12, 2017

TO: Planning Commission

FROM: Planning Staff

SUBJECT: Consideration of a Coastal Development Permit, pursuant to Section 6328.4 of the Zoning Regulations, and a Land Clearing Permit, pursuant to Section 8600 of the San Mateo County Ordinance Code, to allow the California Department of Parks and Recreation to implement the Quiroste Valley Cultural Preserve Vegetation Management Plan at a 115 acre area within Año Nuevo State Park, located west of Cabrillo Highway in the unincorporated Pescadero area of San Mateo County. The project includes the removal of woody plant species including various shrubs and an estimated 10,000 invasive Douglas fir trees (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) that are equal to or less than 24-inch DBH (diameter at breast height) over the course of approximately five years. The CDP is appealable to the California Coastal Commission.

County File Number: PLN 2017-00024 (California State Parks)

PROPOSAL

The applicant proposes to remove woody plant species, particularly coyote bush (*Baccharis pilularis)* and Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii)*, as part of the implementation of the Quiroste Valley Vegetation Management Plan (Plan) within a 115 acre area of the Quiroste Valley Cultural Preserve within Año Nuevo State Park. Since 2007, the Amah Mutsun Land Trust has conducted research on natural and cultural resources in the preserve to guide the process of the restoration of biological resources. The intention of the Plan is to restore the landscape to a grassland dominated state similar to when it was originally occupied by the indigenous people (Amah Mutsun tribe). The Plan is also intended as a tool to teach the descendants of the Amah Mutsun tribe the land management practices of their ancestors. In addition to these goals, the proposed removal of an estimated 10,000 woody Douglas fir trees will also allow for better access to the site for California State Parks and Recreation's (State Parks) staff and the establishment of a fuel break along a half mile roadside that will be cleared 100 feet on both sides of the existing access road. The project also proposes the mechanical mowing of invasive shrubs within 51 acres of coastal prairie.

By preserving existing grasslands and converting current shrub lands and forest areas back into grassland, the project is expected to 1) improve culturally significant ethnobotanical resources and enhance habitat for state or federally listed plant taxa, 2)

enhance and expand habitat for the San Francisco Garter Snake (SFGS) and the California Red Legged Frog (CRLF), both of which periodically inhabit open uplands in the vicinity of aquatic areas, and 3) reduce fuel loads in the valley and along the southern slopes. These areas have been identified as important to slow or stop the spread of a wildfire should one occur.

Of note, the prescribed burn described in the Vegetation Management Plan is not part of the scope of this project.

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the Planning Commission approve the Coastal Development Permit and Land Clearing Permit, County File Number PLN 2017-00024, by adopting the required findings and conditions of approval in Attachment A.

BACKGROUND

Report Prepared By: Ruemel Panglao, Project Planner, Telephone 650/363-4582

Applicant: Tim Reilly, California State Parks, 303 North Big Trees Park Road, Felton, CA 95018

Owner: State of California, 303 North Big Trees Park Road, Felton, CA 95018

Location: Quiroste Valley Cultural Preserve within Año Nuevo State Park west of Cabrillo Highway, Pescadero

APN(s): 089-200-120, 089-200-160

Size: 1,830 acres

Existing Zoning: PAD/CD (Planned Agricultural District/Coastal Development)

General Plan Designation: Agricultural (rural)

Existing Land Use: State Cultural Preserve (closed to the public)

Flood Zone: Zone X (area of minimal flooding); FEMA Panels 06081C0465E 06087C0075E effective October 16, 2012

Environmental Evaluation: State Parks has determined that the project is categorically exempt under the provisions of Section 15304 of the California Environmental Quality Act, relating to minor alterations to the condition of vegetation which does not involve the removal of healthy, mature, scenic trees except for forestry or agricultural purposes.

Setting: The project site is located within Año Nuevo State Park, located west of Cabrillo Highway in the unincorporated Pescadero area of San Mateo County. The preserve is closed to the public.

Chronology:

Date		Action
March 24, 2015	-	The lead agency (California Department of Parks and Recreation) determined that the project is exempt under CEQA.
January 25, 2017	-	Application submitted.
April 12, 2017	-	Application deemed complete.
July 12, 2017	-	Planning Commission Public Hearing.

DISCUSSION

A. KEY ISSUES

1. Compliance with the General Plan

Upon review of the applicable provisions of the General Plan, staff has determined that the project complies with all General Plan Policies, including the following:

a. Vegetative, Water, Fish and Wildlife Resources

Policies 1.23 (Regulate Development to Protect Vegetative, Water, Fish and Wildlife Resources), 1.27 (Protect Fish and Wildlife Resources), and 1.29 (Establish Buffer Zones) seek to regulate land use and development activities to prevent significant adverse impacts on vegetative, water, fish and wildlife resources and to protect sensitive habitats. Per the Quiroste Valley Cultural Preserve Vegetation Management Statement, the proposed vegetation clearing is intended to restore this area of the preserve to its natural state and will enhance the habitat for threatened and endangered species such as the California red legged frog (CRLF) and the San Francisco garter snake (SFGS) (Attachment E).

The methods proposed under this project for preserving and restoring grasslands at Quiroste Valley are expected to enhance and expand habitat for SFGS and CRLF, both of which periodically inhabit open uplands in the vicinity of aquatic areas. The approach to vegetation management at Quiroste Valley Cultural Preserve (QVCP) is intended

to be “low-impact”, utilizing measures that are expected to decrease the risk of take of SFGS and CRLF, while reducing hazardous landscape conditions such as accumulations of large quantities of dry fuels.

California State Parks is currently working with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) on a memorandum of understanding (MOU) that will establish avoidance measures when performing recovery actions, similar to this project, within SFGS and CRLF habitat. The following avoidance measures have been used on similar projects where vegetation management activities have occurred in SFGS and CRLF habitat and are included in Condition 8. A California Department of Pesticide Regulation Environmental Scientist with possession of an endangered species recovery permit for SFGS & CRLF (section 10(a)(1)(A) of the Endangered Species Act) will act as a CDFW and/or United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)-approved biologist during project operations and will be responsible for adhering to measures to minimize adverse effects as indicated in the recovery permit.

A 50-foot buffer will also be maintained from the edge of riparian vegetation to protect the flora and fauna abutting Whitehouse Creek per Local Coastal Program Policies 7.3 and 7.11 which are discussed in Section A(2)(a) of this report.[1] Two wetlands are located within the preserve but are outside the project area (this includes a distance greater than 100 feet outward from wetland vegetation). This zone has been established to minimize the potential risk of impacts to the SFGS and the CRLF in aquatic areas which constitute their most common habitat. In addition, a qualified biologist will be present at all times during project operations within all zones as shown on the Project Site Map (Attachment D). Management activities in the buffer zone will be conducted only when seasonal ponds are dry and SFGS and CRLF are less likely to be active above ground.

Prior to initiation of fieldwork, buffer zone boundaries will be measured and clearly marked using Avoidance Area flagging. No work will be conducted in buffer zone areas during SFGS/CRLF breeding season from October 16 through May 31.

Policy 1.39 (Control Incompatible Vegetation, Fish and Wildlife) seeks to control vegetation, fish, and wildlife resources which are harmful to the surrounding environment or pose a threat to public health, safety, and welfare. The Douglas fir trees and the various shrubs proposed to be removed are incompatible with the plan to restore the native grassland habitat. In addition, the removal of fir trees around the

[1] As it is unknown whether Whitehouse Creek is perennial or intermittent, a 50-foot buffer was applied.

existing access road will also establish a critical fuel break in the event of a wildfire in the area.

b. Historical and Archaeological Resources

Policies 5.3 (Protection of Archaeological/Paleontological Sites) and 5.20 (Site Survey) seek to survey and protect archaeological sites from destruction to preserve and interpret them for future scientific research, and public educational programs. The site was previously subject to archaeological surveys and low-impact excavation to gain an understanding of the historical inhabitants and their land management practices. Using the information from that study, the project involves those historic land clearing practices and teaching the practices to the descendants of the Amah Mutsun tribe. The scope of this project does not involve any earth movement.

QVCP contains at least 13 documented and undocumented archaeological sites. Vegetation management and other activities with potential negative impacts to these cultural resources will be reviewed and modified prior to implementation if it is determined that negative impacts are likely.

Among proposed activities described above, potential negative impact could result from removal of vegetation in proximity to sites CA-SMA-113 and CA-SMA-196 if vegetation removal included excavation of plant roots. In an undisturbed deposit, excavation of plant roots could modify the context of archaeological remains. At site CA-SMA-113, archaeological research documented a plow zone of disturbed archaeological deposits ca. 20-25 cm depth. No plant removal is anticipated to disturb the intact archaeological deposits below this depth. Historical imagery indicates CA-SMA-196 was also plowed, and archaeological research at the site did not indicate undisturbed archaeological deposits. Adverse impacts to cultural resources in QVCP are not anticipated to result from carrying out the project.

c. Natural Hazards

Policy 15.37 (Support Efforts to Reduce the Extent of the Fire Hazards) encourages support of public and private efforts to reduce the potential of fire hazards through appropriate methods. The clearing of the fir trees around the existing access road will establish a critical fuel break in the case of a wildfire in the area which is categorized as both Moderate and High Risk Fire Hazard Severity by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.

2. Compliance with the Local Coastal Program

A Coastal Development Permit is required, pursuant to Section 6328.4 of the County Zoning Regulations, for development in the Coastal Development (CD) District because the project involves the removal of significant vegetation within the Coastal Zone. The County's decision on the CDP is appealable to the California Coastal Commission as the project does not involve a principally permitted use, as discussed in Section 4 of this report. Staff has determined that the project is in compliance with applicable Local Coastal Program (LCP) Policies, including the following:

a. Sensitive Habitats

Policies 7.3 (Protection of Sensitive Habitats) and 7.11 (Establishment of Buffer Zones) and Chapter 3, Section 30240 (Environmentally sensitive habitat areas; adjacent developments) of the Coastal Act of 1976 seek to protect riparian corridors from the impacts of adjacent development that could significantly degrade sensitive habitats. Compliance with these policies is shown on the Project Site Map in Attachment D. A 50-foot buffer has been established outward from the edge of riparian vegetation. In addition, a buffer greater than 100-feet is established from two wetlands outside of the project area. Further discussion is provided in relation to County General Plan Policies 1.23, 1.27, and 1.29 discussed in Section A(1)(a) of this report.

3. Compliance with the Zoning Regulations

The proposed project is located within the Planned Agricultural District (PAD). Staff has reviewed the project and has determined that the proposed activities are for the purpose of land and vegetation management and are not considered a "use." Therefore, the issuance of a PAD Permit, per Section 6353 of the Zoning Regulations is not required. No agricultural activities currently occur in the project area and the parcels are not under a Williamson Act contract. A small portion of the vegetation clearing will occur on prime soils (Class II). The project, however, does not involve any physical development or the conversion of any agricultural land to another use which the Planned Agricultural District aims to limit.

4. Compliance with the Grading Regulations

While State Parks is generally exempt from County Regulations (with the exception of the LCP), the Zoning and Grading Regulations are implementing regulations of the LCP and are therefore applicable to the project. The project requires a Land Clearing Permit per the County's Grading Regulations. Section 8604.6 (Findings, Conditions and Actions) requires the Planning Commission, in approving a Land Clearing Permit, to

find that the granting of the permit will not have a significant adverse effect on the environment and that the project is consistent with the General Plan. As determined by the California Department of Parks and Recreation (lead agency), the project is categorically exempt under the provisions of Section 15304 of the California Environmental Quality Act and, therefore, will not have a significant adverse effect on the environment (Attachment G). Compliance with the General Plan is discussed in Section A(1) of this report. The project complies with the requirements of the regulations applicable to Land Clearing Permits, including those for dust control and fire safety as required by Conditions 5, 6, and 7 of Attachment A.

C. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

On March 24, 2015, the lead agency for the project, the California Department of Parks and Recreation, determined that the project is categorically exempt under the provisions of Section 15304 of the California Environmental Quality Act, relating to minor alterations to the condition of vegetation which does not involve the removal of healthy, mature, scenic trees except for forestry purposes (Attachment G). The Douglas fir trees and various shrubs proposed to be removed have formed a tightly closed canopy with little light available in the lower canopy. The removal of the Douglas firs as part of the Quiroste Valley Vegetation Management Plan will halt this conversion and allow for opportunities to promote more culturally significant ethno-botanical forest and grassland species such as Coast Live Oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), hazelnut (*Corylus cornuta*) and California oat grass (*Danthonia caifornica*). Their removal is intended to restore the landscape to a grassland dominated state similar to when it was originally occupied by indigenous people.

D. REVIEWING AGENCIES

San Mateo County Department of Parks
San Mateo County Fire Department
California Coastal Commission
California Department of Fish and Wildlife per Attachment C

ATTACHMENTS

A. Recommended Findings and Conditions of Approval
B. Vicinity Map
C. Vegetation Management Plan/Project Scope
D. Vegetation Management Plan Exhibits
E. Vegetation Management Statement
F. Vegetation Management Statement Exhibits
G. Copy of the Notice of Exemption from the California Department of Parks and Recreation (Lead Agency)

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Attachment A

County of San Mateo
Planning and Building Department

RECOMMENDED FINDINGS AND CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

Permit or Project File Number: PLN 2017-00024 Hearing Date: July 12, 2017

Prepared By: Ruemel Panglao
Project Planner

For Adoption By: Planning Commission

RECOMMENDED FINDINGS

Regarding the Environmental Review, Find:

1. That this project is categorically exempt under the provisions of Section 15304 of the California Environmental Quality Act, relating to minor alterations to the condition of vegetation which does not involve the removal of healthy, mature, scenic trees except for forestry purposes as determined on March 24, 2015 by the lead agency for the project, the California Department of Parks and Recreation (Attachment H). The Douglas fir trees and various shrubs proposed to be removed have formed a tightly closed canopy with little light available in the lower canopy. The removal of the Douglas firs as part of the Quiroste Valley Vegetation Management Plan will halt this conversion and allow for opportunities to promote more culturally significant ethno-botanical forest and grassland species such as Coast Live Oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), hazelnut (*Corylus cornuta*) and California oat grass (*Danthonia caifornica*).

Regarding the Coastal Development, Find:

2. That this project conforms to the plans, policies, requirements and standards of the San Mateo County Local Coastal Program (LCP) and Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act of 1976. The Planning Commission has reviewed the plans and materials and determined the project, as proposed and conditioned, will not have any adverse impacts on Sensitive Habitats as the vegetation management efforts are intended to restore the area to its natural state and will enhance the habitat for threatened and endangered species such as the California Red Legged Frog and the San Francisco Garter Snake per the Quiroste Valley Cultural Preserve Vegetation Management Biological Impact Form prepared by biologist Tim Reilly of California State Parks (Attachment C). A 50-foot buffer has been established outward from the edge of riparian vegetation. In addition, a buffer greater than 100-feet is established from two wetlands outside of the project area. These buffers provide adequate protection for the flora and fauna around Whitehouse Creek.

Regarding the Land Clearing Permit, Find:

3. That this project is subject to Zoning and Grading Regulations because they are implementing regulations of the LCP and therefore requires a Land Clearing Permit. Section 8604.6 (Findings, Conditions and Actions) requires the Planning Commission, in approving a Land Clearing Permit, to find that the granting of the permit will not have a significant adverse effect on the environment and that the project is consistent with the General Plan. As determined by the California Department of Parks and Recreation (lead agency), the project is categorically exempt under the provisions of Section 15304 of the California Environmental Quality Act and, therefore, will not have a significant adverse effect on the environment (Attachment G).

4. The project is consistent with the General Plan. The County General Plan land use designation is Agricultural. As proposed and conditioned, the project complies with policies relating to the protection and enhancement of vegetative, water, fish, and wildlife resources, the protection of historical and archaeological resources, and the mitigation of the potential of natural hazards.

5. The project complies with the requirements of the regulations applicable to Land Clearing Permits, including those for dust control and fire safety as required by Conditions 5, 6, and 7 of Attachment A.

RECOMMENDED CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

Current Planning Section

1. This approval is for the project as described on the plans and documents submitted for consideration by the Planning Commission on July 12, 2017. Any revisions to the approved plans must be submitted to the Planning Department for review and approval prior to implementation. Minor adjustments to the project may be approved by the Community Development Director if they are consistent with the intent of, and are in substantial conformance with, this approval.

2. The Coastal Development Permit approval shall be valid for one (1) year from the date of approval in which all work authorized under this permit must be completed. This approval may be extended by one 1-year increments with submittal of an application for permit extension and payment of applicable extension fees sixty (60) days prior to the expiration date.

3. The property owner shall adhere to the San Mateo Countywide Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program "General Construction and Site Supervision Guidelines," including, but not limited to, the following:

    a. Delineation with field markers of clearing limits, easements, setbacks, sensitive or critical areas, buffer zones, trees, and drainage courses within the vicinity of areas to be disturbed by construction and/or grading.

b. Protection of adjacent properties and undisturbed areas from project impacts using vegetative buffer strips, sediment barriers or filters, dikes, mulching, or other measures as appropriate.

c. Performing clearing only during dry weather.

d. Stabilization of all denuded areas and maintenance of erosion control measures continuously between October 1 and April 30.

e. Storage, handling, and disposal of project materials and wastes properly, so as to prevent their contact with stormwater.

f. Control and prevention of the discharge of all potential pollutants, including sediments and debris, and non-stormwater discharges to storm drains and watercourses.

g. Avoiding cleaning, fueling, or maintaining vehicles on-site, except in a designated area where wash water is contained and treated.

h. Limiting and timing applications of pesticides and fertilizers to prevent polluted runoff.

i. Limiting construction access routes and stabilization of designated access points.

j. Avoiding tracking dirt or other materials off-site; cleaning off-site paved areas and sidewalks using dry sweeping methods.

k. Training and providing instruction to all employees and subcontractors regarding the Watershed Protection Maintenance Standards and construction Best Management Practices.

l. Additional Best Management Practices in addition to those shown on the plans may be required by the Building Inspector to maintain effective stormwater management during construction activities. Any water leaving the site shall be clear and running slowly at all times.

m. Failure to install or maintain these measures will result in stoppage of construction until the corrections have been made and fees paid for staff enforcement time.

4. To reduce the impact of clearing activities on neighboring properties, comply with the following:

a. All debris shall be contained on-site; a dumpster or trash bin shall be provided on-site during clearing to prevent debris from blowing onto

adjacent properties. The applicant shall monitor the site to ensure that trash is picked up and appropriately disposed of daily.

b. The applicant shall remove all equipment from the site upon completion of the use and/or need of each piece of equipment which shall include but not be limited to tractors, back hoes, etc.

c. The applicant shall ensure that no clearing-related vehicles shall impede through traffic along the right-of-way on Cabrillo Highway. All project-related vehicles shall be parked on-site outside the public right-of-way or in locations which do not impede safe access on Cabrillo Highway. There shall be no storage of vehicles in the public right-of-way.

5. All projects must include dust control provisions as detailed in the Grading Permit Performance Standards Handbook.

6. All equipment used in land clearing operations shall meet spark arrester and fire-fighting tool requirements as specified in the California Public Resources Code.

7. Unless approved, in writing, by the Community Development Director, no land clearing shall be allowed during the winter season (October 1 to April 30) to avoid potential soil erosion. The applicant shall submit a letter to the Current Planning Section, a minimum of two (2) weeks prior to commencement of land clearing, stating the date when land clearing will begin. Work shall not commence until a "hard card" is issued by the County.

8. Prior to the initiation of fieldwork, a copy of the approved MOU or equivalent from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife outlining avoidance/protection measures set forth by both CDFW and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) must be submitted to the Planning Section. Conditions No. 8a-c are standard avoidance/protection measures that may be included in the MOU. The MOU shall contain measures that provide equivalent or better protection of the SFGS and CRLF and associated habitats. The MOU (or equivalent) must be adhered to under the scope of this permit.

a. The presence of a California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)-approved qualified biologist or biological monitor is required at all times during activities within all zones.

b. Project activities in the buffer zone (Zone B) will be conducted only when seasonal ponds are dry and SFGS and CRLF are less likely to be active above ground.

c. Prior to initiation of fieldwork, Zone B boundaries will be measured and clearly marked using Avoidance Area flagging. No work will be conducted in Zone B areas during SFGS/CRLF breeding season from October 16 through May 31.

9. Prior to the initiation of fieldwork, a copy of the updated 10(a)1(a) recovery permit from the USFWS must be submitted to the Planning Section.

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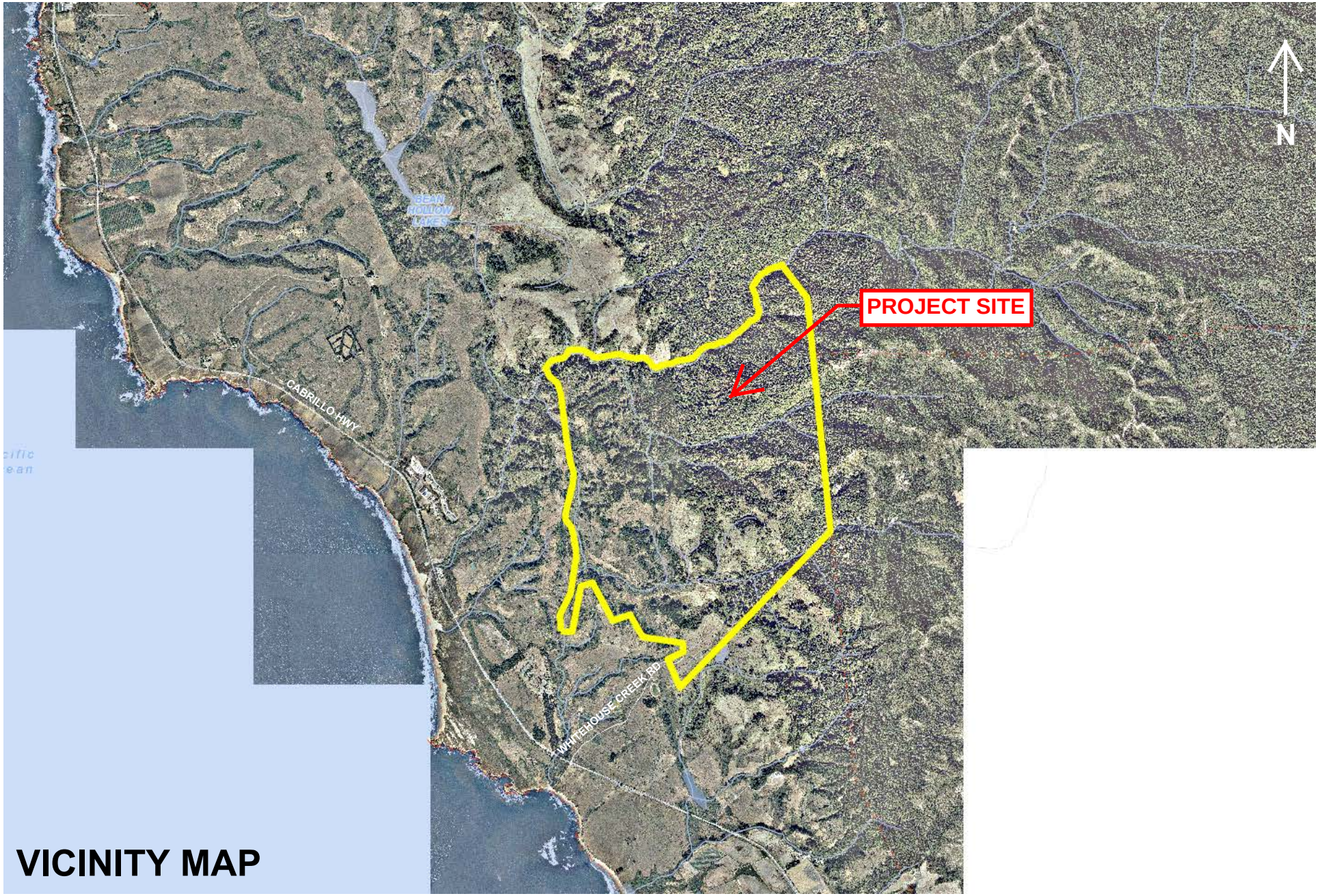


VICINITY MAP

San Mateo County Planning Commission Meeting

Owner/Applicant: **State of California/California State Parks** Attachment: **B**

File Numbers: **PLN2017-00024**

Quiroste Valley Cultural Preserve – Vegetation Management

Biological Impact Form (additional sheet)

1. Property Description

The 224 acre Quiroste Valley Cultural Preserve (QVCP) is a part of Año Nuevo State Park, located in the Whitehouse Creek watershed 1 mile from the Pacific coast and 40 miles NW of the city of Santa Cruz (Vicinity Map). The valley is surrounded by hills that rise 100 – 200 feet above the valley floor.

QVCP was designated a cultural preserve based on its unique suite of indigenous cultural resources. Since the property's acquisition by the Department in the early 1980's, natural and anthropogenic disturbance factors have largely been removed from the landscape; as a result, vegetation in QVCP is transitioning from diverse open grasslands, shrub lands and riparian corridor to a landscape dominated by Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*). Refer to figure 1 for a time lapse of aerial images (1943 and 2005).

The QVCP is not open to members of the public, however, a small network of trails exist near the SW border of the preserve. These trails are accessed by visitors to the nearby Costanoa resort; located approximately 1 mile to the SW.

The Amah Mutsun Land Trust (AMLT) has worked collaboratively with the Department since 2007 to carry out scientific and historical research on natural and cultural resources in QVCP for the chief purpose to guide the process of biological resource restoration of QVCP, inclusive of cultural management. AMLT is associated with the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band, a descendant community of indigenous people. Paleo-ecological and archaeological research indicates indigenous people frequently burned the landscape in and around Quiroste Valley, maintaining the landscape in a grassland-dominated condition; and that this indigenous anthropogenic fire regime transformed not only the structure but also the species composition of local vegetation, increasing the richness and abundance of both fire-following and grassland dependent species.

A key component within AMLT's mission statement is to " teach tribal members, and in particular our youth, the Traditional Ecological Knowledge of our ancestors through field-based cultural learning and indigenous stewardship activities, summer programs for youth, workshops, newsletters and our Native Stewardship Corps program. The Native Stewardship Corps established a core group of youth (16-25) and young adult (25-35) tribal members that will learn, understand and respect the spiritual and cultural importance of stewarding our lands, and will be responsible for teaching the future generations of our tribe."

2. Project Description

In 2014, a vegetation management plan was prepared for Quiroste Valley (attached); this plan describes rationale for vegetation management goals, actions to be taken in pursuit of management goals and desired conditions or outcomes that can be used to assess the effects of management actions. A central component of the rationale for resource management at QVCP is the integration of both cultural and ecological values in management practice.

The Vegetation management plan for QVCP identifies removal of woody vegetation from the grasslands as a high priority for management. The removal of invasive exotic species, enhancement of native plant stands

and propagation and restoration of selected ethno-botanically significant native plant taxa have also been identified as important goals for the preserve.

An Environmental Scientist for the Santa Cruz District, of California State Parks (CSP) will work alongside the district Archaeologist, Department Forester, Natural Resource field crew and the Native Stewardship Corps in implementing the proposed project below

The overall project footprint covers approximately 115 acres; divided into 4 distinct management zones (refer to Project Site Map).The division of the zones was based primarily on the objectives, prescription and/or methods for management particular to the vegetation type within each site.

The project scope and purpose are identified below for each management zone. In addition, photos of current conditions in each of these zones can be found in figure 2. Douglas fir trees within these zones have been surveyed and grouped into one of 5 size classes. These size classes range from < 1" - 8" Diameter (in inches) at Breast Height (DBH) on the low end to > 32" DBH on the upper end. This project is focused only on the thinning and removal of Douglas firs ≤ 24" DBH. ***Greater than 75% of the trees targeted for removal are between <1 – 16" DBH.***

Management Zones

- Zone A _ Access Road
- Zone B _ Buffer
- Zone C _ Coastal Prairie
- Zone D _ Douglas fir

Zone A Access road clearance

Work within this 5 acre zone will aim to improve access and egress for State Park staff and Native Stewards performing research and management activities. In addition, this road has been identified as a critical fuel break in need of clearance in the event of a wildfire in the area.

Work within this zone is limited to a 100 ft. corridor on either side of the cultural access road from the gate at the intersection with Whitehouse Canyon rd. down to the valley floor. Crews will use loppers, handsaws, pole saws, chainsaws and chippers in removing Douglas fir trees ≤ 24" DBH. Material < 6" in diameter will be either chipped and broadcasted on site or piled for burning. Material ≥ 6" in diameter will be either a) bucked into firewood lengths and transported to nearby Costanoa ecological resort (see Biomass Removal Map) or b) retained on property to be burned using a small, portable Air Curtain Burner.

Zone B Buffer

This zone includes a 50 ft. buffer zone outward from riparian vegetation along a 1.1 mile stretch of Whitehouse creek that runs through the preserve. Two wetlands are located within the preserve but are *outside* the project area (this includes a distance greater than 100 ft. outward from wetland vegetation) and are not included within this zone. This zone has been established to minimize the potential risk of impacts to

the San Francisco garter snake (SFGS) and the California red legged frog (CRLF) in aquatic areas which constitute their most common habitat.

Work within this zone includes the use of hand crews using loppers, handsaws and chainsaws in removing Douglas fir trees ≤ 24 " DBH from within 7 acres. Due to the sensitivity and the inaccessibility of this zone, there will be no vehicles or heavy equipment brought in for the purposes of removing the downed material. Douglas firs within this zone will either be lopped and scattered (material ≤ 2" DBH), killed in place through girdling or cut and piled for burning.

Zone C Coastal Prairie

The objective of work within this zone is to remove the woody vegetation, specifically coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*) from within 51 acres diverse coastal prairie. By preserving existing grasslands and converting current shrub lands and forest areas back into grassland, these activities are expected to 1) improve culturally significant ethnobotanical resources and enhance habitat for state or federally listed plant taxa, 2) enhance and expand habitat for the SFGS and the CRLF, both of which periodically inhabit open uplands in the vicinity of aquatic areas, and 3) reduce fuel loads in the valley and along the southern slopes; these areas have been identified as important areas to slow or stop the spread of a wildfire should one occur.

In the valley floor and gentler slopes surrounding the valley, a rubber tracked skid steer mounted with a mulching head will be used to mow the woody vegetation. This has been shown to be an effective method of treatment for controlling woody shrubs from invading grasslands in other Park units. The mowing will serve to reduce overall cover and density in the shrub layer, increasing access and effectiveness for future work by the Native Stewards using methods such as handsaws, loppers and chainsaws.

Zone D Douglas Fir

The type conversion from grassland and coastal scrub to Douglas fir forest is rapidly occurring within this management zone; as evidenced by the high volume of trees from seedling up to 16" DBH along the perimeter of the Zone D polygon. Furthermore, the high density of firs within the interior of these polygons are relatively homogenous in age (< 25 years), size and structure; resulting in a tightly closed canopy with little light available in the lower canopy. Figure 2 illustrates the current situation found in both the interior and perimeter of these zones. The removal of the Douglas firs within this 52 acre zone will halt this conversion and allow for opportunities to promote more culturally significant ethno-botanical forest and grassland species such as Coast Live Oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), hazelnut (*Corylus cornuta*) and California oat grass (*Danthonia californica*). In addition, work within this zone will focus on alleviating existing hazardous fuel conditions that would increase the severity of a wildfire should one occur in the area.

The work will use loppers, handsaws, pole saws and chainsaws in felling of Douglas fir trees ≤ 24" DBH. Once on the ground, the trees will be limbed, bucked and piled into burn piles.

3. Project Priorities

Upon approval of the proposed vegetation management project at QVCP, DPR will begin working with the AMLT in implementing the work proposed under each of the above mentioned Management Zones. Preliminary priorities for this work are listed below.

1. Thinning Douglas firs in Zone D along the interior ridgeline; this would halt the spread of rapidly advancing firs into adjacent, intact coastal prairie.
2. Removal of shrubs from the eastern portion of the valley floor in Zone C; a priority site for re-establishing ethno-botanically significant grassland species.
3. Implement project description in Zone A; improving site access/egress into preserve that will also work to create a roadside shaded fuel break.
4. Implement project as identified in Zone B.
5. Continued removal of shrubs through remainder of Zone C.
6. Continue thinning Douglas firs in Zone D along the periphery of the project area.

4. Impact Avoidance Measures

The methods proposed under this project for preserving and restoring grasslands at Quiroste Valley are expected to enhance and expand habitat for SFGS and CRLF, both of which periodically inhabit open uplands in the vicinity of aquatic areas. The approach to vegetation management at QVCP is intended to be "low-impact", utilizing measures that are expected to decrease the risk of take of SFGS and CRLF, while reducing hazardous landscape conditions such as accumulations of large quantities of dry fuels.

California State Parks is currently working with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) on an agreement (MOU) that will establish avoidance measures when performing recovery actions, similar to this project, within SFGS and CRLF habitat. The following avoidance measures have been used on similar projects where vegetation management activities have occurred in SFGS and CRLF habitat and are being recommended for inclusion into the MOU. A DPR Environmental Scientist with possession of an endangered species recovery permit for SFGS & CRLF (section 10(a)(1)(A) of the ESA) will act as a CDFW and/or United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) approved biologist during the project and will be responsible for adhering to measures to minimize adverse effects as indicated in the recovery permit.

1. <u>Landscape stratification into zones of higher and lower impact risk, with appropriate monitoring measures for each zone.</u>

   To minimize the potential risk of impacts to SFGS and CRLF in the aquatic areas which constitute their most common habitat, a 50 ft. buffer zone has been established outward from the edge of the riparian vegetation associated with Whitehouse creek (Zone B on Project Site Map). This area will be flagged in advance of implementation of the project. The two seasonal wetlands and associated vegetation are well outside (>100 ft.) of project area. Avoidance measures include:

   - Presence of a California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) approved qualified biologist or biological monitor at all times during management activities within ***all*** zones.

- Management activities in Zone B will be conducted only when seasonal ponds are dry and SFGS and CRLF are less likely to be active above ground.
- Prior to initiation of fieldwork, Zone B boundaries will be measured and clearly marked using Avoidance Area flagging. No work will be conducted in Zone B areas during SFGS/CRLF breeding season from October 16 through May 31.

2. SFGS and CRLF training for AMLT associates, tribal members, and fieldwork volunteers.

   Prior to the start of the project, all field work participants (employees/contractors/volunteers) involved in vegetation management activities for this project will receive training by a CDFW approved qualified biologist. The training will cover the natural history of species, taxonomic keys and photographs that aid in identification, life history, reproductive history, legal status, habitat requirements, threats, and avoidance measures for this project. DPR will provide each fieldwork participant with a printed guide that will provide information about identification, ecology, and avoidance of take. Fieldwork participants will be instructed how to avoid activities that would constitute take (e.g., pursuing, harassing, or capturing) of any frog or garter snake encountered. In addition, the qualified biologist will designate an on-site biological monitor if they are not present.

3. Daily inspections of vegetation management activity areas, and measures to be taken in the event of an encounter.

   Prior to initiation of management activities at the beginning of each day, the work area will be systematically surveyed by foot to identify SFGS, CRLF, or any other garter snakes or frogs that could potentially be identified as SFGS or CRLF. If any such animal is encountered, a different location will be selected for management activities until the following day.

   If SFGS, CRLF, or any other garter snakes or frogs that could potentially be identified as SFGS or CRLF are encountered during management activities, the qualified biologist or biological monitor will be notified and either: a) management activities will be discontinued and the animal will be monitored from a distance of greater than 5 meters until it has left the vicinity under its own motivation, b) management activities will be discontinued in that area and shifted to another area until the following day.

4. Use of motorized equipment for vegetation management activities.

   The majority of the woody vegetation slated for removal under this project will be processed using hand-operated tools such as loppers, saws, clippers, and chainsaws. A rubber-tracked skid steer with a mowing attachment will be utilized only in Zone C, as identified on the project site map. After initial treatment, a wheeled tractor with deck/flail mower or an ATV with tow-behind mower may be used in maintaining the site.

The biologist or biological monitor will walk and survey the treatment area immediately prior to the off-road equipment moving through. Safety requirements require varying distances between the surveyor and each piece of equipment and these will be adhered to.

5. Restrictions on use of vehicles and procedures for inspection of vehicles.

Vehicles will be confined to existing roads except when a CDFW-approved qualified biologist or biological monitor is on site. At the end of each day, the area under and around vehicles will be inspected for SFGS and CRLF. If SFGS, CRLF, or any other garter snakes or frogs that could potentially be identified as SFGS or CRLF are encountered, the biological monitor will be notified and either: a management activities will be discontinued and the animal will be monitored from a distance of greater than 5 meters until it has left the vicinity under its own motivation; or b) the on-call monitor will come to the site to confirm the identification of the animal and to take appropriate measures based on results of the determination. If a CDFW-approved qualified biologist or biological monitor is present, they may walk in front of vehicles when traveling off of existing roads to identify SFGS and CRLF. In all cases, driving speed will be limited to 10 miles per hour.

6. Procedures for treatment of woody vegetation removed during management activities.

Woody vegetation that is combined into piles for burning will only be burned once cured. When these piles are burned they will only be lit on the down-wind side and be allowed to slowly "back" through the pile. This will provide the necessary space and time needed for an animal to escape if they are present within the pile.

In some cases, it may be necessary to remove larger cut rounds of wood by loading onto vehicles and transporting off-site. When this method is used, a biological monitor must be present to ensure that take of SFGS and CRLF does not occur.

Sudden Oak Death (*Phytophthora ramorum*) has not been identified within Quiroste Valley; however, in the event that it does exist, we will perform all biosecurity measures to ensure that it stays on the property. The only removal of biomass scheduled under this project is the transportation of firewood sized rounds to nearby Costanoa Ecological Resort; Costanoa is found lower down in the Whitehouse Creek Watershed and it's highly probable that if S.O.D exists within Quiroste Valley, it would also occur there.

7. Limitations on work hours and weather conditions.

All work will be conducted during daylight hours. No mowing will take place during red flag warnings or periods of active precipitation and within 24 hours after precipitation ceases. In addition, the use of off-road equipment and/or vehicles will not take place during red flag warnings or periods of increased soil saturation, as determined by Project Manager or on-site designee.

8. Prohibitions on the use of chemical herbicide and on fueling locations.

   Chemical herbicides will not be used in vegetation management activities at QVCP. All equipment maintenance activities involving refueling or use of oil must be conducted outside of Zone B.

9. Procedures for removal of waste.

   Any waste materials brought into work areas during management activities will be removed at the end of each day.

10. Monitoring during Breeding bird season.

    If project activities are scheduled during the nesting season of raptors and migratory birds, a focused survey for active nests of such birds shall be conducted by the CDFW-approved qualified biologist within 15 days prior to the beginning of project-related activities. Surveys shall be conducted in all suitable habitat located at project work sites and in staging and storage areas. In addition, after initiation of project activities, suitable habitat will continue to be monitored for nesting birds by trained AMLT or DPR staff. Nesting seasons are typically defined as follows: i) March 15 to August 30 for smaller bird species such as passerines; ii) February 15 to September 15 for raptors.

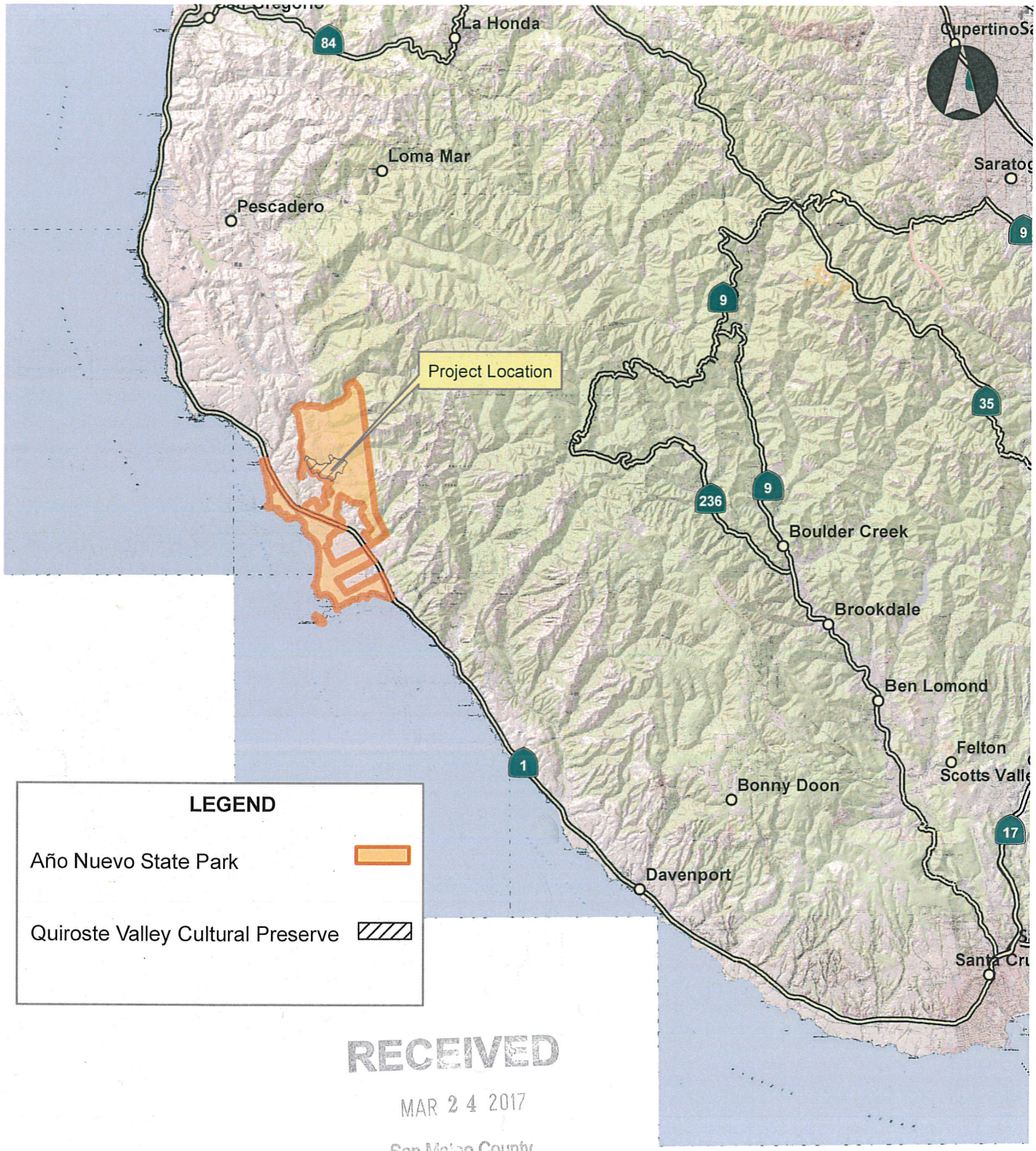
    An active nest is defined as a nest having eggs or chicks present, or a nest that adult birds have staked a territory and are displaying, constructing a nest, or are repairing an old nest. Active nest sites shall be designated as "Ecologically Sensitive Areas" (ESA) and protected (while occupied) during project activities with the establishment of a fence barrier surrounding the nest site. The typical minimum distances of the protective buffers surrounding each identified ESA are the following: i) 1,000 feet for large raptors such as *Buteos*; ii) 500 feet for small raptors such as *Accipiters*; iii) 250 feet for passerines. A biological monitor or qualified biologist shall monitor the behavior of the birds (adults and young, when present) at the nest site to ensure that they are not disturbed by project-related activities. Nest monitoring shall continue during project-related vegetation work until the young have fully fledged, are no longer being fed by the parents and have left the nest site, as determined by a biological monitor.

    No trees, shrubs or emergent vegetation shall be disturbed, trimmed or pruned that contain active bird nests until all eggs have hatched, and young have fully fledged (are no longer being fed by the adults, and have completed left the nest site). No habitat modification shall occur within the ESA fenced nest zone even if the nest continues to be active beyond the typical nesting season for the species, until the young have fully fledged and will no longer be adversely affected by the project.

11. Decontamination of equipment - Biosecurity.

    In order to prevent the movement of invasive plant and animal species, fungi, and other biotic agents both into the preserve and to external ecological regions from the preserve, equipment used for

vegetation management activities will be washed prior to and immediately following entry and use at QVCP. Staging areas as identified in the access and staging map will be used as wash station locations.



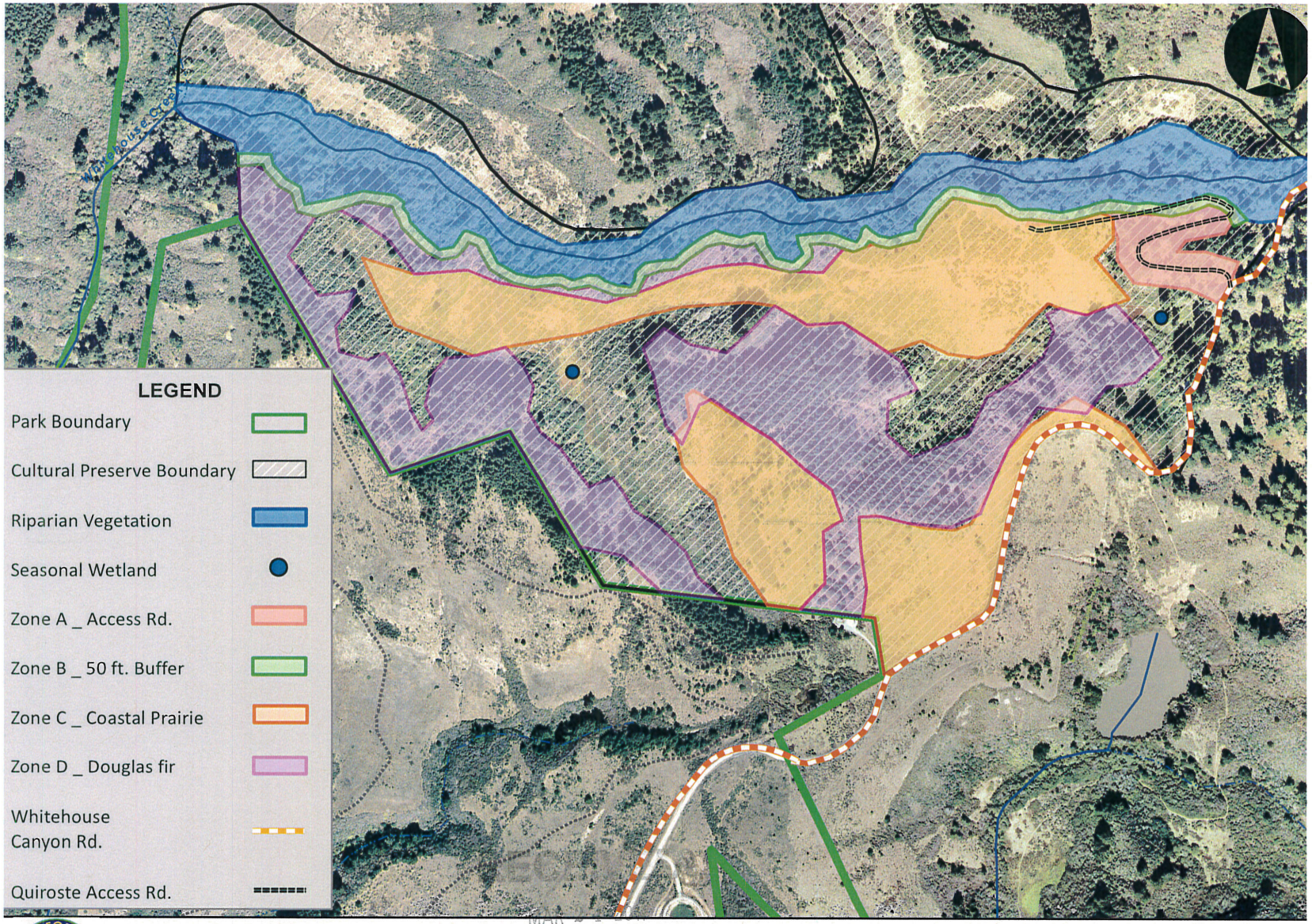
QVCP Vegetation Management
Año Nuevo State Park
Project Vicinity Map

0 1.25 2.5 5 7.5 Miles

San Mateo County Planning Commission Meeting

Owner/Applicant: **State of California/California State Park** Attachment: **D**

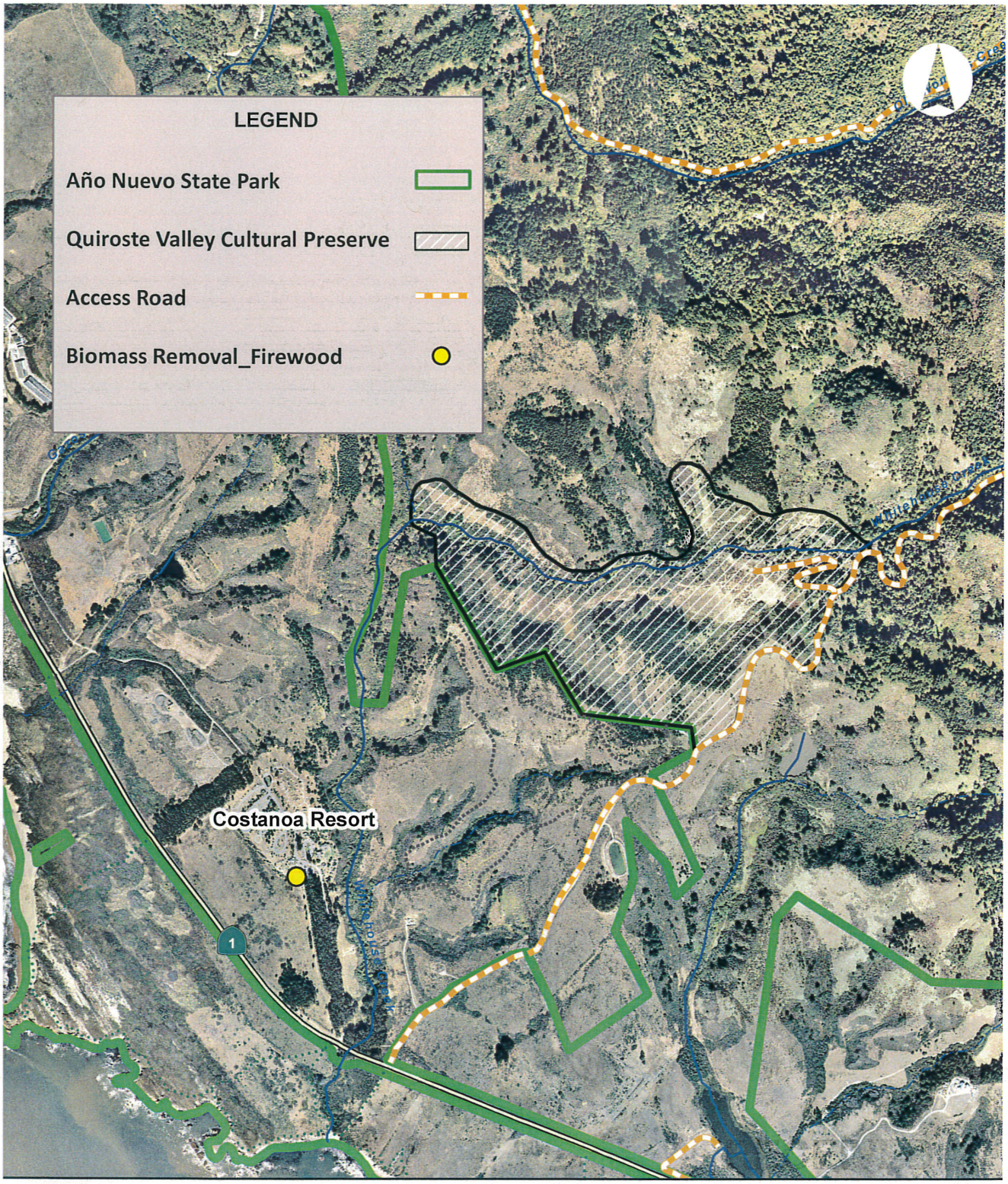
File Numbers: **PLN2017-00024**



San Mateo County Planning Commission Meeting

Owner/Applicant: **State of California/California State Parks** Attachment: **D**

File Numbers: **PLN2017-00024**



QVCP Vegetation Management
Año Nuevo State Park
Project Biomass Removal Map

PLN2017-00024

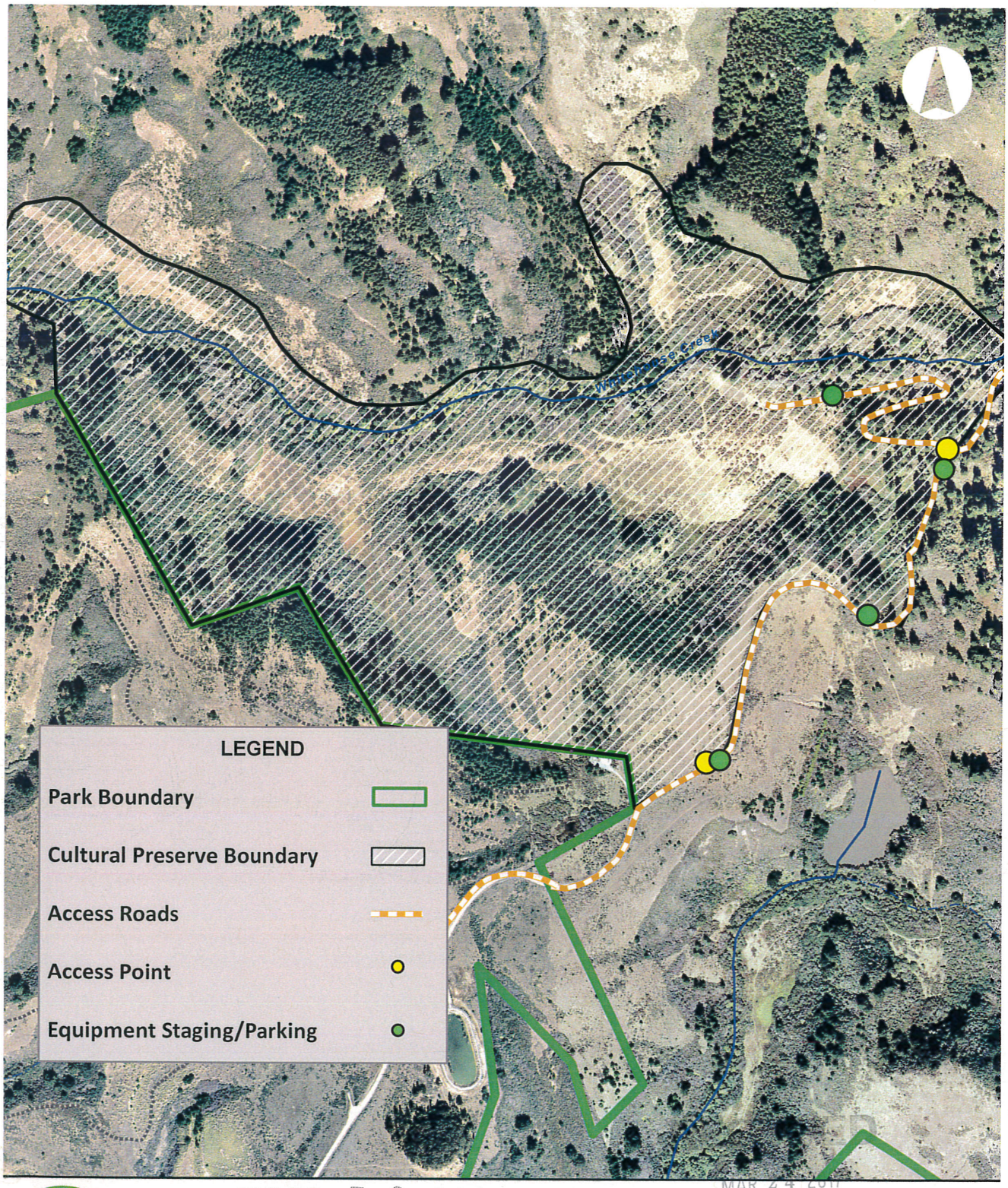
MAR 24 2017
San Mateo County
Planning and Building Department

0 700 1,400 2,800 4,200 Feet

San Mateo County Planning Commission Meeting

Owner/Applicant: **State of California/California State Parks** Attachment: **D**

File Numbers: **PLN2017-00024**



PLN2017-00024

MAR 24 2017

San Mateo County
Planning and Building Department

QVCP Vegetation Management
Año Nuevo State Park
Project Access/Staging Map

0 320 640 1,280 1,920
Feet

San Mateo County Planning Commission Meeting

Owner/Applicant: **State of California/California State Park** Attachment: **D**

File Numbers: **PLN2017-00024**

Figure 1. QVCP Vegetation Management, Año Nuevo State Park, Aerial images Time Lapse

Above: 1943 aerial image of Quiroste Valley during agricultural era. **Below:** 2005 aerial image of Quiroste Valley; expansion of Douglas fir forest into grasslands and other vegetation types.

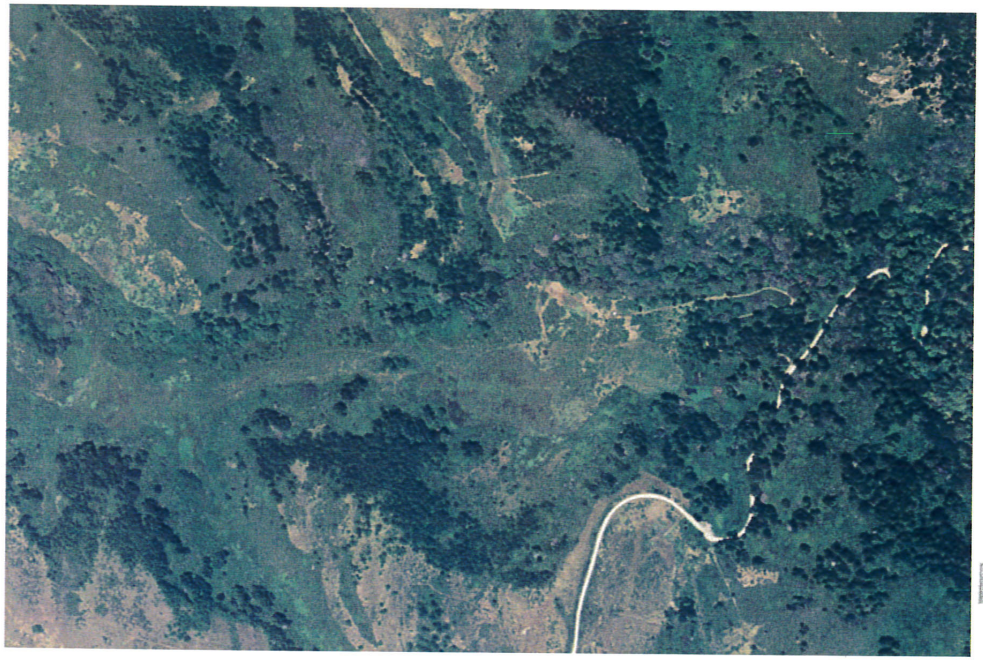


Figure 2. QVCP Vegetation Management, Año Nuevo State Park, Current Conditions

Zone_ A – Access Road

Above left: Access rd. gate – intersection with Whitehouse Canyon rd.; **Above right:** Young Douglas firs densely distributed along road edge.

Zone _B – Buffer Zone

Above: Young Douglas firs advancing into wetlands and the riparian corridor.

Zone_ C - Coastal Prairie

Above left: Coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*) among other shrub species encroaching into coastal prairie; area identified as high priority location for growing ethno-botanically significant resources; **Above right:** Type conversion from coastal prairie to shrub lands occurring throughout the valley floor.

Zone _ D – Douglas fir

Above left: Lack of disturbance over the past several decades has allowed for young Douglas fir trees to spread into coastal prairie and coastal scrub. **Above right:** Young Douglas firs competing for sunlight and other resources; resulting in a lack of understory vegetation and an increased accumulation of hazardous fuels.

Quiroste Valley Cultural Preserve_Botanical Report 2011

Family	Genus - Species - Ssp./Va	Common Name	Exotic?	Location Specific	Location General
Aceraceae	Acer macrophyllum	big leaf maple		QVCP General	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Agavaceae	Chlorogalum pomeridianum	soaproot		QVCP General	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Anacardiaceae	Toxicodendron diversilobum	poison oak		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Anacardiaceae	Toxicodendron diversilobum	poison oak		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Apiaceae	Angelica hendersonii	angelica		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Apiaceae	Conium maculatum	poison hemlock	x	QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Apiaceae	Conium maculatum	poison hemlock	x	QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Apiaceae	Conium maculatum	poison hemlock	x	QVCP - Wetland	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Apiaceae	Heracleum maximum	common cowparsnip		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Apiaceae	Oenanthe sarmentosa	water parsley		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Asteraceae	Artemisia douglasiana	mugwort		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Asteraceae	Artemisia douglasiana	mugwort		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Asteraceae	Baccharis glutinosa	marsh baccharis		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Asteraceae	Baccharis glutinosa	marsh baccharis		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Asteraceae	Baccharis pilularis ssp. consanguinea	coyote brush		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Asteraceae	Baccharis pilularis ssp. consanguinea	coyote brush		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Asteraceae	Carduus pycnocephalus	Italian thistle	x	QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Asteraceae	Cirsium sp.	thistle	unk	QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Asteraceae	Cirsium vulgare	bull thistle	x	QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Asteraceae	Cirsium vulgare	bull thistle	x	QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Asteraceae	Erechtites sp.	burnweed	x	QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Asteraceae	Erigeron canadensis	horseweed		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Asteraceae	Euthamia occidentalis	western flat topped goldenrod		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Asteraceae	Gamochaeta ustulata	featherweed		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Asteraceae	Helenium puberulum	rosilla		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Asteraceae	Helenium puberulum	rosilla		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Asteraceae	Helminthotheca echinoides	bristly oxtongue	x	QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Asteraceae	Hypochaeris radicata	hairy catsear	x	QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Asteraceae	Hypochaeris sp.	cats ear	x	QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Asteraceae	Madia sativa	coast tarweed		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Asteraceae	Pseudognaphalium californicum	ladies tobacco		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Asteraceae	Pseudognaphalium californicum	ladies tobacco		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Asteraceae	Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum	Jersey cudweed	x	QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Asteraceae	Pseudognaphalium ramosissimum	pink cudweed		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Asteraceae	Pseudognaphalium sp.	cudweed		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Asteraceae	Senecio sp.	ragwort	unk	QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Asteraceae	Solidago sp.	goldenrod		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Asteraceae	Sonchus asper	spiny sowthistle	x	QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Asteraceae	Sonchus oleraceus	common sowthistle	x	QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Asteraceae	Sonchus sp.	sow thistle	x	QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Asteraceae	Symphyotrichum chilense	Pacific aster		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Asteraceae	Symphyotrichum chilense	Pacific aster		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Asteraceae	Xanthium sp.	cockleburr		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Berberidaceae	Berberis sp.	barberry		QVCP General	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Betulaceae	Corylus cornuta var californica	California hazelnut		QVCP General	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Boraginaceae	Myosotis discolor	forget me not	x	QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Boraginaceae	Myosotis sp.	forget me not	x	QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Boraginaceae	Myosotis sp.	forget me not		QVCP - Wetland	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Brassicaceae	Rorippa sp.	yellowcress		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Caprifoliaceae	Lonicera involucrata	twinberry		QVCP General	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Caprifoliaceae	Lonicera sp.	honeysuckle		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Caprifoliaceae	Sambucus nigra	blue elderberry		QVCP General	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Caprifoliaceae	Sambucus racemosa	red elderberry		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Convolvulaceae	Convolvulus arvensis	field bindweed	x	QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Cornaceae	Cornus glabrata	brown dogwood		QVCP General	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Cucurbitaceae	Marah fabacea	California manroot		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre

Cucurbitaceae	Marah fabaceus	California manroot		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Cyperaceae	Carex harfordii	Harford's sedge		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Cyperaceae	Carex harfordii	Harford's sedge		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Cyperaceae	Carex obnupta	coast carex		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Cyperaceae	Carex obnupta	coast carex		QVCP - Wetland	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Cyperaceae	Carex sp.	sedge		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Cyperaceae	Carex tumulicola	slender sedge		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Cyperaceae	Cyperus sp.	flatsedge	unk	QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Cyperaceae	Eleocharis macrostachya	common spikerush		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Cyperaceae	Eleocharis sp.	spikerush		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Dryopteridaceae	Dryopteris arguta	California wood fern		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Dryopteridaceae	Polystichum munitum	western swordfern		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Dryopteridaceae	Polystichum munitum	western swordfern		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Equisetaceae	Equisetum telmateia	giant horsetail		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Fabaceae	Lotus corniculatus	broadleaf birdsfoot trefoi	x	QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Fabaceae	Lotus corniculatus	broadleaf birdsfoot trefoi	x	QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Fabaceae	Lotus corniculatus	broadleaf birdsfoot trefoi	x	QVCP - Wetland	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Fabaceae	Trifolium campestre	low hop clover	x	QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Fabaceae	Trifolium dubium	shamrock clover	x	QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Fabaceae	Vicia sativa	spring vetch	x	QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Fabaceae	Vicia sativa	spring vetch	x	QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Fabaceae	Vicia tetrasperma	lentil vetch	x	QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Fabaceae	Vicia tetrasperma	lentil vetch	x	QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Fagaceae	Notholithocarpus densiflorus	tanoak		QVCP General	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Fagaceae	Quercus agrifolia	coast live oak		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Fagaceae	Quercus agrifolia	coast live oak		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Fagaceae	Quercus parvula var. shrevei	Shreve oak		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Gentianaceae	Zeltneria sp.	centaury		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Geraniaceae	Geranium dissectum	cutleaf geranium	x	QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Geraniaceae	Geranium pusillum	small geranium	x	QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Iridaceae	Iris douglasiana	Douglas' iris		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Iridaceae	Iris longipetala	central coast iris		QVCP - Wetland	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Iridaceae	Sisyrinchium bellum	blue eyed grass		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Iridaceae	Sisyrinchium bellum	blue eyed grass		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Juncaceae	Juncus breweri	Brewer's rush		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Juncaceae	Juncus bufonius var. bufonius	toad rush		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Juncaceae	Juncus effusus	rush		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Juncaceae	Juncus effusus ssp. pacificus	Pacific rush		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Juncaceae	Juncus effusus ssp. pacificus	Pacific rush		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Juncaceae	Juncus hesperius	coast rush		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Juncaceae	Juncus hesperius	coast rush		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Juncaceae	Juncus lescurii	dune rush		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Juncaceae	Juncus mexicanus	Mexican rush		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Juncaceae	Juncus occidentalis	western rush		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Juncaceae	Juncus patens	common rush		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Juncaceae	Juncus patens	common rush		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Juncaceae	Juncus patens	common rush		QVCP - Wetland	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Juncaceae	Juncus phaeocephalus	brownhead rush		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Juncaceae	Juncus phaeocephalus	brownhead rush		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Juncaceae	Juncus phaeocephalus	brownhead rush		QVCP - Wetland	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Lamiaceae	Clinopodium douglasii	yerba buena		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Lamiaceae	Clinopodium douglasii	yerba buena		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Lamiaceae	Mentha arvensis	field mint		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Lamiaceae	Mentha arvensis	field mint		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Lamiaceae	Mentha arvensis	field mint		QVCP - Wetland	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Lamiaceae	Mentha pulegium	pennyroyal	x	QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Lamiaceae	Monardella sp.	monardella		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Lamiaceae	Stachys bullata	California hedgenettle		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Lamiaceae	Stachys bullata	California hedgenettle		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Lauraceae	Umbellularia californica	California bay		QVCP General	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Linaceae	Linum perenne	blue flax	x	QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Linaceae	Linum sp.	blue flax	x	QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Linaceae	Linum sp.	flax	unk	QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre

Lythraceae	Lythrum hyssopifolia	Hyssop losestrife	x	QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Melanthiaceae	Trillium albidum	giant white wakerobin		QVCP General	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Myrsinaceae	Anagallis sp.	pimpernel	x	QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Myrsinaceae	Anagallis sp.	pimpernel	x	QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Onagraceae	Epilobium brachycarpum	annual fireweed		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Onagraceae	Epilobium ciliatum	fringed willowherb		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Onagraceae	Epilobium ciliatum	willowherb		QVCP - Wetland	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Onagraceae	Epilobium sp.	willowherb		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Onagraceae	Taraxia ovata	sun cups		QVCP General	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Papaveraceae	Dicentra formosa	Pacific bleeding heart		QVCP - Riparian	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Phrymaceae	Mimulus aurantiacus	sticky monkeyflower		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Phrymaceae	Mimulus aurantiacus	sticky monkeyflower		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Phrymaceae	Mimulus guttatus	yellow monkeyflower		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Pinaceae	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas fir		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Pinaceae	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas fir		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Plantaginaceae	Plantago lanceolata	ribgrass	x	QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Agrostis exarata	spike bentgrass		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Agrostis exarata	bent spikegrass		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Agrostis pallens	seashore bentgrass		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Agrostis sp.	bentgrass		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Aira caryophyllea	silver hairgrass	x	QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Avena barbata	slender oat	x	QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Brachypodium sp.	false brome	x	QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Briza maxima	big quaking grass	x	QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Briza minor	little quaking grass	x	QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Briza minor	little quaking grass	x	QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Bromus carinatus	California brome		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Bromus carinatus	California brome		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Bromus hordeaceus	soft brome	x	QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Bromus hordeaceus	soft brome	x	QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Bromus sp.	brome	unk	QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Bromus vulgaris	Columbia brome		QVCP General	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Cortaderia jubata	pampas grass	x	QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Cortaderia jubata	pampas grass	x	QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Danthonia californica	California oatgrass		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Deschampsia elongata	slender hairgrass		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Deschampsia elongata	slender hairgrass		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Elymus glaucus	blue wildrye		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Elymus glaucus ssp. glaucus	blue wildrye		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Elymus triticoides	beardless wild rye		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Elymus triticoides	beardless wild rye		QVCP - Wetland	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Festuca bromoides	brome fescue	x	QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Festuca perennis	Italian rye grass	x	QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Festuca perennis	Italian rye grass	x	QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Festuca sp.	fescue	unk	QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Gastridium phleoides	nit grass	x	QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Holcus lanatus	velvetgrass	x	QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Holcus lanatus	velvetgrass	x	QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Holcus lanatus	velvetgrass	x	QVCP - Wetland	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Hordeum brachyantherum	meadow barley		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Hordeum brachyantherum	meadow barley		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Hordeum brachyantherum	meadow barley		QVCP - Wetland	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Phalaris aquatica	bulbous canarygrass	x	QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Polypogon monspeliensis	rabbitsfoot grass	x	QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Stipa lepida	foothill needle grass		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Stipa pulchra	purple needle grass		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Vulpia sp.	sixweeks grass	unk	QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Poaceae	Vulpia sp.	sixweeks grass	unk	QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Polygonaceae	Persicaria amphibia	water smartweed		QVCP - Wetland	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Polygonaceae	Rumex acetosella	common sheep sorrel	x	QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Polygonaceae	Rumex crispus	curly dock	x	QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Polygonaceae	Rumex crispus	curly dock	x	QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Polygonaceae	Rumex pulcher	fiddle dock	x	QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre

Polygonaceae	Rumex salicifolius	willow dock		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Polygonaceae	Rumex salicifolius	willow dock		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Polygonaceae	Rumex sp.	dock	unk	QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Rhamnaceae	Ceanothus thyrsiflorus	blueblossom		QVCP General	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Rhamnaceae	Frangula californica	California coffeeberry		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Rhamnaceae	Frangula californica	California coffeeberry		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Rosaceae	Fragaria vesca	woodland strawberry		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Rosaceae	Heteromeles arbutifolia	toyon		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Rosaceae	Heteromeles arbutifolia	toyon		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Rosaceae	Holodiscus discolor	oceanspray		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Rosaceae	Potentilla anserina	silver weed cinquefoil		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Rosaceae	Potentilla anserina	silver weed cinquefoil		QVCP - Wetland	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Rosaceae	Potentilla sp.	cinquefoil		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Rosaceae	Rubus spectabilis	salmonberry		QVCP - Riparian	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Rosaceae	Rubus ursinus	California blackberry		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Rosaceae	Rubus ursinus	California blackberry		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Rosaceae	Rubus ursinus	California blackberry		QVCP - Wetland	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Rubiaceae	Galium aparine	common bedstraw		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Rubiaceae	Galium porrigens	graceful bedstraw		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Rubiaceae	Galium sp.	bedstraw		QVCP - Wetland	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Rubiaceae	Galium trifidum	threepetal bedstraw		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Ruscaceae	Maianthemum sp.	false lily of the valley		QVCP General	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Salicaceae	Salix lasiolepis	arroyo willow		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Salicaceae	Salix sp.	willow		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Sapindaceae	Aesculus californica	California buckeye		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Scrophulariaceae	Scrophularia californica	California figwort		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Urticaceae	Urtica dioica	hoary nettle		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Urticaceae	Urtica dioica	hoary nettle		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Verbenaceae	Verbena lasiostachys	common verbena		QVCP - Valley Floor	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre
Verbenaceae	Verbena lasiostachys var. lasiostachy	western vervain		QVCP - North of WH Crk	Quiroste Valley Cultural Pre

CNDDB _ RareFind Query

Quad: Franklin Point
County: San Mateo

PLN2017-00024

Amphibians

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Other Status	Location Notes	Project Avoidance and Benefits
Aneides niger	Santa Cruz black salamander	None	None	CDFW_Species of Special Concern	Has not been identified on site, however, 2 records exist within Franklin Point Quad-San Mateo County. Has not been identified in County in over 14 years. Presumed Extant.	**Avoidance:** Biological monitors on site; Biological education to field staff. Project will maintain 50 ft. buffer outward from riparian vegetation.**Benefits:** Preserve biodiversity surrounding habitat types by halting conversion to D. fir forest.
Dicamptodon ensatus	California giant salamander	None	None	CDFW_Species of Special Concern IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	Has not been identified on site, however, 6 records exist within Franklin Point Quad - San Mateo County. Suitable habitat present within Preserve; assumed presence of salamander.	**Avoidance:** Biological monitors on site; Biological education to field staff. Project will maintain 50 ft. buffer outward from riparian vegetation. **Benefits:** Preserve biodiversity of surrounding habitat types by halting conversion to D. fir forest.
Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	Threatenend	None	None	Has not been identified on site, however, 17 records have been identified within Franklin Point Quad - San Mateo County. Whitehouse Creek passes through Cultural Preserve which likely supports CRLF. CRLF assumed present within the Quiroste Valley Cultural Preserve.	**Avoidance:** Biological monitors on site; Biological education to field staff conducted by Service approved biologist. Project will maintain 50 ft. buffer outward from riparian vegetation. **Benefits:** Improve upland/dispersal habitat for the CRLF.

Birds

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Other Status	Location Notes	Project Impacts/Benefits/Avoidance
Brachyramphus marmoratus	Marbled Murrelet	Threatened	Endangered	None	Several occurences within Franklin Point Quad-San Mateo County, however, has not been identfied on site. Suitable nesting habitat does not exist within Cultural Preserve. Murrelets likely not to occur within Preserve.	None
Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus	Western snowy plover	Threatened	None	None	1 record within Franklin Point Quad - San Mateo County on State beach. Suitable habitat does not exist within Cultural Preserve and plovers are likely not to occur within Preserve.	None

Bryophytes

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Other Status	Location Notes	Project Impacts/Benefits/Avoidance
Fissidens pauperculus	Minute pocket moss	None	None	USFS_S-Sensitive	1 record within Franklin Point Quad - San Mateo County. Has not been identified on site. Habitat may exist within Preserve.	**Avoidance:** Biological monitors on site; Biological education to field staff. Project will maintain 50 ft. buffer outward from riparian vegetation. **Benefits:** Preserve biodiversity of surrounding habitat types by halting conversion to D. fir forest.

Dicots

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Other Status	Location Notes	Project Impacts/Benefits/Avoidance
Stebbinoseris decipiens	Santa Cruz microseris	None	None	CA Rare Plant _ 1B.2	1 record within Franklin Point Quad - San Mateo County. Not detected in Preserve during 2011 botanical survey.	None
Plagiobothrys diffusus	San Francisco popcorn flower	None	Endangered	CA Rare Plant _ 1B.1	1 record within Franklin Point Quad - San Mateo County. Preserve does not support dependent habitat. Not detected during 2011 botanical survey.	**Benefits:** Grassland dependent species; project will improve habitat for potential colonization.
Plagiobothrys chorisanus var. chorisia	Choris' popcorn flower	None	None	CA Rare Plant _ 1B.2	6 records within Franklin Point Quad - San Mateo County. Preserve does not support dependent habitat. Not detected during 2011 botanical survey.	**Benefits:** Grassland dependent species; project will improve habitat for potential colonization.
Limnanthes douglasii ssp. sulphurea	Point Reyes meadowfoam	None	Endangered	CA Rare Plant _ 1B.2	Habitat exists. Not detected during surveys that occurred. Not present.	
Erysium ammophilum	sand-loving wallflower	None	None	CA Rare Plant _ 1B.2	1 record within Franklin Point Quad - San Mateo County. Recorded w/in coastal dunes of Ano Nuevo SP. Preserve does not support habitat. Not detected during 2011 botanical survey.	None
Cirsium andrewsii	Franciscan thistle	None	None	CA Rare Plant _ 1B.2	1 record within Franklin Point Quad - San Mateo County. Habitat exists within	**Benefits:** Grassland dependent species; project will improve

					Preserve, however, plant was not detected during 2011 botanical survey.	habitat for potential colonization.
Erodium macrophylla	round-leaved filaree	None	None	CA Rare Plant _ 1B.2	1 record within Franklin Point Quad - San Mateo County. Habitat exists within Preserve, however, plant was not detected during 2011 botanical survey.	**Benefits:** Grassland dependent species; project will improve habitat for potential colonization.
Arctostaphylos andersonii	Anderson's manzanita	None	None	CA Rare Plant _ 1B.2	2 records within Franklin Point Quad - San Mateo County. Habitat does not exist within Preserve. Plant not detected during 2011 botanical survey.	None

Fish

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Other Status	Location Notes	Project Impacts/Benefits/Avoidance
Spirinchus thaleichthys	longfin smelt	Candidate	Threatened	CDFW_Species of Special Concern	Found in estuaries; Suitable habitat does not exist within the Preserve.	None
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus	steelhead-central CA coast	Threatened	None	AFS_Th-Threatened	Record of Steelhead occuring within Whitehouse Creek. Whitehouse Creek runs through Cultural Preserve. Steelhead likely to occur within Creek.	**Avoidance:** Project will maintain 50 ft. outward from riparian vegetation. **Benefits:** Preservation of surrounding biodiversity; increased fire resiliency by reducing fuel loading.

Forest

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Other Status	Location Notes	Project Impacts/Benefits/Avoidance
Northern Interior Cypress Forest	Northern Interior Cypress Forest	None	None	None	1 record within Franklin Point Quad - San Mateo County. Typically grows within eleveation gradient of 1240'-1600'. Suitable habitat does not exist within the Preserve.	None
Monterey Pine Forest	Monterey Pine Forest	None	None	None		None

Gymnosperms

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Other Status	Location Notes	Project Impacts/Benefits/Avoidance
Pinus radiata	Monterey Pine	None	None	None	1 Record of historic range of pines in vicinity. Surveys have concluded that Monterey pines do not occur within Preserve.	None
Hesperocyparis abramsiana var. butar	Butano ridge cypress	Threatened	Endangered	None	1 record within Franklin Point Quad- San Mateo County. Occurs at an elevation of approximately 1400' in chaparral. Suitable habitat does not exist within the Preserve.	None

Insects

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Other Status	Location Notes	Project Impacts/Benefits/Avoidance
Speyeria zerene myrleae	Myrtle's silverspot butterfly	Endangered	None	XERCES_CI-Critically Imperiled	1 record within Franklin Point Quad - San Mateo County in 1950. Population believed to be extirpated south of the Golden Gate bridge since 1970's.	None
Danaus plexippus pop. 1	Monarch - overwintering	None	None	USFS_S-Sensitive	2 records within Franklin Point Quad - San Mateo County. Overwinters in eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress; suitable habitat does not exist within the preserve.	None
Bombus occidentalis	Western bumble bee	None	None	USFS_S-Sensitive XERCES_IM-Imperiled	2 records within Franklin Point Quad - San Mateo County. Has not been recorded on site but likely to occur within Preserve.	**Benefits:** Increased diversity in plants bees would utilize for foraging.

Mammals

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Other Status	Location Notes	Project Impacts/Benefits/Avoidance
Corynorhinus townsendii	Townsend's big-eared bat	None	Candidate	CDFW_Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concerned BLM S - Sensitive	2 records within Franklin Point Quad - San Mateo County. Has not been recorded on site. Habitat not likely to exist for Townsend's within Preserve.	**Benefits:** Burning over time may create basal hollow cavities - critical for bats.

Monocots

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Other Status	Location Notes	Project Impacts/Benefits/Avoidance
Stuckenia filiformis ssp. alpina	slender-leaved pondweed	None	None	2B.2	1 record within Franklin Point Quad - San Mateo County. Preserve does not	None

					support dependent habitat. Not detected during 2011 botanical survey.	
Fritillaria liliacea	fragrant fritillary	None	None	1B.2	1 record within Franklin Point Quad - San Mateo County. Preserve does not support dependent habitat. Not detected during 2011 botanical survey.	**Benefits:** Grassland dependent species; project will improve habitat for potential colonization.
Agrostis blasdalei	Blasdale's bent grass	None	None	1B.2	1 record within Franklin Point Quad - San Mateo County. Preserve does not support dependent habitat. Not detected during 2011 botanical survey.	None

Reptiles

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Other Status	Location Notes	Project Impacts/Benefits/Avoidance
Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia	San Francisco garter snake	Endangered	Endangered	None	12 records within Franklin Point Quad - San Mateo County. Has not been recorded on site, however, have been recorded in close proximity to Preserve. Suitable habitat exists and snakes assumed present.	**Avoidance**: Biological monitors on site; Biological education to field staff conducted by Service approved biologist. Project will maintain 150 ft. buffer outward from riparian vegetation. **Benefits:** Improved upland/open habitat for snakes and their prey.
Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	None	None	CDFW_Species of Special Concern	1 record within Franklin Point Quad - San Mateo County. Has not been recorded on site. Whitehouse Creek runs through Preserve which provides suitable habitat for pond turtle. Pond turtles likely to occur within Preserve.	**Avoidance:** Biological monitors on site; Biological education to field staff; project to maintain 50 ft. buffer outward from riparian vegetation. **Benefits:** Preservation of habitat diversity within Preserve by halting conversion to D. Fir dominated forest type.

Park Unit Name: **Quiroste Valley Cultural Preserve**

Document Name: **Vegetation Management Plan**

Date: **April 16, 2014**

Prepared By: **Amah Mutsun Land Trust**
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Rick Flores, UC Santa Cruz Arboretum

Signatures:

District Natural Resource Program Manager — Date 5/16/2014

District Cultural Resource Program Manger — Date 5/21/2014

District Superintendent — Date 5/21/2014

Reviewed By: Tim Hyland, Environmental Scientist, California State Parks, Santa Cruz District

Quiroste Valley Cultural Preserve
Vegetation Management Statement

Purpose of Document

This document describes rationale for vegetation management goals in Quiroste Valley Cultural Preserve (QVCP); actions to be taken in pursuit of management goals; and desired conditions or outcomes that can be used to assess the effects of management actions. Vegetation management in QVCP will follow an "adaptive management" approach, in which actions will be regularly assessed and may be modified, replaced, discontinued, or expanded based on outcomes. Since 2014 will be the first year in which vegetation management in QVCP will be undertaken based on goals outlined in the Año Nuevo State Park General Plan (the General Plan), management protocols may be modified substantially over the coming years. During the next 3-5 years, this document will be reviewed at regular intervals and may be updated to respond to changing conditions and management issues. After management protocols and outcomes are implemented and assessed for several years, this document may be reviewed and updated at less frequent intervals.

In accordance with General Plan guidelines for QVCP, this document should be reviewed and updated in collaboration with local indigenous descendant communities. Local indigenous descendant communities include the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band and the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe. The information presented in this document is also intended to provide guidance for Department staff and to explain management objectives to extra-Departmental agents and members of the public. The plans for vegetation management at QVCP presented in this document are intended to supersede those described for Quiroste Valley presented in the Año Nuevo State Park Vegetation Management Statement of Sept. 27, 2011.

This document was developed in collaboration with the Amah Mutsun Land Trust, a subsidiary organization of the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band. The Amah Mutsun Tribal Band has worked collaboratively with the Department since 2007 to carry out scientific and historical research on natural and cultural resources in QVCP. One purpose of this research was to guide the process of biological resource restoration of QVCP, inclusive of cultural management, in accordance with goals described in the General Plan. Management actions described in this document will be carried out primarily by the Amah Mutsun Land Trust, with support from the Department as resources permit.

General Vegetation Management Goals and Rationale

General QVCP Vegetation Management Rationale

As described in the General Plan, QVCP was designated as a cultural preserve based on its unique suite of associated indigenous cultural resources. Quiroste Valley contains a high density of indigenous archaeological sites, including one settlement that contained a large, hemispherical ceremonial structure described by Spanish explorers in 1769 (see General Plan, pp. 2-53 through 2-59). This settlement was likely *Metenne*, which may have been the largest and most perennially occupied settlement of the Quiroste people at the time of contact. This settlement was the only place in the territory of Ohlone peoples in which a large ceremonial structure was described by early Spanish explorers. The cultural landscape of Quiroste Valley represents a unique and culturally significant suite of cultural resources in the local region.

The General Plan proposed designation of 224 acres (89 ha) on the floor and adjacent hillsides of Quiroste Valley as a cultural preserve. Following General Plan guidelines, the Quiroste Valley Cultural Preserve was established in October, 2008. This property was acquired by the Department in the early 1980s, and anthropogenic disturbance factors have largely been removed from the landscape since its acquisition. From the 1980s to the present, vegetation in QVCP has transitioned from a mix of open grasslands (former agricultural fields), shrublands, and a riparian corridor to a landscape that is dominated by Douglas fir and northern coastal scrub shrublands. A primary goal of management at QVCP is to restore the landscape to a condition consistent with its configuration and species composition prior to European colonization. Paleoecological and archaeological research conducted in Quiroste Valley from 2007-2012 indicates that indigenous people frequently burned the landscape in and around Quiroste Valley, maintaining the landscape in a grassland-dominated condition since at least ca. 1000 CE. Documentary records of the earliest Spanish explorers in 1769 and 1774 also indicate that most coastal landscapes west of the Santa Cruz Mountains, including Quiroste Valley, were dominated by grasslands at the beginning of Spanish colonization. Based on these data, a high priority management goal for QVCP is arresting encroachment of woody vegetation types onto grasslands and expansion of grasslands through removal of the woody vegetation that now dominates the landscape (Figure 1)

Research at QVCP indicates that indigenous peoples burned local landscapes at sub-decadal (i.e., 1-10 year) intervals prior to European colonization. This high frequency, low-intensity fire regime was a fundamental ecosystem process that has been absent from the landscape since its acquisition by the Department, and possibly since disruption of indigenous landscape management systems in the late 1700s. Archaeological research indicates the indigenous anthropogenic fire regime transformed not only the structure but also the species composition of local vegetation, increasing the richness and abundance of fire-following plant species. In accordance with General Plan guidelines, reintroduction of fire management is thus a high priority, long-term goal for management at QVCP.

General QVCP Vegetation Management Goals

As a planning zone of Año Nuevo State Park, park-wide vegetation management goals described in the Año Nuevo State Park Vegetation Management Statement of Sept. 27, 2011 also apply to QVCP. These are as follows:

1. Manage vegetation at ANSP so that it supports a richness of native species.
2. Maintain or enhance habitat for extant populations of California Native Plant Society (CNPS) state or federally-listed species at ANSP.
3. Maintain flooding, tidal flows, sand movement, and other disturbance regimes, including fire, that support sustainable populations of most of the species present at ANSP.
4. Detect new infestations of exotic species while still small and eliminate them where feasible.

The General Plan specifies several goals related to vegetation management in QVCP:

1. Consult with local native California Indian representatives and pursue partnerships with local native California Indian groups to establish resource management practices and interpretation of native California Indian history, lifeways, and the protection of significant cultural sites and features located in the Quiroste Valley. This includes vegetation management that replicates valley conditions of the historic Native California Indian occupation (Quiroste Valley Guideline 3, p. 4-21).
2. Allow for Native California Indian activities and ceremonies, special events, and interpretive program activities that are consistent with the intent and purpose of the Quiroste Valley Cultural Preserve classification (Quiroste Valley Guideline 7, p. 4-21).
3. Restore the cultural landscape of the valley to its pre-European contact state, and maintain this appearance. Desired outcomes include an open appearance of the valley as described and depicted by early Euro-American California explorers, as well as an absence of non-native vegetation (Table 4-1, p. 4-82).

Specific Vegetation Management Goals, Rationale, and Desired Conditions or Outcomes

This section presents goals for management of QVCP over the short-term (2014) and over the long-term. The short-term goals specified below will be pursued primarily by the Amah Mutsun Land Trust and partner individuals and institutions, including researchers, volunteers, universities, and non-profit institutions, with support from Department staff and services, as available.

Short-term Goals (2014-2015)

1. Assess, document, and monitor vegetation conditions in QVCP to permit quantitative evaluation of management action outcomes through time.

Rationale: Current vegetation conditions in QVCP are not documented with sufficient accuracy and resolution to permit evaluation of outcomes of management actions. The General Plan Vegetation Communities Map (General Plan: Figure 8) does not accurately portray vegetation composition in some portions of the QVCP area, and vegetation structure and species composition in QVCP has not been systematically recorded. Collecting this data and tracking changes through time is necessary to meet general QVCP management goals outlined above, including maintenance or enhancement of habitat for CNPS state or federally listed plant taxa and management for a richness of native species.

Desired Outcome: Production of a high resolution (ca. 1m or better) vegetation map showing the distribution of major vegetation types in QVCP. Survey of a sample of vegetation communities according to CNPS relevé protocols to record community type and species composition.

2. Prevent expansion of woody vegetation types into existing grasslands. In selected areas, remove shrub vegetation through manual cutting or mowing. Remove young Douglas fir trees through manual cutting. Maintain access routes to portions of QVCP that are currently accessible, and create access routes to portions of QVCP that are currently inaccessible through manual removal of shrubland vegetation. Remove woody vegetation from areas in which culturally significant ethnobotanical resources are threatened by vegetation succession. Dispose of cut woody vegetation through chipping, spreading, and/or burning.

   Rationale: In the absence of disturbance factors, existing grasslands in QVCP continue to be invaded by woody vegetation types. In order to maintain existing grasslands, recently recruited woody vegetation may be removed through manual cutting. Maintenance of existing access routes and creation of new access routes are necessary for pursuit of short-term goal #2 outlined above. In some areas of QVCP, existing stands of significant ethnobotanical resources face imminent threat of extirpation from encroaching woody vegetation.

   Desired Condition: Lack of woody vegetation expansion into existing grasslands from 2014-2015. Expansion of grassland in selected areas. All remaining grassland areas of QVCP should be accessible by foot by 2015. Existing stands of significant ethnobotanical resources threatened by encroachment of woody vegetation should be free of adjacent woody vegetation in 2015.

3. Identify exotic invasive species that are currently present in low numbers in QVCP and target these for eradication. Describe quantitatively the effectiveness of manual vegetation removal in small areas to assess feasibility of widespread application.

   Rationale: Exotic invasive herbaceous grassland taxa are well established in QVCP, and these present a restoration challenge that must be approached over the long-term. However, exotic invasive species that are currently present in low numbers and that recruit relatively slowly when not extensive may be effectively controlled through manual removal.

Examples of such taxa that have been observed in QVCP include pampas grass (*Cortaderia jubata*), English ivy (*Hedera helix*), milk thistle (*Silybum marianum*), Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*), and bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*).

Desired Condition: Reduction of the abundance of selected invasive exotic taxa from portions of the QVCP valley floor between 2014 and 2015 through manual vegetation removal.

4. Propagation and restoration of selected ethnobotanically significant native plant taxa to create populations that are appropriate for traditional cultural uses, as well as monitoring of restored stands to ensure that resources are not diminished through time.

   Rationale: Archaeological and paleoecological data collected from 2007-2012 document plant use by indigenous people living in Quiroste Valley. In addition, ethnographic information and oral histories specify ethnobotanically significant plants used by native peoples in the broader region. In consultation with indigenous descendant communities, and in accordance with goals described in the General Plan, a number of native plant taxa will be selected for propagation and restoration on a small scale.

   Desired Condition: In association with the UC Santa Cruz Arboretum, propagation of selected native plant taxa beginning in 2014 for planting in late 2014 or 2015. Quantitative assessment of outcomes of native plant restoration to explore feasibility of widespread application.

5. Development and implementation of experimental studies to assess the effects of various treatments on reduction of woody vegetation and/or on reduction of persistent and well-established exotic invasive species.

   Rationale: Management of QVCP to meet Año Nuevo State Park Vegetation Management Statement (of Sept. 27, 2011) and General Plan goals will require development and implementation of practices that will be sustainable over the long-term. Research on the efficacy of various treatments for maintaining low levels of woody vegetation and exotics will facilitate these goals. A long-term goal of management at QVCP is reintroduction of fire management. To explore local effects of fire management on multiple vegetation types, experimental treatments may include burning small areas within enclosures ("burn boxes") if feasible.

   Desired Outcome: Design and implementation of at least one controlled experiment recording effects of various treatments on either woody vegetation reduction or reduction of exotic invasive species by 2015. Results of experimental treatments may be tracked over multiple years.

Long-term Goals

1. Modify landscape vegetation in QVCP to create conditions appropriate for reintroduction of regular fire management. When appropriate, work with indigenous descendant communities to develop a prescribed burn management plan for QVCP.

   Rationale: Historical, archaeological, and paleo-ecological sources of evidence attest to anthropogenic burning management by indigenous people in Quiroste Valley. Fire management is acknowledged as an appropriate ecological disturbance factor for sustaining biological resources in the Año Nuevo State Park Vegetation Management Statement of Sept. 27, 2011. Because fire regimes are a fundamental ecosystem process affecting vegetation structure and composition, reintroduction of landscape burning is necessary to meet goals for the QVCP described in the General Plan that include restoration of vegetation to a condition that replicates native landscapes prior to European colonization.

   Desired Outcome: Over the short-term, assessment of conditions necessary to permit reintroduction of fire management and development of a timeline to modify QVCP vegetation to meet these criteria. Over the long-term, reintroduction of regular fire management in appropriate portions of QVCP.

2. Enhance, restore, and create robust stands of ethnobotanically significant native plants for sustainable use by indigenous descendant communities for cultural activities including food, medicinal, ceremonial, crafting, construction, and fuel purposes.

   Rationale: Appropriate cultural activities in QVCP include reintroduction of TREM practices as well as harvesting of ethnobotanical resources for traditional uses outlined above (see also section "Cultural Activities in QVCP"). Robust local populations of native plants are required to ensure that traditional uses do not diminish native plant abundance. Specific parameters of cultural activities will be defined by AMLT internal documentation and/or in future versions of this document.

   Desired Outcome: Over the short-term, work with indigenous descendant communities to identify ethnobotanically significant native taxa for reintroduction to QVCP (see Short Term Goal #5 above). Work with indigenous descendant communities and other agencies to propagate and restore native plants to QVCP. Define parameters of appropriate cultural use activities for particular taxa. Over the long-term, reintroduce, maintain, and evaluate the condition of robust stands of multiple ethnobotanically important native plant taxa for cultural uses.

3. Conduct research on the extent of wetlands in QVCP prior to historical land use modifications by Euro-Americans and assess feasibility of wetland restoration.

   Rationale: Accounts of early Spanish explorers indicate that wetlands in QVCP may have been more extensive prior to Euro-American land modifications. Extant artificial ponds and drainage features attest to historical modification of the QVCP valley floor. If possible, it is

desirable to reconstruct the probable extent of wetlands at the time of indigenous occupation and to explore feasibility of wetland restoration.

Desired Outcome: Over the short term, conduct research to determine the extent of wetlands in QVCP prior to European colonization. Over the long term, assess of potential for restoration of wetlands in QVCP, and implementation of wetland restoration where feasible and appropriate.

Other Considerations

Impacts to Cultural Resources

QVCP contains at least 13 documented and undocumented archaeological sites (Figure 2). Vegetation management and other activities with potential negative impacts to these cultural resources will be reviewed and modified prior to implementation if it is determined that negative impacts are likely.

Among proposed activities described above, potential negative impact could result from removal of vegetation in proximity to sites CA-SMA-113 and CA-SMA-196 if vegetation removal included excavation of plant roots. In an undisturbed deposit, excavation of plant roots could modify the context of archaeological remains. At site CA-SMA-113, archaeological research documented a plow zone of disturbed archaeological deposits ca. 20-25 cm depth. No plant removal is anticipated to disturb the intact archaeological deposits below this depth. Historical imagery indicates CA-SMA-196 was also plowed, and archaeological research at the site did not indicate undisturbed archaeological deposits. Adverse impacts to cultural resources in QVCP are not anticipated to result from carrying out the short-term goals described above.

Impacts to Sensitive Vertebrate Species

San Francisco garter snakes (*Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia*) and California red-legged frogs (*Rana aurora draytonii*) have been identified in Año Nuevo State Park (see General Plan: Appendix H), and these species may be present in QVCP. Type conversion of grassland to closed-canopy woody vegetation types reduces habitat for San Francisco garter snakes (see US Fish and Wildlife Service, 2006, "San Francisco Garter Snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia*) 5-Year Review: Summary and Evaluation"). The short-term goals described in this document, which include removal of woody vegetation from QVCP, are expected to enhance habitat for San Francisco garter snakes by expanding and preserving grasslands. No negative impacts to red-legged frog habitat, which includes wetlands and streams with deep pools, are anticipated from implementation of short-term goals described in this document.

Nondisclosure of Culturally Sensitive Information

To protect the integrity of ceremonial, medicinal, and sacred ethnobotanical resources, AMLT may require the nondisclosure of the locations of selected plant species present in QVCP in documents that will be made available to the public. AMLT will provide a list of such species to the Department, and will monitor the location and condition of culturally sensitive species in QVCP for internal use by AMLT and the Department.

Prohibition of Chemical Herbicides

To retain the traditional character of indigenous landscape management practices at QVCP, management actions in QVCP will not include the use of chemical herbicides.

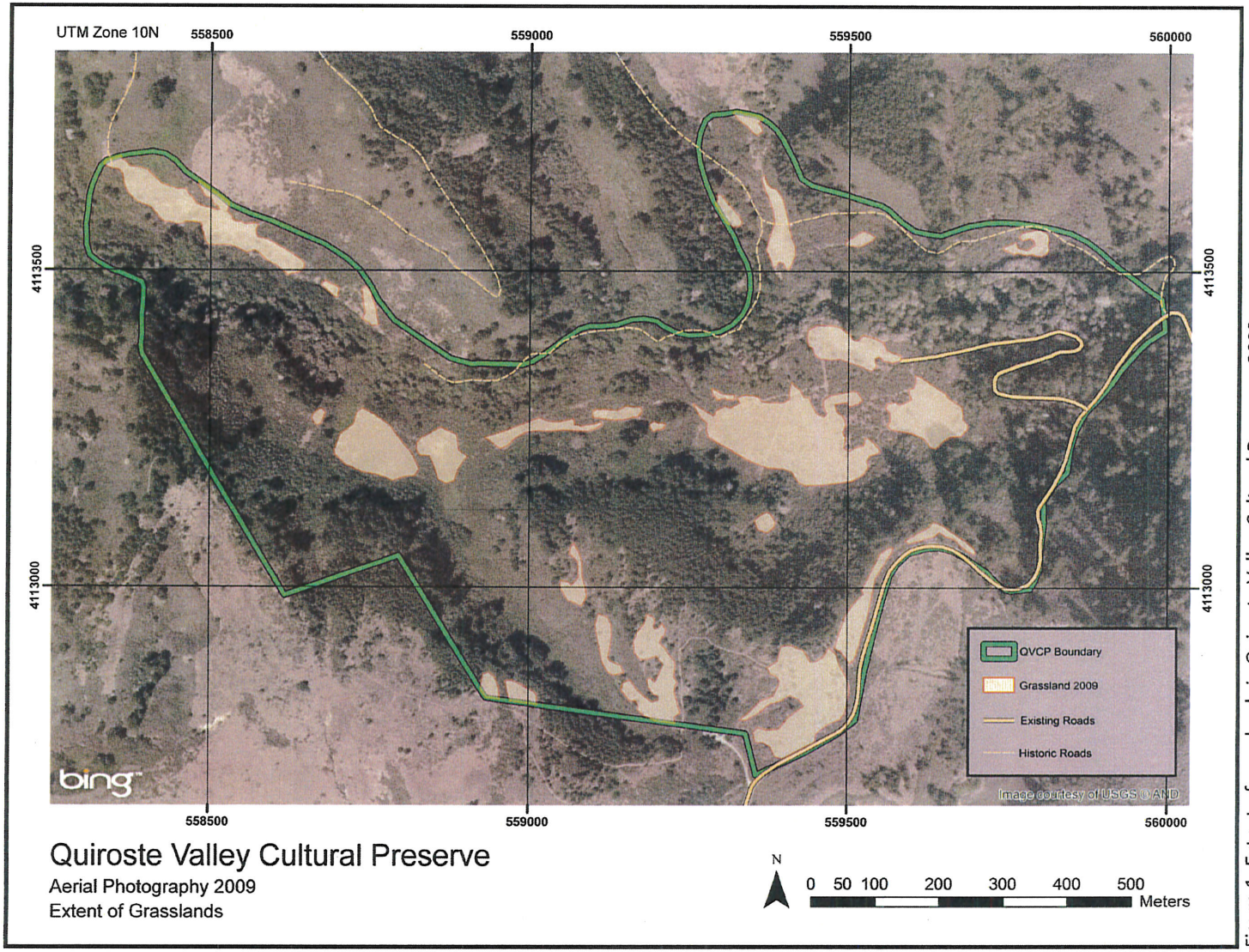

Figure 1. Extent of grasslands in Quiroste Valley Cultural Preserve, 2009.

The archaeological reconnaissance map has been redacted as an attachment to this report to preserve the confidentiality of archaeological site information, as authorized by the California Public Records Act.

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

CEQA # 11307

NOTICE OF EXEMPTION 2015038223

TO: Office of Planning and Research
1400 Tenth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

FROM: Department of Parks and Recreation
303 Big Trees Park Road
Felton, CA 95018

PROJECT TITLE: Quiroste Valley Cultural Preserve Vegetation Management

LOCATION: Año Nuevo State Reserve **COUNTY:** San Mateo

DESCRIPTION OF THE NATURE AND PURPOSE OF PROJECT:
Manage vegetation and enhance habitat for extant populations of California Native Plant Society, state or federally-listed plant species located within Año Nuevo State Reserve to preserve and protect natural resources. Proposed work will maintain flooding, tidal flows, sand movement, and other disturbance regimes, including fire, that support sustainable populations of most of the species, as well as detect and eliminate infestations of exotic, non-native species located within Año Nuevo State Reserve.

PUBLIC AGENCY APPROVING THE PROJECT: California Department of Parks and Recreation

NAME OF DIVISION OR DISTRICT CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT: Santa Cruz

EXEMPT STATUS:
☒ Categorical Exemption
Class: 4 *Section:* 15304

REASONS WHY PROJECT IS EXEMPT:
Project consists of minor alteration in the condition of land and vegetation that do not involve removal of healthy, mature, scenic trees except for forestry purposes and is included as "resource management projects" and "prescribed burns to restore native vegetation, reduce fuel loads" in the Department of Parks and Recreation's list of exempt activities, in accordance with CCR 15300.4.

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Santa Cruz District

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EMAIL: Teri.Crawford@parks.ca.gov

Chet M. Bardo
District Superintendent
Santa Cruz District

March 24, 2015
DATE

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