Travis A. Voyles Secretary of Natural and Historic Resources

Matthew S. Wells *Director* 

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Frank N. Stovall Deputy Director for Operations

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Deputy Director for
Dam Safety,
Floodplain Management and
Soil and Water Conservation

Laura Ellis Deputy Director for Administration and Finance

September 5, 2023

Lauren Stull USFS- Glenwood & Pedlar Ranger Districts 27 Ranger Lane Natural Bridge Station, VA 24579

Re: Brown Mountain Creek Trail Bridge

Dear Ms. Stull:

The Department of Conservation and Recreation's Division of Natural Heritage (DCR) has searched its Biotics Data System for occurrences of natural heritage resources from the area outlined on the submitted map. Natural heritage resources are defined as the habitat of rare, threatened, or endangered plant and animal species, unique or exemplary natural communities, and significant geologic formations.

According to the information currently in Biotics, natural heritage resources have not been documented within the submitted project boundary including a 100-foot buffer. The absence of data may indicate that the project area has not been surveyed, rather than confirm that the area lacks natural heritage resources. In addition, the project boundary does not intersect any of the predictive models identifying potential habitat for natural heritage resources.

Furthermore, if tree removal occurs and the area is not allowed to revegetate, the proposed project will impact an Ecological Core **(C3)** as identified in the Virginia Natural Landscape Assessment (<a href="https://www.dcr.virginia.gov/natural-heritage/vaconvisvnla">https://www.dcr.virginia.gov/natural-heritage/vaconvisvnla</a>). Mapped cores in the project area can be viewed via the Virginia Natural Heritage Data Explorer, available here: <a href="http://vanhde.org/content/map">http://vanhde.org/content/map</a>.

Ecological Cores are areas of at least 100 acres of continuous interior, natural cover that provide habitat for a wide range of species, from interior-dependent forest species to habitat generalists, as well as species that utilize marsh, dune, and beach habitats. Interior core areas begin 100 meters inside core edges and continue to the deepest parts of cores. Cores also provide the natural, economic, and quality of life benefits of open space, recreation, thermal moderation, water quality (including drinking water recharge and protection, and erosion prevention), and air quality (including sequestration of carbon, absorption of gaseous pollutants, and production of oxygen). Cores are ranked from C1 to C5 (C5 being the least significant) using nine prioritization criteria, including the habitats of natural heritage resources they contain.

Impacts to cores occur when their natural cover is partially or completely converted permanently to developed land uses. Habitat conversion to development causes reductions in ecosystem processes, native biodiversity, and habitat quality due to habitat loss; less viable plant and animal populations; increased predation; and increased introduction and establishment of invasive species.

DCR recommends avoidance of impacts to cores. When avoidance cannot be achieved, DCR recommends minimizing the area of impacts overall and concentrating the impacted area at the edges of cores, so that the most interior remains intact.

DCR also recommends the development and implementation of an invasive species plan to be included as part of the maintenance practices for the trail. The invasive species plan should include an invasive species inventory for the project area based on the current DCR Invasive Species List (<a href="http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/natural-heritage/document/nh-invasive-plant-list-2014.pdf">http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/natural-heritage/document/nh-invasive-plant-list-2014.pdf</a>) and methods for treating the invasives. DCR also recommends the trail restoration and maintenance practices planned include appropriate revegetation using native species in a mix of grasses and forbs, robust monitoring, and an adaptive management plan to provide guidance if initial revegetation efforts are unsuccessful or if invasive species outbreaks occur.

Under a Memorandum of Agreement established between the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (VDACS) and the DCR, DCR represents VDACS in comments regarding potential impacts on statelisted threatened and endangered plant and insect species. The current activity will not affect any documented state-listed plants or insects.

There are no State Natural Area Preserves under DCR's jurisdiction in the project vicinity.

New and updated information is continually added to Biotics. Please re-submit a completed order form and project map for an update on this natural heritage information if the scope of the project changes and/or six months has passed before it is utilized.

The Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources (VDWR) maintains a database of wildlife locations, including threatened and endangered species, trout streams, and anadromous fish waters that may contain information not documented in this letter. Their database may be accessed <a href="https://services.dwr.virginia.gov/fwis/">https://services.dwr.virginia.gov/fwis/</a> or contact Amy Martin at 804-367-2211 or <a href="may.martin@dwr.virginia.gov">amy.martin@dwr.virginia.gov</a>.

Should you have any questions or concerns, feel free to contact me at 804-625-3979. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this project.

Sincerely,

Nicki Gustafson

Natural Heritage Project Review Assistant

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