Cañada de los Osos Ecological Reserve

Management Plan

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State of California
The Resources Agency
Department of Fish and Game
Central Coast Region

Cañada de los Osos Ecological Reserve Management Plan

Prepared by: Martha Schauss
Jeannine M. DeWald
Department of Fish and Game
20 Lower Ragsdale
Monterey, CA 93940
(831) 649-2934

Regional Contact: Christina Fabula
Department of Fish and Game
P.O. Box 47
Yountville, CA 94599
(707) 944-5538

Approved by:

Ryan Broddrick Date	Robert Floerke Date
Director	Regional Manager

Table of Contents

I. INTRODUCTION 1
A. Purpose of Acquisition 1
B. Acquisition History 1
C. Purpose of This Management Plan 1
II. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION 2
A. Geographical Setting 2
B. Property Boundaries and Adjacent Land Use 2
C. Geology, Soils, Climate, and Hydrology 2
D. Cultural Features 7
III. HABITAT AND SPECIES DESCRIPTION 9
A. Vegetation Communities, Habitats and Plant Species 9
B. Animal Species 12
C. Special Status Species 12
IV. MANAGEMENT GOALS 15
A. Definitions of Terms Used in This Plan 15
B. Biological Elements: Goals and Tasks 15
1. Biological Element: Riparian and Wetland Habitat 15
2. Biological Element: Native Grasslands 17
3. Biological Element: Oak Woodlands 17
4. Biological Element: Special Status Species 18
5. Biological Element: Fish Populations 20
6. Biological Element: Wildlife Populations 21
C. Public Use Elements: Goals and Tasks 22
1. Public Use Element: Youth Education Program 22
2. Public Use Element: Habitat Development and Management Education 23
3. Public Use Element: Non-Traditional Hunting Opportunities 23
4. Public Use Element: Other Educational Programs 24
D. Facility Maintenance Element: Goals and Tasks 24
V. OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE SUMMARY 25
A. Existing staff and additional personnel needs summary 26
1. Existing personnel 26
2. Additional personnel required 26
B. Operations and maintenance cost 27
1. Staffing 27
2. Materials and supplies 27
3. Capital equipment 28
4. Capital improvements 28
5. Plan Implementation 29
VI. REFERENCES 30

Figures

Figure 1. Location of Cañada de los Osos Ecological Reserve. 3

Figure 2. Approximate boundaries and geographical features. 4

Figure 3. Generalized soils map.....6

Figure 4. Archaeological survey.. 8

Figure 5. Generalized vegetation map 10

Appendices

Appendix A. Legal Description of Property

Appendix B. Memorandum of Understanding Between DFG and CDA

Appendix C. Memorandum of Understanding Between DFG and DPR

Appendix D. Portions of Title 14, Sec. 630 Applying to CDLO

Appendix E. Vascular Plants of Cañada de los Osos Ecological Reserve

Appendix F. Wildlife Species of Cañada de los Osos Ecological Reserve

Appendix G. Internal DFG Comments Regarding the Effects of Implementation of the Management Plan on Special Status Species and Responses to Comments

Appendix H. Comments from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Regarding the Effects of Implementation of the Management Plan on Special Status Species and Responses to Comments

Appendix I. Public Comments and Responses to Comments

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Cañada de los Osos Ecological Reserve
Management Plan

I. Introduction

A. Purpose of Acquisition

The purpose of acquisition of this property was twofold: 1) the protection and enhancement of habitat for native species and 2) to provide a setting for a youth outdoor education program.

B. Acquisition History

The 4,400 acre property, formerly known as the Stevenson Ranch, is in the southern portion of a large block of land in the Mt. Hamilton Range which was identified by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) as a high priority for protection through land acquisition and conservation easements. In 2000 TNC purchased the property, anticipating re-sale to DFG. In February 2001 the land was purchased by DFG. Approximately 200 acres of the property, including the portion with the existing ranch headquarters, were transferred to the California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) as an entrance point into Henry Coe State Park. DFG has designated the remaining 4,200 acres as the Cañada de los Osos Ecological Reserve (CDLO).

A Conceptual Area Protection Plan (CAPP) was completed by DFG for the Mt. Hamilton Range in November 2001, in cooperation with TNC. Because the Stevenson Ranch was available in a highly volatile market, the Land Acquisition Evaluation (LAE) for it had been prepared separately, rather than waiting for inclusion in the CAPP. The Steinmetz (a.k.a. Wilson) Ranch adjacent to the Stevenson Ranch was included in the CAPP.

The property was acquired by DFG through funds from The Safe Neighborhood and Parks, Clean Water, Clean Air and Coastal Protection Bond (Prop 12) Section 5096.350(a)(3), the Habitat Conservation Fund, Section 2786(b/c), T&E, and Habitat Conservation Fund, Section 2786(a), Deer, Mountain Lion and Oak Woodlands.

C. Purpose of This Management Plan

The purpose of this Management Plan is to:

1) Guide management of habitats, species, and programs described herein to achieve the Department's mission to protect and enhance wildlife values.
2) Serve as a descriptive inventory of fish, wildlife and native plant habitats which occur on or use this property.
3) Outline appropriate public uses of these resources.
4) Provide an overview of the property's operation and maintenance, and personnel requirements to implement management goals.
5) Serve as a budget planning aid for annual regional budget preparation.

6) Provide a description of potential and actual environmental impacts and subsequent mitigation which may occur during management.
7) Contains environmental documentation to comply with state and federal statutes and regulations.

Management will focus on maintaining viable populations of sensitive species and their habitats and on the restoration and enhancement of natural communities within an ecosystem-based framework. Emphasis will be placed on the protection of riparian and wetland areas, restoration and enhancement of native grassland, and the control of noxious weeds. Prescription grazing and the ecological use of fire may be employed.

The primary public use of the property will be as a site for a youth outdoor education program. Outdoor education programs will be designed to educate young people about ecological processes and values, habitat protection and enhancement, and wildlife management issues. They will provide hands-on experience to youth and adult volunteers through the implementation of management and monitoring projects. Informal public access will not be allowed.

II. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

A. Geographical Setting

The Cañada de los Osos Ecological Reserve is located approximately ten miles east of Gilroy in southern Santa Clara County (Fig. 1), in the southern portion of the Mt. Hamilton Range. Access is from Jamieson Road, a small county paved road off of Cañada Road, approximately three miles south of the junction of Gilroy Hot Springs Road, and six miles northeast of the junction of Highway 152. The property is found on the Gilroy Hot Springs and Pacheco Peak U.S.G.S. 7.5” topographic maps.

B. Property Boundaries and Adjacent Land Use

The property is bordered by Henry Coe State Park to the north and northwest, with private properties on the remaining sides. Prior to purchase by TNC, the property was a privately owned ranch used for cattle grazing and limited hunting. Adjacent private lands are also used for cattle ranching and limited hunting, with a small amount of dry-land hay farming in the flats of the Cañada de los Osos valley.

C. Geology, Soils, Climate, and Hydrology

The property is long and narrow, approximately five miles from west to east, ranging from about ½ to 2 ½ miles in the north-south direction (Fig. 2). Predominant features are the Cañada de los Osos Creek and valley in the western part of the property, Elephant Head Ridge running east-west in the central and eastern part of the property, and Kickham Peak at the center. Elevations range from about 1200’ in the Cañada de los Osos Valley to about 2200’ on Elephant Head Ridge.

Figure 1. Location of Cañada de los Osos Ecological Reserve

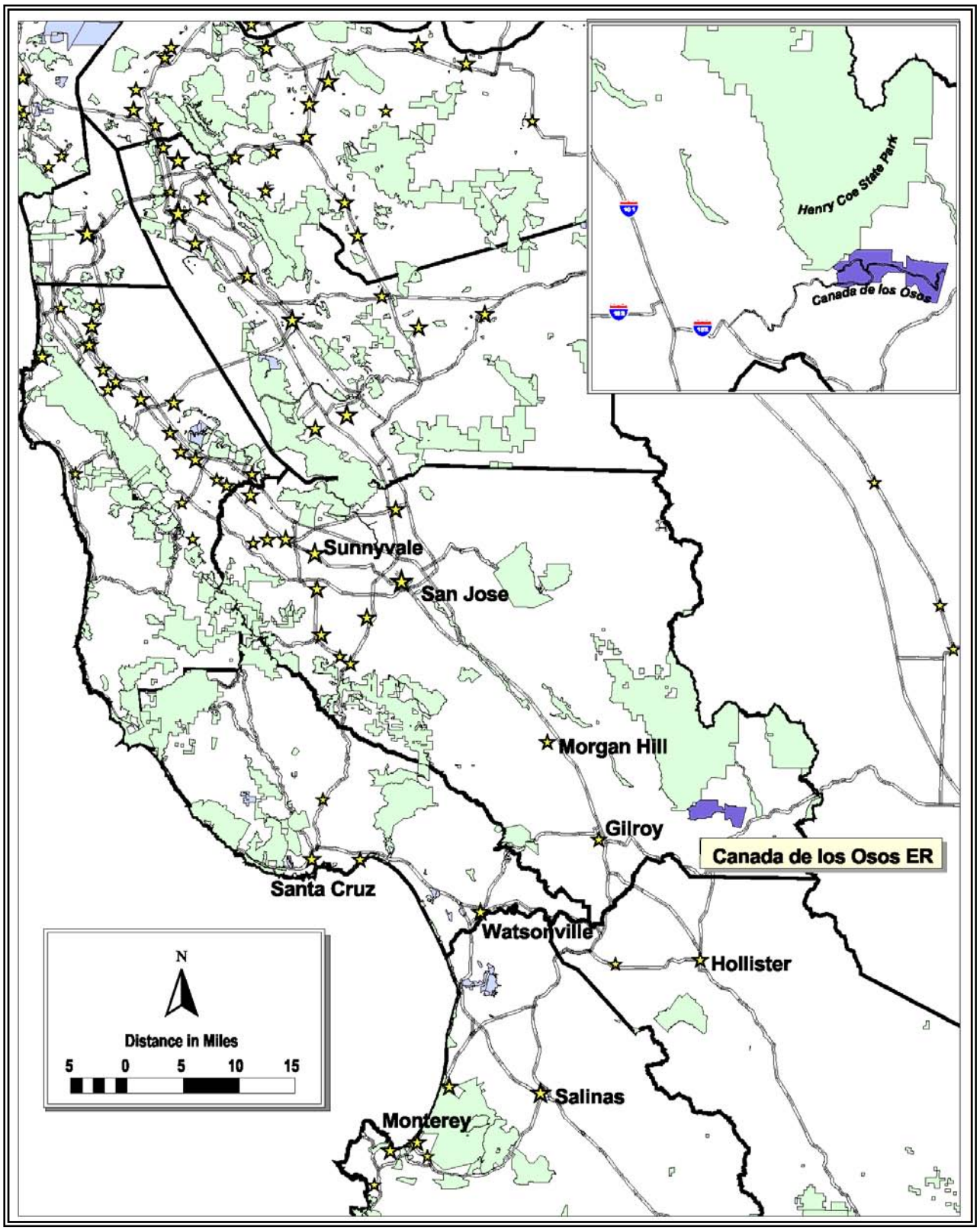
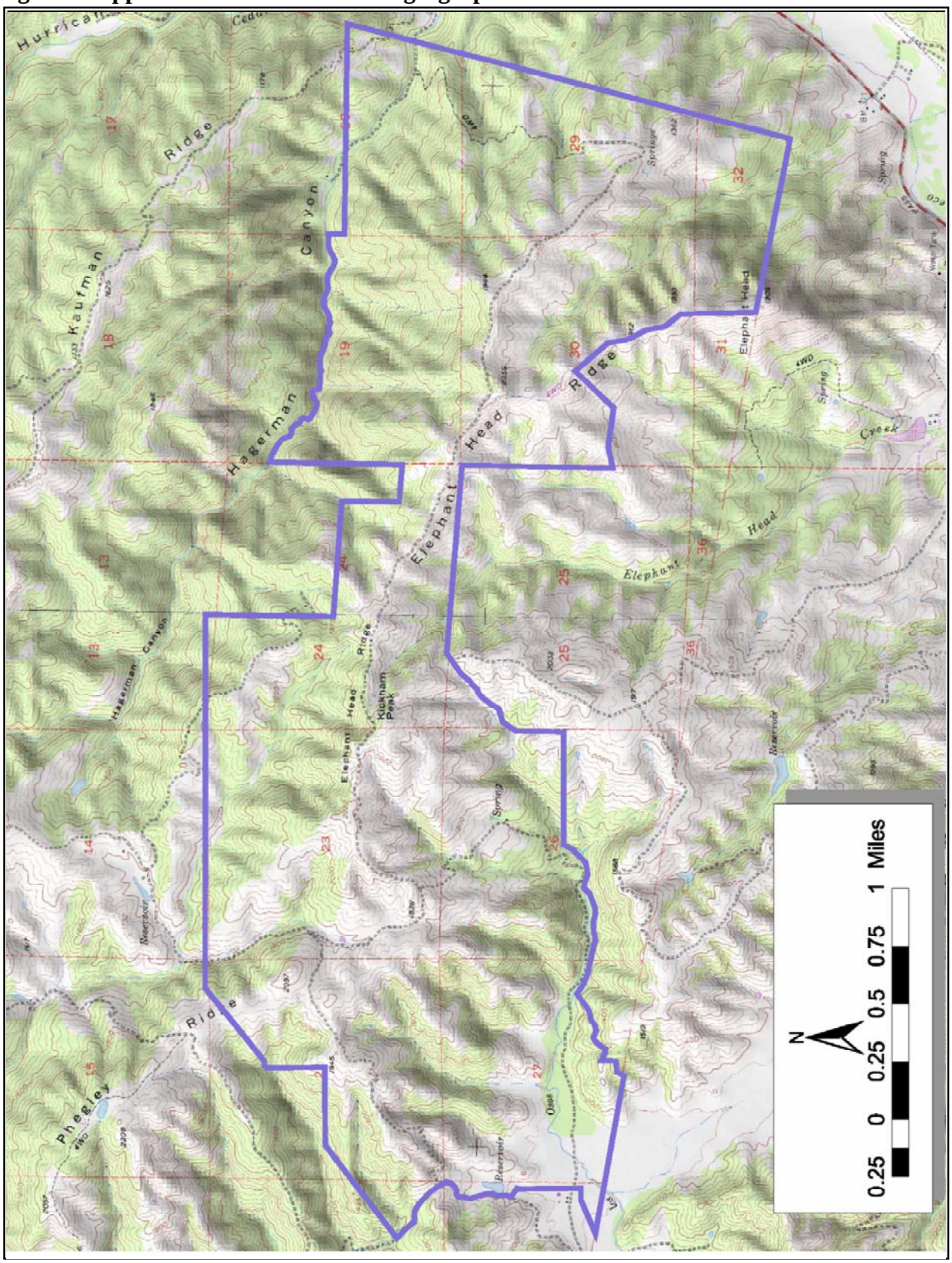


Figure 2. Approximate boundaries and geographical features.



Soil types over most of the property (Fig. 3) are of the Los Gatos-Gaviota-Vallecitos Association, described as “well drained and somewhat excessively drained, shallow to deep gravelly loams and loams” (U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service, 1974). Soils in the flat portion of the Cañada de los Osos Valley are of the Yolo Association of well-drained loams and silty clay loams, found on alluvial plains and fans.

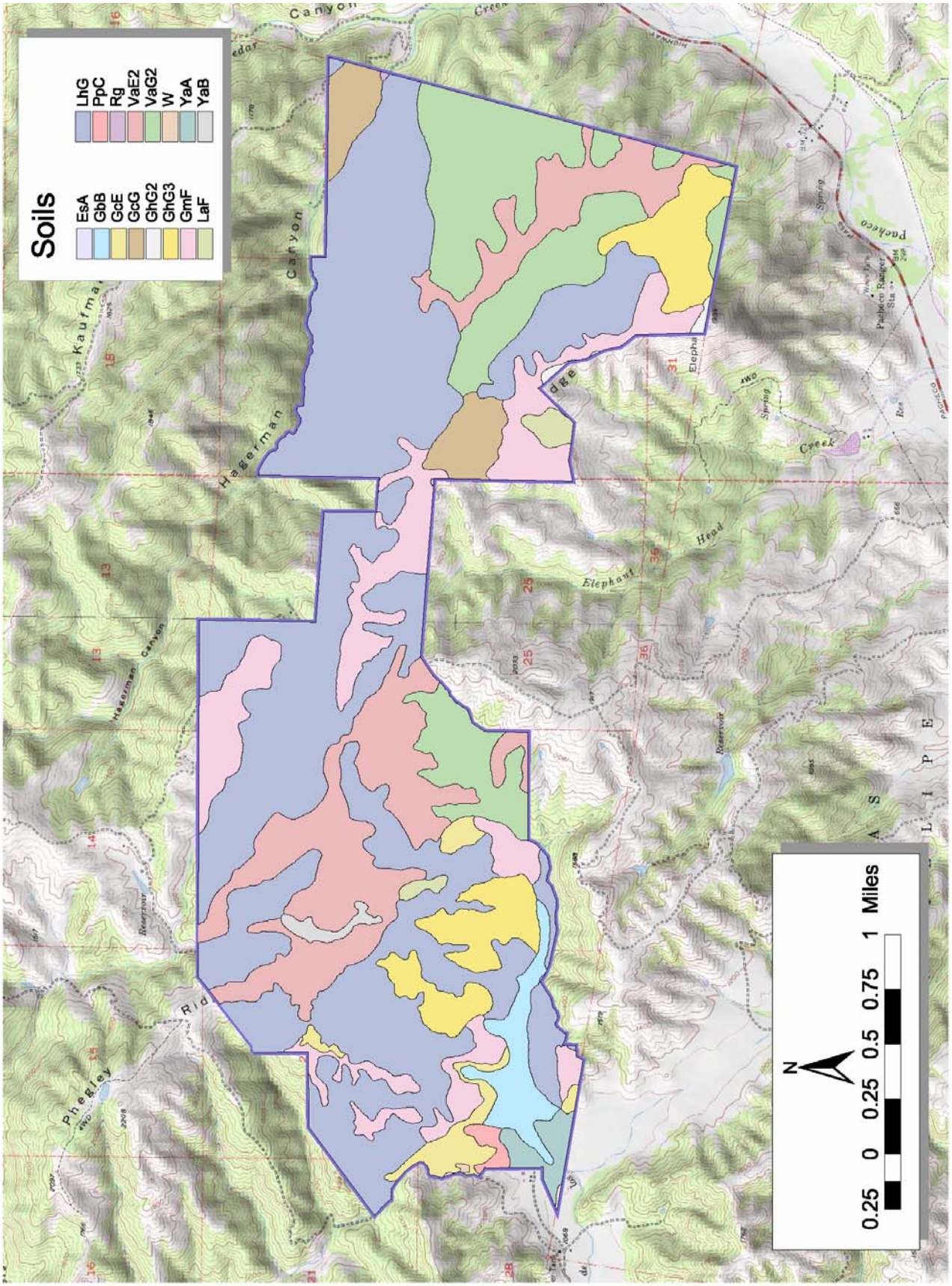
Explanation of soil types

Symbol	Soil type	Erosion risk	Drainage
EsA	Esparto loam, 0-2% slopes	None	Moderately well
GbB	Garretson gravelly loam, 0-5% slopes	Slight	Good
GcE	Gaviota loam, 15-30% slopes	Moderate	Good
GcG	Gaviota loam, 30-75% slopes	High-very high	Somewhat excessive
GhG2	Gaviota gravelly loam, 30-75% slopes, eroded	High-very high	Somewhat excessive
GhG3	Gaviota gravelly loam, 30-75% slopes, severely eroded	High-very high	Somewhat excessive
GmF	Gaviota-Los Gatos complex, 30-50% slopes	High-very high	Good-somewhat excessive
LaF	Landslides	High	Good
LhG	Los Gatos-Gaviota complex, 50-75% slopes	High	Good-somewhat excessive
PpC	Pleasanton gravelly loam, 2-9% slopes	Slight-moderate	Good
Rg	Riverwash	High	Excessive
VaE2	Vallecitos rocky loam, 15-30% slopes, eroded	Moderate	Good
VaG2	Vallecitos rocky loam, 50-75% slopes, eroded	Moderate	Good
W	Willows clay	None	Poor
YaA	Yolo loam, 0-2% slopes	None	Good
YaB	Yolo loam, 2-5% slopes	Slight	Good

The region has a Mediterranean climate, with warm, dry summers and cool, wet winters. Most precipitation is in the form of rain, in recent years falling between late November and mid-April. Average rainfall is about 24 inches. Winter low temperatures fall into the low 20s, with summertime highs reaching the high 90s to 100 degrees. In most years during the last decade there has been at least one snowfall event, usually in February or March, but the snow usually melts within a day.

Seventeen ponds have been identified on the property. With the exception of a couple of small sag ponds, all the ponds were created for livestock watering. At least one dam is known to be leaking. Most of the ponds maintain water year-round in average years. About six of them are known to have had permanent water in the driest years. There are also numerous springs on the property, many of which have been developed with spring boxes and troughs. These troughs are

Figure 3. Generalized soils map.



now in various states of disrepair, and do not have escape ramps to prevent small wildlife from drowning.

There are three wells in the valley just south of the ranch headquarters. These supply water to the residence on DPR's portion of the property. A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed by DFG and DPR that includes provisions for cooperative development of water sources for both agencies' facilities in the CDLO Valley (Appendix III). The small cabin on the property gets water (nonpotable) from a nearby spring.

D. Cultural Features

An archaeological survey was conducted by Sonoma State University staff in spring of 2004 (Bignell 2004). Twenty-five miles of roadbed, one mile of proposed water pipeline, a 30-acre site that may become a DFG visitor center, a five-acre camping complex with cabin and barn facilities, and ten natural springs were surveyed or evaluated (Fig. 4).

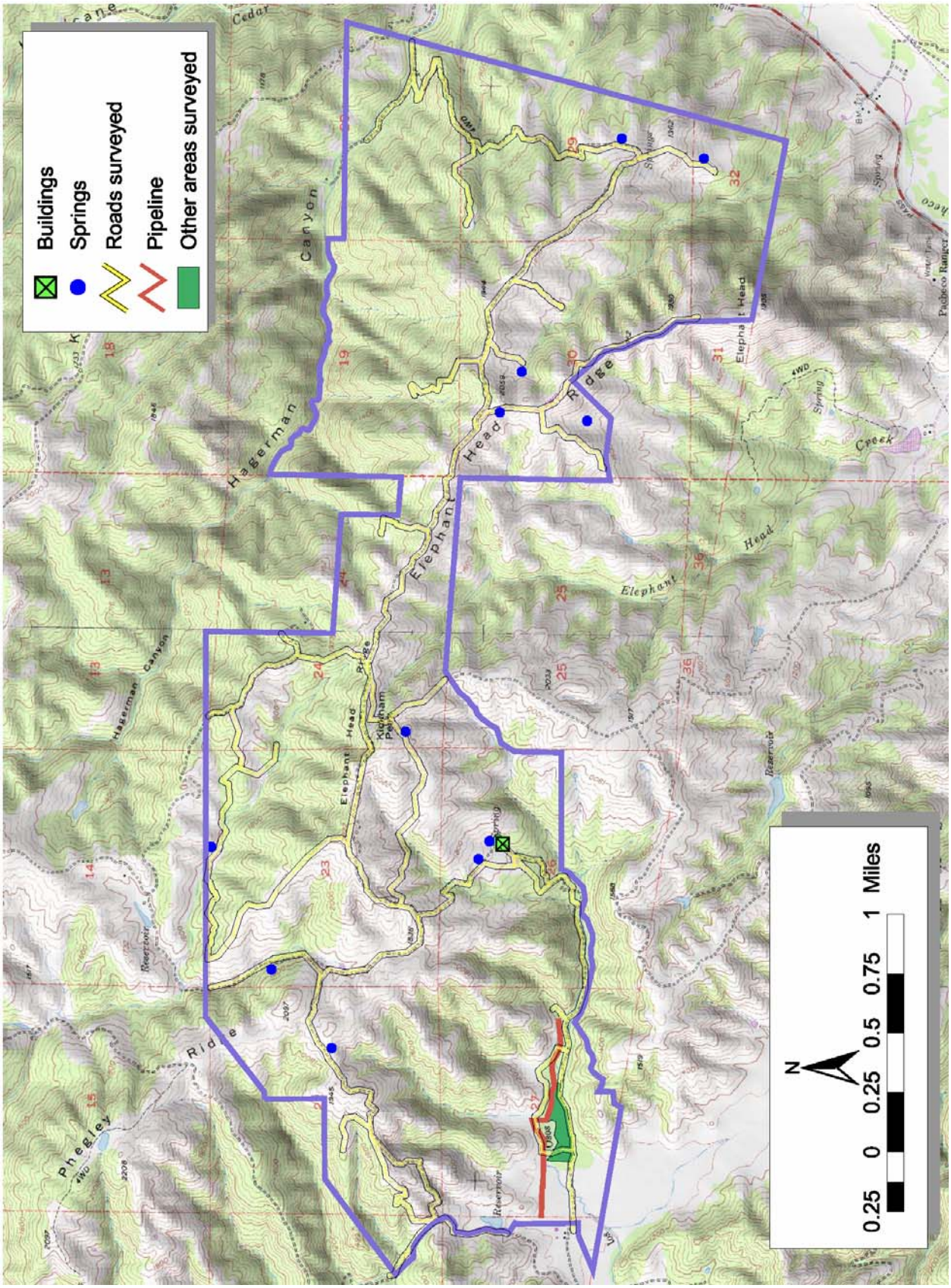
Eight cultural resources (sites, one building complex, and isolated artifacts) were recorded during the survey. Three of those (ASC-38/03-01, /03-02, and /03-03) are cultural sites within the existing roadbed that will require management before the next road maintenance or road grading is undertaken. Site ASC-38/03-03 will require protective management (road-capping or other) as soon as possible; further use of the road is not recommended until this protection can be done.

The barn, residence, and carport complex are thought to be over 50 years old, which makes the complex potentially an historic resource. The cabin and carport have been remodeled. Because this was an inventory-level project the complex of buildings was not formally evaluated. The remaining identified cultural resources were isolated artifacts and require no further management.

Most of the buildings on the property are located on the 200-acre piece sold to DPR, including several old barns, sheds, and outbuildings that may have historical significance, as well as two newer hay barns and a mobile home. On the portion of the property to be retained by DFG are a cabin, shed and barn that were built in the 1930s or '40s as a line camp (ASC-38/08), and a pre-fab metal shed. The cabin was refurbished and used as a residence between the mid-1970s and mid-1990s, then was used as a hunting cabin (Teeling, pers. comm.). The cabin and shed will be used for a back-country camp headquarters and storage. Maintenance and repair work have been done on these structures since the property's purchase by DFG. Future use of the old barn has not been determined, but it may be rehabilitated for storage. If further remodeling or changes to the complex are planned, the complex should be formally evaluated for its potential eligibility to the California Register of Historical Resources. The metal shed is being used for storage, and will be improved to increase security and for use as a shop.

There are about 25 miles of existing backcountry roads on the property. Former residents will be contacted to obtain information regarding historic or traditional names of roads, ponds, springs, and other features so that those designations can be maintained. A records search and literature review revealed no previous cultural surveys within the Ecological Reserve or within

Figure 4. Archaeological survey



one-half mile of the boundary. The area that the Reserve is found in is rich in Native American cultural resources however, and future projects not covered by the 2004 survey should be reviewed for the presence of potential cultural resources.

III. HABITAT AND SPECIES DESCRIPTION

A. Vegetation Communities, Habitats and Plant Species

A complete plant inventory has not yet been conducted. A list of plants that have been identified is provided in Appendix V. Plant identifications were made using the Jepson Manual (1996) and Munz and Keck (1973). Before natural communities are manipulated or impacted by projects on the property, inventories will be conducted to determine that no rare, threatened or endangered plants or special plant species will be negatively impacted by management activities.

Using the Wildlife Habitat Relationships classification system (Mayer and Laudenslayer 1988), habitat types on the property are approximately 35% annual grassland with small amounts of perennial grasses; 10-15% of each of montane hardwood, blue oak woodland, valley oak woodland, coastal oak woodland; 5-10% mixed chaparral, and 1-2% each of valley oak foothill riparian and riverine associated with the Cañada de los Osos and Hagerman Creeks, fresh emergent wetland and lacustrine near and bordering small ponds and springs. The following are general descriptions of the habitat types, with the corresponding classifications per A Manual of California Vegetation (Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf, 1995) and the California Natural Diversity Database (NDDB, 2002 edition).

- ***Annual Grassland*** (Sawyer, Keeler-Wolf: California Annual Grassland Series; NDDB: Non-native Grassland (42.000.00) including Red Brome (42.025.00), Annual Brome (42.060.00), California Annual Grassland (42.040.00), Dogtail Grass (42.041.00), Italian ryegrass (42.321.00)

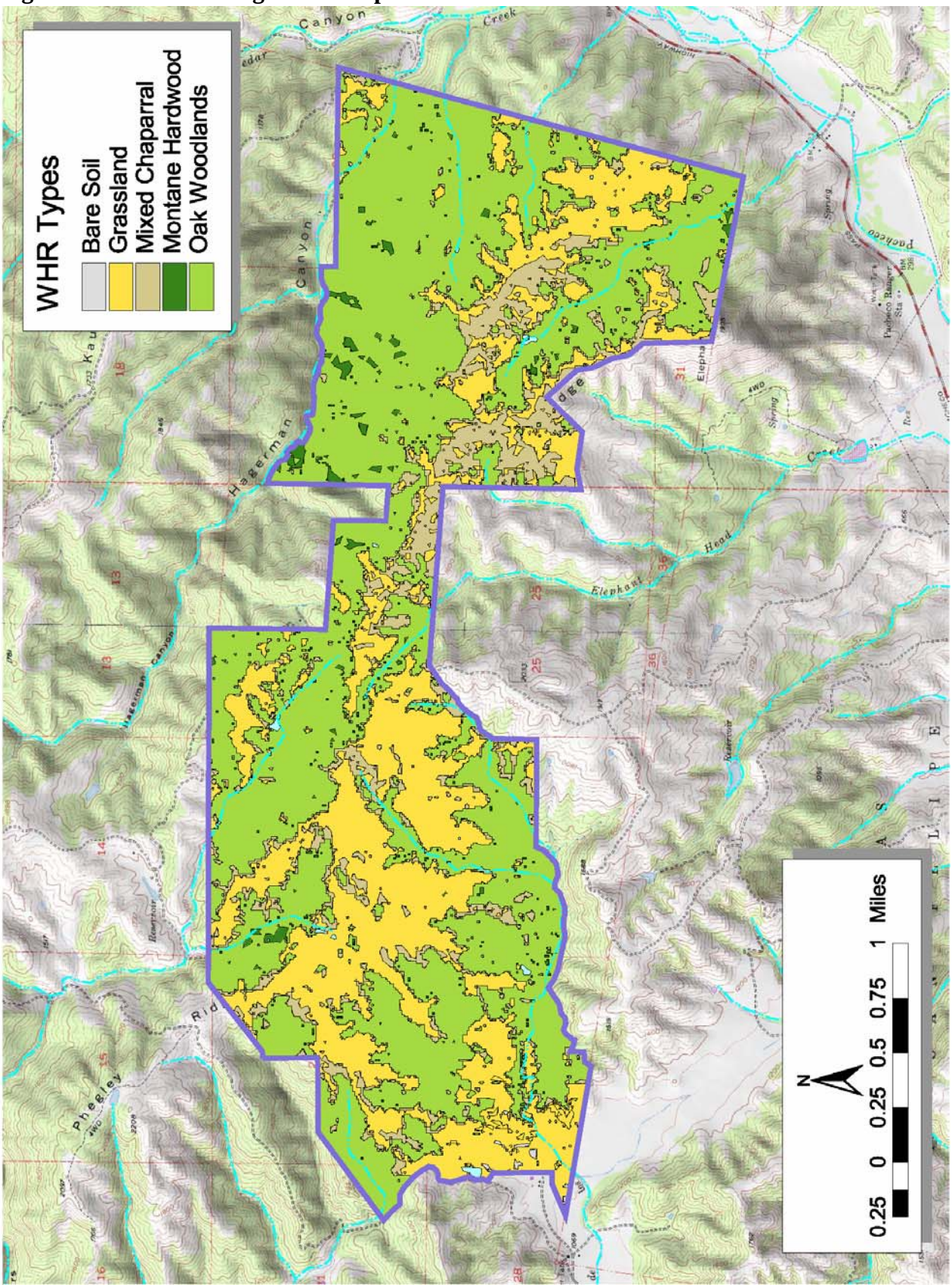
  Annual grasslands occur in valleys and ridges throughout the property. Dominant species include wild oats, ryegrasses, foxtail barley, ripgut grass, bromes, and a variety of native and non-native forbs and wildflowers, including filaree, geranium, California buttercup, California poppy, lupines, and clovers. Yellow star thistle, Italian thistle, and poison hemlock are found in areas that have been disturbed by heavy grazing or disking.

  Some of the fields directly east and west of the ranch headquarters were previously planted for dry-land hay farming. Barley or wheat was planted in 2001, but the crop was not sprayed for weeds in that year, and currently these fields contain large amounts of fiddleneck, ripgut, and thistles.

- ***Perennial Grassland*** (Sawyer, Keeler-Wolf: Purple Needlegrass Series; NDDB: Native Grassland (41.000.00) including Purple Needlegrass (41.150.00), Blue Wildrye (41.640.00)

  Small areas of native perennial grasses exist within the annual grasslands. The predominant perennial grass species is purple needlegrass, with scattered occurrences of native wild ryes, bluegrass, brome, and oniongrass.

Figure 5. Generalized vegetation map



Mixed Chaparral (Sawyer, Keeler-Wolf: California Sagebrush Series, Coyote brush Series; NDDB: Coastal Scrub (32.000.00) including California Sagebrush Scrub (32.010.00), Coyote Brush Scrub and Dwarf Scrub (32.060.00),; Coffeeberry Scrub (37.920.00), Chaparral with Oak (37.400.00), Poison Oak Scrub (37.940.00)

Small amounts of mixed chaparral occur on south-facing slopes, and at margins of woodland. California sagebrush is the dominant species, with sticky monkey flower, poison oak, coyote brush, snowberry, coffeeberry, redberry, toyon, holly-leaf cherry, and scrub oak.

- ***Montane Hardwood, Coast Live Oak Woodland, Blue Oak Woodland, Valley Oak Woodland*** (Sawyer, Keeler-Wolf: California Bay Series, Blue oak Series, Mixed oak Series, Coast live oak Series; NDDB: Oak Woodlands and Forests (71.000.00) including Blue Oak Woodland (71.020.00), Mixed Oak Woodland and Forest (71.100.00), Coast Live Oak Forest and Woodland (71.060.00); California Bay Forests and Woodlands (74.100.00) California Buckeye Woodland (75.100.00)

  A large part of the property is covered with a mosaic of woodlands, particularly in canyons and north-facing slopes. These are predominantly a mix of coast live oak and California bay, with smaller amounts of blue oak, California buckeye, valley oak, and associated shrub species. There are a few small stands of black oaks. Big-leaf maples are mixed in the coast live oak – bay woodland in the main valley. In the east end of the Cañada de los Osos Valley there is a gallery of large California bays.

- ***Riparian and Riverine*** (Sawyer, Keeler-Wolf: California Sycamore Series, Mixed oak Series, Arroyo willow Series; NDDB: Riparian Forest and Woodlands (61.000.00) including California Sycamore (61.310.00), Willow Riparian Forests and Woodlands (61.200.00)

  Most of the habitat along the Cañada de los Osos Creek has been impacted by past cattle grazing, and is poorly vegetated with sparse willows, wild rose, and associated herbaceous species. At the far eastern end of the property, sycamores and associated riparian vegetation occur along Hagerman Creek. Willows occur at the margins of some of the ponds, and along some of the small drainages.

- ***Fresh Emergent Wetland and Lacustrine*** (Sawyer, Keeler-Wolf: Bulrush Series, Cattail Series, Pondweed Series, Sedge Series, Spikerush Series; NDDB: Meadows and Seeps not dominated by grasses (45.000.00) including Sedge (45.110.00), Spikerush (45.210.00), Freshwater Seep (45.700.00); Marsh (52.000.00) including Bulrush (52.101.00) Cattail Wetland (52.103.00)

  Freshwater emergent wetlands are found around many of the ponds on the property, and below springs and seeps. Dominant plants include sedges, spikerush, bulrush, cattail, watercress, curly dock, and common monkey flower. Both submerged and floating pond weeds occur in ponds. Wetland species have been impacted by past cattle grazing, but are increasing since grazing has been removed.

B. Animal Species

The property has a diverse fauna, including both game mammals and birds, and special-status amphibians, reptiles, and birds. With its mixture of riparian habitat and cultivated hay fields, the Cañada de los Osos Valley supports numbers of black-tailed deer *(Odocoileus hemionus columbianus)*, wild pigs *(Sus scrofa)*, wild turkeys *(Meleagris pavo)*, and doves *(Zenaida macroura)* that are unusually high for this region. Raptors, especially red-tailed hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*) and white-tailed kites (*Elanus leucurus*) are also abundant. The numerous ponds on the property, most man-made, provide habitat for California red-legged frog *(Rana aurora draytonii)*, California tiger salamander *(Ambystoma californiense)*, and western pond turtle *(Clemmys marmorata)*, as well as other native amphibian and aquatic reptile species, and a variety of waterfowl.

A complete inventory of animal species using the property has not yet been conducted. A list of animals that have been observed on the property or that are expected based on regional knowledge, on DFG's California Wildlife Habitat Relationships (CWHR) models, and from species lists compiled in Henry Coe State Park, is provided in Appendix VI. TNC conducted pond surveys in the spring of 2001, providing preliminary data on presence of amphibian species (Serpa, pers. comm.).

C. Special Status Species

Special status species are those that are either State or Federally listed as threatened or endangered, candidates for such listing, or are California Species of Special Concern. A complete inventory of the flora and fauna of the Reserve has not yet been conducted, but is planned as a part of the educational component of this program. Focused surveys will be conducted by qualified biologists before development or other activities on the property to insure that potential habitats for special status animal species are not impacted. DFG personnel with expertise regarding special status species have been consulted, and their comments included in this Management Plan (Appendix VII). Comments have also been obtained from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) regarding impacts to Federally-listed species on the property, as provided in Appendix VIII. Further consultation with DFG and USFWS will be conducted for any projects that are not adequately discussed in this Management Plan if impacts to sensitive species could occur. The following special status species may occur on the property (management status is indicated in parentheses).

- ***Plants***

No special status plant species are known to occur on the Reserve. Most of the sensitive plants in this region are found on serpentine soils or talus slopes, neither of which has been identified on the property. Surveys for these special habitats will be conducted as part of the on-going educational activities, and more detailed vegetation mapping is planned through the Resource Assessment Program. Focused surveys will be conducted by qualified botanists in any areas that will be impacted by projects or activities.

- ***Fish***

Steelhead (Federally listed as Threatened (FT), California Species of Special Concern (CSC)): May occur in Hagerman Canyon, which could provide spawning habitat for fish moving up from Pacheco Creek.

- ***Amphibians***

California tiger salamander (FT, CSC): Known to occur and have breeding habitat in several ponds on CDLO. Require grassland or open woodland with rodent burrows for estivation habitat adjacent to breeding pond. Because perennial ponds may support warm water fish or bullfrogs that prey on salamander larvae, seasonal ponds provide more favorable habitat.

California red-legged frog (FT, CSC): Known to breed in several ponds on CDLO. Require ponds or pools in streams or marshes. Larvae are subject to predation by warm water fish and bullfrogs. Optimal pond habitat includes both dense shoreline vegetation for cover for adult frogs, and more open area for juveniles. The eastern half of CDLO is within Unit 15 of the designated critical habitat for this species.

Western spadefoot (Federal Species of Concern (FSC), CSC): Spadefoot have not been found in this portion of the Mt. Hamilton Range, but this region of California is included in range maps for the species. Grasslands with shallow temporary pools or ponds for breeding provide optimal habitat.

Foothill yellow-legged frog (FSC, CSC): Were not found in TNC's aquatic surveys on the property, but suitable habitat may occur in Hagerman Canyon on the northeastern boundary of the property. Occupy rocky streams in a variety of habitats.

- ***Reptiles***

Western pond turtle (FSC, CSC): Known to occur in several ponds on CDLO. Requires permanent water in ponds or slow-moving streams, and upland nesting habitat. Subject to predation by warm water fish and bullfrogs.

California horned lizard (FSC, CSC): Has not been observed on CDLO, but presence is possible. The site is well within the known range, and the horned lizard has been seen in similar habitats in the Mt. Hamilton Range. Feeds heavily on native ants, which in many locations have been displaced by introduced Argentine ants.

Silvery legless lizard (CSC): This lizard requires moist, sandy or loose loamy soil, and is primarily fossorial. There are no records of legless lizards in this part of Santa Clara County, but the area is within the expected range for the species.

- ***Birds***

Cooper's hawk (Nesting CSC): Uses dense stands of live oak, riparian, or other forest habitats, most frequently near water. Nests in both deciduous trees and confers. Nesting habitat on CDLO possible.

Golden eagle (CSC, fully protected): Hunts in open grassland and early successional stages of forest and shrub habitats, feeding primarily on small mammals. Nests on cliffs and large trees. Has been seen on CDLO; nesting habitat may be present.

Merlin (Wintering, CSC): Found in a variety of habitats, usually fairly open areas. Has been seen in Henry W. Coe State Park.

Burrowing owl (FSC, CSC): Requires burrow sites in open grassland, usually in ground squirrel holes. In San Francisco Bay Area usually nests at low elevations. May occur in winter on CDLO; nesting unlikely because of relatively high elevation of the Reserve.

Loggerhead shrike (FSC, CSC): Prefers open habitats with suitable perches. Nests in densely foliated shrubs or trees. Has been seen in Henry W. Coe State Park.

California horned lark (CSC): Frequents grasslands and open habitats with low, sparse vegetation. Present on CDLO.

California thrasher (FSC): Occupies moderate to dense chaparral habitat and valley foothill riparian habitat. Has been seen in Henry W. Coe State Park.

Grasshopper sparrow (FSC): Occupies dense grassland, especially native grassland, with scattered shrubs for perching, nests on ground. Has been seen in CDLO.

Lark sparrow (FSC): Found in sparse valley foothill hardwood, open mixed chaparral, and grasslands with scattered trees and shrubs. Nests on the ground or in shrub or tree.Is present on CDLO.

Black-chinned sparrow (FSC, nesting): Occupies chaparral, nesting in dense shrub. Has been seen in Henry W. Coe State Park.

Tricolored blackbird (Nesting colony, FSC, CSC): Occupies fresh emergent wetland, nesting in colonies in thickets of cattails, tules, willows, or other shrubby vegetation over water. Nesting habitat has not been identified on CDLO but may occur.

Lawrence's goldfinch (FSC, nesting): Reported to be common but erratic in Santa Clara County, breeding near water in open oak or other woodland. Has been seen in Henry W. Coe State Park.

- ***Mammals***

Ringtail (California Fully Protected): Found in riparian, brush and woodland habitats. Widely distributed through much of California, but has not been seen on CDLO.

Pallid bat (CSC): Occupies a variety of habitats, but prefers rocky outcrops and cliffs with open habitat for foraging. Roosts in caves, mines, hollow trees, and buildings. Has not been identified, but could utilize habitat on the CDLO.

Townsend's big-eared bat (FSC, CSC): Found in a variety of habitats, especially mesic ones. Roosts in caves, buildings, tunnels. Has not been identified, but could utilize habitat on the CDLO.

Western mastiff bat (FSC, CSC): Found in a variety of semi-arid to arid habitats. Roosts in cliffs, buildings, and trees. Has not been identified, but could utilize habitat on the CDLO.

Long-eared myotis (FSC): Found in brush and woodland habitats, especially coniferous ones. Feeds along habitat edges and open habitat. Roosts in rock crevices, buildings, caves, hollow trees, and under tree bark. Has not been identified, but could utilize habitat on the CDLO.

IV. MANAGEMENT GOALS AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

A. Definitions of Terms Used in This Plan

1. *Element*: An element refers to any biological unit, public use activity, or facility maintenance program as defined below for which goals have been prepared and presented within this plan.

2. ***Biological Element****:* These elements consist of species, habitats, or communities for which specific management goals have been developed within the plan.

3. Public Use Elements: Public use elements are any recreational, scientific, or other use activity appropriate to and compatible with the purposes for which this property was acquired.

4. ***Facility Maintenance Element****:* This is a general purpose element describing the maintenance and administrative program which helps maintain orderly and beneficial management of the area, including maintenance of structures, grounds, and roads.

5. ***Biological Goal****:* A biological goal is the statement of intended long-range results of management based upon the feasibility of maintaining, enhancing or restoring species populations and/or habitat.

6. *Public Use Goal**:* A public use goal is the statement of the desired type and level of public use compatible with the biological element goals previously specified within the plan.

7. *Tasks*: Tasks are the individual projects or work elements which implement the goal and are useful in planning operation and maintenance budgets.

B. Biological Elements: Goals and Tasks

Wildlife habitat improvements will focus on enhancement of sensitive species and game species. Management activities may include protection of riparian and wetland areas, controlled burning, enhancement of native perennial grasses, control of noxious weeds, limited planting of wildlife forage species in previously cultivated fields, and prescription grazing. Habitat improvement projects and wildlife population monitoring will be done with the assistance of youth groups and volunteers, and will be used in educational programs.

1. Biological Element: Riparian and Wetland Habitat

Riparian and wetland habitats along the Cañada de los Osos Creek, Hagerman Creek, small drainages, and around the many ponds, springs, and seeps on the property have been degraded by decades of cattle grazing. Wild pig rooting may also have impacts on some areas. These areas

will be restored. Activities may include enhancement of wetland habitat around seeps by removing existing stock troughs.

Goal: Rehabilitate and revegetate banks of Cañada de los Osos Creek and other drainages.
Tasks:

- Consult with fluvial geomorphologist regarding restoration of creek banks.
- Propagate and plant appropriate native vegetation on creek banks.
- Inventory road crossings to determine if bridge or culvert installation will reduce sedimentation and erosion.
- Conduct preconstruction surveys for pond turtles, red-legged frogs, and other aquatic species if potential habitat will be impacted; employ appropriate avoidance measures if special status species are found.
- Identify construction and erosion-control methods needed to prevent sedimentation, including scheduling all work during dry periods.
- Install bridge across the CDLO creek and other creeks at existing crossings as appropriate.

Goal: Protect and enhance riparian and wetland vegetation
Tasks:

- Maintain external fences and work with neighbors to avoid trespass cattle problems.
- Evaluate use of livestock for vegetation management. If grazing is deemed appropriate, develop a grazing plan that will avoid negative impacts to riparian and wetland habitats.
- Fence wetlands to protect from pig rooting where appropriate.
- Using on-site propagules, plant riparian species as needed in impacted areas.

Goal: Protect and enhance habitat around ponds
Tasks:

- Identify and map ponds on property.
- Fence and/or sign areas around ponds as needed to protect sensitive resources from human activity.
- Plant appropriate wetland plant species as needed to enhance habitat.

Goal: Enhance springs and seeps.
Tasks:

- Inventory and map springs and seeps.
- Identify springs with existing spring boxes. Select some for box repair and maintenance projects or installation of low catchment basins for wildlife. Some of the developed springs may be restored to natural condition.
- Fence springs and seeps to protect from pig rooting where appropriate.

Goal: Improve water quality in water courses.
Tasks:

- Identify and map watercourse road and trail crossings and other potential erosion problems.
- Work with local Resource Conservation District (RCD) and Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) to develop Best Management Plans (BMPs) for the property for road work and other activities that could impact water quality.
- Plan road work to minimize sedimentation from roads.

- Identify and rectify other existing erosion problems.
- Reduce erosion of dam spillways by stabilizing with rock, revegetation, or other appropriate method.

2. Biological Element: Native Grasslands

As is true of most grasslands in California, non-native annual grasses and forbs have replaced most of the native grasses on the Reserve. Efforts will be made to increase the amount of native grass cover. Prescribed burning in fall or early winter has proven successful for this purpose in California, and will be considered for use here.

Goal: Increase native grasses by reducing nonnative annual grasses and noxious weeds.
Tasks:

- Identify and map stands of native grasses.
- Identify and map noxious weeds.
- Conduct vegetation surveys to estimate percent cover by natives vs. non-natives.
- Utilize the latest methods of native grass restoration in this region (burning, grazing, etc.).
- If use of fire is judged appropriate, work with California Department of Forestry and Regional Air Quality to develop a Fire Plan, and to plan and implement prescribed burns.
- Plan and conduct grazing operations to minimize impacts to ground-nesting birds and other wildlife.
- Determine and employ specific recommendations for reduction/elimination of noxious weeds (star thistle, hoary cress, medusa head, Italian thistle, poison hemlock, etc.)
- If herbicide use is needed, comply with all applicable regulations for safe use and avoid spraying when winds could cause overspray onto non-target areas.
- Improve and maintain external fences for livestock exclusion.
- Propagate and plant native species where appropriate, utilizing propagules from immediate area.

3. Biological Element: Oak Woodlands

There is a mix of oak and bay woodlands throughout the property. Coast live oak-bay woodlands dominate, but there are scattered stands of valley, blue, and black oak. Oaks provide critical forage and habitat for a wide variety of wildlife, but are imperiled by poor reproduction and disease. “Sudden Oak Death” syndrome has not yet been seen in the Mt. Hamilton Range, but has been found in the Santa Cruz Range on the west side of the Santa Clara Valley. A variety of problems, including stress from drought and air pollution, and livestock grazing have impaired seedling production and survival.

Goal: Protect oak woodlands and enhance oak reproduction, particularly valley and blue oaks.
Tasks:

- Maintain external fences to protect against trespass cattle.
- Research use of controlled burning to improve oak reproduction
- Monitor property for signs of “Sudden Oak Death” syndrome or other diseases.
- Work with youth groups to propagate and plant oak and other woodland species seedlings.
- Monitor natural oak reproduction and recruitment.

- Research impacts of wild pigs on oak reproduction in this area.

4. Biological Element: Special Status Species

A number of special status species have been found on the property. These include bird species, primarily associated with grassland habitats, and amphibians and reptiles associated with aquatic habitats. Steelhead may occur in one creek bordering the property. Special status plant species associated with serpentine or talus soils, and special status bat species may also occur on the property. Protection and enhancement of habitat for rare, threatened, or endangered plant or animal species, and Species of Special Concern will be paramount in any management activities.

<u>Special Status Aquatic Species:</u>
Goal: Enhance and protect habitat for sensitive amphibians (California red-legged frog, California tiger salamander) and western pond turtle.
Tasks:

- Identify and map ponds with special status species (RLF, CTS, WPT), and with high potential for breeding habitat.
- Manipulate vegetation around ponds to provide favorable habitat for adult/larval RLF, CTS (i.e. fence portions to exclude pig rooting, mechanical clearing of some vegetation)
- Conduct preconstruction surveys for RLF and other animals prior to habitat manipulation projects. If found, avoid impact, relocate to another site on the same pond, or hold in captivity until work is completed.
- Maintain habitat condition favorable for rodent burrows (for CTS estivation) in uplands adjacent to CTS breeding ponds through controlled burning, mowing, and/or grazing.
- Educate reserve users regarding impacts that human activities around ponds can have on sensitive species (i.e. red-legged frog eggs).
- Fence/sign breeding ponds and other wetlands as needed to prevent access.
- Survey for and protect against transmission of cytrid fungus.
- Develop and implement monitoring strategy to determine effectiveness of protection/enhancement measures.
- Conduct appropriate surveys and determine measures to avoid impacts to habitat for sensitive breeding and upland habitats for RLF, CTS, WPT prior to any projects within ½ mile of known or potential breeding habitat.

Goal: Eliminate non-native predators of special status aquatic species in breeding habitat (bullfrogs, warm water fish).
Tasks:

- Identify which ponds have non-native predators.
- Set up on-going control program to remove non-native predators to the greatest extent feasible from sensitive species habitat. Bullfrogs will be eliminated wherever possible on the property to reduce movement of bullfrogs into ponds with sensitive species.
- If feasible, install water control structures in shallow ponds to allow water manipulation to discourage bullfrog habitation.
- Drain ponds in late summer or fall when RLF, CTS, and most native amphibians will have metamorphosed.
- Set up monitoring program to evaluate effectiveness of bullfrog control.

Goal: Determine whether non-native/hybrid tiger salamanders are present.

Tasks:

- Work with academic researchers to collect tissue samples from CTS for DNA analysis.
- If CTS are determined to be non-native or hybrids, develop management strategy to favor native CTS. This may include, but should not be limited to, habitat manipulation, removal of non-natives and hyrbrids and reintroduction of native CTS from local areas.

Goal: Enhance habitat for steelhead
Tasks:

- Determine if steelhead are present in Hagerman Creek
- Reduce sediments entering Pacheco Creek/Pajaro River watershed by protecting and enhancing riparian habitat.
- Work with fisheries biologist to evaluate stream habitat and determine if habitat enhancement or restoration is needed. Conduct habitat work if necessary.

Other Special Status Animals
Goal: Protect and enhance habitats for special status bat species.
Tasks:

- Assess baseline bat populations.
- Work with youth groups to build and install bat boxes.
- Survey any old buildings or other suitable roosting sites prior to disturbance.
- If special status bats are found that will be disturbed by work or activities in existing buildings, they will be passively relocated during the non-breeding season, and bat boxes will be placed nearby to provide habitat.

Goal: Protect and enhance habitat for special status birds.
Tasks:

- Avoid disturbance of raptor nesting sites during construction or public use activities.
- Enhance native perennial grasslands.

Goal: Protect and enhance habitat for special status subspecies of dusky-footed woodrat, if present.
Tasks:

- Work with Endangered Species Recovery Program personnel to determine if special status subspecies is present by trapping and sampling a few animals.
- Determine appropriate measures to avoid impacts from any developments and activities on the Reserve, and to enhance habitat for woodrat if special status subspecies is present.
- If use of rodenticides is found necessary in and around buildings for human health reasons, such use will be preceded by trapping and relocation of woodrats if practical, if sensitive subspecies are thought to be present. Avoidance measures will be employed in lieu of relocation whenever practical.
- If special status woodrats are found inhabiting buildings, or in locations where they will be impacted by activities, they will be relocated to suitable habitat.

Special Status Plant Species (Federal or State listed, candidates, Species of Concern, or CNPS List 1B or 2):
Goal: Protect and enhance any special status plant populations that are found on CDLO.
Tasks:

- Identify and map any serpentine soils on property.

- Survey property for special status plant species, particularly any areas that may be impacted by projects.
- Develop management strategies to enhance any populations found including but not limited to grazing, fencing, burning, mowing or restricting public use.
- Determine and implement avoidance measures for any projects that may impact special status plant populations.

5. Biological Element: Fish Populations

Non-native warm water fish were planted in many of the ponds while the property was in private ownership. Several of these ponds hold water in all years; some dry up in years of poor rainfall. About four of the larger ponds that maintain water will be evaluated for fishing. Rainbow trout or additional warm water fish may be stocked in one or more of these if it can be determined that a stocking program will not adversely impact native species. Ponds not used for fishing will be managed for special status amphibian species. The only native fish known on the property is the California roach, found in the Hagerman Canyon Creek.

Goal: Enhance native fish populations.
Tasks:
- Inventory habitat suitable for native fish species.
- Protect and enhance riparian vegetation.
- Enhance water quality by minimizing erosion and sedimentation throughout property.

Goal: Enhance game fish populations for youth fishing program where appropriate.
Tasks:
- Map ponds with existing game fish populations.
- Determine potential impacts to special status amphibian spp./WPT of continued presence of fish in each of above ponds.
- Presence of special status or other sensitive species will be assessed as part of planning process, and prior to any stocking programs. If sensitive species are found to be present in any given pond, and it is determined that the presence of fish has a negative impact, the fish population will be eliminated if feasible and no new fish will be stocked in the pond.
- Determine feasibility of stocking program for trout and warm water fish.
- Where fishery is to be maintained employ aquatic weed control measures as appropriate (mechanical and/or chemical treatment).
- Control cattails, rushes around lakes to allow fishing access, maintain open water habitat.
- Enhance water quality to maintain suitable conditions for fish.
- Place rocks, logs or other structures in ponds where shelter and spawning habitat is lacking.
- Portions of any pond to be maintained for fishing will be fenced and signed to exclude foot traffic around part of the shoreline. Fishing activity will be seasonally excluded from ponds where nesting waterfowl or other ground-nesting birds are observed during nesting season surveys.
- To protect the genetic integrity of native steelhead populations, trout will not be stocked where they could reach and survive in drainages or downstream ponds.
- Approval of local DFG Fisheries Biologist shall be obtained prior to any stocking activities.

6. Biological Element: Wildlife Populations

The property has a great diversity of wildlife. About thirty species of native mammals are known or expected to be found on the property, including mountain lions, bobcats, coyotes, raccoons, badgers, skunks, and a variety of rodents and bats. Fifty-nine species of birds have been observed on the property; over 100 additional bird species are expected or possible, based on lists compiled in Henry Coe State Park. Eight species of amphibians and thirteen species of reptiles are also known or expected on CDLO. Game species on the CDLO include black-tailed deer, wild pigs, wild turkeys, mourning doves, and quail. Population densities of deer and turkeys are particularly high in the Cañada de los Osos Valley. Projects will be developed to enhance habitat for both game and non-game species, and to promote species diversity on CDLO.

Goal: Improve quality and quantity of forage, cover, water available for wildlife.
Tasks:

- Prepare detailed vegetation map of CDLO to be used in planning management activities.
- Restore former hay fields to native forage species.
- Create brush piles.
- Provide low water catchment basins at springs and below main dam.
- Work with CDF to develop a multi-year rotational burn plan.
- Conduct controlled burns as needed to improve stand health and create a habitat mosaic.
- Manage for perennial grasses.
- Maintain oak woodlands.
- Remove unneeded internal fences, and modify perimeter fences as needed to remove barriers to wildlife movement.
- Construct and install wood duck and other bird nesting boxes.

Goal: Monitor population trends and habitat use by wildlife species.
Tasks:

- Develop density and population estimates for deer, pigs, and turkeys. Add other targeted species later as needed.
- Set up deer pellet plots
- Continue deer trend counts, include other species in counts and increase intensity of counts.
- Develop monitoring programs to be conducted with the assistance of youth groups and volunteers.
- Monitor deer with radiotelemetry to determine use areas and habitat needs.
- Collect information on turkey feeding habits to assist in assessment of impacts of wild turkeys on ecosystem.
- Work with neighboring landowners to protect sensitive areas from wild pigs (assist with fencing projects, identifying grant monies, etc.)

Goal: Minimize human disturbance to wildlife populations.
Tasks:

- Cluster any developments and potentially disruptive activities to minimize wildlife impacts.

- Work with DFG, County Sheriff's Office, and DPR law enforcement personnel to minimize poaching and trespass activity.

C. Public Use Elements: Goals and Tasks

1. Public Use Element: Youth Education Program

The primary use of the property will be as a site for a youth outdoor education program. The property is located close to rapidly developing cities of Santa Clara and San Benito Counties, where outdoor opportunities for urban youngsters are becoming more limited. Programs will be developed to promote awareness of environmental issues and appreciation for fishing, hunting, bird watching, nature study, and other wildlife dependant activities. It would be beneficial to develop a facility with some dormitory and office space to accommodate educational activities, visiting researchers, and any future staff. In the near term, facilities around the existing cabin will be enhanced to accommodate the programs. No construction plans have been developed at this time, and site-specific review will be done on any future development to comply with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act.

Outdoor education programs will be designed to educate young people about ecological processes and values, habitat protection and enhancement, and wildlife management issues. They will provide hands-on experience to youth and adult volunteers through the implementation of management and monitoring projects. Activities will include birding, nature photography and sketching, and camping. Junior hunting and fishing education programs will teach young hunters and anglers about safe and responsible hunting and fishing techniques, as well as about habitat needs and management of deer, wild pigs, wild turkeys, and other game animals and fish. The Department of Fish and Game (DFG) has entered into a partnership with the California Deer Association (CDA) to manage the property and conduct the educational programs. DFG, CDA, and community volunteers will work with local schools, scouts, and other groups to organize youth outdoor activities to promote awareness of and sensitivity to wildlife habitat protection issues.

Goal: Set up youth outdoor education program
Tasks:
- Work with CDA to set up volunteer base.
- Work with schools, scouts, CDA, other organizations to set up youth programs.
- Maintain and develop cabin area for backcountry headquarters.
- Work with CDA and others to plan and construct educational center and associated facilities.
- Develop and maintain trails and other access.
- Coordinate programs with DFG regional interpretive staff to develop Interpretive Plan.

Goal: Involve youth groups in habitat improvement projects.
Tasks:
- Work with CDA, scout groups, local Boys' Ranch crews and other groups to plan and work on projects.
- Monitor sensitive resources for adverse effects from human activity, adjust management activities accordingly.

Goal: Develop and conduct youth game hunting and management educational programs.

Tasks:

- Determine appropriate harvest levels for game populations on property.
- Work with CDA and other organizations to set up Hunter Safety Classes and guided youth hunting programs.

Goal: Develop and provide youth fisheries educational programs and opportunities.
Tasks:

- Determine whether fishing would impact sensitive species.
- Determine whether there are appropriate ponds to use for fishing, stocking program.
- Work with CDA and other volunteers to set up fishing educational program.

2. Public Use Element: Habitat Development and Management Education

In concert with the youth education program and habitat improvement work, programs will be developed to use the property to demonstrate active wildlife management. The anticipated target audience will be land management agencies such as local park and open space district staff, and local landowners with an interest in improving wildlife habitat on their lands. This element will be considered secondary, with workshops or demonstration opportunities scheduled to minimize potential conflicts with the primary objectives of habitat enhancement and youth education.

Goal: Provide public education regarding wildlife habitat management.
Tasks:

- Conduct wildlife management workshops.
- Provide opportunities for volunteers to participate in habitat improvement projects, wildlife surveys, youth programs.

3. Public Use Element: Non-Traditional Hunting Opportunities

The majority of hunters are men with normal physical abilities. Most learned about hunting from their fathers or other male family members. California offers many hunting opportunities for these hunters. While access to particular high-demand hunts or zones may be difficult to get, there are enough opportunities to give every hunter a chance to enjoy his sport throughout most of the year.

An increasing number of women are becoming interested in hunting. In most cases these women have not had the opportunity to learn from older family members. While there are some good programs aimed at training and supporting women hunters, these are aimed almost exclusively at pheasant hunting. There are at present no programs to teach women about big game hunting. A women's deer or pig hunt at CDLO would be a step toward increasing women's participation in this aspect of the sport. Dove, quail, and turkey hunts would also be possible.

There are few hunting opportunities in California specifically for disabled hunters. CDLO has a good network of interior roads, which would lend itself to hunting from a motor vehicle (as allowed by law for the mobility disabled). The level of demand for such an opportunity in the Bay Area is unknown. Disabled hunting opportunities would be scheduled to avoid conflicts with junior programs, and numbers would be limited to maintain a high-quality experience for all users.

Goal: Develop a limited women's hunt program.
Tasks:

- Evaluate demand.
- Determine allowable harvest levels.
- Work with CDA and other organizations (especially Becoming an Outdoors-Woman, California) to set up program.

Goal: Provide hunting opportunities for disabled hunters.
Tasks:

- Evaluate demand.
- Determine allowable harvest levels.
- Work with CDA and other organizations to set up program.

4. Public Use Element: Other Educational Programs

In addition to the educational programs discussed above, CDLO could appropriately host educational programs aimed at both adult and younger audiences. Examples of suitable programs would include erosion control workshops with NRCS, landscape painting, science camps, Elderhostel programs on nature, and workshops focusing on species present at CDLO. Programs would typically be initiated by requests from Department staff, partner organizations, or universities. Events would be scheduled and operated to avoid conflicts with the primary objectives of habitat enhancement and youth education.

Goal: Provide resource-dependent education for adults, youth, and school groups.
Tasks:

- Make Department staff and others aware of the potential availability of CDLO.
- Evaluate program requests for compatibility with management goals and available resources.
- Assist in event planning as needed.

D. Facility Maintenance Element: Goals and Tasks

The Ecological Reserve includes a cabin with a shed and barn, and a metal storage barn. The cabin will serve as the center of a backcountry camp for overnight activities. In the future, proposed facilities may include an educational/visitor center and associated structures. The exact location of this construction has not yet been identified, but it is anticipated that it will be within a mile and a half of the entrance to the property, and will be chosen to minimize impacts to sensitive resources. Several vehicles will be needed for use in project work and for transporting program participants on the property. Management of the property will include maintaining these facilities and vehicles in safe working order.

Goal: Maintain integrity of the property and protect public safety.
Tasks:

- Sign external boundaries, conduct regular inspection and replacement of signs.
- Work with CDF to develop Fire Plan: Identify sensitive areas, areas to burn, structures to protect, access routes and staging areas for fire fighting equipment, water sources available for fire suppression, etc.

- Obtain ATV and trailer, train DFG personnel and volunteers in safe ATV operation.
- Trim tree limbs where they are a hazard to buildings or to safety.
- Control rodents in and around buildings, structures, and dams as needed. DFG pesticides lab will be consulted regarding safest rodenticides to use and method of application to avoid direct or incidental poisoning of non-target species.
- Work with utility companies and DPR to install power and phone lines.

Goal: Maintain safe and adequate road access.
Tasks:

- Map existing roads, structures, boundary lines, and fences. Existing roads will be surveyed for presence of special status plant species. If special status plants will be impacted, roads will be relocated or road maintenance methods modified to avoid impacts.
- Cap those stretches of Canyon Road and Rocci's Canyon Road which contain Native American artifacts to avoid the need for grading. This will involve laying down filter fabric along the roadbed and vertical walls, and placing clean gravel on top of the fabric to the existing ground level.
- Maintain roads in safe condition.
- Develop and employ Best Management Practices for road maintenance to avoid sedimentation.
- Control invasive weed species along roads as feasible.

Goal: Maintain all equipment, vehicles, facilities, buildings, and any related items in optimum working condition.
Tasks:

- Improve existing metal barn for use as maintenance shop and storage area.
- Regular inspection and repair of all buildings and structures. This may include items such as plumbing, electrical, painting, fixtures, and any other features necessary to protect health and safety of staff and visitors to the property.
- Regular inspection and servicing of all vehicles and equipment.

Goal: Conduct maintenance activities in a manner that avoids environmental contamination.
Tasks:

- Spray or steam-clean road maintenance equipment to prevent spread of weed propagules if appropriate.
- Collect all waste fluids from vehicle maintenance and dispose of waste in appropriate off-site locations.
- Use drip pans under stored vehicles to contain leaks; clean pans periodically and dispose of waste in appropriate off-site locations.
- Store pesticides and other potentially hazardous materials safely.

V. OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE SUMMARY

The implementation of the Plan will require additional staffing and resources to accomplish the Tasks that are established in Section IV. The Reserve is not currently assigned specific staff time or budget. This Plan proposes proactive ecosystem management of CDLO at a level that is

more intensive than in the past. The will require a commitment of additional budgetary resources if the goals of the Plan are to be achieved.

In addition to financial resources, this Plan will need to be kept current and revised as necessary to respond to changing situations. It is expected that ongoing adaptive management of CDLO and advancement of scientific knowledge regarding invasive species control and restoration of native vegetation will result in new techniques and opportunities for more effective management of the Reserve. Procedures to help keep this Plan current and relevant are included in this Chapter.

A. Existing Staff and Additional Personnel Needs Summary

1. Existing personnel

Currently no Department staff positions are specifically budgeted to CDLO. Existing staff positions do, however, provide services to the Reserve including the following:

- 1 Associate Wildlife Biologist (approximately 0.2 PY)
- Other Department personnel from other districts on an as-needed basis when available (estimated 0.02 PY at the Wildlife Technician level, 0.02 at the Associate Biologist level, 0.02 at the Warden level)

The Associate Biologist (Wildlife) is currently responsible for all non-enforcement Department activities at the reserve, including document preparation, habitat evaluation, and coordination with California Deer Association volunteers to conduct maintenance and project planning. Other Associate-level biologists are called upon to assist with plant and wildlife and aquatic surveys, and to advise on document preparation. The Wildlife Technician assists with some maintenance activities. The Warden is responsible for law enforcement functions covering the property, and assists with hunter education and other volunteer activities.

2. Additional personnel required

To adequately support the Reserve and to perform the tasks identified in this Plan, a combination of program management, site management, maintenance and warden staffing is required. The staffing program proposed in this Plan incorporates permanent staffing supplemented by seasonal labor.

a. Program Management—Associate Wildlife Biologist position (0.5 PY)

This individual will serve as the manager of the Reserve, perform technical tasks and give direction to maintenance staff. The individual will serve as the Department's principal representative to the California Deer Association and in coordinating management with other private and public entities. This person will have principal responsibility for implementation of this Plan.

b. Site Management— Wildlife Habitat Assistant position (1 PY)

Day to day field operations will require a Wildlife Habitat Assistant position. The individual will act as the field manager for the Reserve, performing the basic communica-

tions, monitoring, and support functions. The individual will assist and direct regular Department staff, seasonal labor and volunteers performing maintenance tasks as directed by this Plan.

c. Ongoing maintenance— Seasonal staff (Scientific Aide) positions (1 PY).

Under the direction of the Wildlife Habitat Assistant, the seasonal staff will work with California Deer Association volunteers to plan and carry out maintenance of trails, fences, and signage, vegetation management, purchasing and maintenance of materials and equipment, and will assist the biologist with habitat project monitoring and education program coordination. These positions may be used for needed work at other unstaffed Department lands in Santa Cruz and San Mateo counties.

The Scientific Aides will work with both the Biologist and the Wildlife Habitat Assistant in various maintenance, habitat and fish and wildlife monitoring functions, implement weed management programs during appropriate times of year (primarily spring and summer), and assist CDA volunteers in conducting educational programs.

d. Law Enforcement—Fish and Game Warden (0.25 PY)

The periodic presence of a Fish and Game Warden will be required to patrol CDLO to protect natural resources, especially during hunting programs. The individual will deal with fish and game violations and represent Wildlife Protection during hunting programs. The individual will also assist adjacent landowners with concerns regarding trespass and vandalism.

B. Operations and Maintenance Cost

The proposed staffing and annual operations and maintenance budget has been summarized here in order to establish an annual estimated cost for the operation of CDLO. The total annual cost (salary, benefits, materials and supplies) is estimated to be approximately $125,000 in 2005 dollars; divided as follows.

1. Staffing

The annual cost of the proposed staffing program is as follows:

Position	**PY's**	**Yearly Salary**	**Total Salary**
Associate Wildlife Biologist	0.50	$ 62,604	$ 31,302
Wildlife Habitat Assistant	1.00	35,160	35,160
Scientific Aides	1.00	16,230	16,230
Fish and Game Warden	0.25	44,292	11,073
Total Staffing	**2.75**		$ 93,765

2. Materials and supplies

A materials and supplies budget will be required to provide office supplies, materials, fuel, and small tools, etc. to support management and maintenance activities. Cost considerations will

include replacement signs, fences and other barriers, herbicide, gravel, etc. Based on past expenditures and comparisons with other wildlife area maintenance operations, an annual budget requirement of $30,000 is proposed.

3. Capital equipment

Item	Proposed Use	Est. Cost
Two 4WD pickup trucks	Transportation of people and materials around reserve	$60,000
Tractor with loader and cutter	Basic road maintenance and mowing	23,000
ATV	Access to unroaded areas	6,000
Sprayer for ATV	Weed control	110
ATV utility trailer		350
Loading ramps		100
Steam cleaner	Killing weed seeds on equipment	5,000
Total		$88,560

4. Capital improvements

Project	Proposed Use	Est. Cost
Education/visitor center (based on 5000 sq.ft.)	Classroom activities, hunter safety classes, short-term housing for researchers and volunteers	$500,000
Well	Water supply for visitor center and restoration projects in valley	20,000
Install electrical and phone service to metal barn	Maintenance and construction activities, and communications	25,000
Furnishing visitor center		20,000
Educational displays		10,000
Total		$575,000

5. Plan Implementation

Goals	Priority	Labor (PYs)	Personnel Class	Ongoing Cost	One-Time Cost
Biological Element: Riparian and Wetland Habitat					
Rehabilitate and revegetate banks of Cañada de los Osos Creek and other drainages	1	0.06	Assoc. Biologist		$3,756
		0.12	WHA		4,219
		0.04	WHA	1,406	
			(Materials)		20,000
Protect and enhance riparian and wetland vegetation	1	0.06	WHA	2,110	
Protect and enhance habitat around ponds	1	0.04	WHA	1,406	
Enhance springs and seeps	2	0.02	WHA	703	
Improve water quality in water courses	2	0.02	WHA	703	
Biological Element: Native Grasslands					
Increase native grasses by reducing nonnative annual grasses and noxious weeds	1	0.06	WHA	2,110	
Biological Element: Oak Woodlands					
Protect oak woodlands and enhance oak reproduction, particularly valley and blue oaks	2	0.02	WHA	703	
Biological Element: Special Status Species					
Enhance and protect habitat for sensitive amphibians and western pond turtle	1	0.04	Assoc. Biologist	2,504	
		0.04	WHA	1,406	
Eliminate non-native predators of special status aquatic species in breeding habitat (bullfrogs, warm water fish)	2	0.02	Assoc. Biologist		1,252
		0.06	WHA		
		0.02	WHA	703	
Determine whether non-native/hybrid tiger salamanders are present	3	0.04	Assoc. Biologist (RAP)		2,504
		0.24	Outside contractors		50,000
Enhance habitat for steelhead	2	0.02	WHA	703	
Protect and enhance habitats for special status bat species	3	0.02	WHA	703	
Protect and enhance habitat for special status birds	3	0.02	WHA	703	
Protect and enhance habitat for special status subspecies of dusky-footed woodrat, if present	3	0.02	WHA	703	
Protect and enhance any special status plant populations that are found on CDLO	2	0.04	WHA	1,406	
Biological Element: Fish Populations					
Enhance native fish populations	2	0.02	WHA	703	
Enhance game fish populations for youth fishing program where appropriate	3	0.02	WHA	703	
Biological Element: Wildlife Populations					
Improve quality and quantity of forage, cover, water available for wildlife	3	0.03	WHA	1,055	
Monitor population trends and habitat use by wildlife species	1	0.06	Assoc. Biologist	1,252	
Minimize human disturbance to wildlife populations	2	0.02	WHA	703	
Public Use Element: Youth Education Program					
Set up youth outdoor education program	1	0.08	Assoc. Biologist		5,008
Involve youth groups in habitat improvement projects	2	0.06	WHA	2,110	
Develop and conduct youth game hunting and management educational programs	1	0.08	Assoc. Biologist and CDA	5,008	
Develop and provide youth fisheries educational programs and opportunities	3	0.04	Assoc. Biologist and CDA	2,504	
Public Use Element: Habitat Development and Management Education					
Provide public education regarding wildlife habitat management	2	0.04	WHA	1,406	
Public Use Element: Non-Traditional Hunting Opportunities					
Develop a women's big game hunt	2	0.04	Assoc. Biologist	2,504	
Provide hunting opportunities for disabled hunters	2	0.06	Assoc. Biologist	3,756	
Public Use Element: Other Educational Programs					
Provide resource-dependent education for adults, youth, and school groups	2	0.02	Assoc. Biologist	1,252	
		0.04	WHA	1,406	
Facility Maintenance Element: Goals and Environmental Impacts					
Maintain integrity of the property and protect public safety	1	0.05	WHA	1,758	
Maintain safe and adequate road access	1	0.05	WHA	1,758	
Maintain all equipment, vehicles, facilities, buildings, and any related items in optimum working condition	1	0.04	WHA	1,406	
Conduct maintenance activities in a manner that avoids environmental contamination	1	0.01	WHA	352	
Total DFG Personnel Costs		**0.50** **1.00**	**Assoc. Biologist** **WHA**	**$18,781** **$28,828**	**$12,520** **$4,219**
Other Costs			**Contract Labor** **Materials**		**$50,000** **$20,000**
GRAND TOTALS				**$47,609**	**$86,739**

VI. REFERENCES

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Appendix A. Legal Description of Property

Exhibit "A"

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

The land referred to herein is situated in the State of California, County of Santa Clara, Unincorporated Area, described as follows:

PARCEL ONE

All that portion of Lots 9, 15 and 16 of Section 21, Township 10 South, Range 5 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, according to the Official Plant of the Survey of said lands on file in the Office of the Bureau of Land Management, approved November 18, 1881, lying South of the dividing line fence, as said fence existed in 1895, separating the lands then owned by James F. Phegley and John H. Kickham, according to the Deed therefor from James F. Phegley, et ux, to John Kickham, dated April 11, 1895 and recorded June 22, 1895 in Book 180 of Deeds at Page 438, Santa Clara County Records.

PARCEL TWO

All of Lot 1 of Section 22, Township 10 South, Range 5 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, according to the Official Plat of the survey of said lands on fie in the Office of the Bureau of land management, approved November 18, 1881.

Excepting therefrom that portion thereof conveyed by John H. Kickham and Grace Kickham, his wife, to James F. Phegley, by Deed dated April 11, 1895 and recorded April 26; 1895 in Book 177 of Deeds at Page 466, Santa Clara County Records, and being described in said Deed as follows:

All that portion of Lot One (1) in Section 22, of Township 10 South, Range 5 East, M.D.M.&M. lying North of the dividing line fence separating the land of the said first parties from said second party.

PARCEL THREE

All of Lot 12 of Section 22, Township 10 South, Range 5 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian according to the Official Plat of the survey of said lands on file in the Office of the Bureau of land management, approved November 18, 1881.

Excepting therefrom that portion thereof conveyed by John Kickham and Hanora Kickham, his wife, to James F. Phegley, by Deed dated February 26, 1902 and recorded May 8, 1902, in Book 254 of Deeds, at Page 137, Santa Clara County Records, and being described in said Deed as follows:

Commencing at the common corner of Lots numbered 5 and 12 of Section 22, and Lots 8 and 9 of Section 21; thence South along the dividing

Continued on next page

line between Lot 9 of Section 21 and Lot 12 of Section 22, 8.60 chains; thence N. 54 1/2° E, 14.76 chains to the dividing line between Lots 5 and 12 of Section 22; and thence West along the dividing line of Lots 5 and 12, of Section 22, 12.14 chains to the place of beginning, being in the Northwest corner of Lot 12, Section 22, Township 10 South, Range 5, East, M.D.M.

PARCEL FOUR

All of Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 and 16 of Section 22, all of Section 23, the Northwest one-quarter of Section 24, the Northwest one-quarter of the Northwest one-quarter of Section 25, Township 10 South, Range 5 East.

Excepting from said Northwest 1/4 of the Northwest 1/4 that portion thereof described as Parcel 3 in the Deed from R.E. Winter and Grace M. Winter, Husband and Wife, to Fenton O'Connell, dated May 22, 1962 and recorded June 26, 1962 in Book 5624 Official Records, Page 174, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the Southerly line of the Northwest 1/4 of the Northwest 1/4 of Section 25, Township 10 South, Range 5 East M.D.B. & M. distant thereon North 1339.88 feet and South 88° 38′ 30" East 197.93 feet from a 4" x 4" stake set at the 1/4 corner common to said Sections 25 and 26, and running thence North 35° 02′ 40" East 11.19 feet to an iron pipe; thence North 69° 47′ 40" East 303.88 feet to an iron pipe; thence North 33° 46′ 10" East 348.72 feet to an iron pipe; thence North 45° 54′ 40" East 216.07 feet to an iron pipe; thence North 69° 16′ 50" East 124.90 feet to an iron pipe; thence North 47° 16′ 30" East 234.25 feet to an iron pipe; thence North 42° 16′ 30" East 260.09 feet to an iron pipe in the Easterly line of Northwest 1/4 of NOrthwest 1/4 of Section 25 as fenced; thence along said Easterly line, South 0° 00′ 30" East 976.08 feet, more or less, to the Southerly line thereof, thence along said Southerly line, North 88° 38′ 30" West 1104.96 feet, more or less to the point of beginning, surveyed, monumented and described in December 1961 by W.J. Hanna & Sons, Surveyors, Gilroy, California.

PARCEL FIVE

The North 1/2 of Section 26 and all of Fractional Section 27.

Excepting therefrom that portion thereof described as Parcel 2 in the Deed from R.E. Winter and Grace M. Winter, Husband and Wife, to Fenton O'Connell, dated May 22, 1962 and recorded June 26, 1962 in Book 5624 Official Records, Page 174, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a 4" x 4" post at the corner common to Fractional Sections 26 and 27 in the Northeasterly line of The Rancho Ausaymas Y

Continued on next page

San Felipe and running thence along the Northeasterly line of said Rancho North 80° 28′ West 2692.24 feet to a point from which an iron pipe bears South 31° 58′ 40" West 13.03 feet; thence leaving said line North 31° 58′ 40" East 180.78 feet to an iron pipe, North 82° 58′ 40" East 254.64 feet to an iron pipe; North 1° 10′ 40" East 318.45 feet to an iron pipe; South 67° 20′ 20" East 177.14 feet to an iron pipe, South 82° 32′ 20" East 116.37 feet to an iron pipe, North 27° 36′ 40" East 70.22 feet to an iron pipe; North 41° 09′ 20" East 240.14 feet to an iron pipe, North 64° 39′ 20" East 52.00 feet to an iron pipe, South 67° 05′ 50" East 178.96 feet to an iron pipe, North 73° 38′ 10" East, 143.27 feet to an iron pipe, North 51° 14′ 20" East, 118.76 feet to an iron pipe, North 75° 00′ 40" East 235.78 feet to an iron pipe, North 56° 15′ 10" East 203.93 feet to an iron pipe, North 56° 35′ 10" East 269.27 feet to an iron pipe; South 57° 11′ 50" East 209.38 feet to an iron pipe; South 65° 55′ 40′ East 243.70 feet to an iron pipe, South 78° 06′ 20" East 378.89 feet to an iron pipe in the line common to Sections 26 and 27; thence along said Section line South 0° 07′ 40" West 1207.34 feet to the point of beginning.

All in Township 10 South, Range 5 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, according to the Official Plat of the Survey of said land on file in the Office of the Bureau of Land Management, approved November 18, 1881.

PARCEL SIX

Lots 1 and 2 and the Northeast one-quarter of Section 28, Township 10 South, Range 5 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian according to the Official Plat of the Survey of said land on file in the Office of the Bureau of Land Management, approved September 22, 1875.

PARCEL SEVEN

All of Lots 6 and 7 of Section 24, Township 10 South, Range 5 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, according to the Official Plat of the Survey of said lands on file in the Office of the Bureau of Land Management, approved November 18, 1881.

PARCEL EIGHT

The South one-half Section 19, all that portion of the North one-half of Section 19, which lies to the South of the center line of The Ravine or Canyon known as Garrigan Canyon; Lots 3 and 4, the West one-half of the Southeast one-quarter and the Southwest one-quarter of Section 20, all of Fractional Section, 29, all of Sections 30, Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Section 31, Township 10 South, Range 6 East.

Excepting from said Sections 30 and 31 that portion thereof described as Parcel 1 in the Deed from R.E. Winter and Grace M. Winter, Husband and Wife to Fenton O'Connell, dated May 22, 1962 and recorded June

Continued on next page

26, 1962 in Book 5624 Official Records, Page 174, more particularly described as follows:

Being a portion of Sections 30 and 31 in Township 10 South, Range 6 East, M.D.B. & M, in Santa Clara County, California and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the Northeasterly line of the Rancho Ausayamas Y San Felipe with the Westerly line of Section 31, Township 10 South, Range 6 East, M.D.B.&M, as fenced, and running thence along said Northeasterly Rancho Line, South 80° 28′ East 3681.16 feet to an iron pipe; thence North 2° 20′ 20" West 1645.63 feet to an iron pipe on top of A high ridge; thence North 41° 21′ 20" West 461.49 feet to an iron pipe; thence North 10° 07′ 30" West 373.77 feet to an iron pipe; thence North 27° 44′ 50" West 475.08 feet to an iron pipe; thence North 10° 23′ 10" West 452.51 feet to an iron pipe; thence North 42° 55′ 10′ West 962.58 feet to an iron pipe; thence South 44° 23′ 50" West 1193.34 feet to an iron pipe; thence North 82° 51′ 50" West 882.71 feet to an iron pipe; thence South 78° 36′ 10" West 539.50 feet to a point in the Westerly line of Section 30, Township 10 South, Range 6 East, M.D.B. & M. (back 32.43 feet on this course is an iron pipe); thence along the Westerly line of Sections 30 and 31, South 0° 07° 25" East 2469.75 feet to the point of beginning.

PARCEL NINE

All of Fractional Section 32, Township 10 South, Range 6 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, according to the Official Plat of the Survey of said lands on file in the Office of the Bureau of Land Management, approved August 21, 1885.

PARCEL TEN

All of Lot 8 of Section 24, Township 10 South, Range 5 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian according to the Official Plat of the Survey of said lands on file in the Office of the Bureau of Land Management, approved November 18, 1881.

PARCEL ELEVEN

Portion of the Southwest 1/4 of the Northwest 1/4 of Section 25, Township 10 South, Range 5 East, M.D.B.&M., in Santa Clara County, California, and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the fence corner of the Northwest corner of the Southwest 1/4 of the Northwest 1/4 of Section 25 distant thereon North 1339.88 feet from a 4" x 4" stake at the 1/4 corner common to said Sections 25 and 26 and running thence along the Northerly line thereof South 88° 38′ 30" East 197.93 feet to a point from which an iron pipe bears 35° 02′ 40" East 11.19 feet; thence South 35° 02′

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40" wEST 344.60 feet to the Westerly line of said Southwest 1/4 of the Northwest 1/4 of Section 25 as found fenced (at South 35° 02′ 40" West 7.31 feet from this point is an iron pipe); thence along said Westerly line a fenced, North 286.82 feet to the point of beginning.

PARCEL TWELVE

Portion of Section 26 in Township 10 South, Range 5 East, M.D.B.&M., in Santa Clara County, California, as patented, and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at an iron pipe in the line common to Sections 26 and 27 distant thereon North 0° 07′ 40" East 1207.34 feet from a 4" x 4" post at the fraction corner of said Sections in the Northeasterly line of the Rancho Ausayumas Y San Felipe and running thence South 78° 06′ 20" East 481.07 feet to an iron pipe; North 77° 11′ 30" East 187.57 feet to an iron pipe, North 83° 58′ 40" East 227.29 feet to an iron pipe; South 75° 18′ 10" East 166.75 feet to an iron pipe, North 87° 05′ 30" East 164.27 feet to an iron pipe, North 68° 57′ East 339.46 feet to an iron pipe, North 42° 52′ 10" East 178.50 feet to an iron pipe, South 85° 16′ 50" East 138.53 feet to an iron pipe, South 63° 58′ East 194.63 feet to an iron pipe, North 71° 52′ 20" East 115.68 feet to an iron pipe, North 80° 44′ 10" East 164.20 feet to an iron pipe, North 45° 03′ 10" East 245.89 feet to an iron pipe, North 48° 16′ 20" East 204.41 feet to an iron pipe, and North 20° 08′ East 176.59 feet, more or less, to a point on the Quarter Section Line running East and West through said Section 26 (an iron witness pipe bears North 20° 08′ East 5.97 feet); thence along said Quarter Section Line North 89° 48′ 50" West 2614.17 feet, more or less, to the Quarter Section corner in the Westerly line of Section 26; thence along said Westerly line South 0° 07′ 40" West 634.72 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning.

PARCEL THIRTEEN

Southwest Quarter of Section 24 in Township 10 South, Range 5 East, M.D.B.&M. in Santa Clara County, California, as patented, surveyed, monumented and described in December 1961 by W.J. Hanna & Son, Surveyors, Gilroy, California.

PARCEL FOURTEEN

Portion of Section 25 in Township 10 South, Range 5, East, M.D.B.&M., in Santa Clara County, California, as patented and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a fence corner at the Northwest corner of the Northeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section 25 and running thence along the Westerly line of said Northeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter South 0° 00′ 30" East 332.75 feet to a 1" iron pipe; thence

Continued on next page

Environmental Checklist Form

1. Project title: Cañada de los Osos Ecological Reserve Management Plan.
2. Lead agency name and address: California Department of Fish and Game Central Coast Region P.O. Box 47 Yountville, CA 94599
3. Contact person and phone number: Jeannine DeWald 831-649-2934
4. Project location: Approximately 15 miles east of Gilroy in Santa Clara County, at the end of Jamieson Road
5. Project sponsor's name and address: California Department of Fish and Game Central Coast Region P.O. Box 47 Yountville, CA 94599
6. General plan designation: Ranchlands
7. Zoning: AR – Agricultural Ranchlands
8. Description of project: (Describe the whole action involved, including but not limited to later phases of the project, and any secondary, support, or off-site features necessary for its implementation. Attach additional sheets if necessary.) The purpose of this Management Plan is to serve as a descriptive inventory of fish, wildlife and native plant habitats which occur on this property, and provide an overview of the property's operation and maintenance. Management will focus on maintaining viable populations of sensitive species and their habitats and on the restoration and enhancement of natural communities within an ecosystem-based framework. Emphasis will be placed on the protection of riparian and wetland areas, restoration and enhancement of native grassland, and the control of noxious weeds. The primary public use of the property will be as a site for a youth outdoor education program. Outdoor education programs will be designed to educate young people about ecological processes and values, habitat protection and enhancement, and wildlife management issues. They will provide hands-on experience to youth and adult volunteers through the implementation of management and monitoring projects. Informal public access will not be allowed.
9. Surrounding land uses and setting: Briefly describe the project's surroundings: The CDLOER adjoins Henry Coe State Park, and several private ranches used for cattle grazing and dryland farming.
10. Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement.): None.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

☐	Aesthetics	☐	Agriculture Resources	☐	Air Quality
☐	Biological Resources	☐	Cultural Resources	☐	Geology /Soils
☐	Hazards & Hazardous Materials	☐	Hydrology / Water Quality	☐	Land Use / Planning
☐	Mineral Resources	☐	Noise	☐	Population / Housing
☐	Public Services	☐	Recreation	☐	Transportation/Traffic
☐	Utilities / Service Systems	☐	Mandatory Findings of Significance		

DETERMINATION: (To be completed by the Lead Agency)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

☒ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Signature _____ Date _____

Signature _____ Date _____

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

1) A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).

2) All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.

3) Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.

4) "Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from Section XVII, "Earlier Analyses," may be cross-referenced).

5) Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. Section 15063(c)(3)(D). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:
   a) Earlier Analysis Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.
   b) Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.
   c) Mitigation Measures. For effects that are "Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated," describe the mitigation measures which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.

6) Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.

7) Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.

8) The explanation of each issue should identify:
   a) the significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and
   b) the mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significance

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
I. AESTHETICS — Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
II. AGRICULTURE RESOURCES — Would the project:				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
III. AIR QUALITY — Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant				

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
concentrations?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☐	☒
IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES — Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES — Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in 15064.5?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to	☐	☒	☐	☐

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
15064.5?				
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☐	☐	☒
VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS — Would the project:				
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:	☐	☐	☒	☐
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	☐	☐	☐	☒
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☐	☒
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iv) Landslides?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	☐	☐	☐	☒
VII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS — Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or	☐	☐	☐	☒

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
disposal of hazardous materials?				
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	☐	☐	☐	☒
VIII. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY — Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned	☐	☐	☐	☒

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
uses for which permits have been granted)?				
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	☐	☐	☐	☒
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☐	☒
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	☐	☐	☐	☒
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	☐	☐	☐	☒
IX. LAND USE AND PLANNING — Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
X. MINERAL RESOURCES — Would the project:				

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
XI. NOISE — Would the project result in:				
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒
XII. POPULATION AND HOUSING — Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIII. PUBLIC SERVICES — Would the project				
a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
Fire protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Police protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Parks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒
XIV. RECREATION — Would the project:				
a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☒	☐	☐
XV. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC — Would the project:				
a) Cause an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in	☐	☐	☐	☒

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
location that results in substantial safety risks?				
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Result in inadequate parking capacity?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
XVI. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS — Would the project:				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☐	☒
XVII. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE —				

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☐	☐	☒

EXPLANATIONS FOR ANSWERS GIVEN:

IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES
a) While some incidental impacts to sensitive species may occur, because of the removal of widespread grazing and limited public access this is far less likely than under previous ownership. The habitat protection and enhancement that will take place will more than compensate for these infrequent impacts by increasing the size and stability of on-site populations. (1)

b) During the early stages of creek restoration there may be some impacts to riparian vegetation. This will be compensated by planting of riparian species in impacted areas and removal of uncontrolled livestock grazing. (1)

V. CULTURAL RESOURCES
b) Grading of some road sections could impact cultural resources. These sections will be capped as recommended in the Sonoma State University archaeological report to remove the need for grading. (2)

VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS
a) Some areas on CDLO are prone to landslides or liquefaction, and users could be exposed to these hazards if a seismic event occurred while they were in one of these areas. However, public access will limited to only a few individuals (generally less than 20) on a few occasions and no uses will focus on the hazardous areas. This risk is therefore considered no greater than the day-to-day risk of living in the San Francisco Bay area. (1)

XIV. RECREATION
b) Construction of the proposed education/visitor's center could have adverse impacts on vegetation, wildlife, and cultural resources. Siting and design of this facility will be done with sensitivity to these issues, and will be treated as an independent project with full CEQA compliance required. (1)

INFORMATION SOURCES:

1. Canada de los Osos Ecological Reserve Management Plan. 2004. Department of Fish and Game, Central Coast Region.

2. Bignell, Don. 2004. A Clutural Resources Study of Canada de los Osos Ecological Reserve, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, California. Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

North 54° 42′ 30" East 558.50 feet to a 1" iron pipe in the Northerly line of Section 25; thence along said Northerly line North 88° 44′ West 456.02 feet to the Point of Beginning. Surveyed, monumented and described in March 1962 by W.J. Hanna & Son, Surveyors, Gilroy, California.

PARCEL FIFTEEN

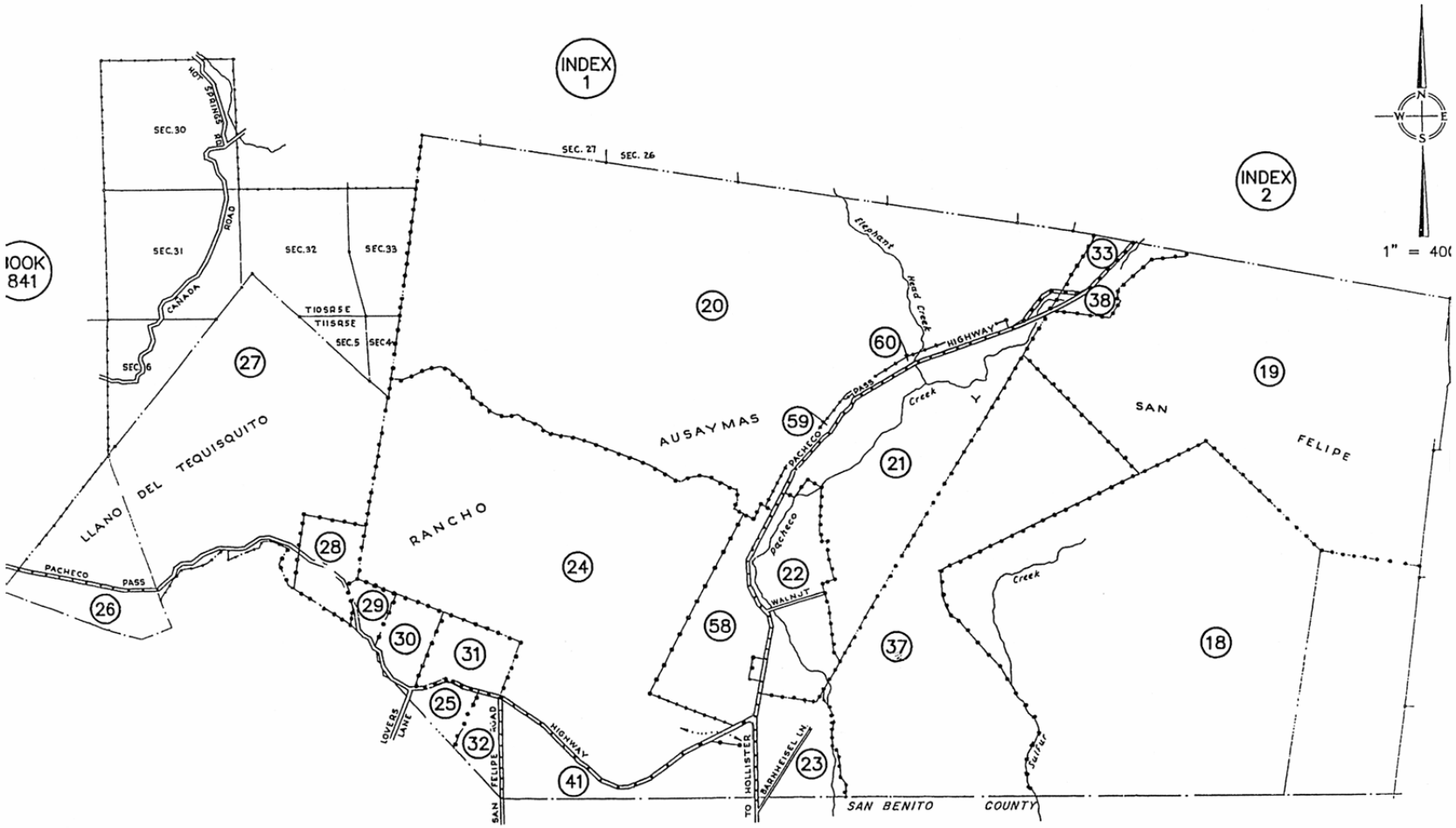
Portion of Lot 2 of Section 22, Township 10 South, Range 5 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, according to the Official Plat of the Survey of said lands on file in the Office of the Bureau of Land Management, approved November 18, 1881, lying south of the dividing line fence, as said fence existed in 1895, separating the lands then owned by James F. Phegley and John H. Kickham, according to the Deed from James F. Phegley, et ux, to John H. Kickham, dated April 11, 1895 and recorded June 22, 1895 in Book of Deeds at Page 446, Santa Clara County Records.

APN/ARB: 898-07-010, 011, 015, 016, 020, 021,
898-08-003-, 008, 009, 010, 012, 014 & 016

End of Legal Description

OFFICE OF COUNTY ASSESSOR — SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

BOOK 898 IND



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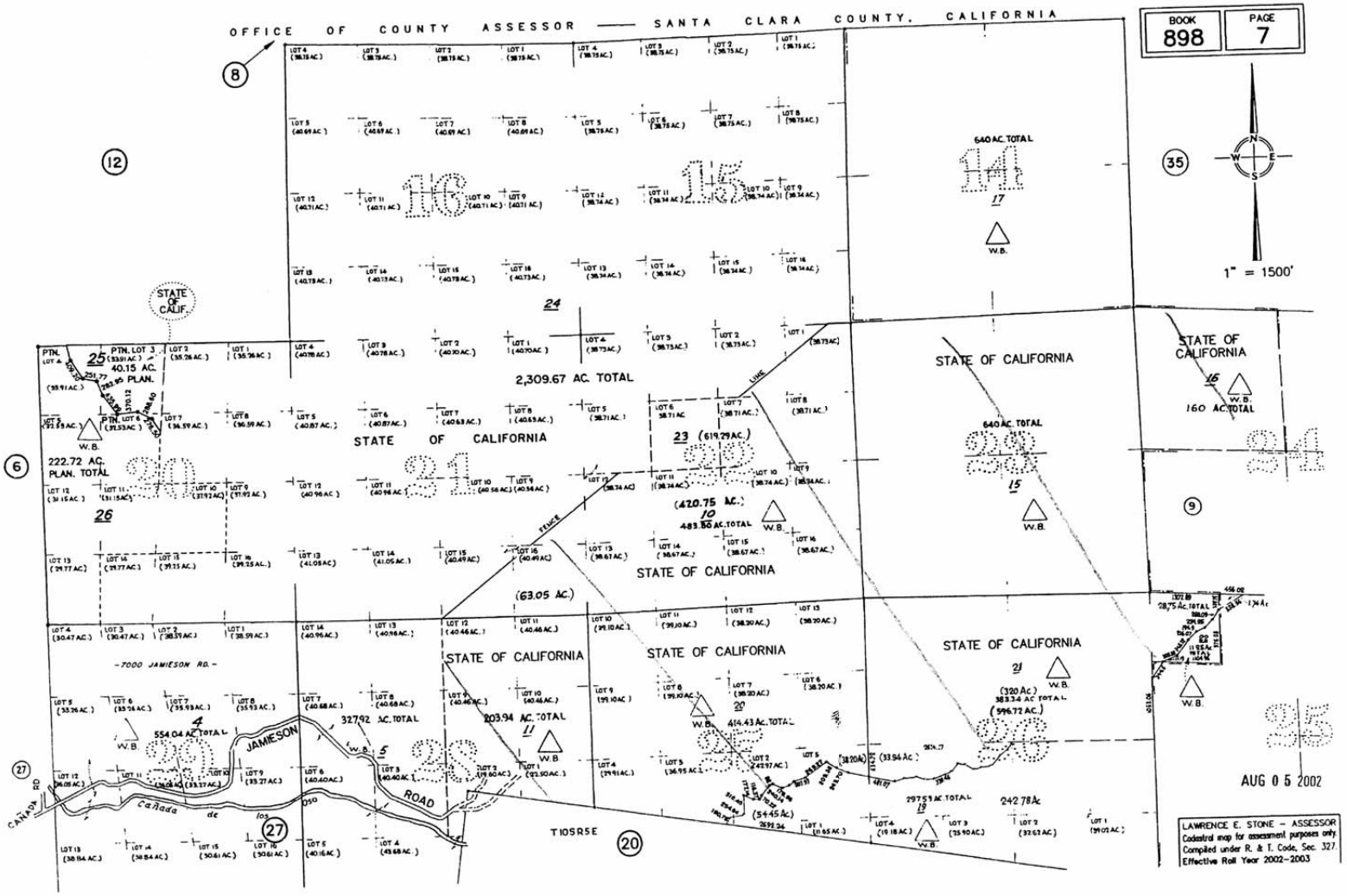
Effective For Roll Ye
LAWRENCE E. STON

Canada de los Osos



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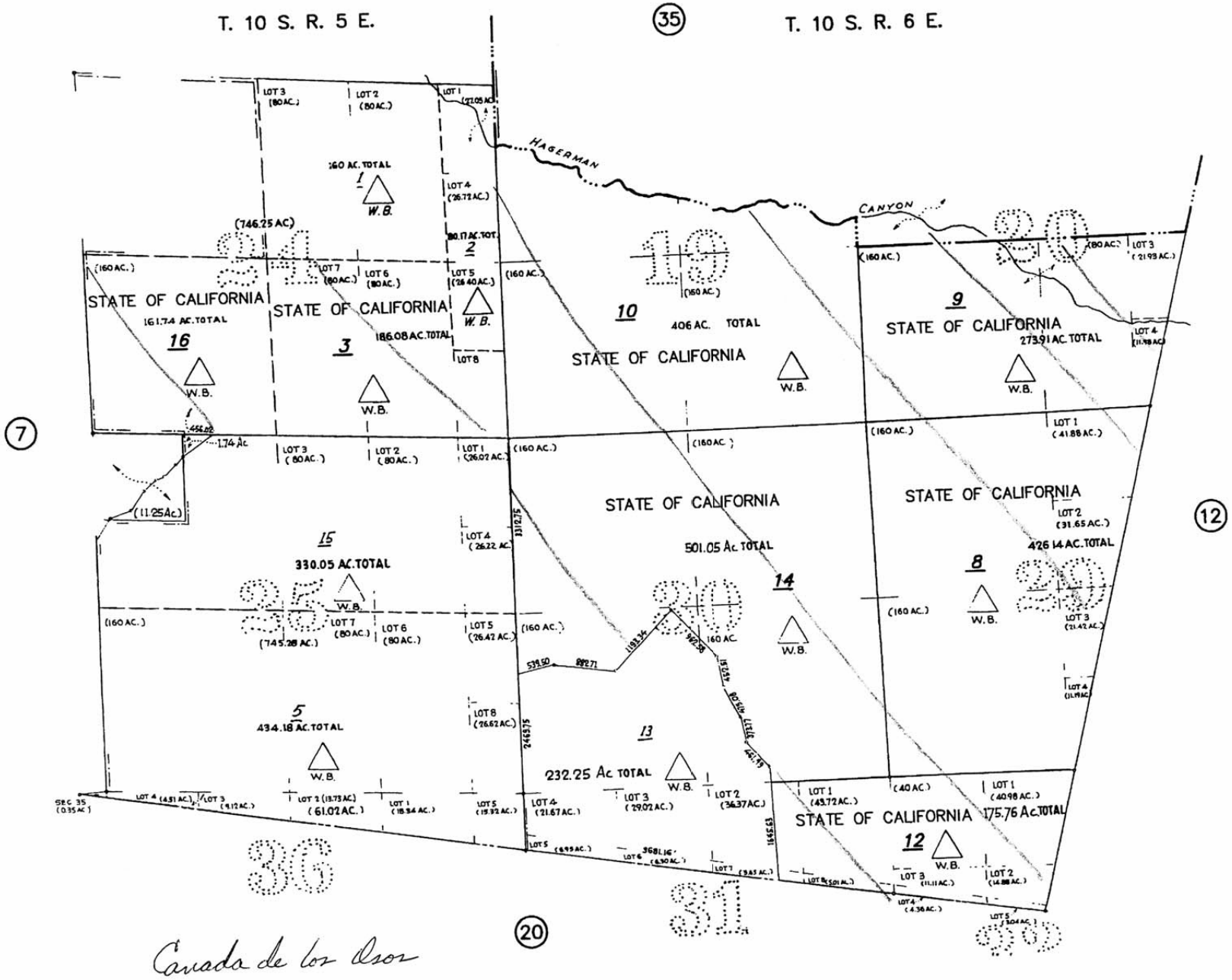

T. 10 S. R. 5 E.
35
T. 10 S. R. 6 E.
HAGERMAN
CANYON
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
16
161.74 AC. TOTAL
3
186.08 AC. TOTAL
10
406 AC. TOTAL
9
273.91 AC. TOTAL
15
330.05 AC. TOTAL
14
501.05 Ac. TOTAL
8
426.14 AC. TOTAL
5
434.18 AC. TOTAL
13
232.25 Ac. TOTAL
12
175.76 Ac. TOTAL
W.B.
7
12
20
Canada de los Osos

Appendix B. Memorandum of Understanding Between DFG and CDA

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is made and entered into as of April _____ , 2002 between the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) and the California Deer Association (CDA).

WHEREAS, it is the mission of the DFG to manage California's diverse fish, wildlife, and plant resources, and the habitats upon which they depend for their ecological values and for their use and enjoyment by the public; and

WHEREAS the DFG has acquired ownership of approximately 4,200 acres of the property known as the Canada de los Osos Ecological Reserve (Stevenson Ranch) located on Jamieson Road, approximately six miles east of Gilroy in Santa Clara County; and

WHEREAS the property was purchased by DFG for the purpose of protecting and enhancing habitat for sensitive species and game species, and for the development of outdoor education programs which will provide hands-on experience to youth and adults in the implementation of management and monitoring projects, junior hunter education, youth fishing programs and other outdoor recreational activities; and

WHEREAS the CDA is a non-profit conservation organization dedicated to the improvement of deer herds and other wildlife in California; and

WHEREAS it is the vision of DFG and CDA to work cooperatively to manage the natural resources of the Canada de los Osos Ecological Reserve, and to use the property to provide educational opportunities for youth groups and others; and

WHEREAS this is intended to be a long-term cooperative effort between DFG and CDA.

NOW, THEREFORE it is mutually agreed and understood as follows:

I. DFG agrees to :

A. Designate the area as the Canada de los Osos Ecological Reserve

B. Write a Management Plan for the Reserve, to hold one or more public scoping meetings in preparation of the plan, and to prepare documents as required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

C. Develop and implement regulations for management of the Ecological Reserve under Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations.

D. Fulfill administrative needs of managing the property.

1

E. Provide funding, as budgets permit, for management and operations of the property.

F. Coordinate with California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) and other neighbors on issues pertaining to the property.

G. Provide liability coverage for volunteers registered to work on the property, for activities within the course and scope of their volunteer duties.

H. Provide oversight management of facilities and programs.

I. Provide a primary contact for all operations and issues regarding the Ecological Reserve and this MOU. That contact shall be:

Regional Manager or their designee
Department of Fish and Game
P. O. Box 47
Yountville, CA 94599
Phone: (707) 944-5517
Fax: (707) 944-5563

II. CDA agrees to:

A. Provide additional funding for habitat projects, educational programs, repairs and maintenance, development of facilities, and research on the property. It is understood that all improvements to the area become the property of the DFG. CDA anticipates providing approximately $25,000 per year for projects on the property.

B. Provide a manager for the property. It is the intent that, given time for planning and construction of a residence, an on-site manager will be provided. It is understood that DFG shall have final approval on selection of a manager and removal of manager if necessary.

C. Provide and coordinate volunteers to assist with education, habitat improvement, plant and wildlife surveys, maintenance and other projects.

D. Coordinate and fund contract workers.

E. Set up and administer a fund to accept project donation monies.

F. Provide a primary contact for all operations and issues regarding the Ecological Reserve and this MOU. That contact shall be the acting president of the CDA.

III. DFG and CDA agree to work together to:

A. Raise funds from third parties for projects on the property, including but not limited to habitat projects, repairs and maintenance, an educational program and educational center, and research.

B. Develop a mechanism to elicit input from qualified community members, such as a Board of Directors or advisory committees to assist in making management recommendations.

C. Develop an annual plan for management of the property and for educational programs.

D. Plan and develop facilities and programs, including an educational center and caretaker/manager's residence.

E. Meet at least annually to review the program and consider any necessary changes to this MOU.

IV. Both parties agree that the DFG shall have final approval over all operations of the Ecological Reserve.

V. The parties agree to negotiate in good faith any modifications to this agreement. This MOU may be revised as necessary, by mutual consent of both parties, by issuance of a written amendment signed and dated by DFG and CDA.

This MOU will become effective on the date it is signed and will terminate in ten (10) years unless terminated earlier by either party with 60 days written notice. Upon termination after 10 years, DFG and CDA shall have the option to renew the MOU for an additional 10 year period. Formal notification regarding this MOU shall be made by mail as follows:

To DFG: California Department of Fish and Game
Central Coast Region
P. O. Box 47
Yountville, CA 94599
Attn: Regional Manager

To CDA: California Deer Association
820 Park Row, #671
Salinas, CA 93901

DFG:

State of California
Department of Fish and Game

By: _____
(signature)
Name: Robert W. Fletcher
Title: Regional Manager, CLR
Date: 4/18/02

CDA:

California Deer Association

By: _____
(signature)
Name: Phil Baiotti
Title: President
Date: 4/30/02

Appendix C. Memorandum of Understanding Between DFG and DPR

Memorandum of Understanding

THIS AGREEMENT ("MOU"), is entered into as of January 10, 2001 in Sacramento, California between the California Department of Parks and Recreation, hereinafter referred to as "DPR", and the California Department of Fish and Game hereinafter referred to as "DFG":

WHEREAS, DFG and DPR are authorized to enter into this MOU agreement pursuant to Public Resource Code of the State of California, Sections 5080.30 et sequitur.

WHEREAS, DPR and DFG have each agreed to purchase portions of a 4,400 acre ranch referred to as the Stevenson Ranch, hereinafter called the "Property", which is located in Santa Clara County, east of Gilroy California, which is shown on the map attached hereto and made part hereof as Exhibit "A"; and

WHEREAS, The Nature Conservancy will sell the Property to the State of California; and

WHEREAS, the Property will be divided between DPR and DFG, each paying for its portion of the Property; and

WHEREAS, each agency shall manage its Property in a manner consistent with its mission to preserve, protect, and enhance biological diversity, natural, cultural, and

wildlife resources while also providing opportunities for recreation, education, and enjoyment for the public and agree to work cooperatively to accomplish these goals;

AND WHEREAS, the Property will be used for each party's specific operational and program goals which include:

A. DPR intends to use its portion of the Property for park expansion and an additional park access point for the public, which may include but is not limited to:

1) Day use parking and overnight parking for backcountry visitors
2) Visitor information center
3) Park maintenance equipment and vehicle storage
4) Park Ranger and staff housing
5) Park administrative offices
6) Interpretive services
7) Additional trails and accessibility to current park trails
8) Site for concessionaires
9) Camping (if and when feasible on the most westerly portion of the property)

B. DFG will designate its portion of the Property for an Ecological Reserve emphasizing habitat protection, restoration and enhancement as well as youth education, which may include but is not limited to:

1) Outdoor youth education including fishing, hunting, habitat restoration and other outdoor programs
2) Wildlife studies and resource assessments
3) Educational/meeting center
4) Habitat improvement projects
5) Special events

II. NOW, THEREFORE, it is mutually agreed upon and understood by both parties of this MOU that:

A. The Property will be divided between DPR and DFG. It is understood that each party may have, with the concurrence of each agency, operations on the adjacent party's property such as shared facilities, guided tours, and utility maintenance. A map of a portion of the Property, significant features, and property division is identified as Exhibit "B" attached hereto.
B. DPR will acquire 200 +/- acres including all of the existing structures residing inside that designated area.
C. DFG will acquire the remaining 4200 +/- acres of mostly undeveloped land.
D. DPR and DFG will work cooperatively to develop a joint facility (administrative facility and/or visitor serving center). Both parties shall agree to work together in exploring the location, concept of and seeking funding for a facility that will serve the needs of both parties.
E. DFG will develop and maintain a trail, at the Spring Valley road designated

"A" on the Exhibit "B", which will provide a connection to the trail(s) in Henry W. Coe State Park that will provide year round access for DPR and DFG visitors. The trail will be closed when there is a conflict with scheduled events on DFG lands. The two agencies will work together to develop the route, design, signage, and barriers.

F. The pond, designated "B" on Exhibit "B", located near the ranch entrance will be available for public use when not reserved for a scheduled DFG event. DFG, with the concurrence of DPR, will be responsible for managing fishing based on resource needs. DFG will be responsible for managing fishing access points and construction of necessary facilities.

G. Well drilling, development, redevelopment or abandonment and water treatment, electrical needs and other mutual expenses will be shared between both agencies, based upon usage. Both parties understand that the location of existing septic tanks and fields are unknown, and that moving the septic system and/or wells may be necessary to use the property and protect public health. Both parties agree to work cooperatively towards identifying and meeting septic system needs and locations. The field just east of the ranch buildings on DPR property, marked "C" on Exhibit "B", is one potential site for leach fields.

H. The main access road to the property will be mutually shared by employees and the public and will provide access to DFG property.

I. Each portion of the Property shall be maintained in accordance with all rules, regulations, and missions adopted by each respective agency.

J. Each party shall protect, hold harmless, indemnify, defend and save the other, its officers, agents, and employees harmless from any and all claims and losses accruing or resulting to that other by that party's negligence or other lawfully wrongful act or omission in the furnishing or supplying of work, services, materials or supplies in connection with the performance of this Agreement, and from any and all liability for claims and losses accruing or resulting to any person, firm, or corporation who may be injured or damaged by that party's negligence or other lawfully wrongfully act or omission in the performance of this Agreement.

K. Whenever either party proposes an action or activity that would conflict with any aspect of this agreement, the party proposing the action or activity shall seek approval from the opposite party upon thirty (30) days written notice.

L. The parties agree to negotiate in good faith any modifications to this agreement. This MOU may be revised as necessary, by mutual consent of both parties, by issuance of a written amendment signed and dated by DPR and DFG.

M. Notices and other communication which may be required or provided for pursuant to this agreement shall be given as follows:

The designed representative of DFG shall be:

Department of Fish and Game
Central Coast Region
Attention: Regional Manager
P.O. Box 47
Yountville, CA 94599

The designed representative of DPR shall be:

Department of Parks and Recreation
Four Rivers District
Attention: District Superintendent
31426 Gonzaga Road
Gustine, CA 95322-9737

III. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this MOU on the day and year first above written.

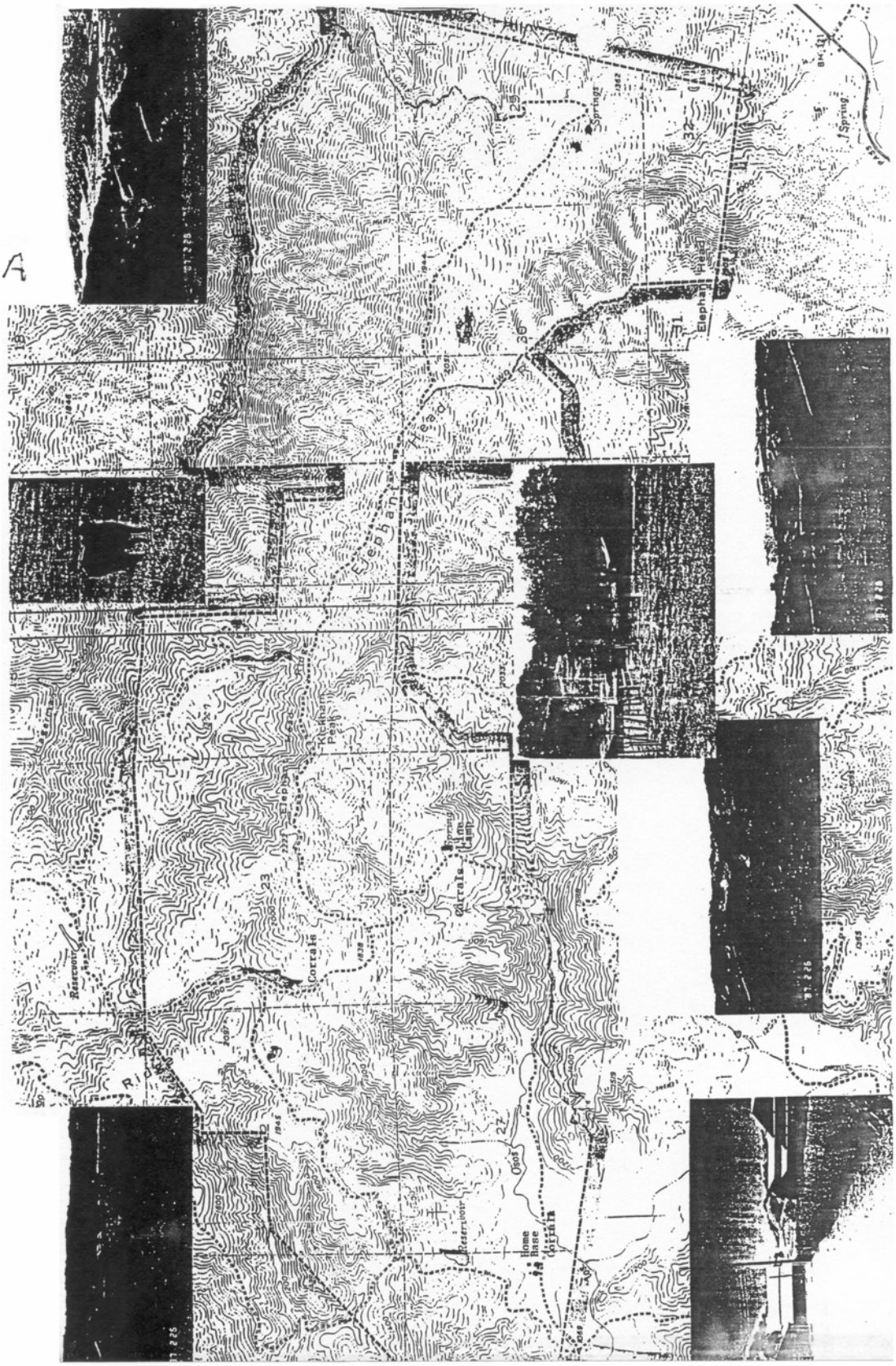
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

By _____

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

By _____

Exhibit A


Elephant Head
Kitchen Peak
Corrals
Corrals
Home Base Corrals
Reservoir
Reservoir
Springs
Spring
Elephant
Ridge
Osos
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26
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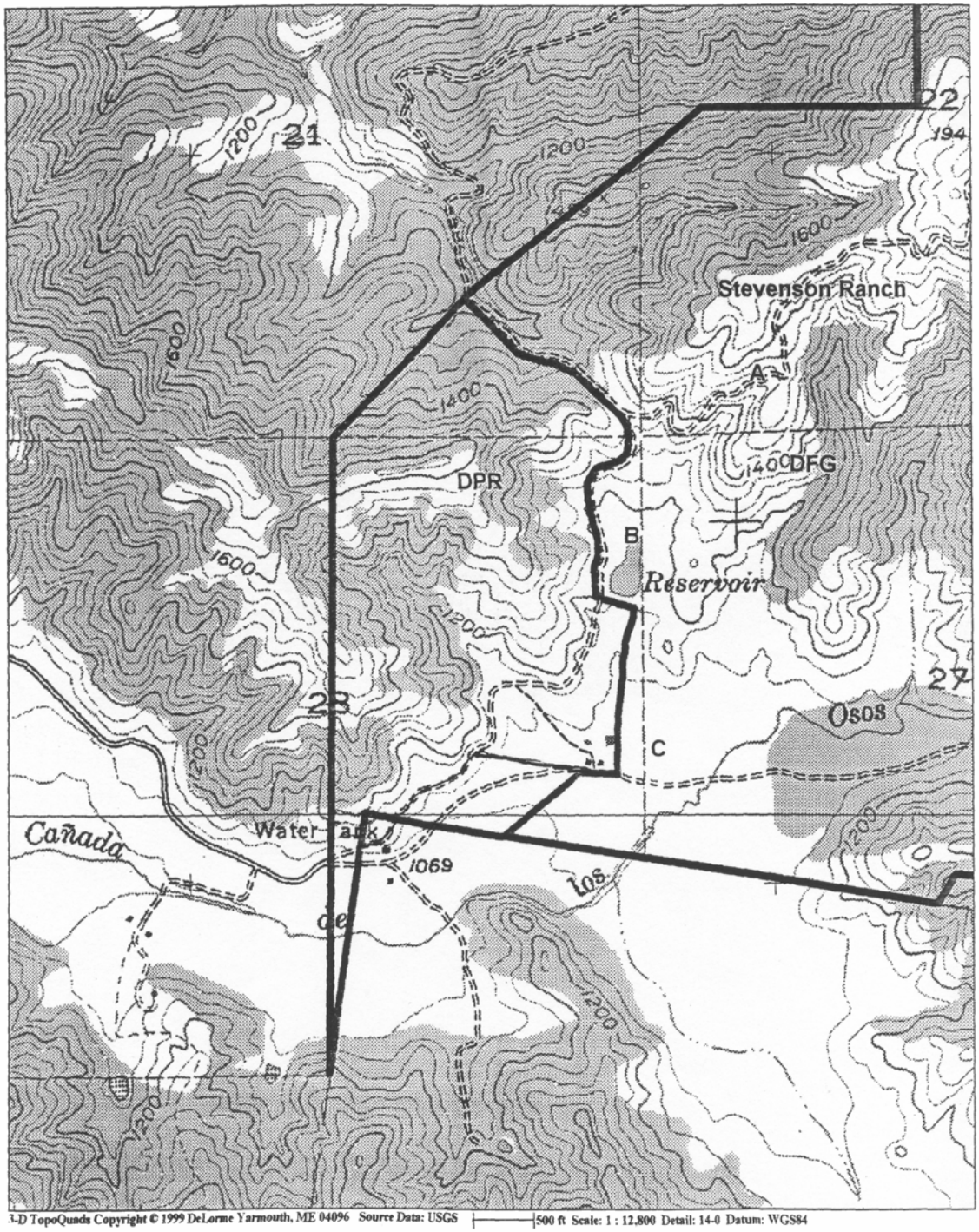
32
31

Exhibit B



3-D TopoQuads Copyright © 1999 DeLorme Yarmouth, ME 04096 Source Data: USGS 500 ft Scale: 1 : 12,800 Detail: 14-0 Datum: WGS84

Appendix D. Portions of Title 14, Sec. 630 Applying to CDLO

(26) Canada de los Osos Ecological Reserve, Santa Clara County.

(A) No person, may enter the reserve except with written permission from the department, or unless part of an organized group that has received written permission

(B) Fishing may be allowed only with written permission from the department. Fishing may be permitted from boats, as well as from shore; only lightweight hand-carried boats or floatation devices may be launched and operated. No gasoline-powered boats shall be permitted

(C) Swimming, diving and wading may be allowed in designated areas with permission from the department.
(D) Hunting may be allowed, but only in participation with department sponsored hunts at such times, areas, and species as designated by the department.

(E) Target and skeet shooting, other discharge of firearms, and use of bow and arrow may be allowed, but only at such times and in specific areas as designated by the department

(F) Except as otherwise permitted by the department, all public access trails are open to foot access only

(G) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (a)(1), (2), (3), (5), (6), (8), (12) and (17), the department may issue permits to conduct biological research within the reserve, and may allow collection of plants and animals for educational purposes. Such activities must be compatible with the primary purpose of the reserve

(H) Camping and campfires may be allowed in specified areas with written permission from the department.

(I) The department may restrict any activities on the reserve to persons under 16 and adults supervising those persons

(J) Dogs may be allowed in the reserve with written permission from the department.

(K) Livestock grazing may be allowed for habitat management purposes under permit from the department.

Appendix E. Vascular Plants of Cañada de los Osos Ecological Reserve

Preliminary List
(Nomenclature according to Jepson, 1993)

FERNS and FERN ALLIES	Common Name
BLECHNACEAE	
Woodwardia fimbriata	Giant chain fern
DRYOPTERIDACEAE	
Dryopteris arguta	Coastal wood fern
EQUISETACEAE	
Equisetum telmateia var. *braunii*	giant horsetail
PTERIDACEAE	
Adiantum sp.	Maidenhair fern
Pentagramma triangularis ssp. *triangularis*	Golden-backed fern

FLOWERING PLANTS - DICOTS	Common Name
ACERACEAE	
Acer macrophyllum	Big-leaf maple
ANACARDIACEAE	
Toxicodendron diversilobum	Poison oak
APIACEAE	
*Conium maculatum**	Poison-hemlock
Lomatium dasycarpum	Lace parsnip
Sanicula bipinnata	Poison sanicle
Sanicula bipinnatifida	Purple sanicle
Sanicula crassicaulis	Pacific sanicle, gamble weed
Sanicula tuberosa	Tuberous sanicle
Sanicula pectin-veneris	Shepherd's needle
*Torilis sp.**	Hedge-parsley
ASCLEPIADACEAE	
Asclepias sp.	Milkweed
ASTERACEAE	
Achillea millefolium	Yarrow
Achyrachaena mollis	Blow-wives
Agoseris retrorsa	Spear-leaved agoseris
Artemisia californica	California sagebrush
Artemisia douglasiana	California or Douglas mugwort
Baccharis pilularis	Coyote brush
*Carduus pycnocephalus**	Italian thistle
*Centaurea solstitialis**	Yellow star thistle
*Chamomilla suaveolens**	Pineapple weed

*Cirsium vulgare **	Bull thistle
Grindelia sp.	Gumplant
Gnaphalium sp.(?)*	Cudweed
Heterotheca grandiflora	Telegraph weed
Lasthenia californica	Goldfields
Micropus californicus	Slender cottonweed
*Senecio vulgaris**	Common groundsel
*Silybum marianum**	Milk thistle
*Sonchus sp.**	Sow thistle
*Taraxacum officinale**	Common dandelion
Wyethia helenioides	Gray mule ears

BORAGINACEAE

Amsinckia mensiesii	Fiddleneck
Cryptantha sp.	Cryptantha
Cynoglossum grande	Western hound's tongue
Plagiobothrys sp.	Popcorn flower

BRASSICACEAE

*Barbarea verna**	Early winter cress
*Brassica rapa**	Field mustard
*Capsella bursa-pastoris**	Shepherd's purse
Cardimine californica	Milk maids, toothwort
*Cardaria draba**	Hoary cress
Lepidium nitidum	Shining peppergrass
*Raphanus sativus**	Wild radish
*Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum**	Watercress
*Sisymbrium officianale**	Hedge mustard

CAPRILIFOLIACEAE

Lonicera sp.	Honeysuckle
Sambucus mexicana	Blue elderberry
Symphoricarpos albus	Common snowberry

CARYOPHYLLACEAE

*Cerastium glomeratum **	Mouse-ear chickweed
*Stellaria media**	Common chickweed

CONVOLVULACEAE

*Convolvulus arvensis**	Field bindweed

CRASSULACEAE

Dudleya sp.	Dudleya

CUCURBITACEAE

Marah fabaceus	Wild cucumber

DIPSACACEAE

Dipsacus sativus	Fuller's teasel

EUPHORBIACEAE

Eremocarpus setigerus	Turkey mullein, dove weed

FABACEAE	
Lathyrus vestitus	Woodland pea
Lotus sp.	Lotus
Lupinus bicolor	Annual or miniature lupine
Lupinus spp.	Lupines
*Medicago sp.**	Burclover/trefoil
*Trifolium subterraneum**	Subterranean clover
Vicia sp.	Vetch
FAGACEAE	
Quercus agrifolia	Coast live oak
Quercus berberidifolia	Scrub oak
Quercus douglasii	Blue oak
Quercus kelloggii	California black oak
Quercus lobata	Valley oak
GERANIACEAE	
*Erodium spp.**	Filaree
*Geranium dissectum **	Cut-leaved geranium
GROSSULARIACEAE	
Ribes speciosum	Fuchia-flowered gooseberry
HIPPOCASTANACEAE	
Aesculus californica	California buckeye
HYDROPHYLLACEAE	
Nemophila menziessii ssp. Atomaria	White baby-blue-eyes
LAMIACEAE	
*Lamium amplexicaule**	Common henbit
*Marrubium vulgare**	Horehound
Stachys ajugoides var. *rigida*	Rigid hedgenettle
LAURACEAE	
Umbellularia californica	California bay laurel
MALVACEAE	
Sidalcea sp.	Wild hollyhock
ONAGRACEAE	
Clarkia rubicunda	Farewell-to-spring
PAPAVERACEAE	
Eschscholtzia californica	California poppy
Platystemon californicus	Cream cups
PLANTAGINACEAE	
Plantago sp.	Plantain

PLATANACEAE	
Platanus racemosa	California sycamore
POLEMONIACEAE	
Gilia tricolor	Bird’s eye gilia
POLYGONACEAE	
Rumex sp.(?)*	Dock
Eriogonum wrightii	Bastardsage
PORTULACACEAE	
Calandrina ciliata	Red maids
Claytonia perfoliata	Miner's lettuce
PRIMULACEAE	
Anagallis arvensis *	Scarlet pimpernel
Dodecatheon clevendii ssp. Patulum	Lowland shooting star
Dodecatheon hendersonii	Woodland shooting star
RANUNCULACEAE	
Delphinium sp.	Delphinium
Isopyrum occidentale	Western rue-anemone
Ranunculus californicus	California buttercup
Ranunculus hebecarpus	Downy buttercup
RHAMNACEAE	
Rhamnus californica	California coffeeberry
Rhamnus crocea	Spiny redberry
ROSACEAE	
Cercocarpus betuloides	Mountain mahogany
Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon
Oemieria cerasiformis	Oso berry
Prunus ilicifolia	Hollyleaf cherry
Prunus virginiana var. demissa	Western chokeberry
Rosa californica	California rose
RUBIACEAE	
Galium aparine	Goose grass
SALICACEAE	
Salix sp.	Willow
SAXIFRAGACEAE	
Lithophragma spp.	Starflower
Saxifraga californica	California saxifrage
SCROPHULARIACEAE	
Castilleja attenuata	Valley tassels
Collinsia heterophylla	Chinese houses
*Kickxia spuria**	Fluellin

Mimulus aurantiacus	Sticky monkeyflower
Mimulus guttatus	Common monkeyflower
Pedicularis densiflora	Indian warrior
Triphysaria eriantha	Butter and eggs
Triphysaria pusilla	Dwarf owl's clover
*Veronica persica**	Persian speedwell
SOLANACEAE	
Solanum umbelliferum	Blue nightshade
URTICACEAE	
Urticia sp.	Nettle
VALERIANACEAE	
Plectritis spp.	Plectritis
VERBENACEAE	
Verbena lasiostachys	Western verbena
VIOLACEAE	
Viola pedunculata	Johnny-jump-up
VISCACEAE	
Phoradendron villosum	Oak mistletoe

FLOWERING PLANTS - MONOCOTS	**Common Name**
CYPERACEAE	
Carex spp.	Sedge
Eleocharis sp.	Spikerush
IRIDACEAE	
Sisyrinchium bellum	Blue-eyed grass
JUNCACEAE	
Juncus sp.	Rush
LILIACEAE	
Allium sp.	Onion
Brodiaea elegans	Elegant brodiaea
Calochortus albus	White globe lily, fairy lanterns
Calochortus venustus	White mariposa lily
Chlorogalum pomperidianum	Common soap plant, amole
Dichelostemma capitatum	Blue dicks
Trillium chloropetalum	Giant trillium or wake robin
POACEAE	
*Avena barbata **	Slender wild oat
Bromus carinatus	California brome
*Bromus diandrus **	Ripgut grass
*Bromus hordeaceus **	Soft chess

Bromus madritensis *	Foxtail chess
Cynosurus echinatus *	Hedgehog or dogtail grass
*Elymus caput-medusae**	Medusa head
Elymus glaucus	Blue wildrye
Hordeum murinum ssp. *leporinum* *	Wall barley, farmers foxtail
Lolium multiflorum *	Italian ryegrass
Melica californica	California melic
Nasella pulchra	Purple needlegrass
Poa secunda	One-sided blue grass

TYPHACEAE

Typha sp.	Cattail

* Introduced species.

Appendix F. Wildlife Species of Cañada de los Osos Ecological Reserve

	Status	Occurrence
Fish		
Centrarchidae		
Largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides)*		O
Bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus)*		O
Green sunfish (*Lepomis cyanellus)*		P
Redear sunfish (*Lepomis microlophus)*		P
Cyprinidae		
Western roach (*Hesperoleucus symmetricus)*		O
Ictaluridae		
Channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus)*		P
Brown bullfish (*Ictalurus nebulosus)*		P
Salmonidae		
Steelhead trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)	FT	P
Amphibians		
Ambystomatidae		
California tiger salamander (*Ambystoma californiense)*	CSC	O
Salamandridae		
California newt (*Taricha torosa*)		O
Plethodontidae		
Ensatina (*Ensatina eschscholtzi*)		P
California slender salamander (*Batrachoseps attenuatus*)		E
Arboreal salamander (*Aneides lugubris*)		E
Pelobatidae		
Western spadefoot (*Scaphiopus hammondi)*	CSC, FSC	P
Bufonidae		
Western toad (*Bufo boreas*)		O
Hylidae		
Pacific tree frog (*Hyla regilla*)		O
Ranidae		
California red-legged frog (*Rana aurora draytonii*)	FT, CSC	O
Foothill yellow-legged frog (*Rana boylii*)	CSC, FSC	P
Bullfrog (*Rana catesbeiana*)		O

Reptiles

Emydidae		
Western pond turtle (*Clemmys marmorata*)	CSC, FSC	O
Iguanidae		
Western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*)		O
Sagebrush lizard (*Sceloporus graciosus)*		P
California horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum frontale*)	CSC, FSC	E
Side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana)*		P
Scincidae		
Western skink (*Eumeces skiltonianus*)		O
Gilbert's skink (*Eumeces gilberti)*		E
Teiidae		
Western whiptail (*Cnemidophorus tigris*)		P
Anguidae		
Southern alligator lizard (*Gerrhonotus multicarinatus*)		O
Anniellidae		
California legless lizard (*Anniella pulchra)*	CSC	P
Colubridae		
Rubber boa (*Charina bottae*)		E
Western yellow-bellied racer (*Coluber constrictor mormon*)		O
Chaparral whipsnake (*Masticophis lateralis)*		O
Gopher snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus*)		O
Common kingsnake (*Lampropeltis getulus*)		O
Coast garter snake (*Thamnophis elegans terrestris*)		P
Common garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*)		E
Western aquatic garter snake (*Thamnophis couchii)*		O
Ringneck snake (*Diadophis punctatus)*		E
Sharp-tailed snake (*Contia tenuis)*		P
Western black-headed snake (*Tantilla planiceps)*		P
Night snake (*Hypsigiena torquata)*		P
Viperidae		
Northern Pacific rattlesnake (*Crotalis viridis oreganus*)		O

Birds

Podicipedidae		
Pied-billed grebe *(Podilymbus podiceps)*		P
Eared grebe *(Podiceps nigricollis)*		P
Phalacrocoracidae		
Double-crested cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus)*		O

Anatidae		
Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos)*		O
Northern pintail (*Anas acuta)*		O
American widgeon (*Anas americana)*		O
Northern shoveler (*Anas clypeata)*		O
Blue-winged teal *(Anas discors)*		P
Cinnamon teal *(Anas cyanoptera)*		P
Green-winged teal *(Anas crecca)*		O
Wood duck *(Aix sponsa)*		O
Redhead *(Aythya americana)*		O
Canvasback *(Aythya valisineria)*		O
Ring-necked duck *(Aythya collaris)*		O
Lesser scaup *(Aythya affinis)*		E
Common goldeneye *(Bucephala clangula)*		P
Bufflehead *(Bucephala albeola)*		O
Common merganser *(Mergus merganser)*		O
Ruddy duck *(Oxyura jamaicensis)*		O
Cathartidae		
Turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*)		O
Accipitridae		
Ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis)*	FSC	P
Rough-legged hawk *(Buteo lagopus)*		P
White-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus)*	FSC	O
Northern harrier *(Circus cyaneus)*		O
Sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter striatus*)		O
Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*)	CSC	O
Red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*)		O
Red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*)		O
Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos)*	CSC, FP	O
Falconidae		
American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*)		O
Merlin (*Falco columbarius*)	CSC	E
Prairie falcon (*Falco mexicanus)*		P
Phasianidae		
California quail (*Callipepla californica*)		O
Wild turkey *(Meleagris gallopavo)*		O
Ardeidae		
American bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus)*	FSC	P
Snowy egret (*Egretta thula)*		P
Cattle egret *(Bubulcus ibis)*		P
Great blue heron (*Ardea herodias)*		O
Green heron *(Butorides striatus)*		E
Black-crowned night heron (*Nycticorax nyctirox)*		P
Rallidae		
American coot *(Fulica americana)*		O

Charadriidae		
Killdeer *(Charadrius vociferous)*		O
Scolopacidae		
Greater yellowlegs *(Tringa melanoleuca)*		O
Columbidae		
Band-tailed pigeon (*Columba fasciata*)		O
Rock dove (*Columba livia)*		O
Mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*)		O
Cuculidae		
Greater roadrunner (*Geococcyx californianus*)		P
Tytonidae		
Common barn-owl (*Tyto alba*)		E
Strigidae		
Western screech owl (*Otus asio*)		E
Great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*)		E
Northern pygmy-owl (*Glaucidium gnoma*)		E
Northern saw-whet owl (*Aegolius acadicus*)		P
Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia)*	CSC, FSC	P
Caprimulgidae		
Common poorwill (*Phalaenoptilus nuttallii*)		E
Apodidae		
White-throated swift (*Aeronautes saxatalis*)		E
Trochilidae		
Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*)		O
Rufous hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*)		E
Allen's hummingbird (*Selasphorus sasim*)		O
Black-chinned hummingbird (*Archilochus alexandi)*		E
Costa's hummingbird (*Calypte costae)*	FSC (nesting)	P
Alcedinidae		
Belted kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon)*		P
Picidae		
Acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*)		O
Lewis' woodpecker (*Melanerpes lewis)*	FSC (nesting)	E
Red-breasted sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus ruber)*		E
Nuttall's woodpecker (*Picoides nuttallii*)		E
Downy woodpecker (*Picoides pubescens*)		E
Hairy woodpecker (*Picoides villosus*)		E
Northern flicker (*Colaptes auratus*)		O
Tyrannidae		
Western kingbird *(Tyrannus verticalis)*		O
Olive-sided flycatcher (*Contopus borealis*)	FSC (nesting)	E

Western wood-pewee (*Contopus sordidulus*)		E
Ash-throated flycatcher (*Myiarchus cinerascens*)		E
Pacific-slope flycatcher (*Empidonax difficilis*)	FSC (nesting)	E
Black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*)		O
Say's phoebe (*Sayornis saya)*		E
Alaudidae		
Horned lark *(Eremophila alpestris)*	CSC	O
Hirundinidae		
Violet-green swallow (*Tachycineta thalassina*)		O
Tree swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor)*		O
Northern rough-winged swallow (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis)*		E
Cliff swallow (*Hirundo pyrrhonota*)		E
Barn swallow (*Hirundo rustica*)		O
Purple martin (*Progne subis)*	CSC (nesting)	P
Corvidae		
Steller's jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri*)		O
Scrub jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*)		O
Common raven (*Corvus corax*)		O
American crow *(Corvus brachyrhynchos)*		O
Yellow-billed magpie *(Pica nuttalli)*		O
Paridae		
Chestnut-backed chickadee (*Parus rufescens*)		O
Plain titmouse (*Parus inornatus*)		E
Bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus*)		E
Sittidae		
Red-breasted nuthatch (*Sitta canadensis*)		P
White-breasted nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*)		O
Certhiidae		
Brown creeper (*Certhia familiaris*)		E
Troglodytidae		
House wren (*Troglodytes aedon*)		O
Bewick's wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*)		O
Winter wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*)		E
Rock wren (*Salpinctes obsoletus)*		O
Canyon wren (*Catherpes mexicanus)*		P
Marsh wren (*Cistothorus palustris)*		P
Cinclidae		
American dipper *(Cincius mexicanus)*		P
Muscicapidae		
Golden-crowned kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*)		P
Ruby-crowned kinglet (*Regulus calendula*)		E
Blue-gray gnatcatcher (*Polioptila caerulea*)		E
Townsend's solitaire (*Myadestes townsendi*)		P
Swainson's thrush (*Catharus ustulatus*)		E

Hermit thrush (*Catharus guttata*)		O
American robin (*Turdus migratorius*)		O
Varied thrush (*Ixoreus naevius*)		P
Western bluebird (*Sialia mexicana*)		O
Wrentit (*Chamaea fasciata*)		O
Mimidae		
Northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*)		P
California thrasher (*Toxostoma redivivum*)	FSC	E
Bombycillidae		
Cedar waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*)		E
Ptilogonatidae		
Phainopepla (*Phainopepla nitens)*		E
Laniidae		
Loggerhead shrike (Lanius ludovicianus)	CSC, FSC	P
Sturnidae		
European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*)		O
Vireonidae		
Hutton's vireo (*Vireo huttoni*)		E
Warbling vireo (*Vireo gilvus*)		E
Cassin's vireo (Vireo cassinii)		E
Solitary (Blue-headed) vireo *(Vireo solitarius)*		P
Thraupidae		
Western tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*)		E
Emberizidae		
Orange-crowned warbler (*Vermivora celata*)		E
Nashville warbler (*Vermivora ruficapilla)*		E
Yellow-rumped warbler (*Dendroica coronata*)		O
Yellow warbler (*Dendroica petechia)*	CSC (nesting)	E
Hermit warbler (*Dendroica occidentalis)*	FSC (nesting)	P
Black-throated gray warbler (*Dendroica nigrescens*)		E
Townsend's warbler (*Dendroica townsendi*)		P
MacGillivray's warbler (*Oporornis tolmiei)*		E
Wilson's warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla*)		E
Common yellowthroat *(Geothlypis trichas)*		P
Black-headed grosbeak (*Pheuticus melanocephalus*)		E
Lazuli bunting (*Passerina amoena*)		O
Rufous-sided towhee *(Pipilo erythrophthalmus)*		O
California towhee (*Pipilo crissalis*)		O
Rufous-crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps)*		E
Savannah sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis)*		O
Grasshopper sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum)*	FSC (nesting)	O
Lark sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus)*	FSC (nesting)	O
Sage sparrow (*Amphispiza belli)*		E

Black-chinned sparrow (*Spizella atrogularis)*	FSC (nesting)	P
Chipping sparrow (*Spizella passerina*)		O
Fox sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*)		E
Song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*)		O
Lincoln's sparrow (*Melospiza lincolnii)*		P
Golden-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia atricapilla*)		E
White-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*)		E
Dark-eyed junco (*Junco hyemalis*)		O
Red-winged blackbird (Agelaius phoeniceus)		O
Tricolored blackbird (Agelaius tricolor)	CSC, FSC (nesting colony)	P
Western meadowlark (Sturnella neglecta)		O
Brewer's blackbird (Euphagus cyanocephalus)		O
Brown-headed cowbird (Molothrus ater)		P
Bullock's oriole (Icterus bullockii)		O
Fringillidae		
Purple finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*)		E
House finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*)		O
Red crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*)		P
Pine siskin (*Carduelis pinus*)		P
Lawrence's goldfinch (*Carduelis lawrencei)*		E
Lesser goldfinch (*Carduelis psaltria*)		O
American goldfinch (*Carduelis tristis*)		O
Evening grosbeak (*Hesperiphona vespertina*)		P
Passeridae		
House sparrow *(Passer domesticus)*		P

Mammals

Didelphidae		
Virginia opossum (*Didelphis marsupialis*)		E
Soricidae		
Ornate shrew (*Sorex ornatus)*		E
Trowbridge shrew (*Sorex trowbridgii*)		P
Talpidae		
Broad-footed mole (*Scapanus latimanus*)		E
Vespertilionidae		
Yuma myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*)	FSC	E
Long-eared myotis (*Myotis evotis*)	CSC, FSC	P
Fringed myotis (*Myotis thysanodes*)	FSC	P
Long-legged myotis (*Myotis volans*)	FSC	P
California myotis (*Myotis californicus*)		O
Big brown bat (*Eptesicus fuscus*)		E
Red bat (*Lasiurus borealis*)		E
Hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*)		E
Townsend's big-eared bat (*Plecotus townsendii*)	CSC, FSC	E
Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*)	CSC	P
Western pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus hesperus)*		E

Molossidae		
Brazilian free-tailed bat (*Tadarida brasiliensis*)		E
Western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis*)	CSC, FSC	P
Leporidae		
Black-tailed hare (*Lepus californicus*)		O
Audubon cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*)		E
Brush rabbit (*Sylvilagus bachmani*)		O
Sciuridae		
California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*)		O
Western gray squirrel (*Sciurus griseus*)		P
Red fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger)*		O
Geomyidae		
Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*)		E
Heteromyidae		
California pocket mouse (*Perognathus californicus*)		E
Narrow-faced kangaroo rat *(Dipodomys venustus)*		P
Heermann's kangaroo rat *(Dipodomys heermanni)*		P
Cricetidae		
Western harvest mouse (*Reithrodontomys megalotis*)		E
California mouse (*Peromyscus californicus*)		E
Deer mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus*)		O
Pinyon mouse (*Peromyscus trueii*)		E
Dusky-footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes*)	? CSC, FSC	O
Desert woodrat *(Neotoma lepida)*		P
California vole (*Microtus californicus*)		O
Muridae		
House mouse *(Mus musculus)*		P
Canidae		
Coyote (*Canis latrans*)		O
Gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*)		O
Procyonidae		
Ringtail (*Bassariscus astutus*)	CFP	P
Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*)		O
Mustelidae		
Long-tailed weasel (*Mustela frenata*)		E
Badger (*Taxidea taxus*)		E
Spotted skunk (*Spilogale putorius*)		P
Striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*)		O
Felidae		
Mountain lion (*Felis concolor*)		O
Bobcat (*Lynx rufus*)		O
Suidae		
Wild boar (*Sus scrofa*)		O

Cervidae

Black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*)	O

Key to status codes:

FT	=	Federally listed as Threatened
FSC	=	Federal Species of Concern
CSC	=	California Species of Special Concern
CFP	=	fully protected

Key to occurrence codes:

O	=	Has been observed on CDLO
E	=	Expected to occur on CDLO
P	=	Possibility of occurring on CDLO

Appendix G. Internal DFG Comments Regarding the Effects of Implementation of the Management Plan on Special Status Species and Responses to Comments

Comment Letters

From: David Johnston, Environmental Scientist
To: Martha Schauss
Date: 1/2/03
Subject: CDLO Management Plan

Martha:

In general, the plan is a good summary and proposes reasonable management and maintenance measures. I have a few comments:

1) Do we have a good grasp on any legal issues surrounding the property? I assume we have a lands branch that does a title search for encumbrances and liens and such, but I always see problems with precise location of property lines and, even more frequently, the status and locations of rights of way.

2) On a property this size, it might be a good idea to develop a data base and base map for planning. Inventory results, problem areas, etc. could be entered in. I would suggest a fairly detailed base map (topographic contour not to exceed 5'). We might be able to get this done by a seasonal from a geography/cartography/geology, familiar with GPS, survey techniques and GIS systems.

3) I would recommend expanding the water quality section (page 12 of my copy). A survey of all roads, crossings etc. to identify problem areas and establish a priority list for repairs would be helpful to you. Development of BMPs specific to the reserve would also help a lot, particularly in dealing with any contracts or volunteers. The local RCD might be a good ally in developing this. This is something for which the map would be particularly helpful.

4) In a couple of places (p.12, p.14, actions are related to amphibian egg masses rather than eggs and larvae. Why is this?

5) On p.3, the soils are identified as deep gravelly loams and loams, but I recall as I recall from our site visit, some of the soils seemed like a more clayey material.

6) Do we know how extensively bullfrogs are distributed on the property? If possible they should be eliminated from the property.

7) Are the woodrats (*Neotoma fuscipes)* on the property a Special Status subspecies?

8) Why is it unlikely that burrowing owls will nest on the property?

Nice piece of work overall.
Dave

From: Kristine Atkinson, Environmental Scientist (Fisheries)
To: Schauss, Martha
Date: 1/9/03
Subject: Management Plan Comments

Martha,

It looks as though you did a good, thorough job on the Cañada de los Osos Management Plan-Draft.

I like your idea to assess which ponds are to be set aside for recreational fishing vs those to be set aside for native aquatic species (CTS, RLF, and WPT) habitat enhancement. I agree that it is important to eliminate the bullfrog populations and non-native fish populations in the ponds which are designated for habitat enhancement so as to prevent impacts to native amphibian species. Permanent ponds that already contain non-native fish species may be used for recreational fishing as long as these ponds do not spill into the local creeks. Introduction of nonindigenous species into steelhead habitat violates the 4d Rule of the Endangered Species Act for steelhead. I further recommend that a bullfrog management program be implemented at all ponds (even the ones intended for recreational fishing) so as to prevent bullfrogs from relocating back into ponds set aside for native species populations enhancement.

In Section III.B.4, you suggest stocking trout in the stock ponds designated for recreational fishing. I recommend that trout be stocked in the winter and early spring and that warm water fish species be stocked in the summer. Temperatures in the stock ponds may reach lethal levels for trout in the summer. Please consult with me to come up with a stocking plan. All stocking is required to be approved by the local unit biologist prior to implementation.

Good luck on this project.

Krissy Atkinson

Response to Comments

Responses to letter by Dave Johnston, dated 1/2/03:

1) The Department's Lands Branch will address legal issues pertaining to boundaries, rights-of-way, etc.

2) Volunteers have begun working on base maps with roads, boundaries, ponds, springs, etc. This work will be on-going.

3) Some of these comments have been incorporated into the text.

4) Comments have been noted, and changes have been made in the text. Amphibian eggs are particularly vulnerable to mechanical disturbance (i.e. change in water level) because they cannot move in response to changes as can larvae or adults.

5) Soil classifications were derived from large-scale soils maps and descriptions. . Some variation may occur within the large units. Site-specific Soil characteristics will be taken into account as needed for future projects and management activities.

6) Bullfrogs have been found in several ponds on the property during preliminary surveys done by TNC biologists, and by DFG biologists since the property was purchased. More work will be done to identify bullfrog distribution and to develop a long-term strategy for bullfrog control throughout the preserve. Although complete elimination would be optimal, it may not be possible.

7) According to preliminary information from Dr. Patrick Kelly of the Endangered Species Recovery Program, the subspecies of *N. fiscipes* that occurs in this area is probably *N. f. perplexa*, which does not have special status. Dr. Kelly has expressed an interest in collecting a few woodrats on the property for a more definitive classification of this subspecies. We will work with him to do so, and will assume that a sensitive subspecies could be present until we learn otherwise.

8) Few burrowing owl nesting sites have been reported in the Mt. Hamilton Range at elevations over a few hundred feet. Any burrowing owls that are seen on the property will be entered into a data base, and will receive particular attention in management planning.

Response to letter by Kristine Atkinson, dated 1/9/03:

Some of the comments have been incorporated into the Management Plan text. See Item (6) above regarding bullfrog control. The DFG Fisheries Biologist will be consulted prior to any fish stocking.

Appendix H. Comments from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Regarding the Effects of Implementation of the Management Plan on Special Status Species and Responses to Comments

From: HarryMcQuillen
To: Martha Schauss
Date: 5/1/03 8:06AM
Subject: Cañada de los Osos Management Plan

Hi Martha:

I spoke to Dan Buford yesterday about the Management Plan you sent to both of us for review. I told him I would take a look at it and let you know what I thought of it from a T&E [threatened and endangered] species recovery point of view.

Overall, I think your plan looks good. I like that you are considering a range of uses for the property, not just taking a single species or single activity approach. One recommendation for improving things for CRF [California red-legged frog] and CTS [California tiger salamander] in addition to the bullfrog and non-native fish control would be to install water control structures in some of the shallower ponds, if possible. Having the ability to draw the ponds down will probably encourage the use of those ponds by CRF and CTS and will discourage the use by the undesirables. Since we know CRF exist on State Park lands to the north and along Coyote Creek to the east and north, it would be great to get some high quality breeding ponds going at your site too. Also, I like that you are considering the need for maintaining/managing upland estivation habitat for CRF and CTS.

When you get ready to implement some on-the-ground activities for listed species, let me know and I'll see what we can do to help. Thanks for keeping me in the loop.

Harry

Harry McQuillen
Chief, Recovery Program
Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office
2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605
Sacramento, California 95825
Phone: (916) 414-6600

CC: Daniel Buford

Response to Comments:

Comments have been noted and included in the text as appropriate.

Appendix I. Public Comments and Responses to Comments

On November 27, 2001 a public workshop was held in Gilroy in which information was presented regarding plans for the property, and comments from interested public were elicited. Approximately 30 people attended. The following are summarized comments and questions elicited from participants, and DFG's responses to those comments and questions.

Comments:

1) Water sources should be maintained for wildlife.
2) Stock ponds should be maintained for wildlife and sensitive species.
3) Concern regarding the condition of Jamison Road up to the property.
4) Questions regarding public access to the property.
5) Questions regarding the use of the flats in Cañada de los Osos Valley
6) Questions regarding loop trails into Coe State Park.
7) Concern regarding maintenance of current right-of-way by landowners to Wilson Ranch.
8) Efforts should be made to involve kids with no prior outdoor experience.
9) Concern about disposition/use of small triangle of property off of Jamison Road surrounded by private property (concern expressed by adjacent landowners).
10) Recommendation to trade the triangle (approximately 5 acres) for an entrance road access.
11) Kids should be educated about the historic use of the property (ranching in conjunction with ecology and wildlife education).
12) Fire control and fire management should be looked at in coordination with CDF.
13) Concern about teaching gangs about guns while teaching kids about hunting and gun safety.
14) Question whether teachers will be able to teach their own programs on the reserve.
15) Alternative energy programs should be set up (i.e. use of solar energy for power generation).
16) Question of how the draft Management Plan will be made available to the public. Will it be in libraries or on-line?
17) Recommendation to contact the following re. youth education and outreach:
    - Bob Connelly of Gilroy Recreation Dept. re. CCC crews.
    - Tony Fuentes of E.S.O.
    - Annie Tomasello of South County Collaborative
    - Macsa Youth Program

18) Be sure to recruit girls in programs.
19) Dissatisfaction that the property was given Ecological Reserve designation without public input.

Responses to Comments

Nos. 1 and 2: Ponds and other water sources will be maintained for sensitive species and other wildlife. Some ponds may be temporarily or periodically drained to remove non-native fish and bullfrogs and thereby improve conditions for sensitive amphibian species.

3) It is not anticipated that improvements to Jamieson Road will be needed to accommodate traffic for users of the Reserve. If the headquarters area of the park becomes a trailhead for Coe State Park, DPR may need to address this issue.

4) The portion of the property to be retained by DFG will not be open for unlimited public use. Access will be through youth programs and habitat projects, and other education programs.

5) The portion of the Cañada de los Osos Valley that will be retained by DFG will be managed with sensitivity to its importance to wildlife. There may be some planting of non-native, non-invasive forage species and native perennial in open areas previously used for hay production, and riparian planting along the creek. The educational center, residence and associated facilities are planned in the east end of the valley, and will be placed to minimize disturbance to wildlife and esthetic values. DPR use of their portion of the valley will be subject to separate review.

6) It is anticipated that a trailhead into Coe Park will be placed on the DPR portion of the property. Development of loop trails has not been decided.

7) Any legally established existing rights-of –way through the property will be maintained.

8 and 18) Particular efforts will be made to reach kids who would otherwise not have outdoor experiences, including girls, minority, and inner-city kids.

9 and 10) Negotiations with DPR over which agency will get ownership of the small triangle. It is DFG's intent to leave it undeveloped, and to discuss a trade with the neighboring landowner that would protect the piece from future development, and would provide DFG with an alternate access route onto the reserve.

11) It is anticipated that the outdoor and wildlife management education classes will include topics of the impacts of cattle on native ecosystems, both detrimental and beneficial.

12) A Fire Plan will be developed with the assistance of CDF.

13) Juveniles participating in hunter education programs on the reserve will be taught about the safe and responsible use of firearms.

14) Local teachers will be enlisted to put on outdoor education and ecology classes with their own programs.

15) The use of solar power and other alternative energy sources will be incorporated into plans wherever feasible, and will be discussed in educational programs.

16) The Management Plan will be included in an CEQA (California Environmental Quality Act) document. The document will be circulated for public review, and will be placed in the Gilroy Library. Additionally, it may be made available on the DFG website.

17) Comment noted. Efforts will be made to contact the suggested people and agencies.

19) Comment noted. We believe that this comment is based on a desire to use the property for horseback riding, hiking, etc. by some members of the community. Coe State Park provides 80,000 acres for public use in the vicinity.