
BUREAU OF FORESTRY

December 13, 2023

PNDI Number: 753125
Version: Final_1; 5/31/23

Amanda Deal
Earthtech, Inc.
966 Pleasant Hill Road
Somerset, PA 15501
Email: adeal@earthtechinc.net (hard copy will not follow)

Re: UPDATE - Rockwood Quarry, botanical report
Black Township, Somerset County, PA

Dear Amanda,

Thank you for the submission of your field survey for Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory (PNDI) Environmental Review Receipt Number 753125 (Final_1) for review. PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources screened this project for potential impacts to species and resources under DCNR's responsibility, which includes plants, terrestrial invertebrates, natural communities, and geologic features only.

No Impact Anticipated per Survey

PNDI records indicate species or resources under DCNR's jurisdiction are located in the vicinity of the project. DCNR requested a botanical survey for mountain bugbane (*Actaea podocarpa*; proposed PA Rare) and Fraser's sedge (*Cymophyllus fraserianus*; PA Endangered) on March 9, 2022.

Surveys were conducted by Earthtech on May 23, June 3, and September 9, 2022. No threatened, endangered, or special concern species were found on the project site. DCNR issued a PNDI clearance letter on February 15, 2023.

Update: Rockwood Stone, LLC added acreage to allow room for haul road access. A survey was requested by DCNR on May 31, 2023. Earthtech surveyed this area on July 24, 2023. No threatened, endangered, or special concern species were observed. Therefore, DCNR has determined that no impact is likely. No further coordination with our agency is needed for this project.

Recommended Best Management Practices:

- Use a conservative approach to project design that minimizes permanent and temporary disturbances to soil and native vegetation. This will conserve habitat and limit opportunities for invasive plants.
- Clean boot treads, tools, construction equipment, and vehicles thoroughly (especially the undercarriage and wheels) before they are brought on site. This will remove invasive plant seeds and invasive earthworms/cocoons that may have been picked up at other worksites.
- Use clean project materials (e.g., weed-free straw) or materials native to the worksite to avoid introducing invasive species from contaminated sources.
- Revegetate or cover disturbed soil and stockpiles quickly to discourage the germination of invasive plants. Implement proper erosion control practices to stabilize soil and reduce runoff.

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- Do not use seed mixes that include invasive species. More information about invasive plants in Pennsylvania can be found at the following link: <http://www.dcnr.pa.gov/Conservation/WildPlants/InvasivePlants/Pages/default.aspx>
- Use habitat appropriate seed mixes. For example, use a riparian seed mix when reseeded along a waterway. The Bureau of Forestry Planting & Seeding Guidelines can be found at the following link for recommendations: http://www.docs.dcnr.pa.gov/cs/groups/public/documents/document/dcnr_20031083.pdf
- Use native plants for landscaping, revegetation, and stormwater management. Do not use nonnative invasive species. Reduce the area of lawn and impermeable surfaces to the fullest extent practicable in favor of native gardens or habitat restoration (e.g., forest, meadow, wetland, etc.). More information about lawn conversion can be found at the following link: <https://www.dcnr.pa.gov/Conservation/Water/LawnConversion/Pages/default.aspx>
- Plant forest buffers where trees were historically present along streams, wetlands, and bodies of water. Buffers should be a minimum of 35 feet in width (ideally at least 100 feet in width). Where trees are not appropriate (e.g., powerline rights-of-way), buffer with native shrubs and herbaceous plants. More information about riparian buffers can be found at the following link: <https://www.dcnr.pa.gov/Conservation/Water/RiparianBuffers/Pages/default.aspx>
- Manage road/utility rights-of-way, median strips, edges, and other green spaces for diverse native plant communities and wildlife (e.g., monarch butterfly). In seed mixes, include wildflowers that have overlapping bloom periods and provide forage for pollinators throughout the growing season. Avoid blanket herbicide applications; instead, spot-treat undesirable tall woody vegetation and invasive weeds. Where mowing is necessary, reduce frequency to once every few years during the dormant season (i.e., after first frost in late fall and before bird nesting in early spring), leaving some refugia for overwintering wildlife.
- Monitor for invasive plants before, during, and after project activities and promptly control any identified infestations. Frequent monitoring allows for early detection and rapid response.

This response represents the most up-to-date review of the PNDI data files and is valid for two (2) years only. If project plans change or more information on listed or proposed species becomes available, our determination may be reconsidered. Should the proposed work continue beyond the period covered by this letter and a permit has not been acquired, please resubmit the project to this agency as an "Update" (including an updated PNDI receipt, project narrative, description of project changes and accurate map). As a reminder, this finding applies to potential impacts under DCNR's jurisdiction only. Visit the PNHP website for directions on contacting the Commonwealth's other resource agencies for environmental review.

Should you have any questions or concerns, please contact Jason Ryndock, Ecological Information Specialist, by phone (717-705-2822) or via email (c-jryndock@pa.gov).

Sincerely,



Greg Podnieszinski, Section Chief
Natural Heritage Section

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