

APPENDIX F

**REGULATORY AND ENVIRONMENTAL
COMPLIANCE INFORMATION**

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- THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT, as administered by the City of Santa Cruz
 - Requirement for environmental review of management plans and specific projects.
- THE CALIFORNIA ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT, as administered by the California Department of Fish and Game.
 - State requirement for review of management plans and specific projects so as to avoid and minimize adverse impacts to state-listed species; may require a permit for activities affecting a state-listed species. Note: No species within the City watercourses and wetland areas are currently state-listed as threatened or endangered, however future listings may occur. (Note that the appearance of migrant adult and juvenile coho in the upper San Lorenzo watershed earlier in 2005 may require project applicants to be advised or required to apply for Incidental Take Permits from the CDFG in the waters of the San Lorenzo River or possibly its tributaries.)
- THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME LAKE AND STREAMBED ALTERATION PERMIT process, as administered by the California Department of Fish and Game.
 - State requirement for landowners to obtain Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement (pursuant to Fish and Game Codes 1601-1603) prior to work in watercourses and wetlands; permitting requires implementation of construction actions that prevent sediment deposition in channels and increased turbidity of water. Permitting typically requires mitigation for impacts to riparian and wetland resources, such as revegetation of disturbed riparian areas at a 3:1 habitat replacement ratio.
- THE FEDERAL ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT, as administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service.
 - Federal requirement for review of management plans and specific projects so as to avoid and minimize adverse impacts to federally-listed species; where another federal permit is required (i.e., U.S. Army Corps of Engineers wetland permit) and action requires consultation under Section 7 for activities affecting a federally-listed species. Federal permit under Section 10 of Act is required for other projects that may result in take of a listed species or its habitat. Currently the City's watercourses and wetlands provides habitat for three federally-listed species, the California red-legged frog, tidewater goby and steelhead, however future listings may occur.
- THE CLEAN WATER ACT, as administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
 - Federal requirement for landowners to obtain a Section 404 permit from U.S. Army Corps of Engineers prior to placement of fill into watercourses and wetlands; permitting requires implementation of construction actions that prevent sediment deposition in channels and increased turbidity of water. Permitting typically requires mitigation for impacts to Waters of the U.S., such as re-establishment of the creek channels and re-establishment of disturbed wetlands at a minimum of a 1:1 habitat replacement ratio.

- STATE OF CALIFORNIA WATER RESOURCES POLICY, as administered by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board
 - State requirement for landowners to obtain a Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the State Board prior to work in watercourses and wetlands (for projects that require a 404 permit from the ACOE); permitting requires implementation of construction actions that prevent sediment deposition in channels and increased turbidity of water. Permitting typically requires mitigation for impacts to state waters, such as re-establishment of creek channels and re-establishment of disturbed wetlands at a minimum of a 1:1 habitat replacement ratio.
- STATE OF CALIFORNIA COASTAL ACT, as administered by the California Coastal Commission and the City of Santa Cruz
 - State requirement for landowners to obtain a coastal development permit from the State Coastal Commission prior to work in watercourses and wetlands within the coastal zone, unless an management plan has been adopted as part of the local government's Local Coastal Program; permitting requires implementation of construction actions that minimize impacts to coastal zone watercourses and wetlands. Permitting typically requires mitigation for impacts to state waters, such as re-establishment of creek channels and re-establishment of disturbed wetlands at a minimum of a 1:1 habitat replacement ratio. Coastal Act also regulates activities within 100-feet of a creek centerline or edge of wetland, when in the Coastal Zone.