

November 9, 2018

Mr. Ed Haigler Division of Mining and Solid Waste Permitting Bureau of Land & Waste Management SCDHEC 2600 Bull Street Columbia, SC 29201

> RE: Orangeburg Quarry, Permit No. I-000802 Mine Permit Modification Application Addendum #1

Dear Mr. Haigler:

We have received comments from Mr. Mark Caldwell with USF&WS and Mr. Greg Mixon with SCDNR regarding a record of the federally endangered red-cockaded woodpecker (RCW) on the southern portion of our proposed pit expansion area. In response to these comments we hired Three Oaks Engineering, Inc. to conduct a survey of the property. The actual field investigation took place October 29 – 31, 2018. The cavity tree located in 1990 was not located in the field. A single new cavity tree was located approximately 135 yards from the 1990 tree (based on coordinates provided by SCDNR). A copy of the summary report from Three Oaks is enclosed for your files. Please note we are also submitting copies to Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Mixon.

Based on the finding of a single RCW cavity tree, we believe additional coordination with USF&W and SCDNR is necessary. We await their comments and/or guidance in this matter. Should any or all of the agencies involved want to conduct a site visit, we would be more than happy to arrange that.

If you have any questions about this survey or if you wish to discuss this matter further, please email me at <u>richard.broughton@martinmarietta.com</u> or give me a call at 803 978-6275.

Sincerely

Richard Broughton Environmental Services Manager Carolina South District

CC: Mr Mark Caldwell – U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Mr. Greg Mixon - S.C. Department of Natural Resources

South Carolina District Office 8451 Monticello Road, Columbia, SC 29203 t. (803) 978-6275 f. (803) 771-4200 m. (803) 608-1566 e. richard.broughton@martinmarietta.com www.martinmarietta.com

Richard Broughton Environmental Services Manager Carolina South District

CERTIFIED MAIL RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED 7017 3380 0000 3350 5469



NOV 1 3 2018

DIVISION OF MINING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT BLWM



Three Oaks Engineering, Inc. 1230 Sumter Street, Suite 400 Columbia, South Carolina 29201 (803) 600-3787

November 11, 2018

Richard Broughton Environmental Services Manager, Martin Marietta Carolina South Region/Mid-Atlantic Division Schlassenerge installe state in the NOV 1.8.2018 8451 Monticello Road Columbia, SC 29203

DIVISION OF MINING Martin Marietta Materials, Red-cockaded Woodpecker Review Subject: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Orangeburg County, South Carolina Purchase Order #11587320 NE BLWM

لا المحر ومعلم فيكتم حجال التجريم ما ورا مان المان الم

No. 4 11.12

Dear Mr. Broughton,

Three Oaks Engineering, Inc. is pleased to provide the following summary report of surveying the federally endangered Red-cockaded Woodpecker (RCW) (Picoides borealis).

The following Tasks have been performed as part of this contract:

Task 1. Desktop Review

Existing and available natural resource information was collected and reviewed. This information included:

- Aerial photography
- Forest Stand Data (provided by Martin Marietta)
- Soil mapping
- Known locations of protected species and potential habitat
- Literature review for specific habitat requirements

Task 2. Field Investigation

Following the desktop review, a site visit was completed that included an intensive survey for active RCW cavity trees and the known RCW cavity tree identified by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Potential nesting habitats were surveyed by running line transects through stands and visually inspecting all pines for evidence of cavity excavation by RCWs. Transects were spaced so that all trees in suitable nesting habitat are inspected.

S. S. Walter

Task 3. Technical Report

The results of the desktop review and field investigation are summarized in a brief technical report. The report includes the location of 1 new RCW cavity tree identified during surveys and a discussion of the status of the cavity tree identified by the USFWS. In addition to the cavity trees, the report summarizes the survey results of all available habitat within the project action area.

MARCH ST. SO.

States and the second of the period of the

i en santa de la composición de la comp Three Oaks Engineering // threeoaksengineering.com



Martin Marietta Materials, Red-cockaded Woodpecker Survey

Orangeburg County, South Carolina



Prepared For: Martin Marietta Materials



Prepared By: Three Oaks Engineering, Inc.

November 2018



INTRODUCTION

Martin Marietta Materials, Inc. (Applicant) has applied to the SC Department of Health an Environmental Control (DHEC) to modify the Orangeburg Quarry (limestone), Permit I-000802. The mine is located at 950 County Line Road, Cross, SC in Orangeburg County, approximately 6.0 miles southeast of Eutawville, South Carolina. (See Figure 1. Location Map) The Applicant requests to increase the permitted acreage by 1017.0 acres (to 2120.9 ac.), increase depth 40' (to 125'), and extend the reclamation schedule (from 2045 to 2112). Reclamation is proposed to occur in lakes, woodlands, and grasslands.



Figure 1. Location Map



During the technical review of the proposal, the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) notified the Applicant of a known occurrence of the endangered Red-cockaded Woodpecker (RCW), *Picoides borealis*. This occurrence was documented on the property in January 1990 by F.W. Kinard Baughman and the USFWS requested a qualified biologist survey the suitable habitat for the presence or absence of RCW's.

The following Natural Resources Technical Report (NRTR) has been prepared to summarize the methodology and results of a presence/absence survey of the proposed expansion property (action area).

METHODOLOGY

The methodology was developed in accordance with the USFWS Survey Protocol for RCW's as described in the *Recovery Plan for the Red-cockaded Woodpecker (Picoides borealis): second revision* (USFWS, 2003). The first step of this methodology included a desktop review of available data. Aerial photography, forest stand data, soil mapping and known element of occurrence records were all used to determine which forest stands would be surveyed for the presence of RCW's. For the purpose of surveying, suitable foraging habitat consists of a pine or pine/hardwood stand of forest, woodland, or savannah in which 50 percent or more of the dominant trees are pines and the dominant pine trees are generally 30 years in age or older (US Fish and Wildlife Service, 2003). Suitable nesting habitat consists of pine, pine/hardwood, and hardwood/pine stands that contain pines 60 years in age or older and that are within 0.8 km (0.5 mi) of the suitable foraging habitat to be impacted at the project site. Additionally, pines 60 years in age or older may be scattered or clumped within younger stands; these older trees within younger stands must also be examined for the presence of red-cockaded woodpecker cavities (USFWS, 2003).

For this project action area, 8 forest stands (Appendix A, Table 1.) were identified that met or came close to meeting the requirements of the nesting or foraging habitat as described above, and one element of occurrence record indicated a previously identified RCW cavity tree. The stands indicated as having pines greater than 25 years old were identified as potential foraging habitat and all stands with pines greater than 50 years old were also identified as potential nesting habitat (see Figure 2. Forest Stand Map).

		er Stands	
Stand #	Species	Age	Last Burned
24	Lobiolly	26	2015
30	Lobiolly	26	2014/2015
31	Lobiolly	25	2013/2014
46	Lobiolly	25	2013/2014
57	Longleaf	56	2013/2014
58	Lobiolly	28	2013
64	Lobiolly	53	2013
101	Lobioliy	34	2015
Table 1.	Provided by Marti	n Marietta from	m MeadWestvaco 2016.



The second step was to complete field surveys of the forest stands identified in step one. The field survey consisted of running line transects spaced between 50 to 100 yards apart and visually inspecting medium and large pines for signs of active RCW cavity excavation. As cavities have a tendency to be western facing (Locke and Conner, 1983), the transects were laid out in a North and South orientation to provide the highest likelihood of locating existing cavities. During these field surveys, the forest stands not identified during the desktop review were visually inspected to ensure no nesting or foraging habitat was missed.

The principal personnel contributing to the field work and report are provided in Appendix B.

RESULTS

All potential forage or nesting habitat found during the desktop analysis and field visit was surveyed for cavity trees. Stands 57 and 64 both had trees beyond 50 years old while stands 24, 30, 31 a & b, 46, 58 and 101 all contain trees between 25 and 35 years old (MeadWestvaco, 2016). Of the 8 forest stands evaluated, only one RCW cavity tree was identified. This tree occurred in stand 57, which was shown to be 56 years old.





Photo 1. Active Cavity

Additional photos of the forest stands are found in Appendix C.

Photo 2. Remnant Cavity





Figure 2. Forest Stand Map



The previously identified RCW cavity tree was not able to be located in the field. GPS coordinates provided by the SC Department of Natural Resource *Elements of Occurrence Database* indicated the tree was located approximately 135 yards from the active cavity tree. Improvements in GPS technology may account for the discrepancy in location, a clerical error when inputting the cavity tree location data may have occurred, or the original cavity tree may have been harvested during past timber management operations.

The current cavity tree has a cavity facing north-northwest (Photo 1) and has remnants of past cavity excavation on the south-southeast face of the tree (Photo 2). The remnant areas show signs of significant damage and excavation that rendered the cavities unusable. The current cavity shows signs of enlargement on both the left and right edges of the cavity excavation and may not have been fully excavated yet. Limited amount of resin candling on the outside of the tree may suggest this is only a cavity start and not a livable cavity. No RCW's were identified around the cavity tree or in the area around the cavity tree.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the identification of one active Red-cockaded woodpecker cavity tree, additional coordination will be needed between the applicant and the US Fish and Wildlife Service. During the next phase of evaluation, it is anticipated a more detailed forest stand analysis will be needed and a plan to avoid and minimize impacts to the RCW will be required. These next steps will determine if the applicant qualifies for management requirements of the SC Safe Harbor Program or if an individual Habitat Conservation Plan will be needed. This plan would include detailed information about the proposed action that may impact the RCW, what steps the applicant will take to minimize and mitigate such impacts, and what alternatives to the proposed action were considered and the reasons why such alternatives are not being utilized (16 U.S.C. §1539).



REFERENCES

16 U.S. Code Chapter 35 § 1531-1544

Allen, D. H. 1992. Red-cockaded woodpecker issues and management in the Sandhills area-Sandhills game lands. Pages 61-64 *in* Proceedings of the Sandhills red-cockaded woodpecker conference. D.J. Case and Associates, Mishawaka, Indiana, USA.

Baker, W. W. 1971. Progress report on life history studies of the red-cockaded woodpecker at Tall Timbers Research Station. Pages 44-59 in R. L. Thompson, editor. The ecology and management of the red-cockaded woodpecker. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U.S. Department of the Interior, and Tall Timbers Research Station, Tallahassee, Florida, USA.

Barr, R. P. 1997. Red-cockaded woodpecker habitat selection and landscape productivity in the North Carolina Sandhills. Thesis, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, USA.

Bean, M. J., and D. S. Wilcove. 1997. The private-land problem. Conservation Biology 11:1-2.

Beaty, T. A. 1986. Response of red-cockaded woodpeckers to habitat alteration. Directorate Engineering and Housing, Fish and Wildlife Section, Fort Stewart, Georgia, USA.

Beckett, T. A., III. 1971. A summary of red-cockaded woodpecker observations in South Carolina. Pages 87-95 *in* R. L. Thompson, editor. The ecology and management of the red-cockaded woodpecker. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U.S. Department of the Interior, and Tall Timbers Research Station, Tallahassee, Florida, USA

Beland, J. M. 1971. Timber management practices for red-cockaded woodpeckers on federal lands. Pages 125-127 in R. L. Thompson, editor. The ecology and management of the red-cockaded woodpecker. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U.S. Department of the Interior, and Tall Timbers Research Station, Tallahassee, Florida, USA.

Bonnie, R. 1997. Strategies for conservation of the endangered red-cockaded woodpecker on private lands. Endangered Species Update 14:45-47.

Bradshaw, D. S. 1995. Habitat use by a relict population of red-cockaded woodpeckers in southeastern Virginia. Pages 482-488 in D. L. Kulhavy, R. G. Hooper, and R. Costa, editors. Red-cockaded woodpecker: recovery, ecology and management. Center for Applied Studies in Forestry, College of Forestry, Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, Texas, USA.

Carter, J. H., III. 1992. Red-cockaded woodpecker issues and management in the Sandhills area-private lands. Pages 65-72 in Proceedings of the Sandhills red-cockaded woodpecker conference. D.J. Case and Associates, Mishawaka, Indiana, USA.



Cely, J. E., and D. P. Ferral. 1995. Status and distribution of the red-cockaded woodpecker in South Carolina. Pages 470-476 *in* D. L. Kulhavy, R. G. Hooper, and R. Costa, editors. Redcockaded woodpecker: recovery, ecology and management. Center for Applied Studies in Forestry, College of Forestry, Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, Texas, USA.

Clark, A., III. 1993. Characteristics of timber stands containing sufficient heartwood for cavity excavation by red-cockaded woodpecker clans. Pages 621-626 in J. C. Brissette, editor. Proceedings of the seventh biennial southern silvicultural conference. U.S. Forest Service General Technical Report SO-93.

Duncan, L., L. Andrews, R. Costa, and S. Lohr. 2001. A safe harbor for the red-cockaded woodpecker. Endangered Species Bulletin 26:16-18.

Environmental Defense. 1999. Safe harbor: helping landowners help endangered species. Environmental Defense, Washington D.C., USA.

Field, R., and B. K. Williams. 1985. Age of cavity trees and colony stands selected by redcockaded woodpeckers. Wildlife Society Bulletin 13:92-96

Franzreb, K. E. 2010. Red-cockaded woodpecker male/female foraging differences in young forest stands. Wilson Journal of Ornithology 122:244-258.

Hawkins, D. 1995. Safe Harbors. Endangered Species Bulletin 20:10-12.

Hooper, R. G. 1983. Colony formation by red-cockaded woodpeckers: hypotheses and management implications. Pages 72-77 in D. A. Wood, editor. Red-cockaded woodpecker symposium II proceedings. Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Tallahassee, Florida, USA.

Hooper, R. G., and D. L. Kulhavy. 1995. Natural disturbances: barriers to recovery of the redcockaded woodpecker. Pages 145-147 in R. G. Hooper, and R. Costa, editors. Red-cockaded woodpecker: recovery, ecology and management. Center for Applied Studies in Forestry, College of Forestry, Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, Texas, USA.

Landy, M. K., M. M. Susman, and D. S. Knopman. 1999. Sandhills safe harbor case study. Pages 63-68 in Civic environmentalism in action: a field guide to regional and local initiatives. Progressive Policy Institute, Washington, D.C., USA.

Conner, R. N., and B. A. Locke. 1983. Artificial inoculation of red heart fungus into loblolly pines. Pages 81-82 in D. A. Wood, editor. Red-cockaded woodpecker symposium II proceedings. Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Tallahassee, Florida, USA.



Regional Society of American Foresters. 1992. Red-cockaded woodpecker protection and habitat management on private lands. Journal of Forestry 90:38-39.

South Carolina Department of Natural Resources. Red-cockaded Woodpecker Safe Harbor Program (fact sheet). SCDNR. Columbia, South Carolina, USA

South Carolina Department of Natural Resources. Element of Occurrence Database. Columbia, South Carolina, USA (Accessed October 2018)

MeadWestvaco. 2016. Timber Stand Data. Provided by Martin Marietta Materials. October 2018

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2002. Red-cockaded woodpecker (pamphlet). U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Clemson, South Carolina, USA.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2008. Red-cockaded woodpecker Picoides borealis (fact sheet). U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Southeast Region, Atlanta, Georgia, USA.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2003. Red-cockaded Woodpecker (Picoides borealis) Recovery Plan: Second Revision. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Atlanta, Georgia, USA.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Environmental Defense. 2005. A statewide approach for redcockaded woodpeckers. Pages 20-23 Conservation Profiles: Landowners Help Imperiled Wildlife. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington DC, USA.

Zhang, D., and S. R. Mehmood. 2002. Safe harbor for the red-cockaded woodpecker: private forest landowners share their views. Journal of Forestry 100:24-29.



Appendix A

Project Location and Timber Stand Maps

























Appendix B

List of Key Personnel Contributing to Fieldwork and Document Preparation

Martin Marietta Richard Broughton, Environmental Services Manager

Three Oaks Engineering

Mark Mohr, Senior Environmental Planner

Wade Biltoft, Environmental Scientist

Tess Moody, Environmental Scientist



Appendix C Photo Log

Three Oaks Engineering ϑ threeoaksengineering.com

Active cavity zoomed in		
Description		Three Oaks Engineering // threeoaksengineering.com
Active cavity in Stand 57		Three Oaks Engineering //
Description		Structure of the struct
	Active cavity in Stand 57 Description	Active cavity in Stand 57 Description Active cavity in Stand 57 Image: Stand St

/31/2018	zoomed in		
10/29/2018-10/31/2018	Remnant cavity zoomed in		
Date	Description		Three Oaks Engineering // threeoaksengineering.com
10/29/2018-10/31/2018	Remnant cavity in Stand 57		Three Oaks Engineering
Date	Description		THREE OAAS CHIRINEERING

10/29/2018-10/31/2018	Stand 57	
10,	Sta	
Date	Description	
10/29/2018-10/31/2018	Stand 57	
Date	Description	



Date	10/29/2018-10/31/2018	Date	10/29/2018-10/31/2018
Description Stand 64	Stand 64	Description	Stand 31B
NGY SCA			



10/29/2018-10/31/2018 Date 10/29/2018-10/31/2018	and 30 Description Stand 58
10/29/2018-10/31	Stand 30
Date	Description Stand 30



