



COUNTY OF MENDOCINO
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND BUILDING SERVICES

860 NORTH BUSH STREET · UKIAH · CALIFORNIA · 95482
120 WEST FIR STREET · FT. BRAGG · CALIFORNIA · 95437

JULIA KROG, DIRECTOR
TELEPHONE: 707-234-6650
FAX: 707-463-5709
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pbs@mendocinocounty.org
www.mendocinocounty.org/pbs

June 5, 2023

Planning – Fort Bragg
Department of Transportation
Environmental Health -Fort Bragg
Building Inspection - Fort Bragg
Assessor
Air Quality Management

Archaeological Commission
Sonoma State University
California Native Plant Society
Caltrans
Department of Forestry/ CalFire
-Land Use

Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Coastal Commission
Cloverdale Rancheria
Redwood Valley Rancheria
Sherwood Valley Band of Pomo Indians
Redwood Coast Fire District

CASE#: CDP_2023-0026

DATE FILED: 5/23/2023

OWNER: JUNIE AND JUNE BALDONADO

APPLICANT: KATHERINE HALEY

AGENT: KATHERINE HALEY AND MO WHITESIDE

REQUEST: Standard Coastal Development Permit to construct 1,992 sq. ft., 2-bedroom one-story SFR with 2-car garage, install septic tank and leach field, grading for new drieway and encroachment, and 30-inch privacy screen.

LOCATION: In the Coastal Zone, 3.6± miles north of the town of Manchester, 0.09± miles north of the intersection of Irish Beach Rd. (CR 539) and State Route 1 (SR 1), located at 15161 Irish Beach Dr., Manchester, CA (APN: 132-050-09).

SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT: 5

STAFF PLANNER: MARK CLISER

RESPONSE DUE DATE: June 19, 2023

PROJECT INFORMATION CAN BE FOUND AT:

www.mendocinocounty.org

Select "Government" from the drop-down; then locate Planning and Building Services/Public Agency Referrals.

Mendocino County Planning & Building Services is soliciting your input, which will be used in staff analysis and forwarded to the appropriate public hearing. You are invited to comment on any aspect of the proposed project(s). Please convey any requirements or conditions your agency requires for project compliance to the project coordinator at the above address, or submit your comments by email to pbs@mendocinocounty.org. Please note the case number and name of the project coordinator with all correspondence to this department.

We have reviewed the above application and recommend the following (please check one):

- No comment at this time.
Recommend conditional approval (attached).
Applicant to submit additional information (attach items needed, or contact the applicant directly, copying Planning and Building Services in any correspondence you may have with the applicant)
Recommend denial (Attach reasons for recommending denial).
Recommend preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (attach reasons why an EIR should be required).
Other comments (attach as necessary).

REVIEWED BY:

Signature Department Date

CASE: CDP_2023-0026

OWNER: Junie Baldonado

APPLICANT: Katherine Haley

AGENT: Katherine Haley and Mo Whiteside

REQUEST: Standard Coastal Development Permit to construct 1,992 sq. ft., 2-bedroom one-story SFR with 2-car garage, install septic tank and leach field, grading for new drieway and encroachment, and 30 inch privacy screen.

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APN/S: 132-050-09-00

PARCEL SIZE: 0.28± Acres

GENERAL PLAN: Rural Residential (RR5PD(S:U))

ZONING: Rural Residential (RR:5)

EXISTING USES: Vacant Lot

DISTRICT: 5 (Williams)

RELATED CASES: None

| | <u>ADJACENT GENERAL PLAN</u> | <u>ADJACENT ZONING</u> | <u>ADJACENT LOT SIZES</u> | <u>ADJACENT USES</u> |
|---------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| NORTH: | Rural Residential (RR5PD) | Rural Residential (RR:5) | 0.28± acres | Residential |
| EAST: | Rural Residential (RR5PD) | Rural Residential (RR:5) | 0.29±; 0.27± acres | Residential |
| SOUTH: | Rural Residential (RR5PD) | Rural Residential (RR:5) | 0.30± acres | Residential |
| WEST: | Rural Residential (RR5PD) | Rural Residential (RR:5) | 0.61± acres | Residential |

REFERRAL AGENCIES

LOCAL

- Air Quality Management District
- Archaeological Commission
- Assessor's Office
- Building Division Fort Bragg
- Department of Transportation (DOT)
- Environmental Health (EH)
- Redwood Coast Fire District

- Planning Division Fort Bragg
- Sonoma State University

STATE

- CALFIRE (Land Use)
- California Coastal Commission
- California Dept. of Fish & Wildlife

- California Native Plant Society
- CALTRANS

FEDERAL

TRIBAL

- Cloverdale Rancheria
 - Redwood Valley Rancheria
 - Sherwood Valley Band of Pomo Indians
-

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

STAFF PLANNER: MARK CLISER

DATE: 6/5/2023

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

1. MAC:

GIS

NA

2. FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONE:

CALFIRE FRAP maps/GIS

High

3. FIRE RESPONSIBILITY AREA:

CALFIRE FRAP maps/GIS

Redwood Coast / Calfire

4. FARMLAND CLASSIFICATION:

GIS

Urban & Built-Up Land

5. FLOOD ZONE CLASSIFICATION:

FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM)

NO

6. COASTAL GROUNDWATER RESOURCE AREA:

Coastal Groundwater Study/GIS

Marginal

7. SOIL CLASSIFICATION:

Mendocino County Soils Study Eastern/Western Part

Shinglemill-Gibney Complex

8. PYGMY VEGETATION OR PYGMY CAPABLE SOIL:

LCP maps, Pygmy Soils Maps; GIS

NO

9. WILLIAMSON ACT CONTRACT:

GIS/Mendocino County Assessor's Office

NO

10. TIMBER PRODUCTION ZONE:

GIS

NO

11. WETLANDS CLASSIFICATION:

GIS

NA

12. EARTHQUAKE FAULT ZONE:

Earthquake Fault Zone Maps; GIS

NO

13. AIRPORT LAND USE PLANNING AREA:

Airport Land Use Plan; GIS

NO

14. SUPERFUND/BROWNFIELD/HAZMAT SITE:

GIS; General Plan 3-11

NO

15. NATURAL DIVERSITY DATABASE:

CA Dept. of Fish & Wildlife Rarefind Database/GIS

YES

16. STATE FOREST/PARK/RECREATION AREA ADJACENT:

GIS; General Plan 3-10

NO

17. LANDSLIDE HAZARD:

Hazards and Landslides Map; GIS; Policy RM-61; General Plan 4-44

NO

18. WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPE REQUIRED:

Policy RM-7; General Plan 4-34

YES

19. WILD AND SCENIC RIVER:

www.rivers.gov (Eel Only); GIS

NO

20. SPECIFIC PLAN/SPECIAL PLAN AREA:

Various Adopted Specific Plan Areas; GIS

YES

21. STATE CLEARINGHOUSE REQUIRED:

Policy

NO

22. OAK WOODLAND AREA:

USDA

NO

23. HARBOR DISTRICT:

Sec. 20.512

NO

FOR PROJECTS WITHIN THE COASTAL ZONE ONLY

24. LCP LAND USE CLASSIFICATION:

LCP Land Use maps/GIS

Map 22: Mallo Pass Creek

25. LCP LAND CAPABILITIES & NATURAL HAZARDS:

LCP Land Capabilities maps/GIS; 20.500

Bedrock

26. LCP HABITATS & RESOURCES:

LCP Habitat maps/GIS; 20.496

Barren

27. COASTAL COMMISSION APPEALABLE AREA:

Post LCP Certification Permit and Appeal Jurisdiction maps/GIS; 20.544

YES

28. CDP EXCLUSION ZONE:

CDP Exclusion Zone maps/GIS

NO

29. HIGHLY SCENIC AREA:

Highly Scenic & Tree Removal Area Maps/GIS; Secs. 20.504.015, 20.504.020

TREE REMOVAL

30. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES & NATURAL AREAS:

Biological Resources & Natural Area Map; GIS; General Plan 4-9

YES

31. BLUFFTOP GEOLOGY:

GIS; 20.500.020

NO

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DEPT OF PLANNING AND BUILDING SERVICES**

120 WEST FIR STREET
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Telephone: 707-964-5379
FAX: 707-961-2427
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www.co.mendocino.ca.us/planning



| | |
|-----------------|-------|
| Case No(s) | _____ |
| CDF No(s) | _____ |
| Date Filed | _____ |
| Fee | _____ |
| Receipt No. | _____ |
| Received by | _____ |
| Office Use Only | |

COASTAL ZONE APPLICATION FORM

APPLICANT

Name Katherine Haley
Mailing Address P.O. Box 2385
City Fort Bragg State CA Zip Code 95435 Phone 707-888-6544

PROPERTY OWNER

Name Junie Baldonado
Mailing Address 1157 Rothwell Lane
City Roseville State CA Zip Code 95747 Phone 914-844-8972

AGENT

Name Katherine Haley and Mo Whiteside
Mailing Address P.O. Box 2385
City Fort Bragg State CA Zip Code 95437 Phone 707-888-6544

PARCEL SIZE

12363 Square feet
 Acres

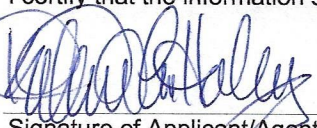
STREET ADDRESS OF PROJECT

15161 Irish Beach Dr., Manchester, CA 95459

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER(S)

132-050-0900

I certify that the information submitted with this application is true and accurate.


Signature of Applicant/Agent

Date


Signature of Owner

Date

COASTAL ZONE - SITE AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION QUESTIONNAIRE

The purpose of this questionnaire is to relate information concerning your application to the Planning and Building Services Department and other agencies who will be reviewing your project proposal. Please remember that the clearer picture that you give us of your project and the site, the easier it will be to promptly process your application. Please answer all questions. Those questions which do not pertain to your project, please indicate "Not Applicable" or "N/A".

THE PROJECT

1. Describe your project and include secondary improvements such as wells, septic systems, grading, vegetation removal, roads, etc.

2. If the project is residential, please complete the following:

| TYPE OF UNIT | NUMBER OF STRUCTURES | SQUARE FEET PER DWELLING UNIT |
|--|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Single Family | _____ | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Home | _____ | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Duplex | _____ | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Multifamily | _____ | _____ |

If Multifamily, number of dwelling units per building: _____

3. If the project is commercial, industrial, or institutional, complete the following:

Total square footage of structures: _____
 Estimated employees per shift: _____
 Estimated shifts per day: _____
 Type of loading facilities proposed: _____

4. Will the proposed project be phased? Yes No
 If Yes, explain your plans for phasing.

5. Are there existing structures on the property? Yes No
 If yes, describe below and identify the use of each structure on the plot plan.

6. Will any existing structures be demolished? Yes No
 Will any existing structures be removed? Yes No

If yes to either question, describe the type of development to be demolished or removed, including the relocation site, if applicable.

7. Project Height. Maximum height of structure _____ feet.

8. Lot area (within property lines): _____ square feet acres

9. Lot Coverage:

| | EXISTING | NEW PROPOSED | TOTAL |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| Building coverage | _____ square feet | _____ square feet | _____ square feet |
| Paved area | _____ square feet | _____ square feet | _____ square feet |
| Landscaped area | _____ square feet | _____ square feet | _____ square feet |
| Unimproved area | _____ square feet | _____ square feet | _____ square feet |
| | | | GRAND TOTAL: _____ square feet |
| (Should equal gross area of parcel) | | | |

10. Gross floor area: _____ square feet (including covered parking and accessory buildings).

11. Parking will be provided as follows:

| | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| Number of Spaces | Existing _____ | Proposed _____ | Total _____ |
| Number of covered spaces | _____ | Size _____ | |
| Number of uncovered spaces | _____ | Size _____ | |
| Number of standard spaces | _____ | Size _____ | |
| Number of handicapped spaces | _____ | Size _____ | |

12. Utilities will be supplied to the site as follows:

A. Electricity

- Utility Company (service exists to the parcel).
- Utility Company (requires extension of services to site: _____ feet _____ miles)
- On Site generation, Specify: _____
- None

B. Gas

- Utility Company/Tank
- On Site generation, Specify: _____
- None

C. Telephone: Yes No

13. Will there be any exterior lighting? Yes No

If yes, describe below and identify the location of all exterior lighting on the plot plan and building plans.

14. What will be the method of sewage disposal?

- Community sewage system, specify supplier _____
- Septic Tank
- Other, specify _____

15. What will be the domestic water source?

- Community water system, specify supplier _____
- Well
- Spring
- Other, specify _____

16. Is any grading or road construction planned? Yes No

If yes, grading and drainage plans may be required. Also, describe the terrain to be traversed (e.g., steep, moderate slope, flat, etc.).

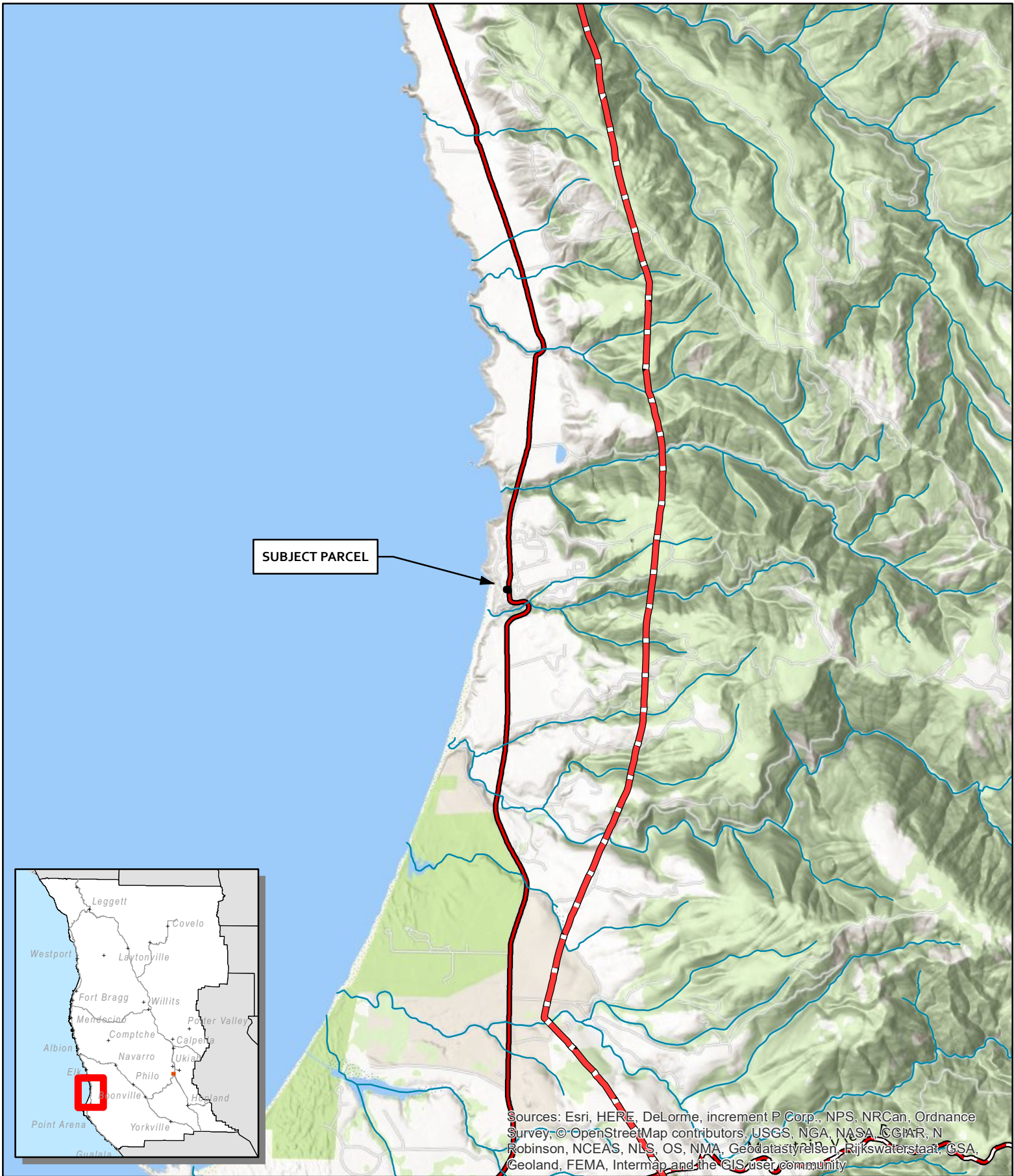
The terrain is of a moderate slope of 7% to 8% across the entire property from east to west. The more flattish slope to the west of the property is in the areas to be developed.

For grading and road construction, complete the following:

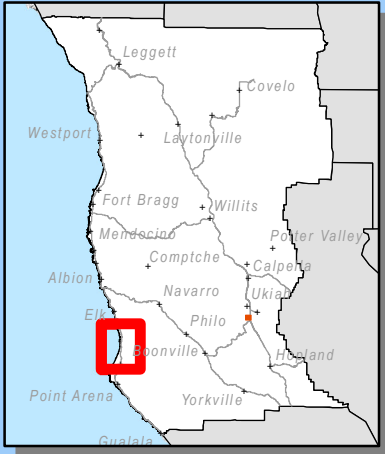
- A. Amount of cut: _____ cubic yards
- B. Amount of fill: _____ cubic yards
- C. Maximum height of fill slope: _____ feet
- D. Maximum height of cut slope: _____ feet
- E. Amount of import or export: _____ cubic yards
- F. Location of borrow or disposal site: _____

| | |
|-----|---|
| 17. | Will vegetation be removed on areas other than the building sites and roads? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, explain: |
| 18. | Does the project involve sand removal, mining or gravel extraction? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, detailed extraction, reclamation and monitoring may be required. |
| 19. | Will the proposed development convert land currently or previously used for agriculture to another use? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, how many acres will be converted? _____ acres (An agricultural economic feasibility study may be required.) |
| 20. | Will the development provide public or private recreational opportunities? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, explain: |
| 21. | Is the proposed development visible from: A. State Highway 1 or other scenic route? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No B. Park, beach or recreation area? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 22. | Will the project involve the use or disposal of potentially hazardous materials such as toxic substances, flammables, or explosives? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, explain: |
| 23. | Does the development involve diking, filling, dredging or placing structures in open coastal waters, wetlands, estuaries or lakes? A. Diking <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No B. Filling <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No C. Dredging <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No D. Placement of structures in open coastal waters, wetlands, estuaries or lakes <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Amount of material to be dredged or filled? _____ cubic yards. Location of dredged material disposal site: _____ _____ Has a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permit been applied for? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |

If you need additional room to answer any question, attach additional sheets.







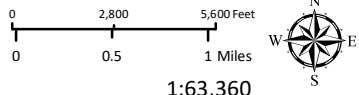
SUBJECT PARCEL



Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, increment P Corp., NPS, NRCAn, Ordnance Survey, © OpenStreetMap contributors, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, ©SA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community

CASE: CDP 2023-0026
OWNER: BALDONADO, Junie
APN: 132-050-09
APLCT: Katherine Haley
AGENT: Katherine Haley & Mo Whiteside
ADDRESS: 15161 Irish Beach Dr.

-  Coastal Zone Boundary
-  Major Roads
-  Hydrology
-  Highways



1:63,360

LOCATION

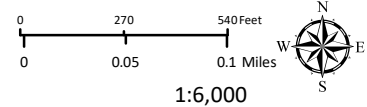
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DO NOT USE THIS MAP TO DETERMINE LEGAL PROPERTY BOUNDARIES



Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community

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AGENT: Katherine Haley & Mo Whiteside
ADDRESS: 15161 Irish Beach Dr.

- Hydrology
- Highways (2017)
- Public Roads
- Private Roads
- Driveways/Unnamed Roads



1:6,000

AERIAL IMAGERY

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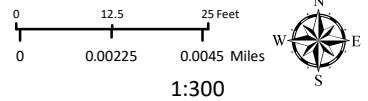
IRISH BEACH ROAD

SR 1

Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, IGN, and the GIS User Community

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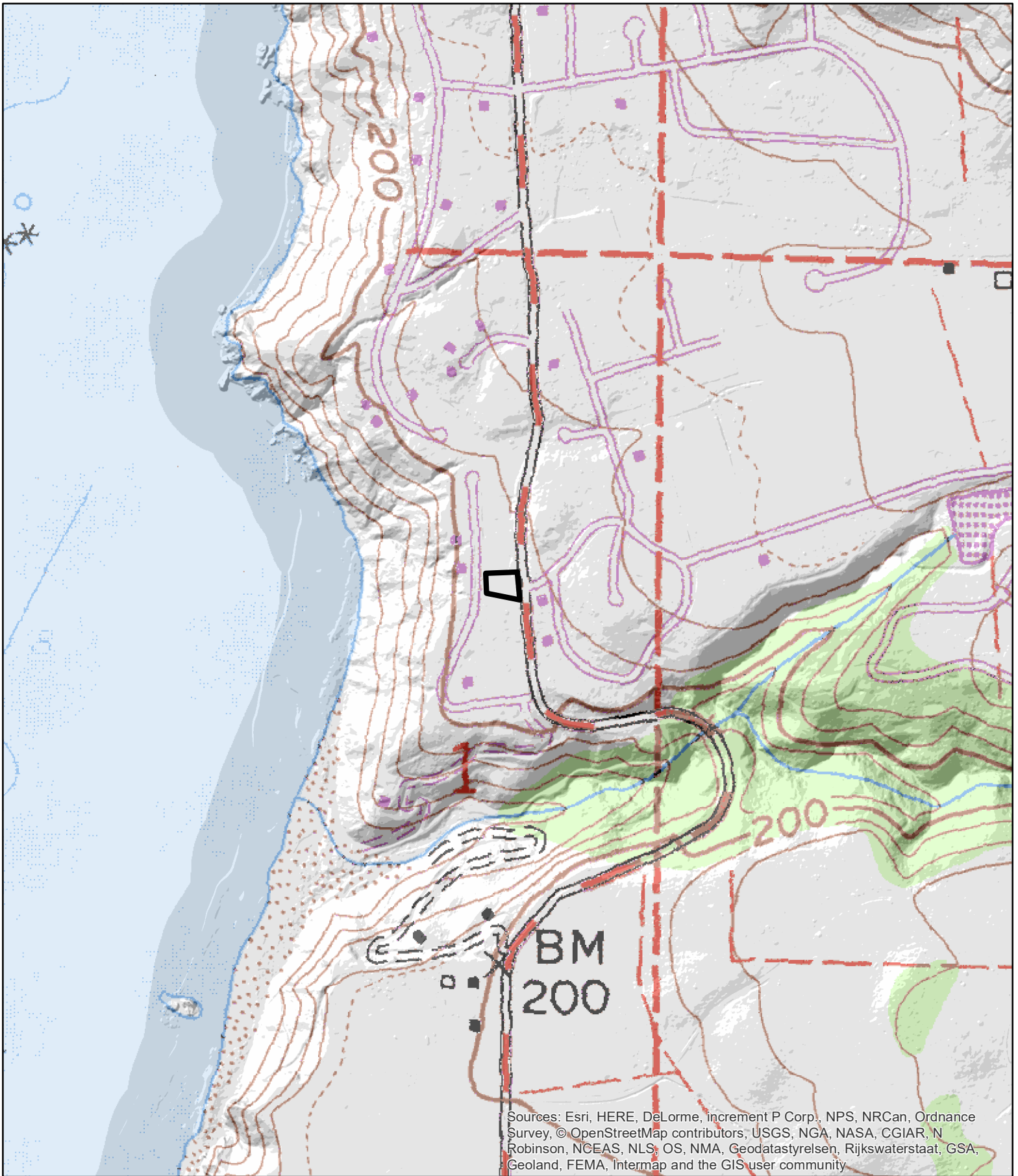
Highways (2017)
Public Roads



1:300

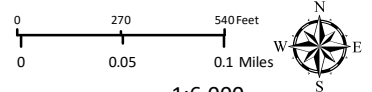
AERIAL IMAGERY

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1:6,000
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
 CONTOUR INTERVAL IS 40 FEET

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IRISH BEACH DRIVE

SHEET 5.00

536

540

545

IRISH BEACH DRIVE

S 02°30'00" E
60.00'

N 18°44'
04°25'08"

20'-0" BUILDING SETBACK

30'-0"

4'-0"

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EDGE OF PAVEMENT
PROPOSED 2 BEDROOM
REARWARD AND REPLACEMENT
LEAK FIELD

FLOOR LINE
WATER METER
TELEPHONE
WATER LINE AS SHOWN AT
R.I. DIV. IRISH BEACH WATER DISTRICT

APPROVED VIEW CORRIDOR
N 78°30'00" E
134.72'

SURFACE DRAINAGE
TO EXISTING FLOW
LINE AT STREET

SERVICE YARD

EDGE OF PAVEMENT AS REPAIRED
PUBLIC UTILITY EASEMENT

EDGE OF PAVEMENT AS REPAIRED
PUBLIC UTILITY EASEMENT

EXISTING 2 BEDROOM
REARWARD AND REPLACEMENT
LEAK FIELD

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REARWARD AND REPLACEMENT
LEAK FIELD

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LEAK FIELD

EXISTING 2 BEDROOM
REARWARD AND REPLACEMENT
LEAK FIELD

UTILITY POLE
EASEMENT

PROPOSED 2 BEDROOM
PUBLIC UTILITY EASEMENT

PROPOSED 2 BEDROOM
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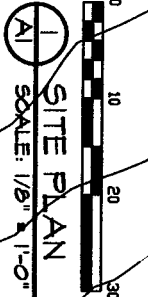
UTILITY POLE
EASEMENT

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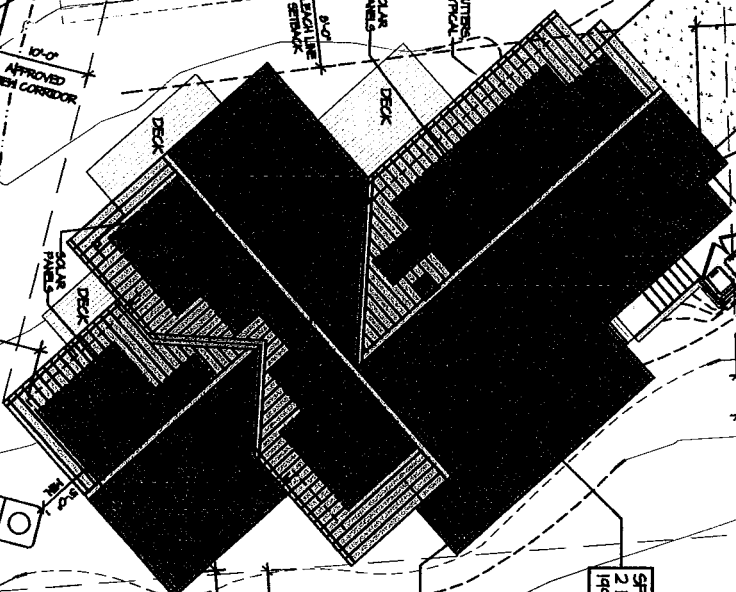
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

1992 S.F.

SITE PLAN

1992 S.F.

1992 S.F.



SFR
2 BEDROOM
1992 SQ. FT.

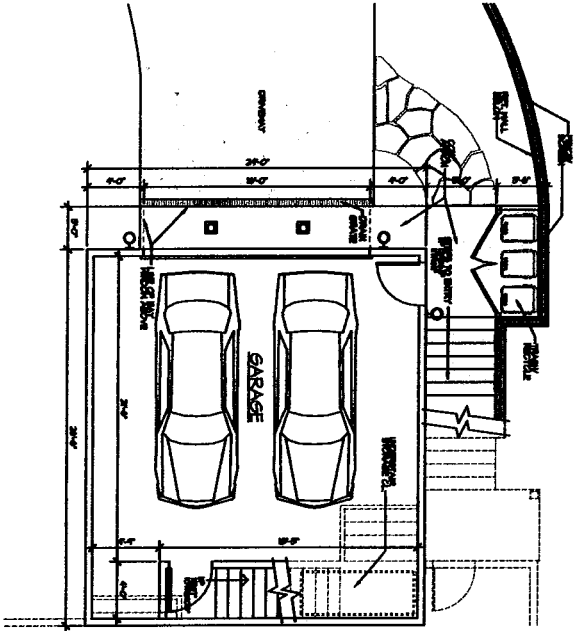
CANYON

CANYON

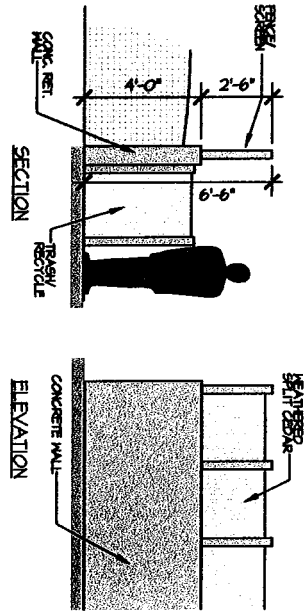
CANYON

CANYON

2 GARAGE/BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0" 636 SQ. FT.

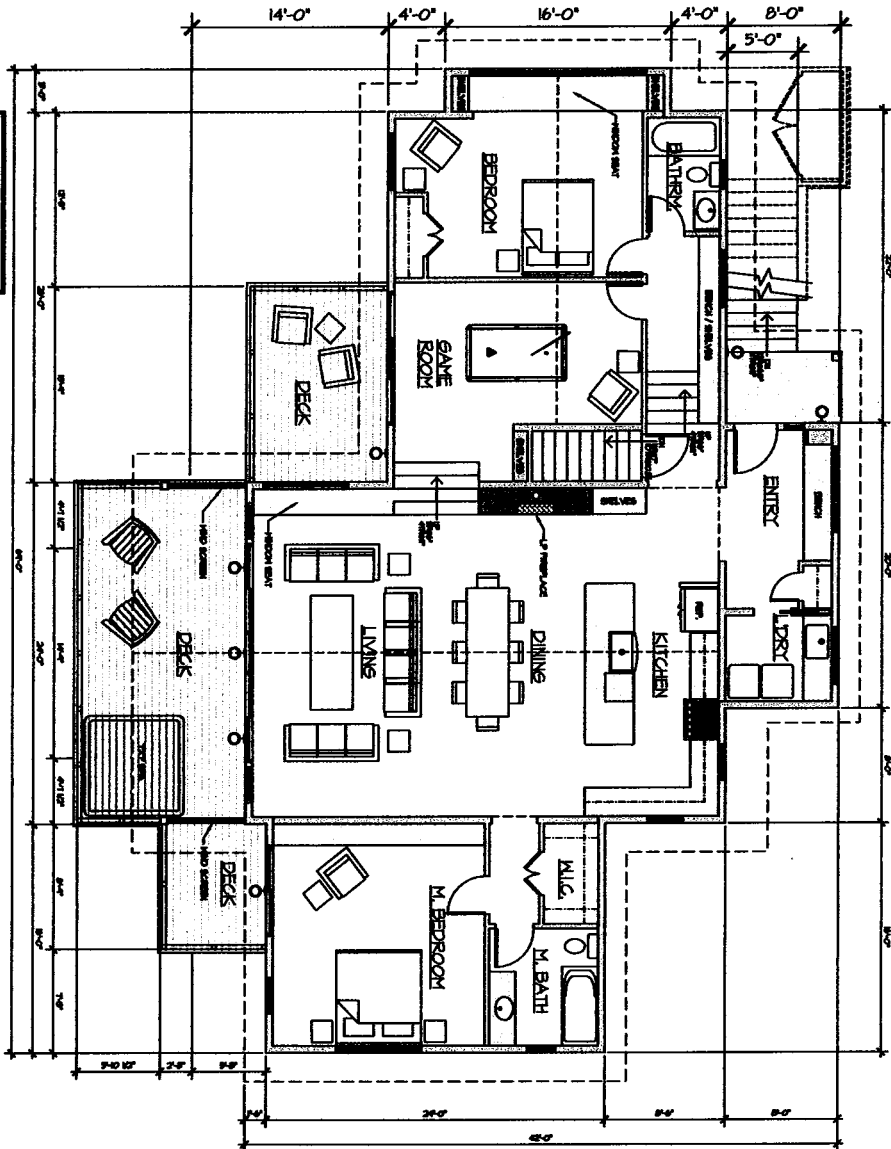


3 FENCE DETAIL
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

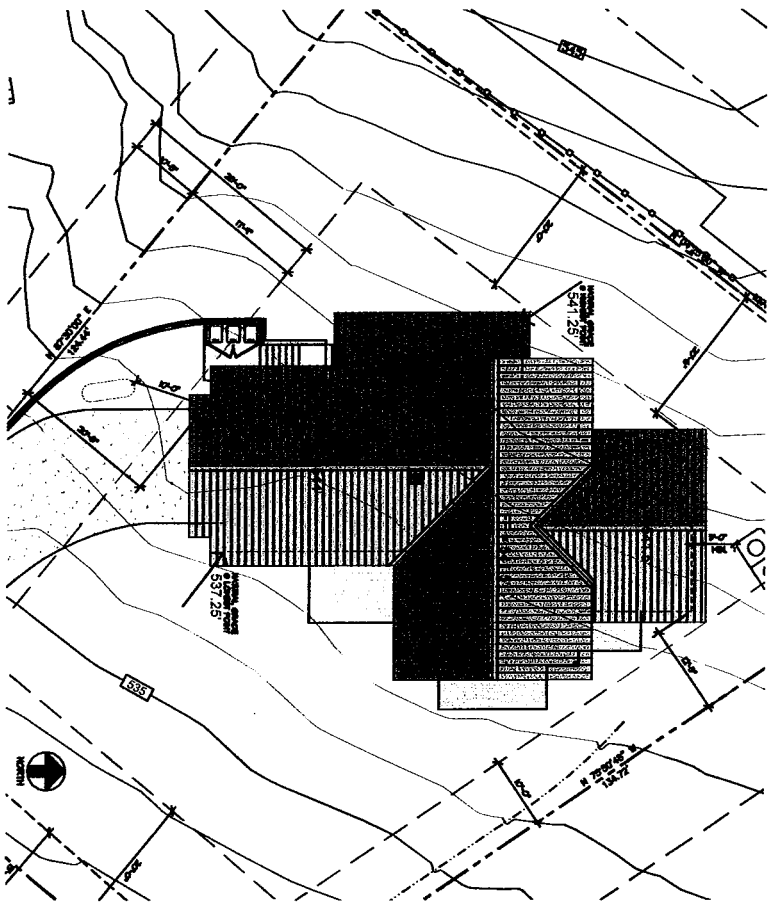


LIGHT EXPOSURE LEGEND
 ■ DOWNWARD STEP LIGHT
 ○ HALL MID. DOWNLIGHT
 □ REVERSED DOWNLIGHT
 □ CLR. VOID

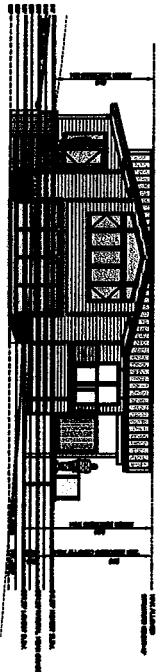
1 FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0" 1982 SQ. FT.



| | | | |
|----|--|--|--|
| A2 | DATE: 8-18-2023 | BALDONADO RESIDENCE FLOOR PLAN 1511 FISH BEACH DRIVE, MANCHESTER CA 95109 APN 183-053-00 | Haley Whiteside Design <small>714.845.2010 714.845.2011</small> |
| | REVISION: DRAWN BY: HW SHEET NUMBER: | | |

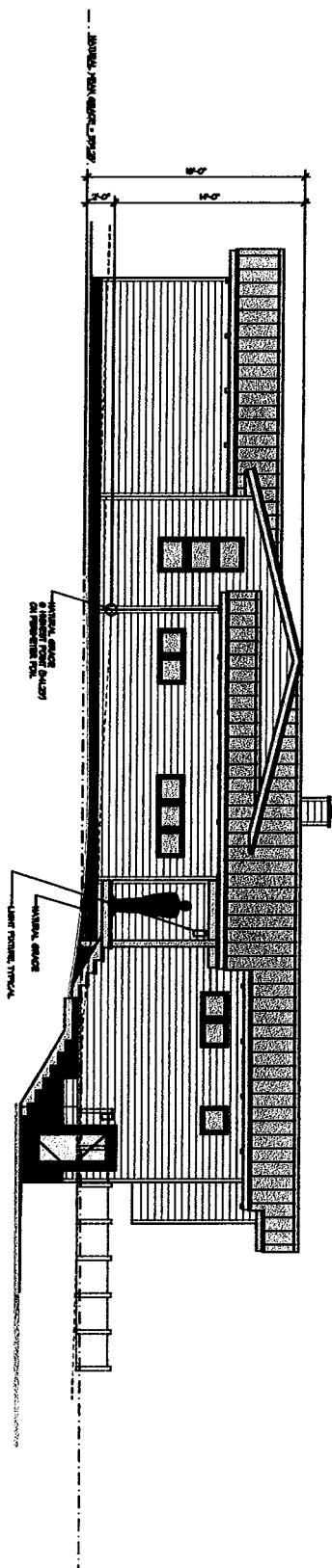


1 PLAN VIEW
ON TOP SHEET
A4 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

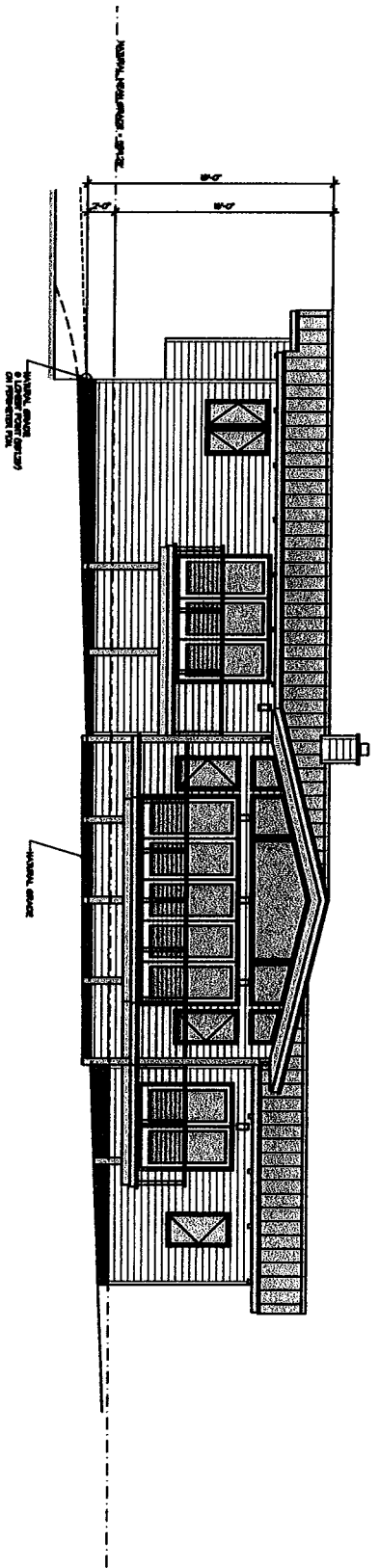


2 NORTHWEST ELEVATION
SHOWING MAX STRUCTURE
HEIGHT CALCULATIONS
A4 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

| | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|--|---|
| A4 | DATE: 8-8-2025 | BALDONADO RESIDENCE HEIGHT CALCULATIONS 1581 FISH BEACH DRIVE, MANCHESTER CA 95429 APN 182-659-09 | Haley Whiteside Design <small>702.846.2187 1401 10TH AVENUE MANCHESTER, CA 95429</small> |
| | DRAWN BY: HW SHEET NUMBER: | | |

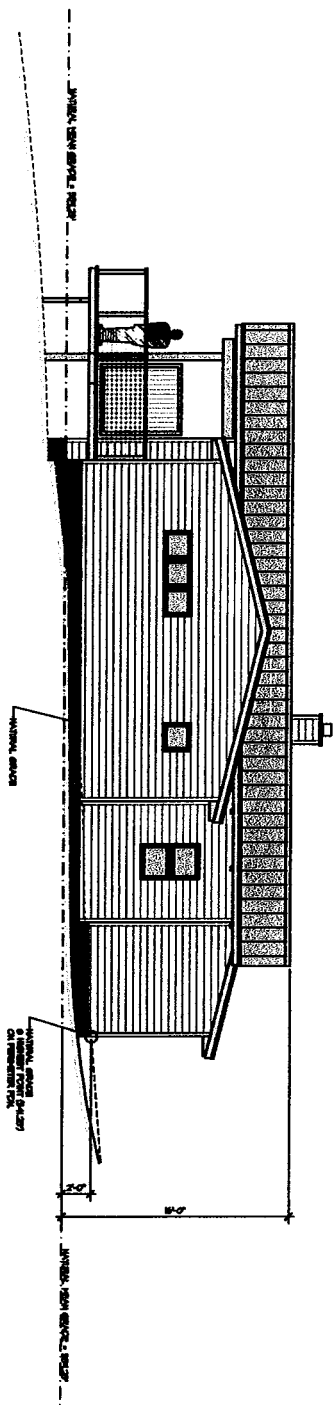


2 NORTHEAST ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

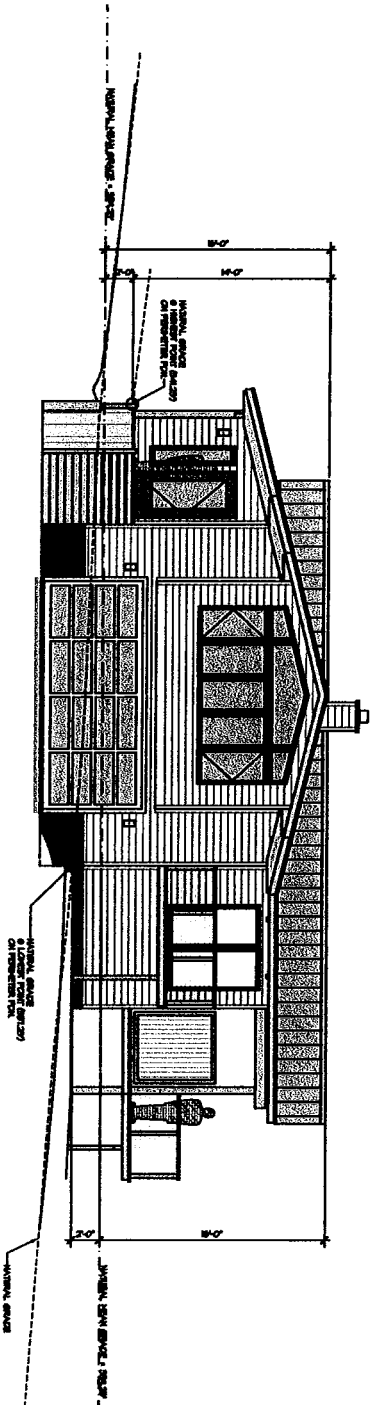


1 SOUTHWEST ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

| | | |
|----|---|--|
| A5 | BALDONADO RESIDENCE | Haley Whitside Design <small>701 N. G ST. MANCHESTER, CA 95440 TEL: 916.331.1177 WWW.HALEYWHITSIDEDSIGN.COM</small> |
| | SOUTHWEST AND NORTHEAST BUILDING ELEVATIONS | |
| | <small>1581 FISH BEACH DRIVE, MANCHESTER CA 95429 APR 2008-09</small> | |
| | <small>DATE: 3-18-08 REVISION: DRAWN BY: HW SHEET NUMBER:</small> | |



2 SOUTHEAST ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



1 NORTHWEST ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

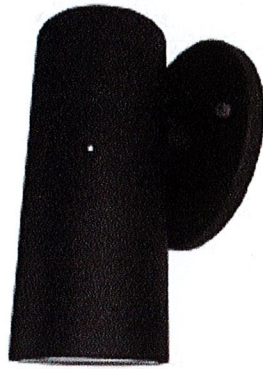
Haley
Whiteside
Design
701 5th Street
San Francisco, CA 94103
415.398.1111

BALDONADO RESIDENCE
NORTHWEST AND SOUTHEAST ELEVATIONS

1081 IRISH BEACH DRIVE, MANCHESTER CA 95469 APR 12-2020

DATE: 8-16-2020
REVISION:
DRAWN BY: HW
CHECKED BY:
SHEET NUMBER:
A6

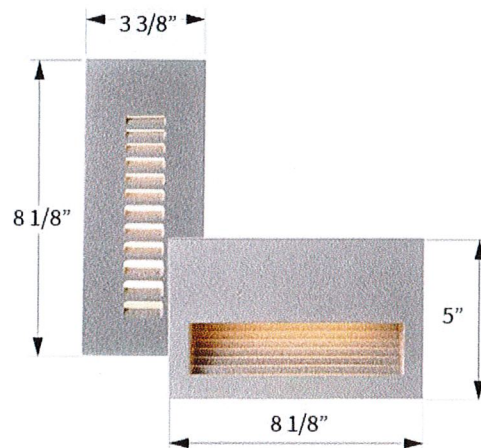
EXTERIOR LIGHT FIXTURES



Downcast/Shielded Wall
Mounted Light Fixture (Bronze)



Downcast/Shielded Ceiling
Mounted Light Fixture (Bronze)



Downcast/Shielded
Recessed Stair Fixture (Grav)

PROJECT AREAS:

SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE:

| | |
|----------------|-----------|
| FIRST FLOOR: | 1992 S.F. |
| DECKS: | 492 S.F. |
| COVERED PORCH: | 40 S.F. |
| GARAGE BELOW: | 636 S.F. |

EXTERIOR MATERIALS AND COLORS:

| Material | Color |
|--|---|
| Siding: Fiber cement board – Hardiboard or equal | “Evening Blue” or equal |
| Trim: Fiber cement board – Hardiboard or equal | “Iron Gray” and “Navajo Beige” |
| Chimney: Fiber cement board – Hardiboard or equal | “Iron Gray” or equal |
| Roofing: Metal standing-seam or Composite shingles | “Matte Midnight Black” or equal |
| Windows Frames: Metal clad or fiberglass | Black |
| Doors: Metal clad or fiberglass | Black |
| Garage Door: Metal | Black with frosted glass windows |
| Retaining Walls: Poured concrete and/or Cast concrete landscape blocks | N/A |
| Decks: Composite wood/plastic - Trex or equal | “Biscayne” or “Island Mist” - gray |
| Posts, Rafters, Beams: Wood | “Redwood stain” – med. Brown |
| Railings: Wood cap w/stainless steel cable rails | “Redwood stain” – med. Brown |
| Solar Panels (PV): Roof-mounted, Low reflectivity | Dark blue/blackish gray on black aluminum frames |



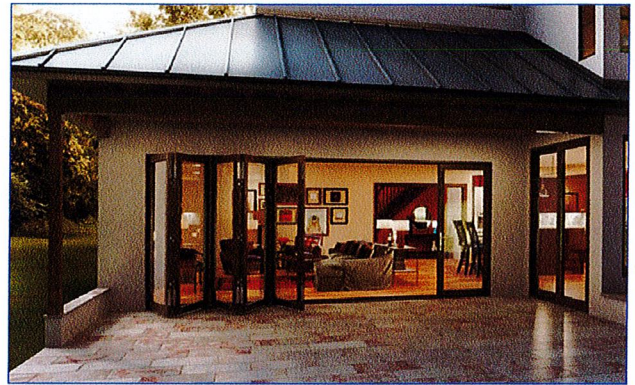
ROOFING EXAMPLE



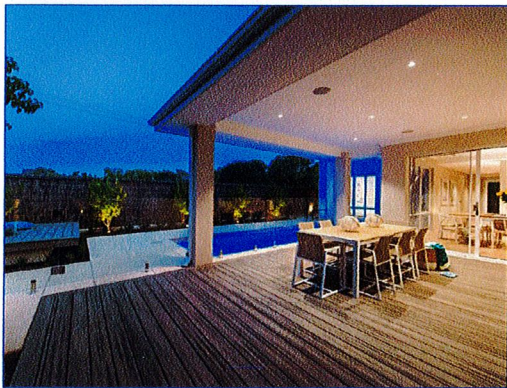
SIDING, WINDOW AND DOOR
COLOR EXAMPLES



SOLAR PANEL EXAMPLE



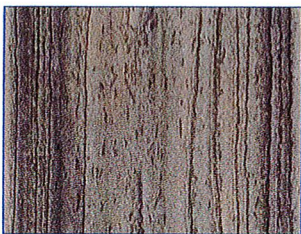
ACCORDION DOOR EXAMPLE



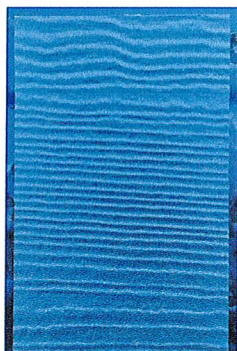
DECKING EXAMPLE



GARAGE DOOR EXAMPLE



DECKING SAMPLE



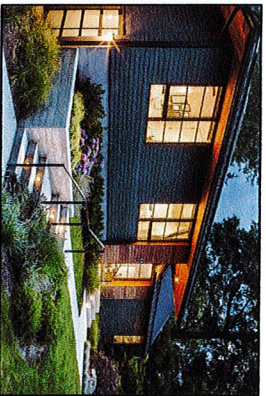
SIDING SAMPLE



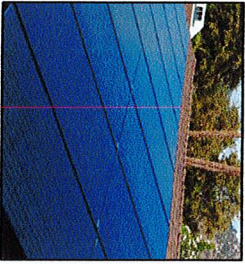
RAILING EXAMPLE



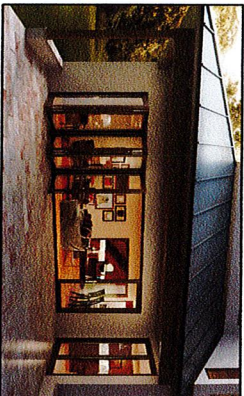
ROOFING EXAMPLE



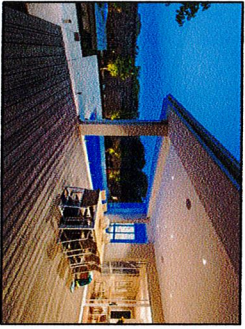
SIDING, WINDOW AND DOOR COLOR EXAMPLES



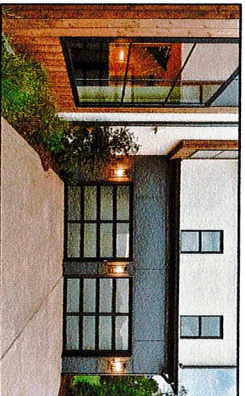
SOLAR PANEL EXAMPLE



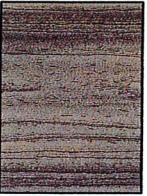
ACCORDION DOOR EXAMPLE



DECKING EXAMPLE



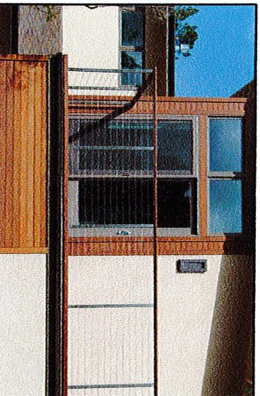
GARAGE DOOR EXAMPLE



DECKING SAMPLE



SIDING SAMPLE



RAILING EXAMPLE

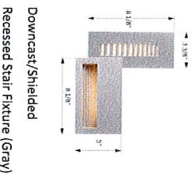
PROJECT AREAS:

SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE:
 FIRST FLOOR: 1993 S.F.
 DECKS: 492 S.F.
 GARAGE ABOVE: 693 S.F.
 GARAGE BELOW: 693 S.F.

EXTERIOR MATERIALS AND COLORS:

| Material | Color |
|--|---|
| Siding: Fiber cement board - Hardboard or equal Trim: Fiber cement board - Hardboard or equal | "Teaming Blue" or equal "Iron Gray" and "Navajo Beige" |
| Chimney: Fiber cement board - Hardboard or equal | "Iron Gray" or equal |
| Roofing: Metal standing seam or Composite shingles | "Matte Midnight Black" or equal |
| Windows Frames: Metal clad or fiberglass | Black |
| Doors: Metal clad or fiberglass | Black |
| Garage Door: Metal | Black with frosted glass windows |
| Retailing Walk: Poured concrete and/or Cast concrete landscape blocks | N/A |
| Decks: Composite wood/plastic - Trex or equal | "Biscayne" or "Island Mist" - gray |
| Posts, Railers, Beams: Wood | "Redwood stain" - red Brown |
| Railings: Wood cap w/stainless steel cable rails | "Redwood stain" - red Brown |
| Solar Panels (PV): Roof-mounted, Low reflectivity | Dark blue/blackish gray on black aluminum frames |

EXTERIOR LIGHT FIXTURES



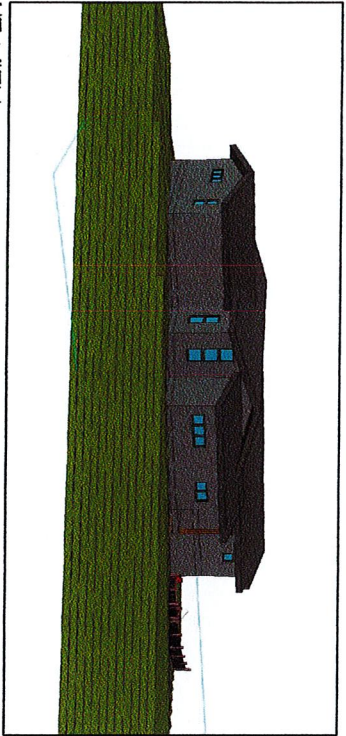
Haley Whiteside Design
 1711 1/2 Ave. 1200
 Irvine, CA 92614
 949.261.0000

BALDONADO RESIDENCE
MATERIALS, COLORS, PROJECT AREAS

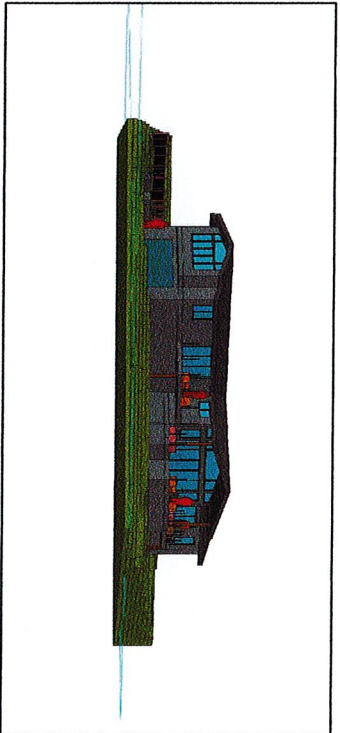
15161 IRISH BEACH DRIVE, MANCHESTER CA 95459 APN 132-050-00

DATE: 5-16-2023
 REVISION:
 DRAWN BY: LKI
 SHEET NUMBER:

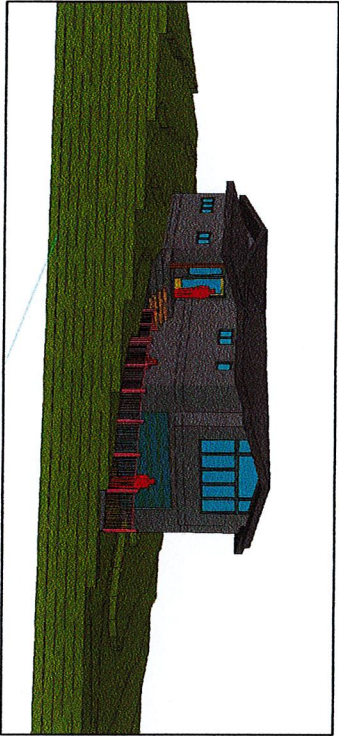
A8



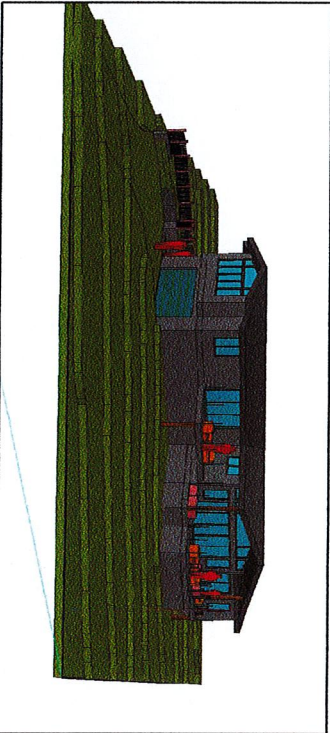
NE VIEW



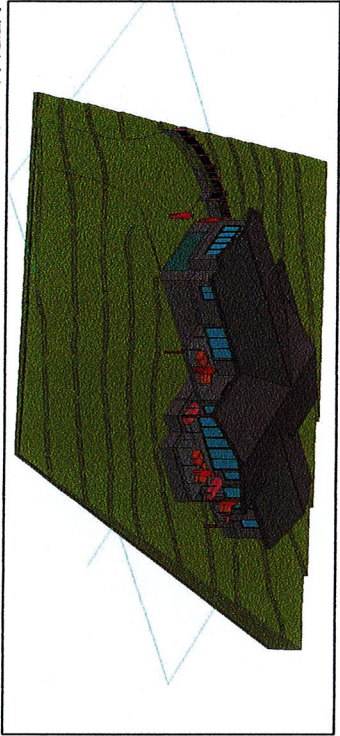
STREET VIEW



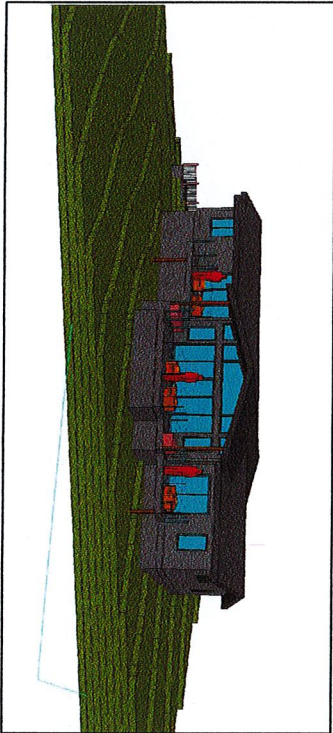
NW VIEW



SW VIEW



AERIAL VIEW



SE VIEW

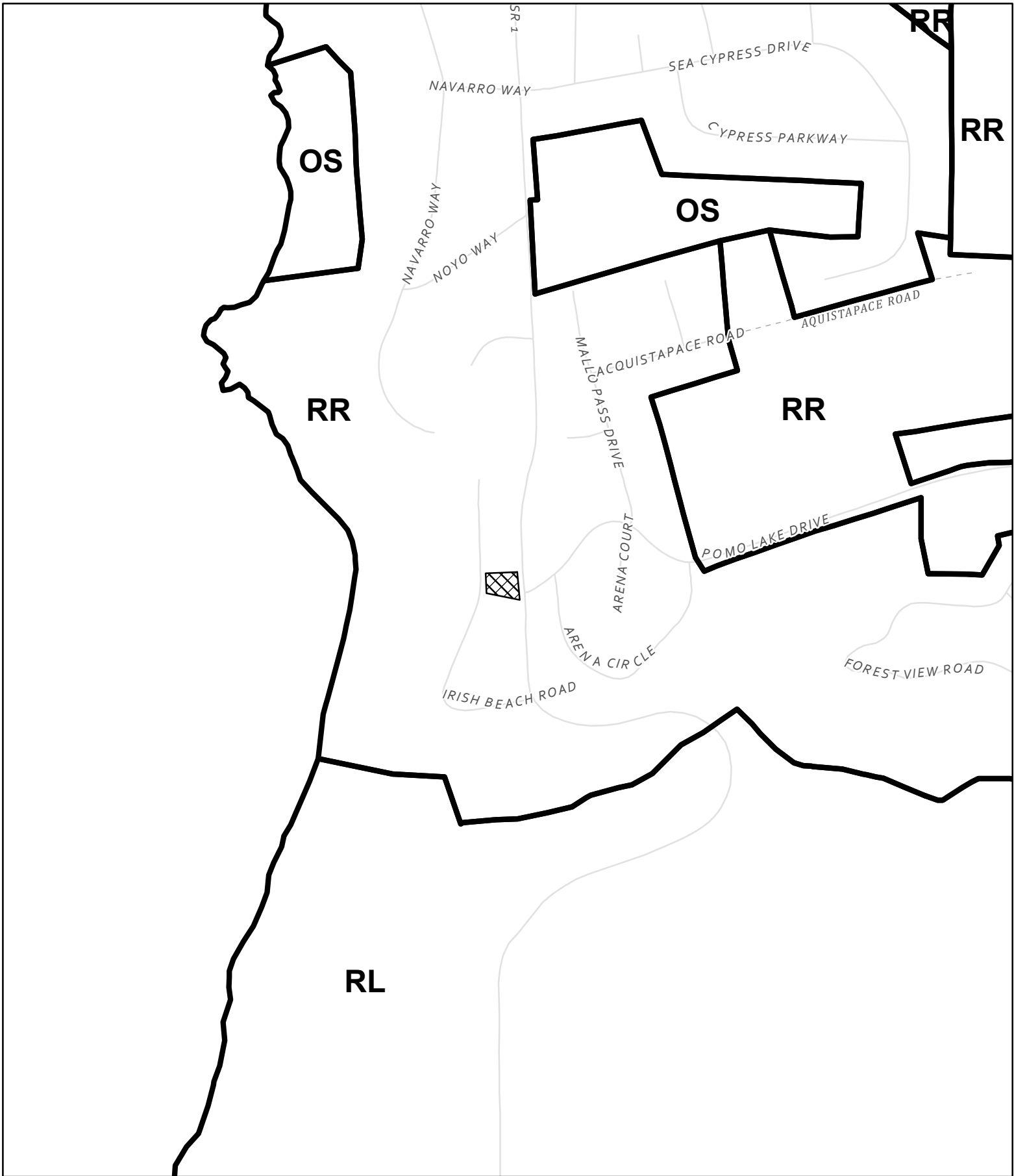
Haley
Whiteside
Design
7141 2nd Street
San Diego, CA 92161
(619) 581-1177

BALDONADO RESIDENCE
3D HOUSE VIEWS
16101 IRISH BEACH DRIVE, MANCHESTER CA 95460




APN 132-060-00

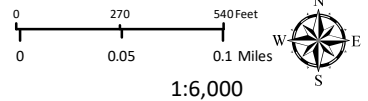
DATE: 3-4-2023
REVISION:
DRAWN BY: LJI
SHEET NUMBER:

A9



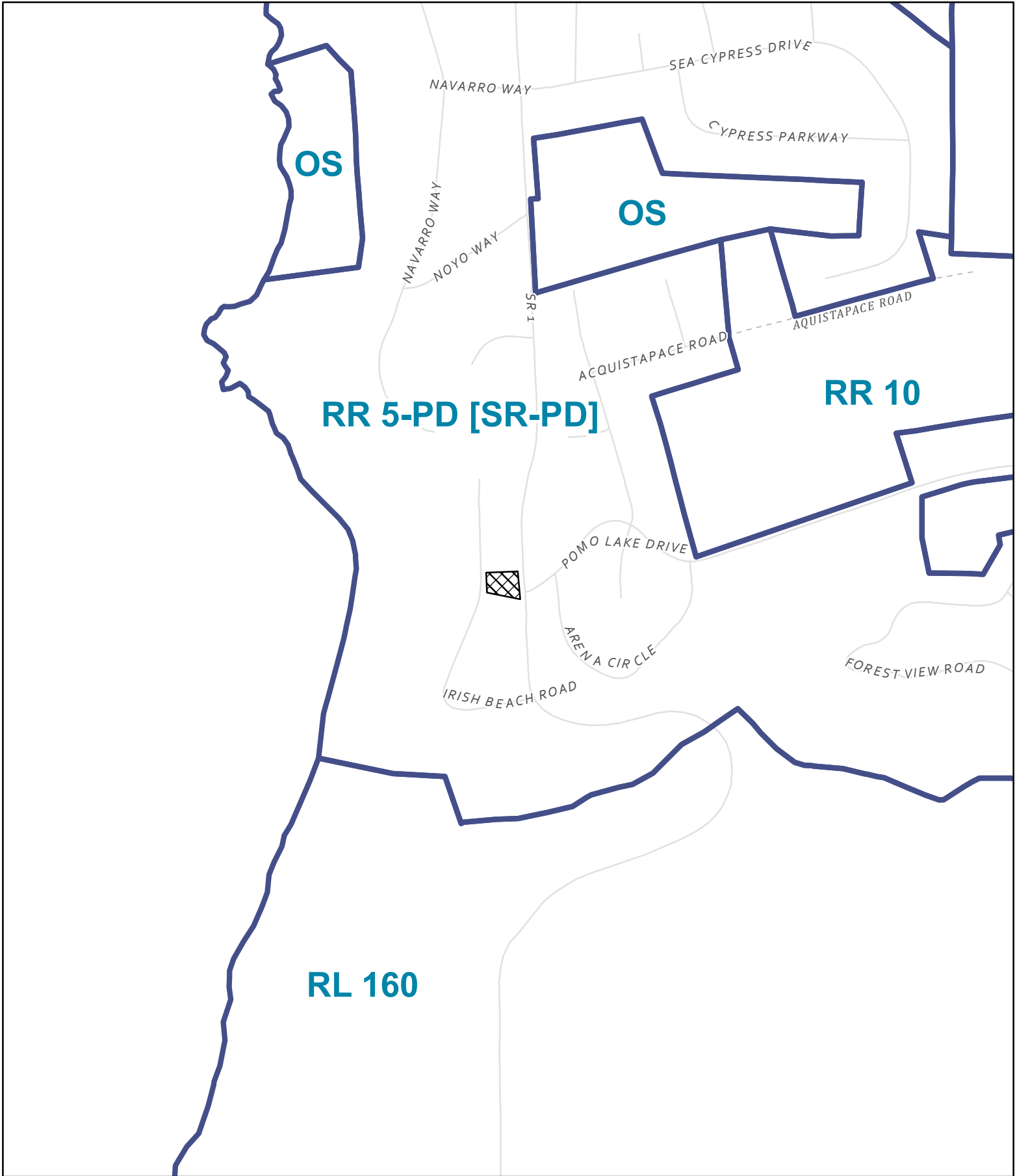
CASE: CDP 2023-0026
OWNER: BALDONADO, Junie
APN: 132-050-09
APLCT: Katherine Haley
AGENT: Katherine Haley & Mo Whiteside
ADDRESS: 15161 Irish Beach Dr.

-  Zoning Districts
-  Public Roads
-  Private Roads



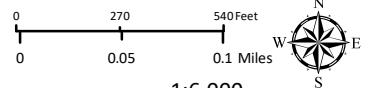
ZONING

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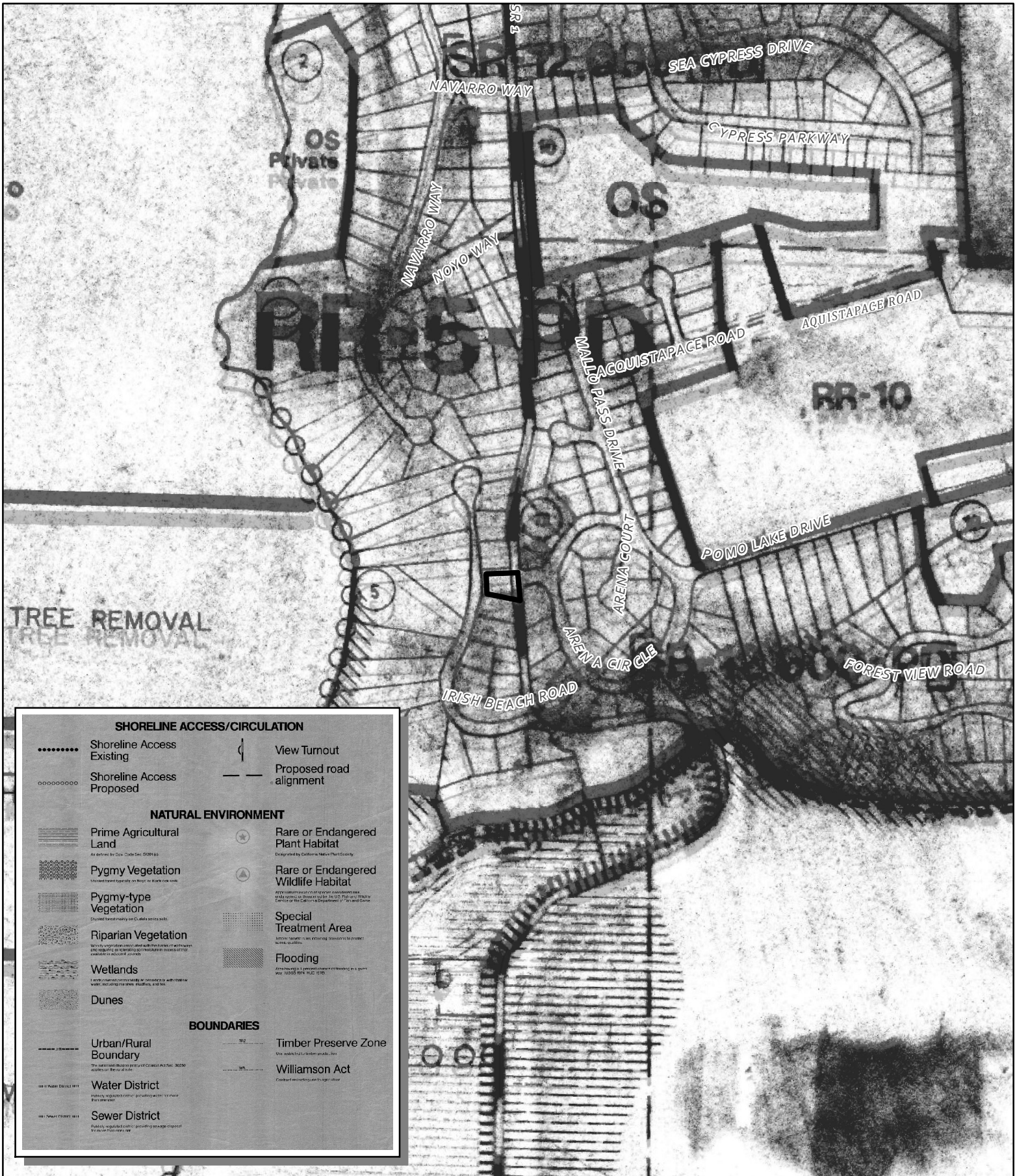
CASE: CDP 2023-0026
OWNER: BALDONADO, Junie
APN: 132-050-09
APLCT: Katherine Haley
AGENT: Katherine Haley & Mo Whiteside
ADDRESS: 15161 Irish Beach Dr.

— Public Roads
 - - - Private Roads



1:6,000
GENERAL PLAN

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SHORELINE ACCESS/CIRCULATION

- Shoreline Access Existing
- o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o Shoreline Access Proposed
- View Turnout
- Proposed road alignment

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

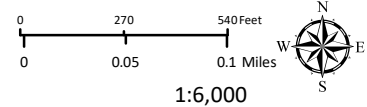
- Prime Agricultural Land
As defined by Gov. Code Sec. 51081.5
- Pygmy Vegetation
Classified forest type by SRS or black oak code
- Pygmy-type Vegetation
Classified forest type by SRS or black oak code
- Riparian Vegetation
Wetlands adjacent to water bodies or riparian corridors that require, or otherwise support, riparian-dependent wildlife and plant communities
- Wetlands
Wetlands are defined as areas that are saturated with water under normal circumstances, floodable, and are
- Dunes
- Rare or Endangered Plant Habitat
Designated by California Native Plant Society
- Rare or Endangered Wildlife Habitat
Appointed by the California Department of Fish and Game
- Special Treatment Area
Forest lands that require special management
- Flooding
As defined by the California Flood Control Act of 1950

BOUNDARIES

- Urban/Rural Boundary
- Water District
- Sewer District
- Timber Preserve Zone
- Williamson Act

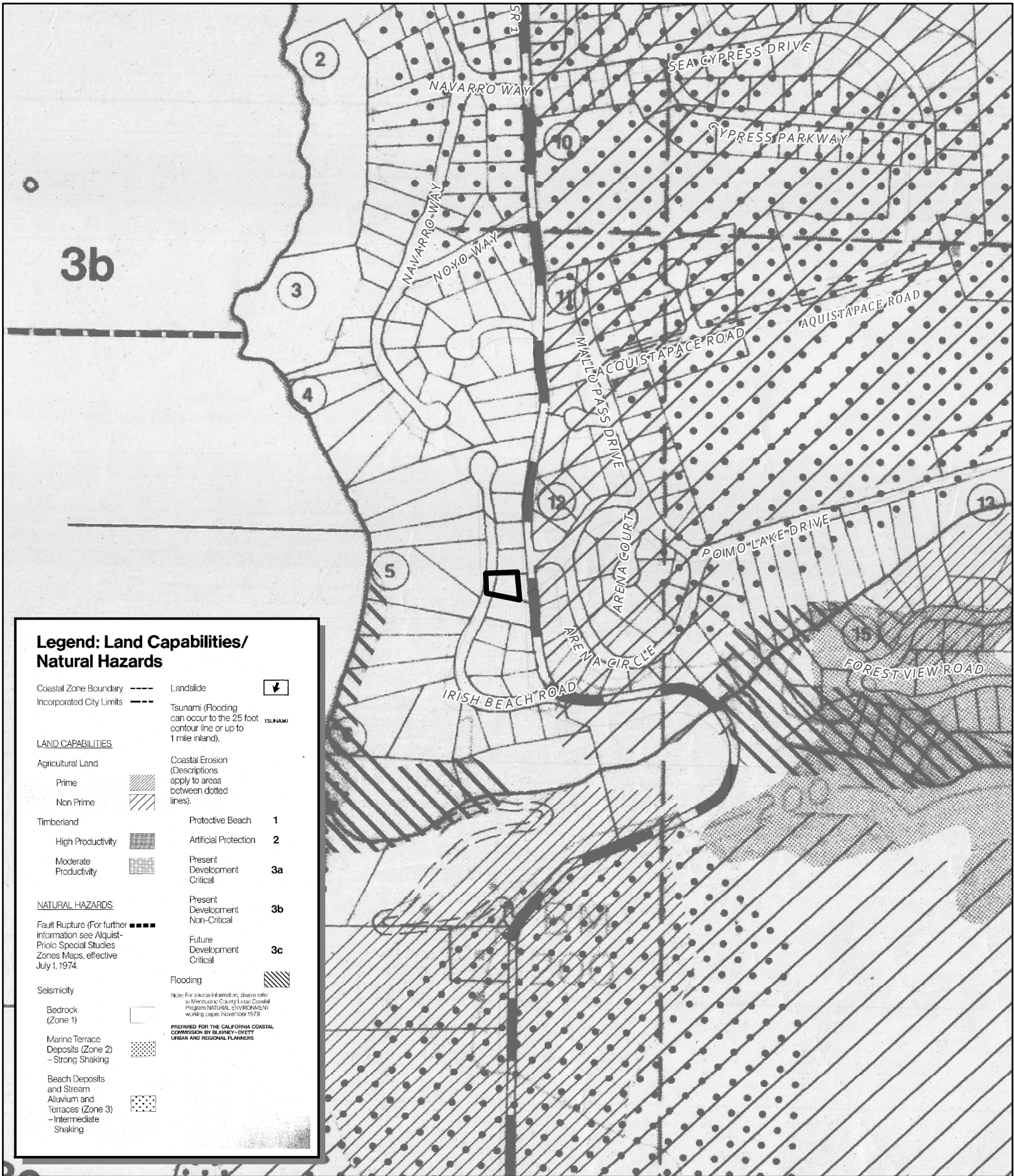
CASE: CDP 2023-0026
OWNER: BALDONADO, Junie
APN: 132-050-09
APLCT: Katherine Haley
AGENT: Katherine Haley & Mo Whiteside
ADDRESS: 15161 Irish Beach Dr.

Public Roads
Private Roads



1:6,000
LCP LAND USE MAP 22: MALLO PASS CREEK

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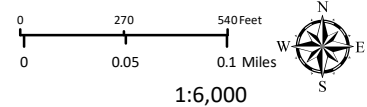
**Legend: Land Capabilities/
Natural Hazards**

- Coastal Zone Boundary - - - - -
- Incorporated City Limits - - - - -

- LAND CAPABILITIES**
- Agricultural Land
 - Prime [diagonal lines]
 - Non Prime [diagonal lines]
- Timberland
 - High Productivity [cross-hatch]
 - Moderate Productivity [cross-hatch]

- NATURAL HAZARDS**
- Fault Rupture (For further information see Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zones Maps, effective July 1, 1974. [dashed line])
- Seismicity
 - Bedrock (Zone 1) [dotted]
 - Marine Terrace Deposits (Zone 2) - Strong Shaking [dotted]
 - Beach Deposits and Stream Alluvium and Terraces (Zone 3) - Intermediate Shaking [dotted]
- Landslide [arrow pointing down]
- Tsunami (Flooding can occur to the 25 foot contour line or up to 1 mile inland). [wavy lines]
- Coastal Erosion (Descriptions apply to areas between dotted lines).
 - Protective Beach 1 [diagonal lines]
 - Artificial Protection 2 [diagonal lines]
 - Present Development Critical 3a [diagonal lines]
 - Present Development Non-Critical 3b [diagonal lines]
 - Future Development Critical 3c [diagonal lines]
- Flooding [diagonal lines]

Note: For source information, please refer to Mendocino County Local Coastal Program NATURAL ENVIRONMENTAL working paper, November 1979.
PREPARED FOR THE CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION BY BLANEY-DYETT URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNERS



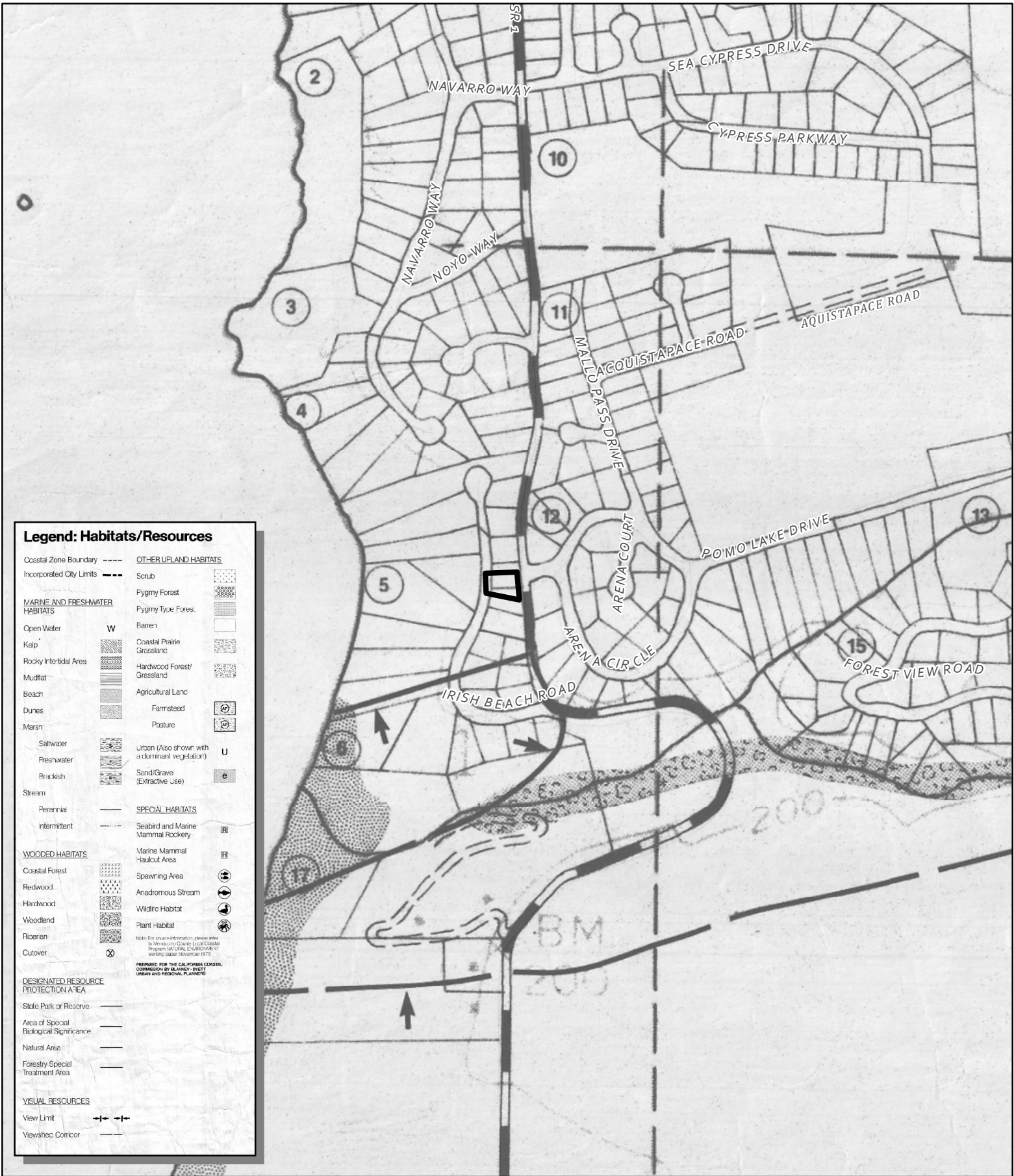
Public Roads
Private Roads

1:6,000

LCP LAND CAPABILITIES & NATURAL HAZARDS

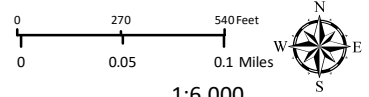
CASE: CDP 2023-0026
OWNER: BALDONADO, Junie
APN: 132-050-09
APLCT: Katherine Haley
AGENT: Katherine Haley & Mo Whiteside
ADDRESS: 15161 Irish Beach Dr.

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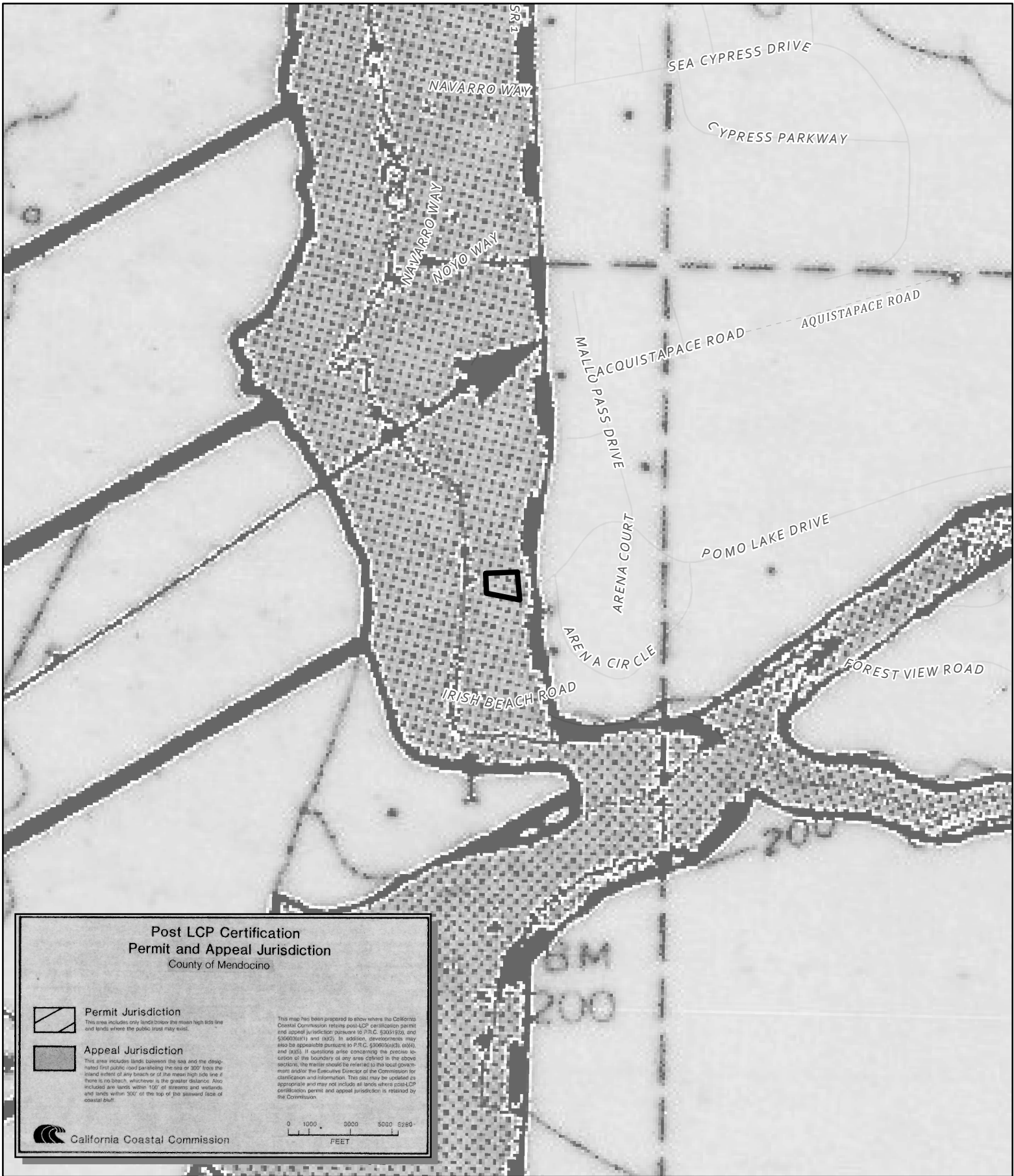
CASE: CDP 2023-0026
OWNER: BALDONADO, Junie
APN: 132-050-09
APLCT: Katherine Haley
AGENT: Katherine Haley & Mo Whiteside
ADDRESS: 15161 Irish Beach Dr.

Public Roads
Private Roads



LCP HABITATS & RESOURCES

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DO NOT USE THIS MAP TO DETERMINE LEGAL PROPERTY BOUNDARIES



**Post LCP Certification
Permit and Appeal Jurisdiction**
County of Mendocino

Permit Jurisdiction
This area includes only lands below the mean high tide line and lands where the public trust may exist.

Appeal Jurisdiction
This area includes lands between the sea and the designated first public road paralleling the sea or 300' from the inland extent of any beach or of the mean high tide line if there is no beach, whichever is the greater distance. Also included are lands within 100' of streams and wetlands and lands within 300' of the top of the seaward face of coastal dunes.

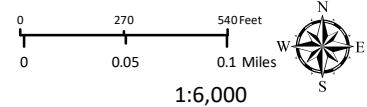
This map has been prepared to show where the California Coastal Commission retains post-LCP certification permit and appeal jurisdiction pursuant to P.R.C. §30519(b), and §30602(a)(1) and (a)(2). In addition, developments may also be appealable pursuant to P.R.C. §30605(a)(3), (a)(4), and (a)(5). If questions arise concerning the precise location of the boundary of any area defined in the above sections, the matter should be referred to the local government and/or the Executive Director of the Commission for clarification and information. This map may be updated as appropriate and may not include all lands where post-LCP certification permit and appeal jurisdiction is retained by the Commission.

0 1000 3000 5000 5260
FEET

California Coastal Commission

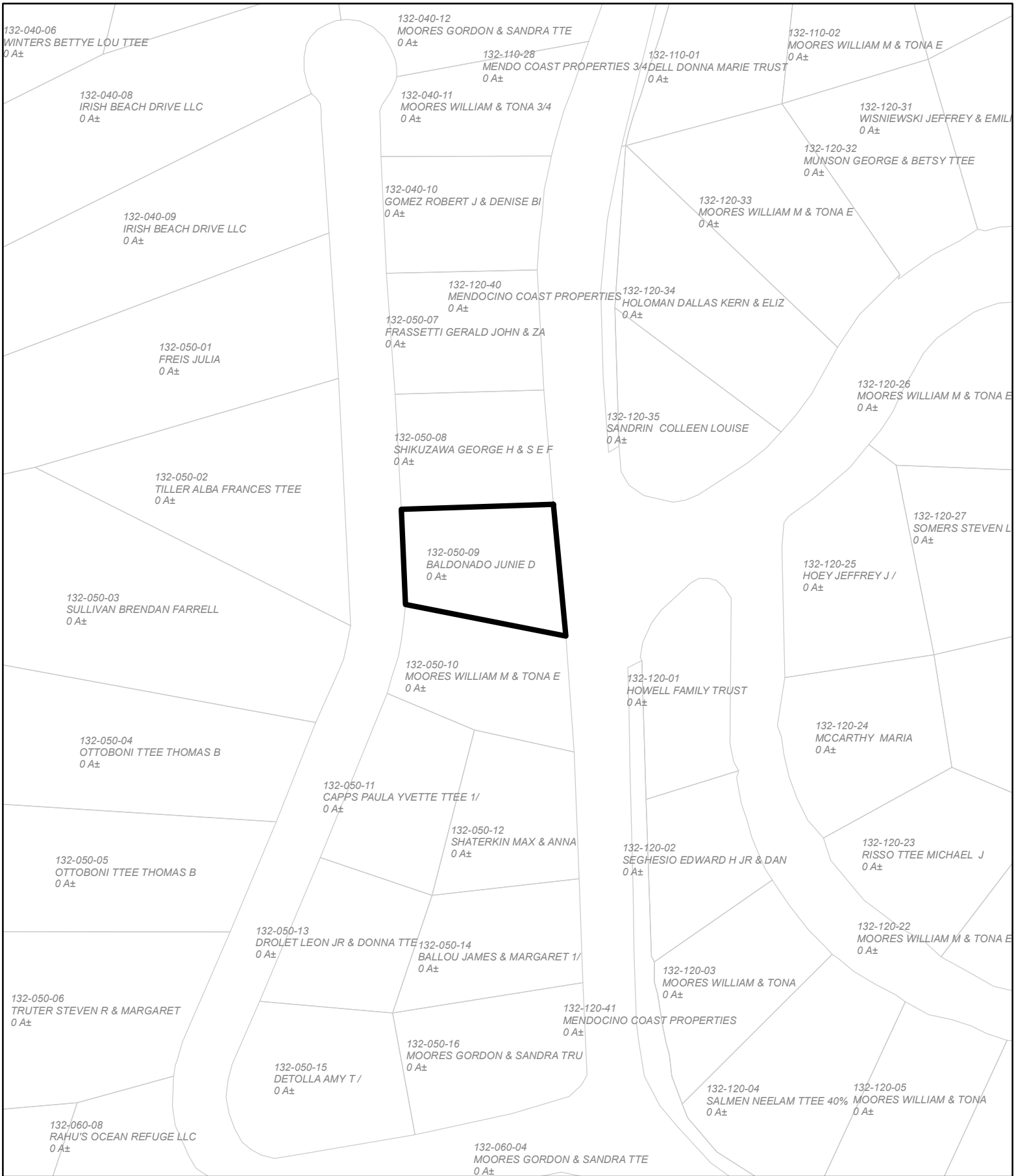
CASE: CDP 2023-0026
OWNER: BALDONADO, Junie
APN: 132-050-09
APLCT: Katherine Haley
AGENT: Katherine Haley & Mo Whiteside
ADDRESS: 15161 Irish Beach Dr.

Public Roads
 Private Roads



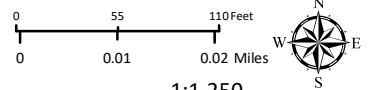
POST LCP CERTIFICATION & APPEAL JURISDICTION

**THIS MAP AND DATA ARE PROVIDED WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND.
DO NOT USE THIS MAP TO DETERMINE LEGAL PROPERTY BOUNDARIES**



CASE: CDP 2023-0026
OWNER: BALDONADO, Junie
APN: 132-050-09
APLCT: Katherine Haley
AGENT: Katherine Haley & Mo Whiteside
ADDRESS: 15161 Irish Beach Dr.

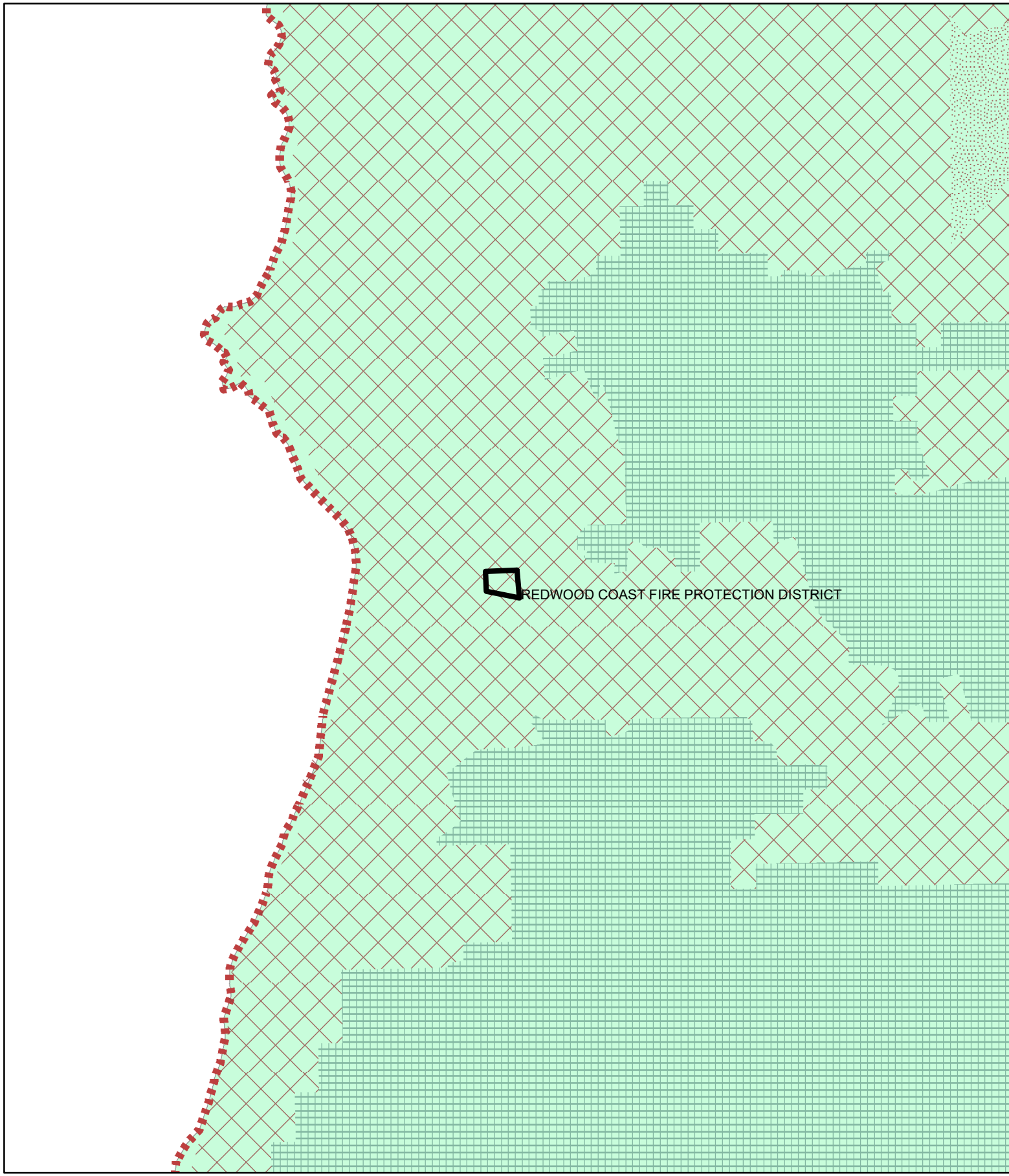
Assessors Parcels



1:1,250

ADJACENT PARCELS

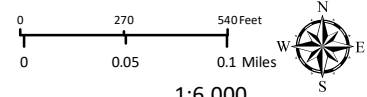
**THIS MAP AND DATA ARE PROVIDED WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND.
DO NOT USE THIS MAP TO DETERMINE LEGAL PROPERTY BOUNDARIES**



REDWOOD COAST FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

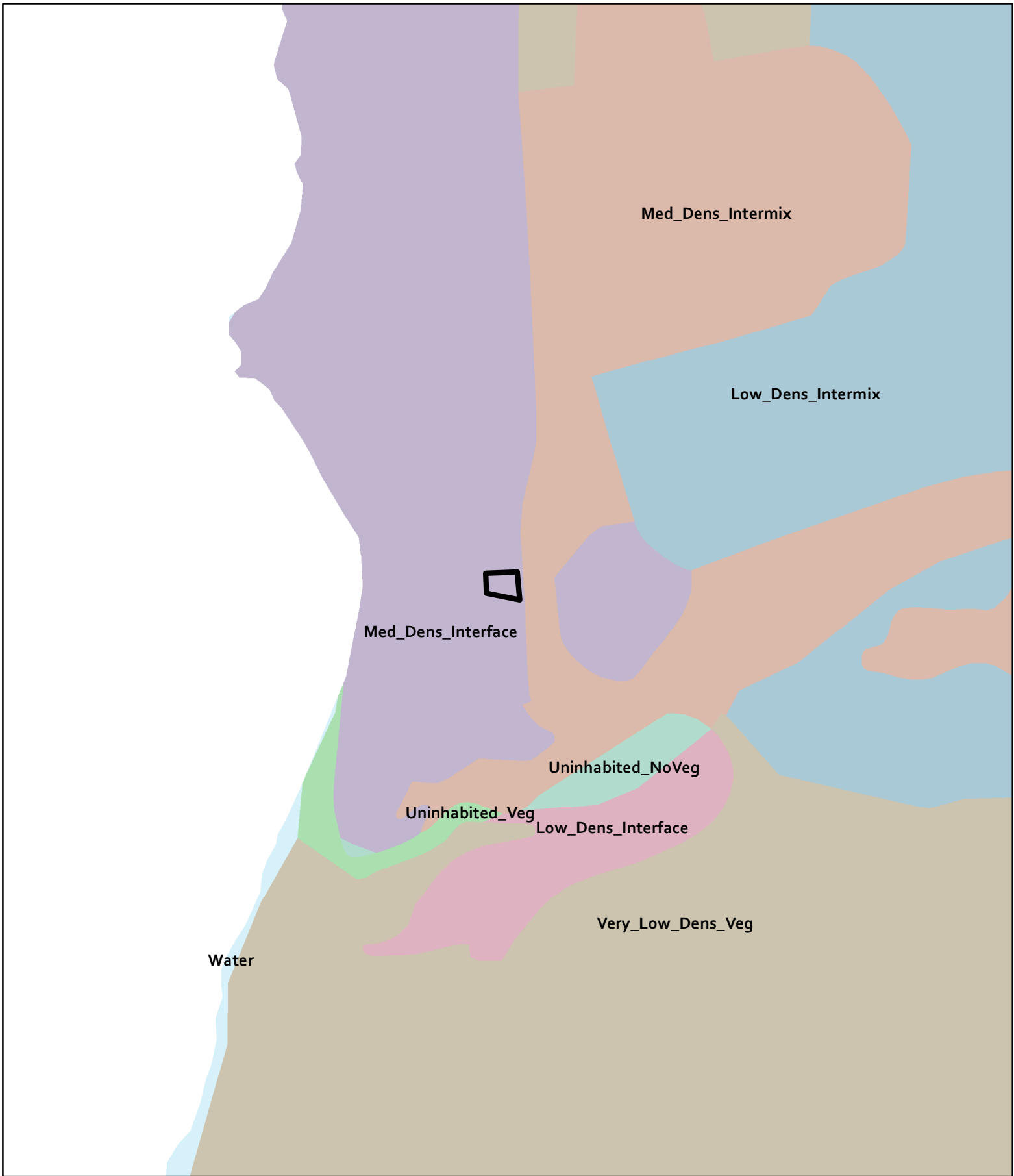
CASE: CDP 2023-0026
OWNER: BALDONADO, Junie
APN: 132-050-09
APLCT: Katherine Haley
AGENT: Katherine Haley & Mo Whiteside
ADDRESS: 15161 Irish Beach Dr.

-  Very High Fire Hazard
-  High Fire Hazard
-  Moderate Fire Hazard
-  County Fire Districts

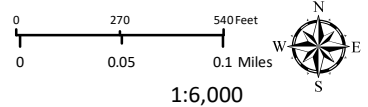


1:6,000
FIRE HAZARD ZONES & RESPONSIBILITY AREAS
 STATE RESPONSIBILITY AREA

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 DO NOT USE THIS MAP TO DETERMINE LEGAL PROPERTY BOUNDARIES**



CASE: CDP 2023-0026
OWNER: BALDONADO, Junie
APN: 132-050-09
APLCT: Katherine Haley
AGENT: Katherine Haley & Mo Whiteside
ADDRESS: 15161 Irish Beach Dr.



1:6,000

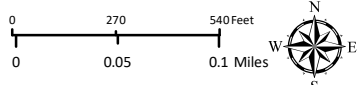
WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE

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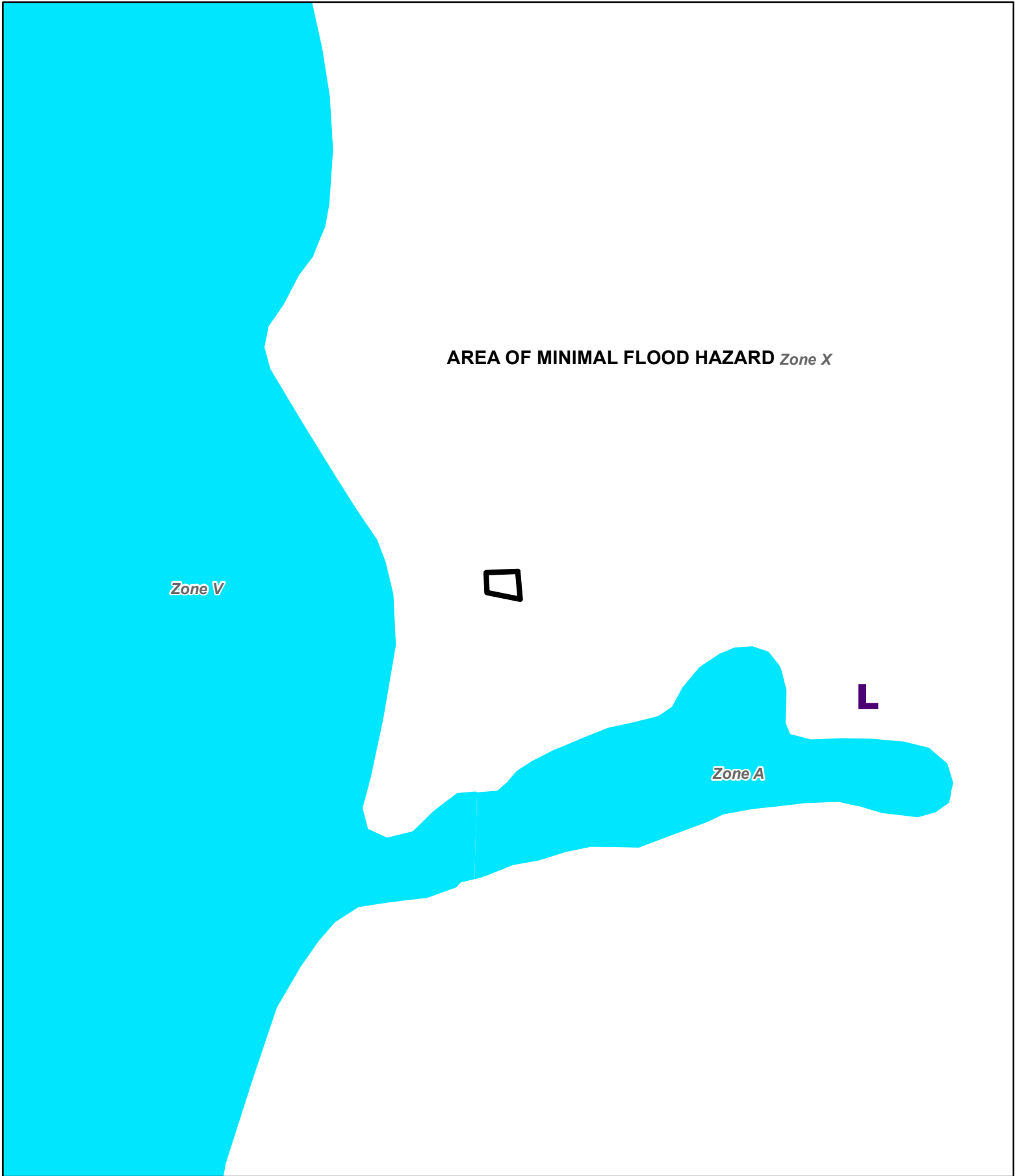
CASE: CDP 2023-0026
OWNER: BALDONADO, Junie
APN: 132-050-09
APLCT: Katherine Haley
AGENT: Katherine Haley & Mo Whiteside
ADDRESS: 15161 Irish Beach Dr.

 San Andreas Fault Zone



1:6,000
FAULT ZONES

**THIS MAP AND DATA ARE PROVIDED WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND.
 DO NOT USE THIS MAP TO DETERMINE LEGAL PROPERTY BOUNDARIES**





AREA OF MINIMAL FLOOD HAZARD *Zone X*

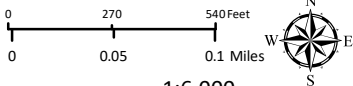
Zone V



Zone A

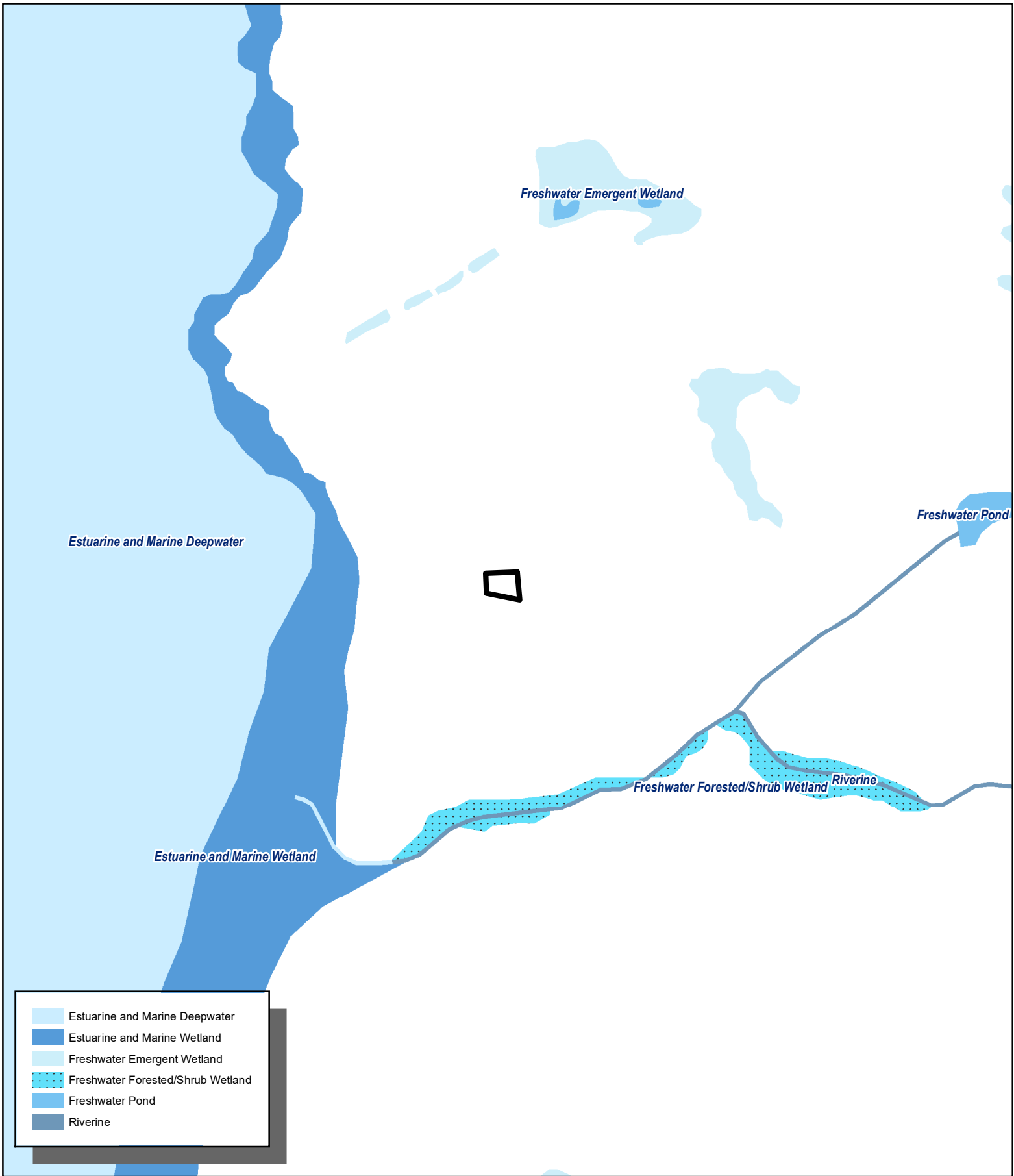
CASE: CDP 2023-0026
OWNER: BALDONADO, Junie
APN: 132-050-09
APLCT: Katherine Haley
AGENT: Katherine Haley & Mo Whiteside
ADDRESS: 15161 Irish Beach Dr.

 LOMA Letters
 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard

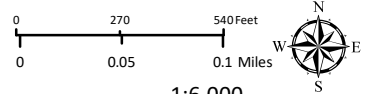


1:6,000
FLOOD ZONES

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 DO NOT USE THIS MAP TO DETERMINE LEGAL PROPERTY BOUNDARIES**



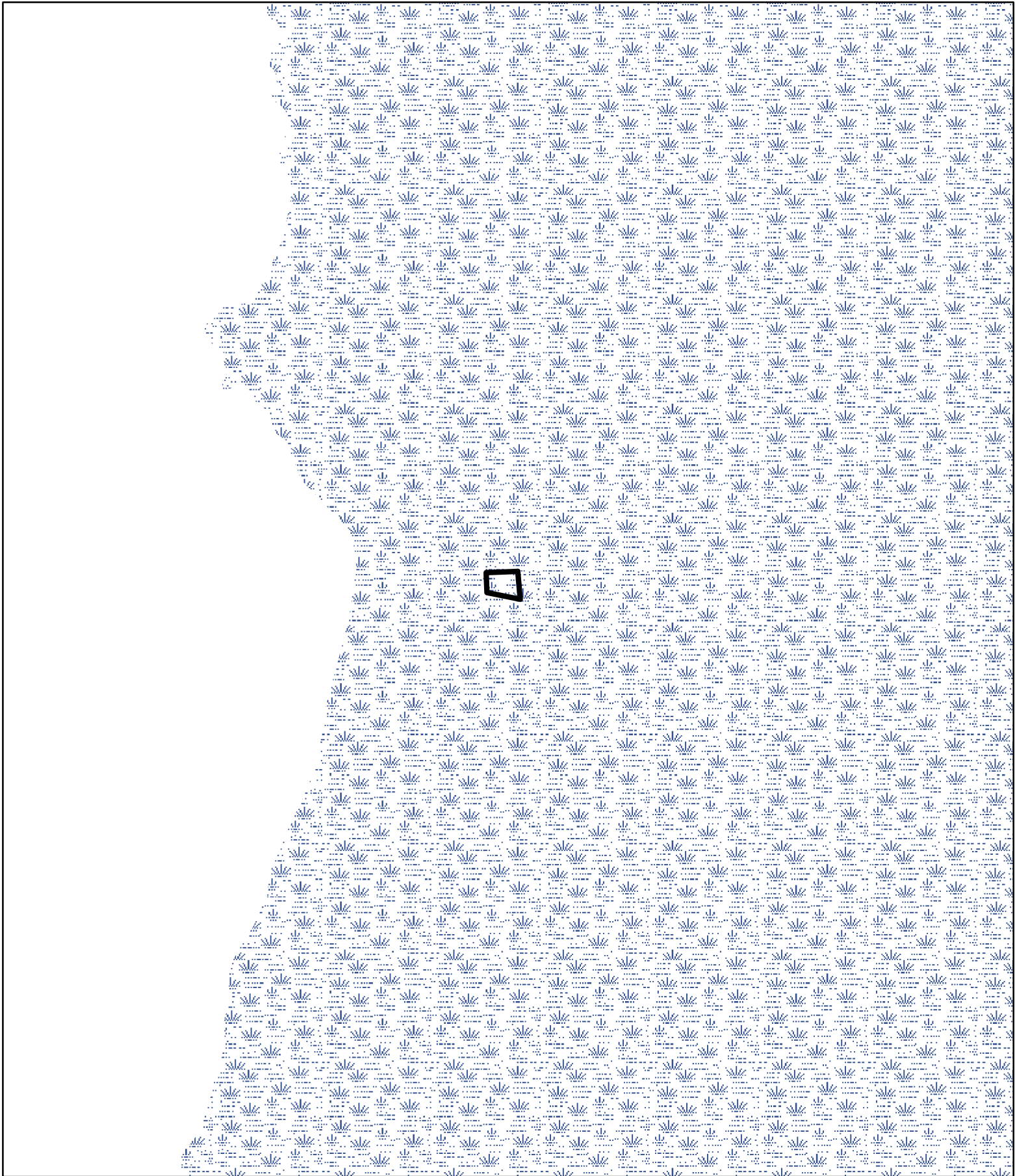
CASE: CDP 2023-0026
OWNER: BALDONADO, Junie
APN: 132-050-09
APLCT: Katherine Haley
AGENT: Katherine Haley & Mo Whiteside
ADDRESS: 15161 Irish Beach Dr.



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WETLANDS

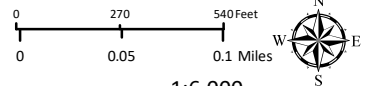
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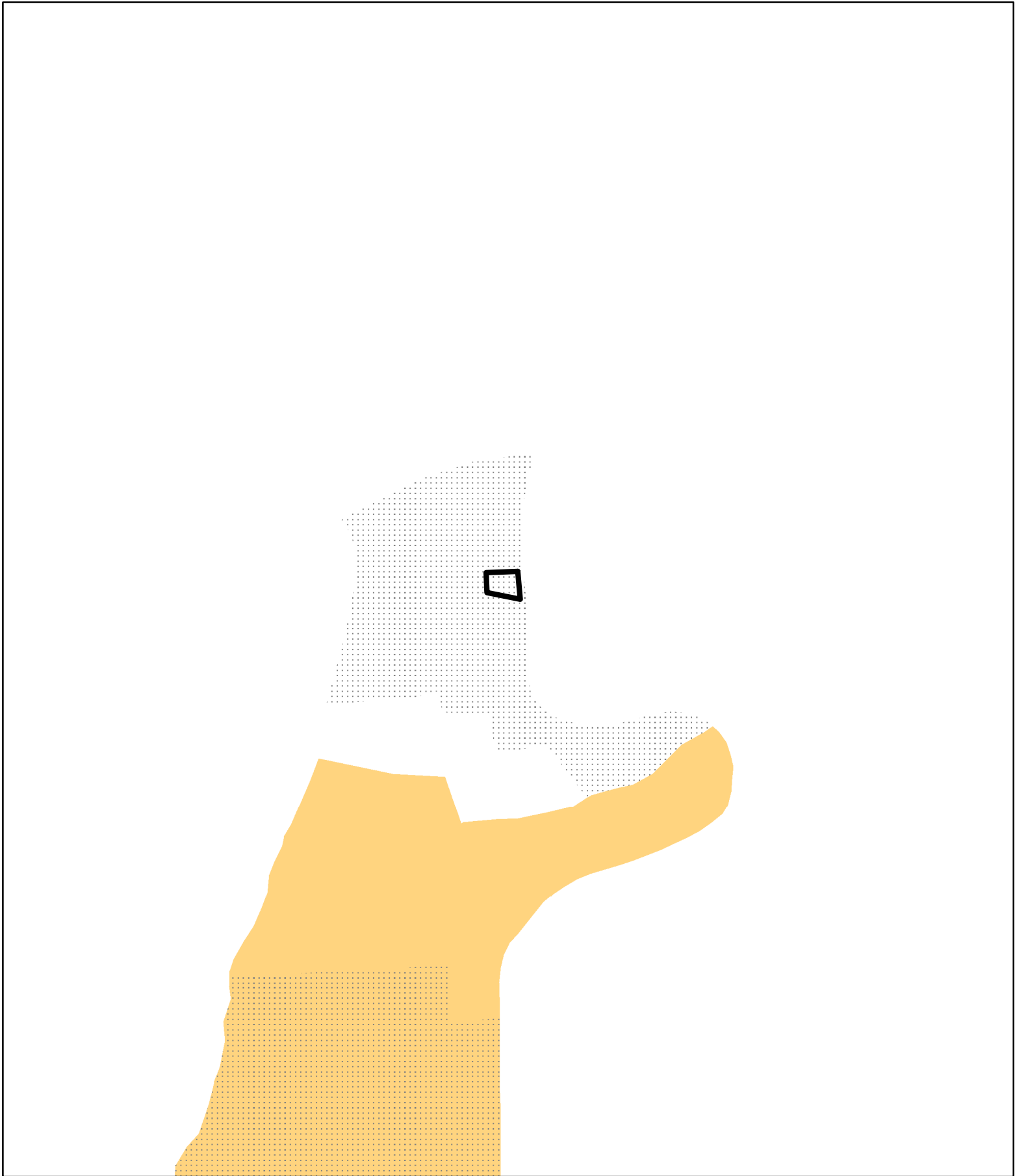
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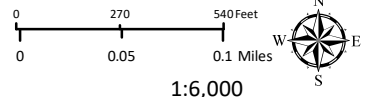
COASTAL GROUND WATER RESOURCES

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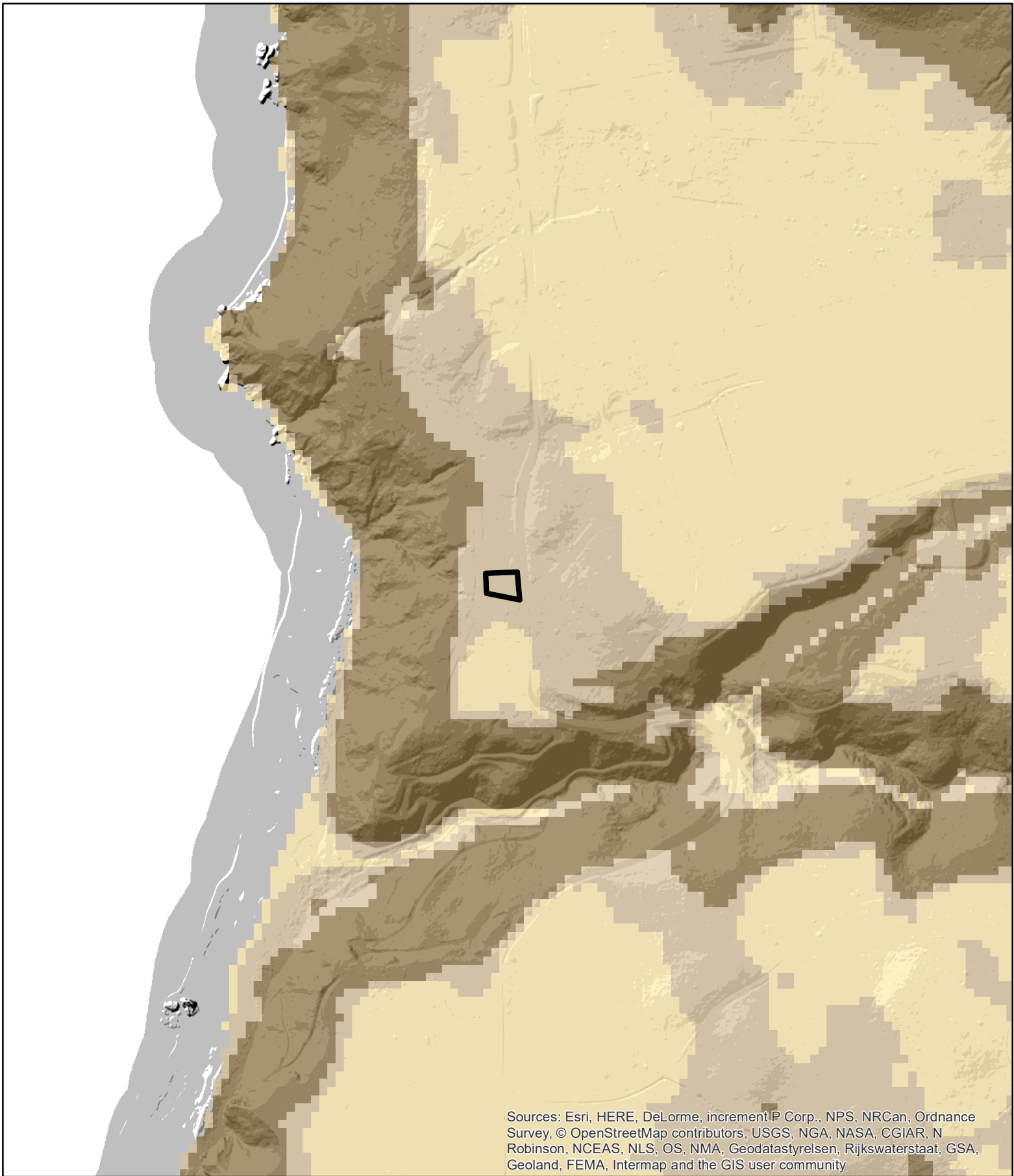
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 Highly Scenic Area



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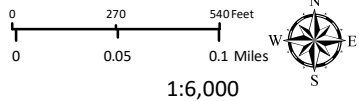
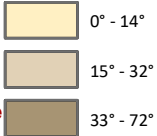
HIGHLY SCENIC & TREE REMOVAL ZONES

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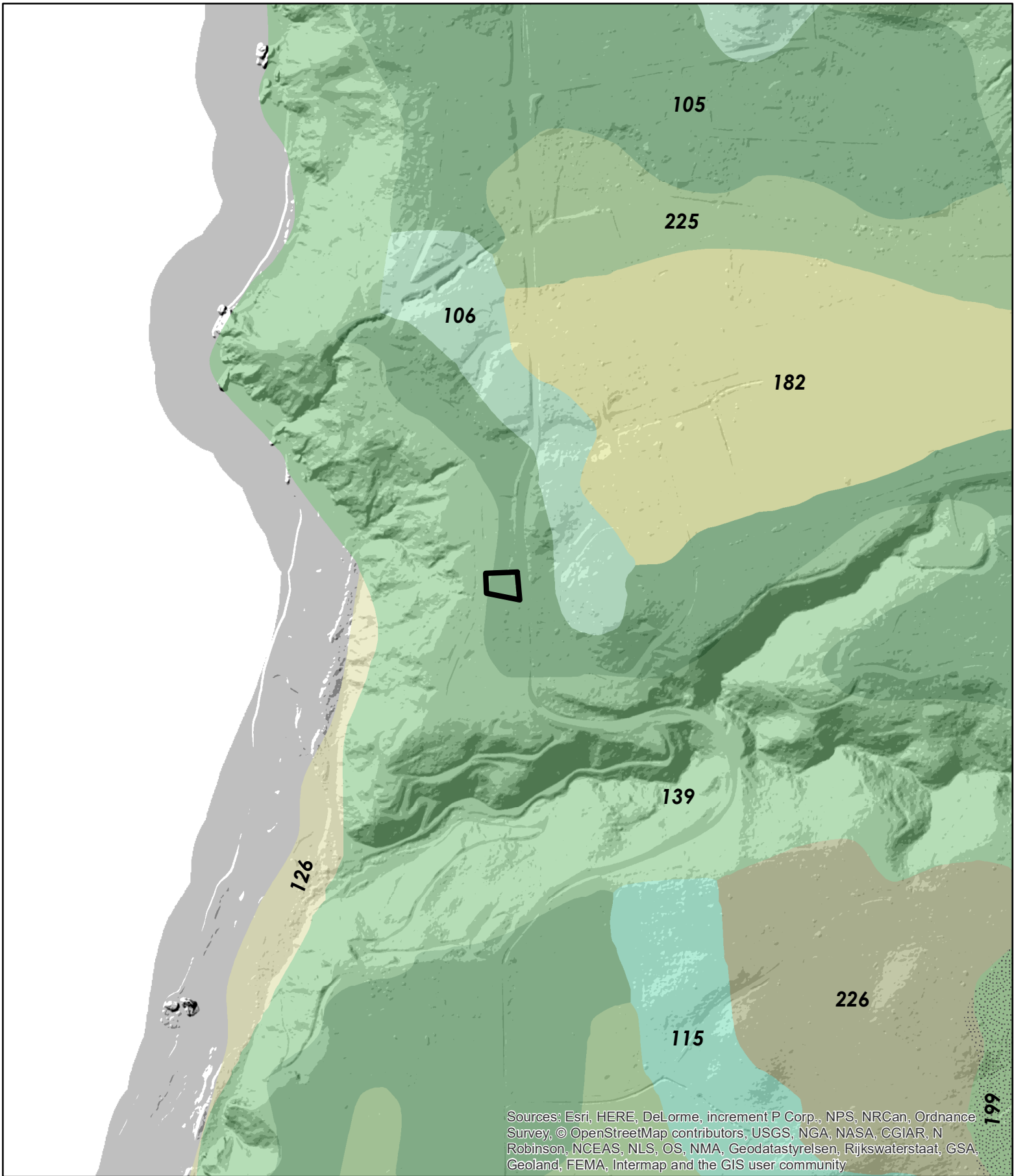
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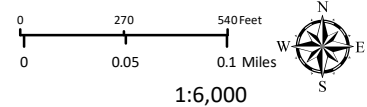
ESTIMATED SLOPE

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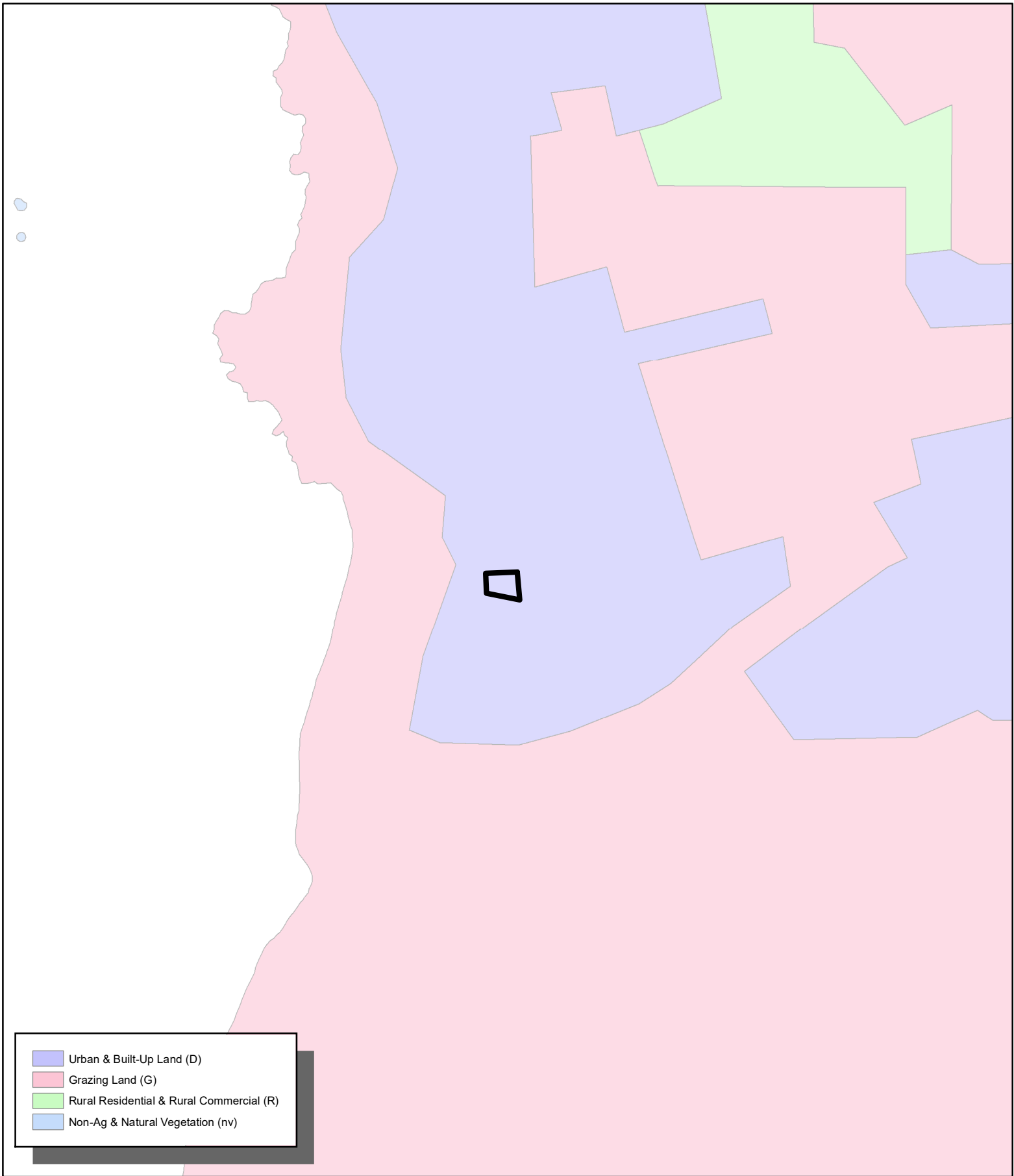
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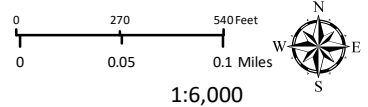
WESTERN SOIL CLASSIFICATIONS

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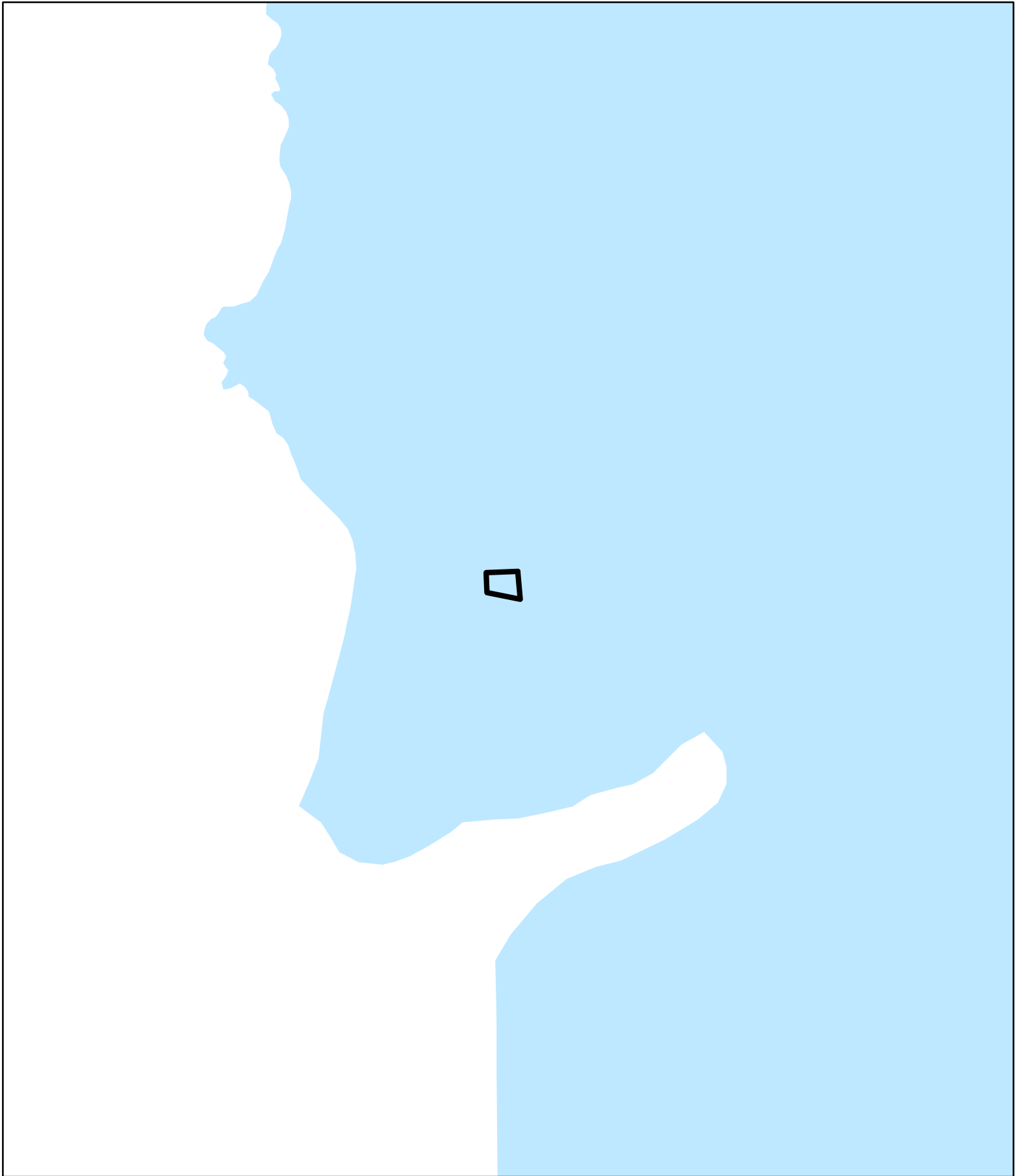
- Urban & Built-Up Land (D)
- Grazing Land (G)
- Rural Residential & Rural Commercial (R)
- Non-Ag & Natural Vegetation (nv)

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


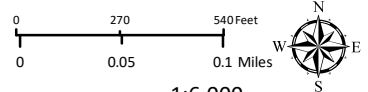
IMPORTANT FARMLANDS

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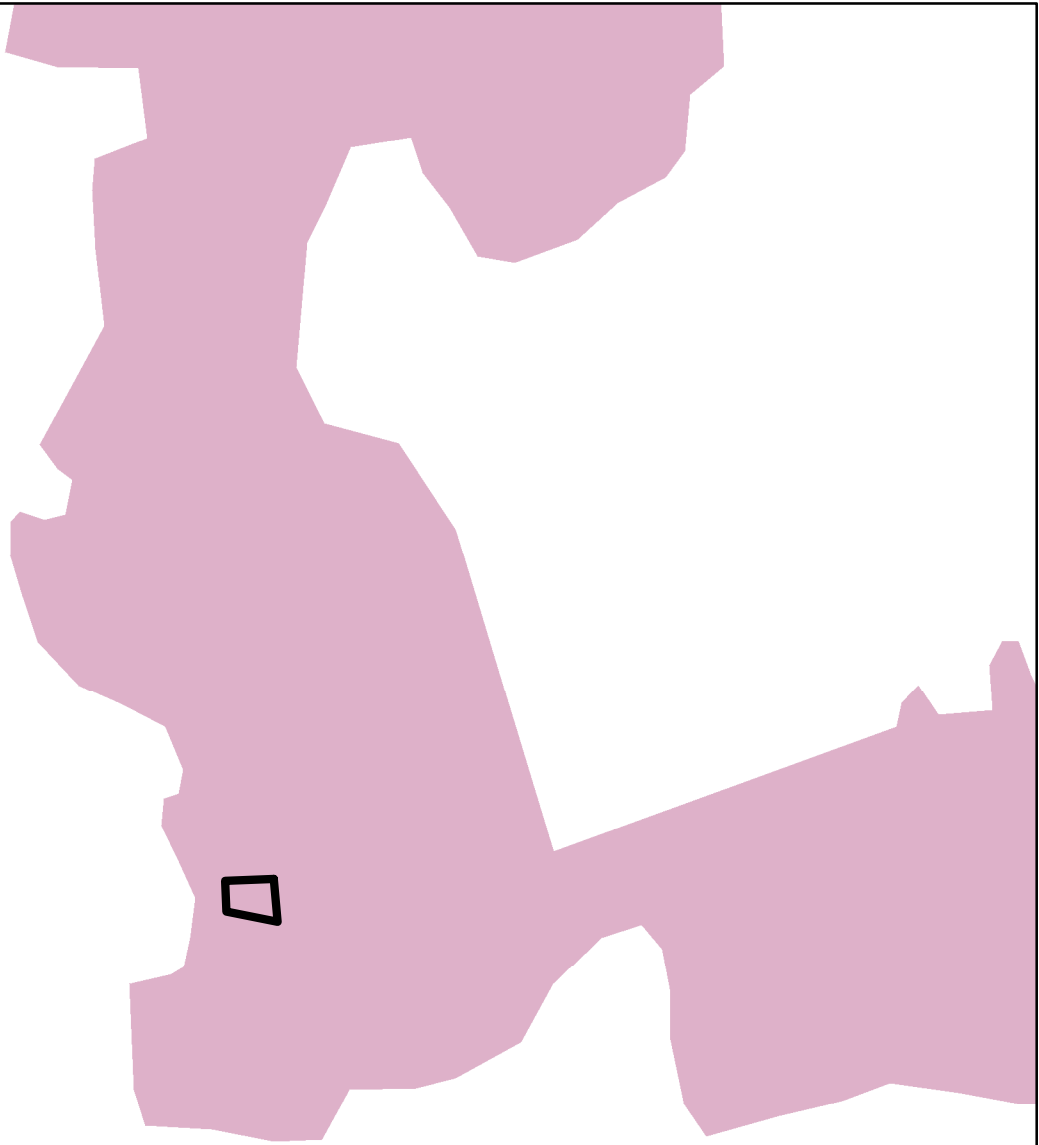
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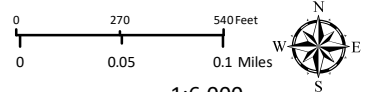
WATER DISTRICT

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DWR Crop Type
Crop2014
Urban

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DWR CROP TYPE

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ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE HABITAT AREA (ESHA) SURVEY

BALDONADO PROPERTY

IRISH BEACH, MENDOCINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report details the regulatory background, methods, results, and recommendations of an Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area (ESHA) assessment for the proposed development of a single-family residence and associated infrastructure totaling 0.3 acre, located at the 15161 Irish Beach Drive in unincorporated Mendocino County, California.

WRA, Inc. performed field surveys on February 12, April 22, and June 3, 2021. The Study Area is composed of sweet vernal grass prairie and coyote brush scrub. There are no land cover ESHA in the Study Area, including aquatic resource (e.g., wetland).

Protocol-level rare plant surveys resulted in negative detections for special-status plants; therefore, there are no special-status plant ESHA in the Study Area.

Two special-status birds, as well as non-status birds with baseline legal protections, have the potential to occur in the Study Area. Mitigation measures and best management practices have been developed and provided herein to avoid impacts to these resources.

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LIST OF PREPARERS

Matt Richmond – Principal-in-Charge

Aaron Arthur – Associate Plant Biologist

DEFINITIONS

Study Area: The area throughout which the assessment was performed, the entire subject property (APN: 132-050-09), totaling 0.3 acre.

Project Area: The area encompassing the proposed project (proposed residence); the area evaluated for potential impacts to sensitive biological resources

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

| | |
|--------|--|
| BGEPA | Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act |
| BIOS | Biogeographic Information and Observation System |
| BRRS | Biological Resources Reconnaissance Survey |
| CCR | California Code of Regulations |
| CDFW | California Department of Fish and Wildlife |
| CESA | California Endangered Species Act |
| CEQA | California Environmental Quality Act |
| CFGC | California Fish and Game Code |
| CFR | Code of Federal Regulations |
| CNDDDB | California Natural Diversity Database |
| CNPPA | California Native Plant Protection Act |
| CNPS | California Native Plant Society |
| County | County of Mendocino |
| Corps | U.S. Army Corps of Engineers |
| CRLF | California Red-legged Frog |
| CSRL | California Soils Resources Lab |
| CTS | California Tiger Salamander |
| CWA | Clean Water Act |
| EFH | Essential Fish Habitat |
| EIR | Environmental Impact Report |
| EPA | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency |
| ESA | (Federal) Endangered Species Act |
| ESHA | Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area |
| MSFCMA | Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation & Management Act |
| MBTA | Migratory Bird Treaty Act |
| NOAA | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration |
| NMFS | National Marine Fisheries Service |
| NRCS | Natural Resource Conservation Service |
| NWI | National Wetland Inventory |
| NWPL | National Wetland Plant List |
| OHWM | Ordinary High Water Mark |
| Rank | California Rare Plant Ranks |
| RWQCB | Regional Water Quality Control Board |
| SSC | Species of Special Concern |
| SFP | State Fully Protected Species |
| SWRCB | State Water Resource Control Board |
| TOB | Top of Bank |
| USDA | U.S. Department of Agriculture |
| USFWS | U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service |
| USGS | U.S. Geological Survey |
| WBWG | Western Bat Working Group |
| WRA | WRA, Inc. |

1.0 INTRODUCTION

On February 12, April 22, and June 3, 2021, WRA, Inc. (WRA) performed an assessment of biological resources at 15161 Irish Beach Drive (APN: 132-050-09; hereafter Study Area) (Figure A-1, Appendix A). The purpose of this study was to gather the information necessary to complete a review of biological resources under the California Coastal Act (CCA), California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and Mendocino County Code, including the Local Coastal Program, for the evaluation of the development of a single-family residence.

An environmentally sensitive habitat area (ESHA) survey provides general information on the presence, or potential presence, of sensitive species and habitats. These survey(s) contain the results of a focused protocol-level survey for listed plant species in the Study Area; however, protocol-level surveys for wildlife may or may not be included as part of the survey. This survey is not a formal wetland delineation; in instances where such a delineation may be required for project approval by local, state, or federal agencies, results would be reported herein, but may be presented elsewhere in separate reports. This survey is based on information available at the time of the study and on-site conditions that were observed on the date(s) the site was visited.

This report describes the results of the site visit, which assessed the Project Area for (1) the presence of sensitive land cover types, (2) the potential for land cover types on the site to support special-status plant and wildlife species, and (3) the presence of any other sensitive natural resources protected by local, state, or federal laws and regulations. Overall, these sensitive biological resources are considered ESHA under the CCA. Special-status species observed during the site assessment were documented and their presence is discussed herein. Specific findings on the habitat suitability or presence of special-status species or sensitive habitats may require that protocol-level surveys or other studies be conducted; recommendations for additional studies are provided, if necessary.

2.0 REGULATORY BACKGROUND

This report is intended to facilitate conformance of the Proposed Project with the standards outlined in the Mendocino County Local Coastal Plan (LCP). In addition to the requirements of Mendocino County, the Proposed Project may also be subject to several federal and state regulations designed to protect sensitive natural resources. Full analysis of these requirements in the context of the Project are addressed herein.

2.1 Federal and State Regulatory Setting

2.1.1 Sensitive Land Cover Types

Land cover types are herein defined as those areas of a particular vegetation type, soil or bedrock formation, aquatic features, and/or other distinct phenomenon. Typically, land cover types have identifiable boundaries that can be delineated based on changes in plant assemblages, soil or rock types, soil surface or near-surface hydroperiod, anthropogenic or natural disturbance, topography, elevation, etc. Many land cover types are not considered sensitive or otherwise protected under the environmental regulations discussed here. However, these land cover types typically provide essential ecological and

biological functions for plants and wildlife, including, frequently, special-status species. Those land cover types that are considered or protected under one or more environmental regulations are discussed below.

Waters of the United States: The United States Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) regulates “Waters of the United States” under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). Waters of the United States are defined in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) as waters susceptible to use in commerce, including interstate waters and wetlands, all other waters (intrastate waterbodies, including wetlands), and their tributaries (33 CFR 328.3). Potential wetland areas, according to the three criteria used to delineate wetlands as defined in the Corps Wetlands Delineation Manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987), are identified by the presence of (1) hydrophytic vegetation, (2) hydric soils, and (3) wetland hydrology. Areas that are inundated at a sufficient depth and for a sufficient duration to exclude growth of hydrophytic vegetation are subject to Section 404 jurisdiction as “other waters” and are often characterized by an ordinary high water mark (OHWM). Other waters, for example, generally include lakes, rivers, and streams. The placement of fill material into Waters of the United States generally requires an individual or nationwide permit from the Corps under Section 404 of the CWA.

Waters of the State: The term “Waters of the State” is defined by the Porter-Cologne Act as “any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state.” The Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) protects all waters in its regulatory scope and has special responsibility for wetlands, riparian areas, and headwaters. These waterbodies have high resource value, are vulnerable to filling, and are not systematically protected by other programs. RWQCB jurisdiction includes “isolated” wetlands and waters that may not be regulated by the Corps under Section 404. Waters of the State are regulated by the RWQCB under the State Water Quality Certification Program which regulates discharges of fill and dredged material under Section 401 of the CWA and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Projects that require a Corps permit, or fall under other federal jurisdiction, and have the potential to impact Waters of the State, are required to comply with the terms of the Water Quality Certification determination. If a project does not require a federal permit, but does involve dredge or fill activities that may result in a discharge to Waters of the State, the RWQCB has the option to regulate the dredge and fill activities under its state authority in the form of Waste Discharge Requirements.

Streams, Lakes, and Riparian Habitat: Streams and lakes, as habitat for fish and wildlife species, are subject to jurisdiction by CDFW under Sections 1600-1616 of California Fish and Game Code (CFG). Alterations to or work within or adjacent to streambeds or lakes generally require a 1602 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement. The term “stream”, which includes creeks and rivers, is defined in the California Code of Regulations (CCR) as “a body of water that flows at least periodically or intermittently through a bed or channel having banks and supports fish or other aquatic life [including] watercourses having a surface or subsurface flow that supports or has supported riparian vegetation” (14 CCR 1.72). In addition, the term “stream” can include ephemeral streams, dry washes, watercourses with subsurface flows, canals, aqueducts, irrigation ditches, and other means of water conveyance if they support aquatic life, riparian vegetation, or stream-dependent terrestrial wildlife (CDFG 1994). “Riparian” is defined as “on, or pertaining to, the banks of a stream.” Riparian vegetation is defined as “vegetation which occurs in and/or adjacent to a stream and is dependent on, and occurs because of, the stream itself” (CDFG 1994). Removal of riparian vegetation also requires a Section 1602 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement from CDFW.

Sensitive Natural Communities: Sensitive natural communities not discussed above include habitats that fulfill special functions or have special values. Natural communities considered sensitive are those identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the CDFW. CDFW ranks sensitive communities as "threatened" or "very threatened" (CDFG 2010, CDFW 2018a) and keeps records of their occurrences in its California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB; CDFW 2018a). CNDDDB vegetation alliances are ranked 1 through 5 based on NatureServe's (2018) methodology, with those alliances ranked globally (G) or statewide (S) as 1 through 3 considered sensitive. Impacts to sensitive natural communities identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or those identified by the CDFW or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) must be considered and evaluated under CEQA (CCR Title 14, Div. 6, Chap. 3, Appendix G).

Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas: The California Coastal Act Section 30107.5 defines ESHAs as "any area in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and which could be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments." Coastal Act Section 30240 protects ESHAs from "significant disruption of habitat values" limits allowable land uses within ESHAs, and requires adjacent uses to be designed to be compatible with habitat benefits provided by ESHAs. The Coastal Act includes wetlands as ESHAs, but does not specifically define every vegetation community defined as an ESHA. Instead, the California Coastal Commission (CCC) often delegates the responsibility for administering the California Coastal Act to local municipalities through the approval of Local Coastal Programs (LCPs). Many LCPs provide more specific lists of features that are considered ESHAs. More information about ESHAs defined by the Mendocino County LCP is provided in Section 2.2 below.

2.1.2 *Special-status Species*

Plants: Special-status plants include taxa that have been listed as endangered or threatened, or are formal candidates for such listing, under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and/or California Endangered Species Act (CESA). The California Native Plant Protection Act (CNPPA) lists 64 "rare" or "endangered" and prevents "take", with few exceptions, of these species. Plant species on the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Rare and Endangered Plant Inventory (Inventory) with California Rare Plant Ranks (Rank) of 1, 2, and 3 are also considered special-status plant species and must be considered under CEQA. Rank 4 species are typically only afforded protection under CEQA when such species are particularly unique to the locale (e.g., range limit, low abundance/low frequency, limited habitat) or are otherwise considered locally rare. A description of the CNPS Ranks is provided in Appendices B and C.

Wildlife: As with plants, special-status wildlife includes species/taxa that have been listed or are formal candidates for such under ESA and/or CESA. The federal Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act provides relatively broad protections to both of North America's eagle species (bald [*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*] and golden eagle [*Aquila chrysaetos*]) that in some regards are similar to those provided by ESA. The CFGC designates some species as Fully Protected (SFP), which indicates that take of that species cannot be authorized through a state permit. Additionally, CDFW Species of Special Concern (species that face extirpation in California if current population and habitat trends continue) are given special consideration under CEQA, and are therefore considered special-status species. In addition to regulations for special-status species, most native birds in the United States, including non-status species, have baseline legal protections under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 and CFGC, i.e., sections 3503, 3503.5 and 3513. Under these laws/codes, the intentional harm or collection of adult birds as well as the intentional

collection or destruction of active nests, eggs, and young is illegal. For bat species, the Western Bat Working Group (WBWG) designates conservation status for species of bats, and those with a high or medium-high priority are typically given special consideration under CEQA. Finally, wildlife species/taxa named as “locally rare” in the NCBDR (Napa County 2005) are also treated as special-status for purposes of this assessment.

Critical Habitat, Essential Fish Habitat, and Wildlife Corridors: Critical habitat is a term defined in the ESA as a specific and formally-designated geographic area that contains features essential for the conservation of a threatened or endangered species and that may require special management and protection. The ESA requires federal agencies to consult with the USFWS to conserve listed species on their lands and to ensure that any activities or projects they fund, authorize, or carry out will not jeopardize the survival of a threatened or endangered species. In consultation for those species with critical habitat, federal agencies must also ensure that their activities or projects do not adversely modify critical habitat to the point that it will no longer aid in the species’ recovery. Note that designated critical habitat areas that are currently unoccupied by the species but which are deemed necessary for the species’ recovery are also protected by the prohibition against adverse modification.

The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) provides for conservation and management of fishery resources in the U.S. This Act establishes a national program intended to prevent overfishing, rebuild overfished stocks, ensure conservation, and facilitate long-term protection through the establishment of Essential Fish Habitat (EFH). EFH consists of aquatic areas that contain habitat essential to the long-term survival and health of fisheries, which may include the water column, certain bottom types, vegetation (e.g. eelgrass (*Zostera* spp.)), or complex structures such as oyster beds. Any federal agency that authorizes, funds, or undertakes action that may adversely affect EFH is required to consult with NMFS. Movement and migratory corridors for native wildlife (including aquatic corridors) as well as wildlife nursery sites are given special consideration under CEQA.

2.2 Mendocino County Regulatory Setting

The California Coastal Act (CCA) defines an ESHA as follows:

Environmentally sensitive habitat area’ means any area in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and which could be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments.

The Mendocino County LCP and California Coastal Commission (CCC) Guidelines contain definitions for specific types of ESHAs, including: wetlands, estuaries, streams and rivers, lakes, open coastal waters and coastal waters, riparian habitats, other resource areas, and special-status species and their habitats. For the purposes of this report, WRA has taken into consideration any areas that may meet the definition of ESHA as defined by the CCA, CCC guidelines, or the Mendocino County LCP.

The Mendocino County LCP requires a 100-foot buffer to be established adjacent to all ESHA to provide protection for such. This buffer can be reduced from 100 feet upon approval from the CDFW if it is demonstrated that 100 feet is not necessary to protect the ESHA in question. However, in such instances, the Mendocino County LCP requires the amended buffer to not be less than 50 feet, and uses permitted

within those 50 feet shall be the same as those allowed in the ESHA itself. Likewise, those uses must at a minimum meet the following standards: (1) be sited and designed to minimize impacts, (2) must maintain the ESHA functional capacity and natural species diversity, and (3) allowed only if there is not feasible alternative.

Wetlands: The CCA and Mendocino County LCP define wetlands as:

Wetland means lands within the Coastal Zone which may be covered periodically or permanently with shallow water and include saltwater marshes, freshwater marshes, open or closed brackish water marshes, swamps, mudflats, and fens.

Public Resources Code Section 30121

CCC Administrative Regulations (Section 13577 (b)) provide a more explicit definition:

Wetlands are lands where the water table is at, near, or above the land surface long enough to promote the formation of hydric soils or to support the growth of hydrophytes, and shall also include those types of wetlands where vegetation is lacking and soil is poorly developed or absent as a result of frequent or drastic fluctuations of surface water levels, wave action, water flow, turbidity or high concentrations of salt or other substance in the substrate. Such wetlands can be recognized by the presence of surface water or saturated substrate at some time during each year and their location within, or adjacent to, vegetated wetlands or deepwater habitats.

The CCC considers this definition as requiring the observation of one diagnostic feature of a wetland, such as wetland hydrology, dominance by wetland vegetation (hydrophytes), or presence of hydric soils, as a basis for asserting jurisdiction under the CCA.

In addition to the above definition, the *Statewide Interpretive Guidelines for Identifying and Mapping Wetlands and Other Wet Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas* (CCC 1981) provide technical criteria for use in identifying and delineating wetlands and other ESHAs within the Coastal Zone. The technical criteria presented in the guidelines are based on the CCA definition and indicate that wetland hydrology is the most important parameter for determining a wetland, recognizing that:

. . . the single feature that most wetlands share is soil or substrata that is at least periodically saturated with or covered by water, and this is the feature used to describe wetlands in the Coastal Act. The water creates severe physiological problems for all plants and animals except those that are adapted for life in water or in saturated soil, and therefore only plants adapted to these wet conditions (hydrophytes) could thrive in these wet (hydric) soils. Thus, the presence or absence of hydrophytes and hydric soils make excellent physical parameters upon which to judge the existence of wetland habitat areas for the purposes of the Coastal Act, but they are not the sole criteria.

The Technical Criteria requires that saturation of soil in a wetland must be at or near the surface continuously for a period of time. The meaning of "at or near the surface" generally is considered to be approximately one-foot from the surface or less (the root zone), and the saturation must be continuously present for a period of time (generally more than two weeks) in order to create the necessary soil

reduction (anaerobic) processes that create wetland conditions. For example, water from rain during a storm that causes saturation near the surface but then evaporates or infiltrates to 18 inches or deeper below the surface shortly after the storm does not meet the generally accepted criteria for wetland hydrology.

The presence of wetland classified plants or the presence of hydric soils (generally referred to as the "one parameter approach") can be used to identify an area as a wetland in the Coastal Zone. There is a correlation between the presence of wetland plants, wetland hydrology, and/or hydric soils occurring together, especially in natural undisturbed areas, and in many cases where one of these parameters is found (e.g., wetland plants), the other parameters will also occur. But there are situations which can result in the presence of wetland classified plants without wetland conditions, and these areas are not wetlands. Where these conditions occur, the delineation study must carefully scrutinize whether the wetland classified plants present are growing as hydrophytes, reducing (anaerobic) conditions caused by the presence of wetland hydrology, or for some other (non-wetland) reason. Examples may include wetland-classified plants which are also salt-tolerant (e.g., alkali heath) that may be responding to either wetland conditions or saline soil conditions, but not necessarily both, and deep-rooted trees (e.g., willows) which are able to tap into deep groundwater sources and can grow in dry surface soils, but are also found in wetland conditions where surface water is present.

Hydric soils can also occur in upland areas, especially in areas where historic disturbances may have exposed substratum, or in densely vegetated grasslands (Mollisols). Similarly, the delineation must determine if the hydric soil indicators are the result of frequent anaerobic conditions or of non-wetland conditions.

Riparian Habitats and Streams, Rivers, and Anadromous Fish Habitat: The CCA and Mendocino County LCP define riparian habitats as follows:

A riparian habitat is an area of riparian vegetation. This vegetation is an association of plant species which grows adjacent to freshwater watercourses, including perennial and intermittent streams, lakes, and other bodies of freshwater.

The Statewide Interpretive Guidelines (CCC 1981) state:

For the purpose of interpreting Coastal Act policies, another important distinction is between "wetland" and "riparian habitat." While the Service's classification system includes riparian areas as a kind of wetland, the intent of the Coastal Act was to distinguish these two areas. "Riparian habitat" in the Coastal Act refers to riparian vegetation and the animal species that require or utilize these plants. The geographic extent of a riparian habitat would be the extent of the riparian vegetation.

. . . Unfortunately, a complete and universally acceptable definition of riparian vegetation has not yet been developed, so determining the geographic extent of such vegetation is rather difficult. The special case of determining consistent boundaries of riparian vegetation along watercourses throughout California is particularly difficult. In Southern California these boundaries are usually obvious; the riparian vegetation grows immediately adjacent to watercourses and only extends a short distance away from the watercourse. . .

. . . For the purposes of this guideline, riparian vegetation is defined as that association of plant species which grows adjacent to freshwater watercourses, including perennial and intermittent streams, lakes, and other freshwater bodies. Riparian plant species and wetland plant species either require or tolerate a higher level of soil moisture than dryer upland vegetation, and are therefore generally considered hydrophytic. However, riparian vegetation may be distinguished from wetland vegetation by the different kinds of plant species. . .

The guidelines include a list of representative riparian plants that are meant to help distinguish wetland areas from riparian areas. Therefore, under the Coastal Act, riparian areas do not have to be wetlands, and are determined based primarily on vegetation and that vegetation's ability to provide habitat for animal species.

The CCA and Mendocino County LCP define Streams, Rivers and Anadromous Fish habitats as follows:

A stream or a river is a natural watercourse as designated by a solid line or dash and three dots symbol shown on the United States Geological Survey map most recently published, or any well-defined channel with distinguishable bed and bank that shows evidence of having contained flowing water as indicated by scour or deposit of rock, sand, gravel, soil, or debris.

Freshwater streams used as migration corridor or spawning or nursery habitat by fish, such as salmon and steelhead trout, that live most of their adult lives in saltwater.

Sand Dunes: The CCA and Mendocino County LCP define sand dunes as follows:

Sand formed in hills or ridges by the wind and sometimes stabilized by vegetation. Dunes are distinct ecosystems made up of various community types, ranging from open unvegetated sand hills to stabilized dune forests that frequently contain rare, endangered, protected, or unusual plant and animal species. This highly specialized habitat can be extremely unstable, sensitive to the continuous interplay of surf, sand, and wind.

Coastal Marine Ecosystem, and Open Coastal Waters and Coastal Waters: The CCA and Mendocino County LCP define Coastal Marine Ecosystem habitats as follows:

That area and its environs containing a delicately balanced environmental system which provides a suitable habitat for local indigenous and migrating species, including all life forms in the tidal zones seaward. The Coastal Marine Ecosystem also is recognized to contain and provide valuable food resources, economic opportunities, and aesthetic value to shore-side establishments, residents and the public in general.

The CCA and Mendocino County LCP define coastal waters as follows:

The term open coastal waters or coastal waters refer to the open ocean overlying the continental shelf and its associated coastline. Salinities exceed 30 parts per thousand with little or no dilution except opposite mouths of estuaries.

Pygmy Forests and Pygmy-type Vegetation: The CCC and Mendocino County LCP define pygmy forests and pygmy-type vegetation as follows:

Pygmy forest: "A stunted forest, with mature vegetation the majority of which is approximately two to twelve feet in height occurring on soils with conditions which severely limit the growth of vegetation such as Blacklock soils and characterized by Mendocino cypresses, Fort Bragg manzanita, Bolander pines, and pygmy Mendocino Bishop pines."

Pygmy-type vegetation: "A forest occurring south of the Navarro River, mainly on Gualala series soils, characterized by stunted vegetation on sites with low commercial timber value. Plant species include knobcone pines and manzanita."

Natural Communities and Other ESHA: The CCA and Mendocino County LCP define other resource areas as follows:

Other designated resource areas include: State parks and reserves, underwater parks and reserves, areas of special biological significance, natural areas, special treatment areas, fishing access points, areas of special biological importance, significant California ecosystems, and coastal marine ecosystems.

Special-status Species: Special-status species and their habitats are defined as ESHA by the CCA and Mendocino County LCP. Special-status species include those species as defined in Section 2.1 above.

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The 0.3-acre Study Area is set across the entirety of the subject parcel (Appendix A). It is located in Mendocino County, approximately 1.5 aerial miles south of the town of Elk and 13.5 aerial miles north of Point Arena. Detailed descriptions of the local setting are below.

3.1 Topography and Soils

The Study Area is bluff top parcel with the majority of the topography very gently sloped as a coastal terrace and an extremely sloped as a coastal bluff face. With the exception of the bluff face, the aspect is predominantly neutral to slightly southerly and elevations range from 0 to 200 feet above sea level. According to the *Soil Survey of Mendocino County* (USDA 1999), the Study Area is underlain by one soil mapping units: Mallopass loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes. The parent soil series of this mapping unit is summarized below.

Mallopass Series: This series consists of very deep loam soils formed in alluvium from a variety of rock rouses situated on marine terraces on at elevations ranging from 50 to 800 feet. These soils are considered hydric, are moderately well drained with very slow through rapid runoff, and moderately slow permeability (USDA 1999, USDA 2012). Native vegetation is typically composed of perennial and annual herbs, and land uses include livestock grazing, open space, and wildlife habitat (USDA 1999).

3.2 Climate and Hydrology

The Study Area is located directly within the coastal fog zone of Mendocino County where summer temperatures are buffeted by fog and fog drip contributes to annual rainfall totals. The average monthly maximum temperature of Point Arena (CA047009) is 66.7 degrees Fahrenheit, while the average monthly minimum temperature is 40.2 degrees Fahrenheit. Predominantly, precipitation falls as rainfall with an annual average of 41.28 inches. Precipitation bearing weather systems are predominantly from the west with the majority of rain falls between November and March, with a combined average of 33.08 inches (USDA 2021).

The local watershed is Alder Creek (HUC 12: 180101080905) and the regional watershed is Frontal Pacific Ocean (HUC 8: 18010108). There are no aquatic features mapped on the Mallo Pass Creek 7.5-minute quadrangle (USGS 2012). Likewise, there are no aquatic features mapped within the National Wetland Inventory (NWI: USFWS 2021a) or the California Aquatic Resource Inventory (CARI; SFEI 2021). Precipitation and overland sheet flows are the primary hydrologic sources. See Section 5.1.2 for details on aquatic features within the Study Area.

3.3 Land Cover and Land Use

The Study Area is an open, undeveloped lot within the Irish Beach community. It is a mix of coyote brush scrub and non-native grassland. The property is situated on the coastal bluff of the area, set approximately 100 feet from the inflection of the coastal bluff, across the street of Irish Beach Drive. Detailed land cover descriptions are included in Section 5.1 below, and all observed plants are included in Appendix B. Regional land uses include residential, livestock grazing, timbering, sport and commercial fishing, and open space (Google Earth 2021). Historically, the region was open rangeland of larger ranches for livestock and timber resources. There is no history of intensive agriculture, quarrying, mining, timbering, or development in the Study Area (Historic Aerials 2021).

4.0 ASSESSMENT METHODS

Prior to the site visit, WRA biologists reviewed the following literature and performed database searches to assess the potential for sensitive natural communities (e.g., wetlands) and special-status species (e.g., endangered plants):

- *Soil Survey of Mendocino County, California* (USDA 1999)
- Mallo Pass Creek 7.5-minute quadrangle (USGS 2012)
- Contemporary aerial photographs (Google Earth 2021)
- Historical aerial photographs (Historic Aerials 2021)
- National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2021a)
- California Aquatic Resources Inventory (SFEI 2021)
- California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB, CDFW 2021a)
- California Native Plant Society Electronic Inventory (CNPS 2021a)
- Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH 2021)
- USFWS List of Federal Endangered and Threatened Species (USFWS 2021b)

- *eBird* Online Database (eBird 2021)
- CDFW Publication, *California Bird Species of Special Concern in California* (Shuford and Gardali 2008)
- CDFW and University of California Press publication *California Amphibian and Reptile Species of Special Concern* (Thomson et al. 2016)
- *Breeding Birds of Napa County, California* (Smith 2003)
- *A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians* (Stebbins 2003)
- *A Manual of California Vegetation, 2nd Edition* (Sawyer et al. 2009)
- *A Manual of California Vegetation Online* (CNPS 2021b)
- *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities* (Holland 1986)
- *California Natural Community List* (CDFW 2018a)

Database searches (i.e., CNDDDB, CNPS) focused on the Albion, Elk, Navarro, Mallo Pass Creek, Cold Spring, Point Arena, and Eureka Hill USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles for special-status plants. The special-status wildlife evaluation was based on database searches for the entirety of Mendocino County. Appendix A contains observations of special-status species documented within a five-mile radius of the Study Area.

Following the remote assessment, a botanist with 40-hour Corps wetland delineation and wildlife biologist training traversed the entire Study Area on foot to document: (1) land cover types (e.g., terrestrial communities, aquatic resources), (2) if and what type of aquatic natural communities (e.g., wetlands) are present, (3) existing conditions and to determine if such provide suitable habitat for any special-status plant or wildlife species, and (4) if special-status species are present¹.

4.1 Land Cover Types

4.1.1 Terrestrial Land Cover Types

Terrestrial land cover types were mapped across the entire Subject Property, but they were only evaluated to determine if such areas have the potential to support special-status plants or wildlife within in the Study Area. In most instances, communities are delineated based on distinct shifts in plant assemblage (vegetation), and follow the *California Natural Community List* (CDFW 2018a), *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California* (Holland 1986), and *A Manual of California Vegetation, Online Edition* (CNPS 2021b). In some cases, it may be necessary to identify variants of community types or to describe non-vegetated areas that are not described in the literature; should an undescribed variant be used, it will be noted in the description. Vegetation alliances (natural communities) with a CDFW Rank of 1 through 3 (globally critically imperiled (S1/G1), imperiled (S2/G2), or vulnerable (S3/G3), were evaluated as sensitive as part of this evaluation.²

4.1.2 Aquatic Resources

Aquatic resources include Waters of the U.S., Waters of the State, and Streams, Lakes, and Riparian Habitat as defined in the CWA, Porter-Cologne Act, and CFGC, respectively. Sonoma County mandates

¹ Due to the timing of the assessment, it may or may not constitute protocol-level species surveys; see Section 4.2 if the site assessment would constitute a formal or protocol-level species survey.

² Ranking of CDFW List of Vegetation Alliances is based on NatureServe Rankings (NatureServe 2018)

setbacks from these aquatic resources, and therefore requires mapping of the outward extent of such features.

This site assessment does not constitute a formal wetland delineation; however, the surveys looked for superficial indicators of wetlands such as hydrophytic vegetation (i.e., plant communities dominated by wetland species), evidence of inundation or flowing water, saturated soils and seepage, and topographic depressions/swales. If sample points were taken, WRA followed the *Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual* (Environmental Laboratory 1987) and the *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region* (Corps 2008).

This document uses several new wetland hydrology indicators not specified in the 1987 Corps Manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987). The Study Area was surveyed for indicators of wetland hydrology. Positive indicators of wetland hydrology can include direct evidence (primary indicators), such as visible inundation or saturation, surface sediment deposits, oxidized root channels, and drift lines, or indirect indicators (secondary indicators) such as algal mats, shallow restrictive layers in the soil, or vegetation meeting the FAC-neutral test. Depressions, seeps, and topographic low areas were examined for these hydrological indicators.

Soils in the Study Area were examined for hydric soil indicators according to Natural Resources Conservation Service guidelines (USDA 2016). Soils formed under wetland (anaerobic) conditions generally have a low chroma matrix color, designated 0, 1, or 2, and contain mottles or other redoximorphic features. Soil profiles were characterized by depth, color, redoximorphic features, and texture. Soil color and chroma were determined using a Munsell soil color chart (Gretag Macbeth 2000) to determine if the soils in a particular area could be considered hydric.

Plant species within potential wetlands were assigned a wetland status according to the Corps list of plant species that occur in wetlands (Lichvar 2016). This wetland plant classification system is based on the expected frequency of occurrence of each species in wetlands.

If streams potentially jurisdictional under the CWA and/or the CFGC are noted on a site, they are delineated using a mix of surveyed topography data, high resolution aerial photographs, and a sub-meter GPS unit. The ordinary high water mark would be used to determine the extent of potential Section 404 jurisdiction, while the top-of-bank would be used to determine the extent of CFGC Section 1602 and 401. Streams with associated woody vegetation were assessed to determine if these areas would be considered riparian habitat by the CDFW following *A Field Guide to Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreements, Section 1600-1607, California Fish and Game Code* (CDFG 1994).

4.2 Special-status Species

4.2.1 General Assessment

Potential occurrence of special-status species in the Study Area was evaluated by first determining which special-status species occur in the greater vicinity through a literature and database review. Database searches for known occurrences of special-status species focused on the 7.5-minute USGS quadrangles mentioned above for special-status plants and the entirety of Mendocino County for special-status wildlife.

A preliminary site visit was made on February 12, 2021 to evaluate the presence of suitable habitat for special-status species. Suitable habitat conditions are based on physical and biological conditions of the site, as well as the professional expertise of the investigating biologists. The potential for each special-status species to occur in the Study Area was then determined according to the following criteria:

- No Potential. Habitat on and adjacent to the site is clearly unsuitable for the species requirements (foraging, breeding, cover, substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, site history, disturbance regime).
- Unlikely. Few of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or the majority of habitat on and adjacent to the site is unsuitable or of very poor quality. The species is not likely to be found on the site.
- Moderate Potential. Some of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or only some of the habitat on or adjacent to the site is unsuitable. The species has a moderate probability of being found on the site.
- High Potential. All of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present and/or most of the habitat on or adjacent to the site is highly suitable. The species has a high probability of being found on the site.
- Present. Species is observed on the site or has been recorded (i.e. CNDDDB, other reports) on the site in the recent past.

If a more thorough assessment was warranted, a targeted or protocol-level assessment or survey was conducted or recommended as a future study. Methods for the assessments are described below. If a special-status species was observed during the site visit, its presence was recorded and discussed below in Section 5.2.

4.2.2 *Special-status Plants*

A general botanical assessment was performed on February 12, 2021. This assessment consisted of traversing the entirety of the Study Area. Habitat elements required or associated with certain species or species groups were searched for and noted. Such habitat elements include, but are not limited to: plant assemblages and vegetation structure; soil texture, parent material, and hydroperiod; surface and subsurface hydroperiods; topography, aspect, slope, and elevation; site management, including vegetation management; distance to documented occurrences of special-status plants; etc.

To determine the presence or absence of special-status plant species, focused surveys were conducted within the Study Area on February 12, April 22, and June 3, 2021. The surveys correspond to the period sufficient to observe and identify those special-status plants determined to have the potential to occur. The field surveys were conducted by botanists familiar with the flora of Napa and surrounding counties. The surveys were performed in accordance with those outlined by Napa County (2016b), which follow those described by resource experts and agencies (CNPS 2001, CDFW 2018c, USFWS 1996). Plants were identified using *The Jepson Manual, 2nd Edition* (Baldwin et. al. 2012) and Jepson Flora Project (eFlora 2019), to the taxonomic level necessary to determine whether or not they were sensitive. Plant names follow those of Jepson Flora Project (eFlora 2019), unless otherwise noted.

4.2.3 *Special-status Wildlife*

A general wildlife assessment was performed on February 12, 2021. This assessment consisted of traversing the entirety of the Study Area as well as substantial portions of the Subject Property. Habitat elements required or associated with certain species (e.g., northern spotted owl) or species groups (e.g., bats, anadromous fish) were searched for and noted. Such habitat elements include, but are not limited to: plant assemblages and vegetation structure; stream depth, width, hydro-period, slope, and bed-and-bank structure; rock outcrops, caves, cliffs, overhangs, and substrate texture and rock content; history of site alteration and contemporary disturbances; etc.

A targeted assessment, including two surveys for American badger (*Taxidea taxus*), was conducted in Study Area on February 22, April 22, and June 3, 2021. The surveys consisted of traversing the entirety of the Study Area searching for den openings and throw piles reminiscent of those created by badgers. Den openings are elliptical (rather than round) of at least twelve inches in width, while throw piles are approximately two to six feet in length and at least two feet in width. Such burrow characteristics were searched for throughout the Study Area on both site visits.

A targeted assessment, including three surveys for Point Arena mountain beaver (*Aplodontia rufa nigra*), was conducted in Study Area on February 22, April 22, and June 3, 2021. The surveys consisted of traversing the entirety of the Study Area searching for burrow openings created by mountain beavers, particularly in dense shrubby areas. Burrow openings are round and four to eleven inches in width. Such burrow characteristics were searched for throughout the Study Area on all three site visits, with particular focus in the shrubby areas in the eastern portion of the property.

4.2.4 *Critical Habitat, Essential Fish Habitat, and Wildlife Corridors*

Prior to the site visit the USFWS Critical Habitat Mapper (USFWS 2021b) and the NMFS Essential Fish Habitat Mapper (NMFS 2021) were queried to determine if critical habitat for any species or EFH, respectively, occurs within the Study Area. To account for potential impacts to wildlife movement/migratory corridors, biologists reviewed maps from the California Essential Connectivity Project (CalTrans 2010) and habitat connectivity data available through the CDFW Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS) (CDFW 2021a). Additionally, aerial imagery (Google 2021) for the local area was referenced to assess if local core habitat areas were present within, or connected to the Study Area. This assessment was refined based on observations of on-site physical and/or biological conditions.

5.0 ASSESSMENT RESULTS

5.1 Land Cover Types

WRA observed two land cover types within the Study Area: non-native grassland (sweet vernal grass prairie) and coyote brush scrub (Figure A-3). Neither of these are considered ESHA under the Mendocino County LCP.

5.1.1 Terrestrial Land Cover Types

Sweet Vernal Grass Prairie (*Anthoxanthum odoratum* Semi-Natural Herbaceous Stands). CDFW Rank: None; ESHA: No. Sweet vernal grass prairies are known primarily from the coastal counties and Sierra Nevada Foothills (Sawyer et al. 2009, CNPS 2021b). These meadows are situated on coastal bluffs, coastal terraces, and moist pastures (Sawyer et al. 2009). The Study Area contains 0.1 acre of sweet vernal grass prairie, which is situated in the western portion (Figure A-3).

This grassland is dominated by the herbaceous layer with sporadic individuals of grand fir (*Abies grandis*), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), yellow bush lupine (*Lupinus arboreus*), and coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*). The herbaceous layer is dominated by sweet vernal grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*) with secondary species of common velvet grass (*Holcus lanatus*), orchard grass (*Dactylis glomerata*), and big rattlesnake grass (*Briza maxima*). Native and non-native forbs within this prairie include Douglas iris (*Iris douglasiana*), wild carrot (*Daucus carota*), bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), rough cat's-ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*), and English plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*).

Coyote brush scrub (*Baccharis pilularis* Shrubland Alliance). CDFW Rank: G5 S5. Coyote brush scrub is known from the outer Coast Ranges and Sierra Nevada Foothills from Del Norte County south to San Diego County. These scrubs are typically located on river mouths, riparian areas, terraces, stabilized dunes, coastal bluffs, open hillsides, and ridgelines on all aspects underlain by variable substrate of sand to clay (Sawyer et al. 2009, CNPS 2021b). The Study Area contains 0.2 acre of coyote brush scrub, which is situated in the eastern portion (Figure A-3).

The dominant cover element is the shrub layer, with the dominant species of coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), with substantial cover from a combination of poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), twinberry (*Lonicera involucrata*), rosemary grevillea (*Grevillea rosmarinifolia*), Carmel ceanothus (*Ceanothus thyrsiflorus*), California coffeeberry (*Frangula californica*), western thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*), and salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*). The herbaceous layer contains a mix of native and non-native species including common velvet grass (*Holcus lanatus*), sweet vernal grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*), common yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), false lily of the valley (*Maianthemum racemosum*), Pacific false bindweed (*Calystegia purpurata* ssp. *purpurata*), and coast manroot (*Marah oregana*).

5.1.2 Aquatic Resources

There are no aquatic resources within the Study Area.

5.2 Special-status Species

5.2.1 Special-status Plant Species

Based upon a review of the resource databases listed in Section 4.0, 62 special-status plant species have been documented in the vicinity of the Study Area. Appendix C summarizes the potential for each of the 62 species to occur there. Twenty of these plants have the potential to occur in the Study Area. The remaining 42 species documented from the greater vicinity are unlikely or have no potential to occur for one or more of the following:

- Hydrologic conditions (e.g., tidal, riverine) necessary to support the special-status plant species are not present in the Study Area
- Edaphic (soil) conditions (e.g., volcanic tuff, serpentine) necessary to support the special-status plant species are not present in the Study Area
- Topographic conditions (e.g., north-facing slope, montane) necessary to support the special-status plant species are not present in the Study Area
- Unique pH conditions (e.g., alkali scalds, acidic bogs) necessary to support the special-status plant species are not present in the Study Area
- Associated natural communities (e.g., interior chaparral, tidal marsh) necessary to support the special-status plant species are not present in the Study Area
- The Study Area is geographically isolated (e.g. below elevation, coastal environ) from the documented range of the special-status plant species
- Land use history and contemporary management (e.g., absence of mowing or grazing) has degraded the localized habitat necessary to support the special-status plant species

The following species were initially assessed to have the potential to occur within the Study Area; however, none were observed during surveys conducted on February 22, April 22, and June 3, 2021.

- Blasdale's bentgrass (*Agrostis blasdalei*); CRPR 1B
- Coastal bluff morning-glory (*Calystegia purpurata* ssp. *saxicola*); CRPR 1B
- Oregon paintbrush (*Castilleja affinis* ssp. *litoralis*); CRPR 2B
- Mendocino paintbrush (*Castilleja mendocinensis*); CRPR 1B
- Point Reyes ceanothus (*Ceanothus gloriosus* var. *gloriosus*); CRPR 4
- Supple daisy (*Erigeron supplex*); CRPR 1B
- Bluff wallflower (*Erysimum concinnum*); CRPR 1B
- Roderick's fritillary (*Fritillaria roderickii*); CRPR 1B
- Pacific gilia (*Gilia capitata* ssp. *pacifica*); CRPR 1B
- Short-leaved evax (*Hesperrevax sparsiflora* var. *brevifolia*); CRPR 1B
- Harlequin lotus (*Hosackia gracilis*); CRPR 4, butterfly host plant
- Baker's goldfields (*Lasthenia californica* ssp. *bakeri*); CRPR 1B
- Perennial goldfields (*Lasthenia californica* ssp. *macrantha*); CRPR 1B
- Marsh microseris (*Microseris paludosa*); CRPR 1B
- Wolf's evening-primrose (*Oenothera wolfii*); CRPR 1B
- Maple-leaved checkerbloom (*Sidalcea malachroides*); CRPR 4
- Siskiyou checkerbloom (*Sidalcea malviflora* ssp. *patula*); CRPR 1B
- Purple-stemmed checkerbloom (*Sidalcea malviflora* ssp. *purpurea*); CRPR 1B
- Santa Cruz clover (*Trifolium buckwestiorum*); CRPR 1B
- Western dog violet (*Viola adunca*); butterfly host plant

5.2.2 Special-status Wildlife Species

A total of 48 special-status wildlife species have been documented in Mendocino County (CDFW 2021a). Appendix C summarizes the potential for each of the 48 species to documented from Mendocino County. Those species that are unlikely or have no potential to occur within the Study Area and/or Project Area do so for one or more of the following reasons:

- Aquatic habitats (e.g., rivers, estuaries) necessary to support the special-status wildlife species are not present in the Study Area
- Vegetation habitats (e.g., coast redwood forest, coastal prairie) that provide nesting and/or foraging resources necessary support the special-status wildlife species are not present in the Study Area
- Physical structures and vegetation (e.g., mines, old-growth coniferous trees) necessary to provide nesting, cover, and/or foraging habitat to support the special-status wildlife species are not present in the Study Area
- Host plants (e.g., dog violet, harlequin lotus) necessary to provide larval and nectar resources for the special-status wildlife species are not present in the Study Area
- The Study Area is outside (e.g., north of, west of) of the special-status wildlife species documented nesting range

The following two special-status birds have the potential to occur in and utilize the Study Area:

Grasshopper Sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*). CDFW Species of Special Concern. Moderate Potential (Presence Unknown). Grasshopper Sparrow generally prefers moderately open grasslands and prairies with patchy bare ground. They select different components of vegetation, depending on grassland ecosystem. This sparrow typically avoids grasslands with extensive shrub cover, although some level of shrub cover is important for birds in western regions (Vickery 1996). Grasshopper Sparrows are ground-nesting birds. The nest cup is domed with overhanging grasses and a side entrance. Eggs are usually laid in early to mid-June and hatch 12 days later. Males and females provide care to the young and second broods are common. This species feeds primarily on insects (Vickery 1996).

Bryant's savannah sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus*). CDFW Species of Special Concern. Moderate Potential (Presence Unknown). This subspecies of the common and widespread savannah sparrow is a year-round resident of the coastal California fog belt. It typically occupies upper tidally-influenced habitats, often found where wetland communities merge into grassland. Nesting occurs in vegetation on or near the ground, including along roads, levees, and canals (Shuford and Gardali 2008). Like most sparrows, Bryant's consumes primarily invertebrates and vegetative matter (e.g., seeds).

5.2.3 Critical Habitat, Essential Fish Habitat, and Wildlife Corridors

The Study Area does not contain any designated Critical Habitat (USFWS 2021b) or Essential Fish Habitat (NMFS 2021). The Study Area is not within a designated wildlife corridor (CalTrans 2010). The site is located within a much larger tract of moderately developed land within a rural portion of Mendocino County. While common wildlife species presumably utilize the site to some degree for movement at a highly localized scale, the Study Area itself does not provide corridor functions beyond connecting similar small, grassland and scrubland parcels in the immediate vicinity.

6.0 PROJECT ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Proposed Project involves the construction of a single-family residence with associated infrastructure including a driveway, and utility lines. The residence will comply with design elements mandated by the Irish Beach community. Currently, there are no specific designs or locations; therefore, the following analysis and recommendations covers the entire Study Area (parcel), which does not contain any ESHA with the possible exception of two special-status and non-status nesting birds.

The following are general recommendations to protect the Study Area's overall biological integrity:

- Construction during the dry season and/or dry periods: May 15 – October 15; if a rain event occurs in excess of one inch over a 24-hour period occurs during the construction phase, all activities shall cease for 24 hours after perceptible rain ceases.

6.1 Land Cover Types

6.1.1 Terrestrial Land Cover Types

The Study Area contains two terrestrial land cover types: sweet vernal grass prairie and coyote brush scrub, neither of which are considered sensitive by the CDFW or the Mendocino County LCP. Therefore, the Study Area does not support terrestrial land cover ESHA. No further actions are recommended for such.

6.1.2 Aquatic Resources

The Study Area does not support aquatic resources. No further actions are recommended for such.

6.2 Special-status Species

6.2.1 Special-status Plants

The Study Area was initially assessed to have the potential to support twenty special-status plants; however, none were observed during protocol-level rare plant surveys conducted on three site visits in spring and summer 2021. No further actions are recommended for such.

6.2.2 Special-status Wildlife

The Study Area has the potential to support two special-status wildlife: grasshopper sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*) and Bryant's savannah sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus*), as well as nesting non-status birds. The following recommendations are forwarded to protect these special-status species.

All Bird Species (including non-special-status): In addition to the special-status birds discussed above, a variety of non-status bird species with baseline protections under the MBTA and CFGC may use vegetation within the Study Area for nesting. Pre-construction surveys are recommended to ensure that construction would not impact any nesting birds.

Recommendation 1: WRA recommends that tree/vegetation removal and initial ground disturbance occur from August 16 to January 31, outside of the general bird nesting season. If tree/vegetation removal during this time is not feasible, a pre-construction nesting bird survey should be performed by a qualified biologist no more than 14 days prior to the initiation of tree removal or ground disturbance is recommended. The survey should cover the construction footprint (including lay-down areas) and surrounding areas within 500 feet. If active bird nests are found during the survey, an appropriate no-disturbance buffer should be established by the qualified biologist. Once it is determined that the young have fledged (left the nest) or the nest otherwise becomes inactive (e.g., due to predation), the buffer may be lifted and work may be initiated within the buffer.

6.2.3 *Wildlife Movement*

There is no Critical Habitat, Essential Fish Habitat, or regional migratory corridors within the Study Area. Residential redevelopment within the Study Area is in and of itself unlikely to result in any significant impacts to local wildlife movement. No further actions are recommended for such.

7.0 REFERENCES

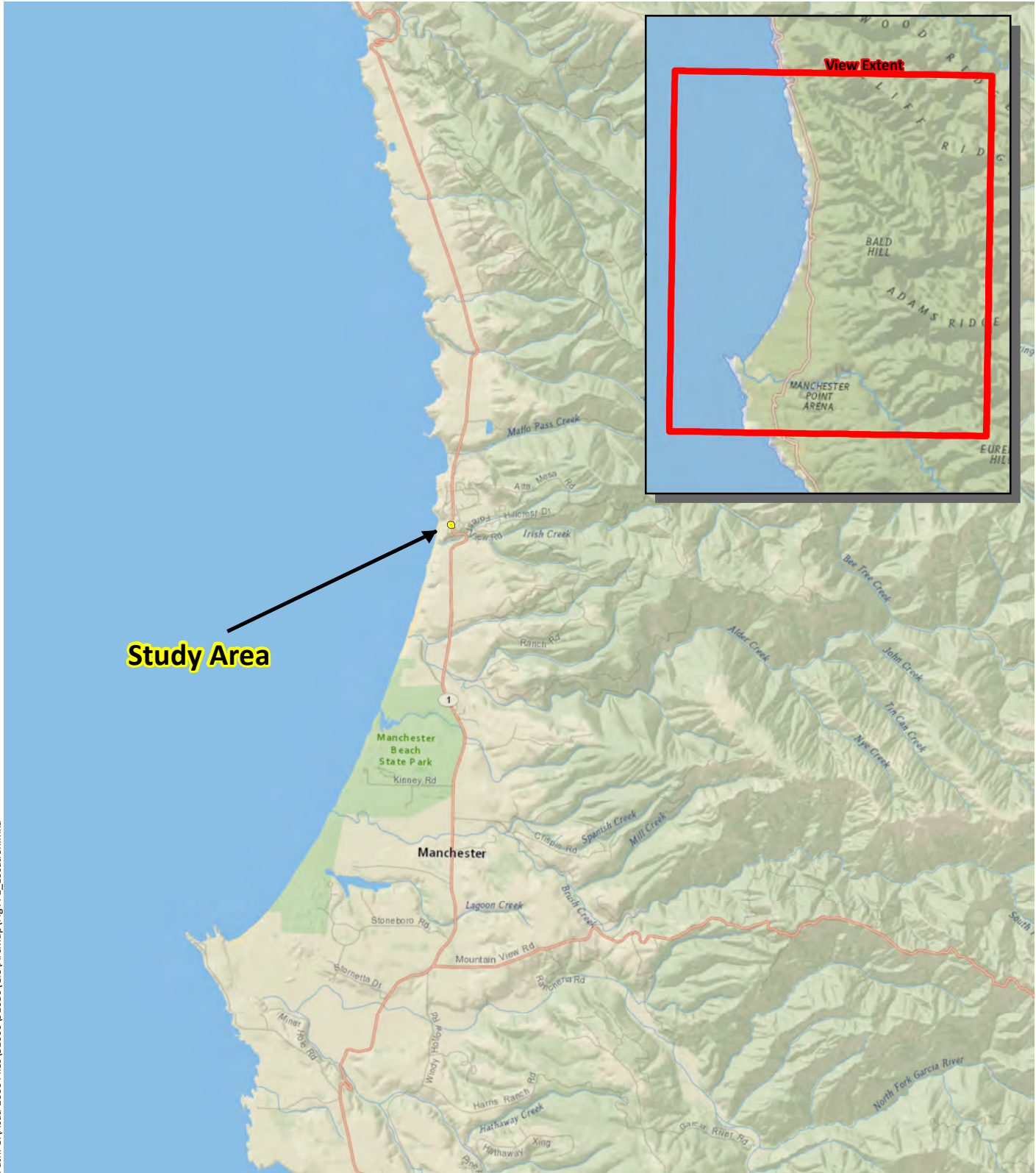
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Appendix A

Figures

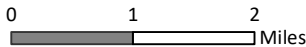


Path: C:\Acad 2000 Files\31000\31036\GIS\ArcMap\Fig A-1_Location.mxd

Sources: National Geographic, WRA | Prepared By: aarthur, 6/14/2021

Figure A-1. Study Area Location

15161 Irish Beach Drive
Mendocino County, CA



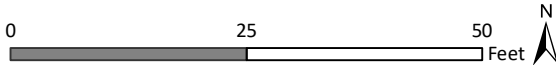
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Sources: DigitalGlobe 2016 Aerial, WRA | Prepared By: aarthur, 6/14/2021

Figure A-2. Soil Mapping Units

15161 Irish Beach Drive
Mendocino County, CA



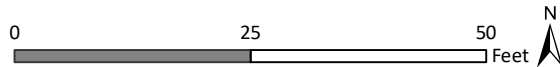
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Sources: DigitalGlobe 2016 Aerial, WRA | Prepared By: aarthur, 6/14/2021

Figure A-3. Land Cover

15161 Irish Beach Drive
Mendocino County, CA



Appendix B

Species Observed in the Study Area

Table B-1. Plant species observed in the Study Area, February 12, April 22, and June 3, 2021

| Family | Scientific name | Common name | Life form | Origin | Rare Status ¹ | Invasive Status ² | Wetland indicator ³ |
|------------------|--|------------------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Agavaceae | <i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i> var. <i>pomeridianum</i> | common soap plant | perennial forb | native | -- | -- | NL |
| Aizoaceae | <i>Carpobrotus edulis</i> | iceplant | perennial forb | non-native | -- | high | NL |
| Anacardiaceae | <i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i> | poison oak | deciduous shrub | native | -- | -- | FAC |
| Apiaceae | <i>Angelica hendersonii</i> | Henderson's angelica | perennial forb | native | -- | -- | NL |
| Apiaceae | <i>Daucus carota</i> | wild carrot | perennial forb | non-native | -- | -- | NL |
| Apiaceae | <i>Daucus pusillus</i> | American wild carrot | annual forb | native | -- | -- | NL |
| Apiaceae | <i>Heracleum maximum</i> | common cow parsnip | perennial forb | native | -- | -- | FAC |
| Apiaceae | <i>Sanicula crassicaulis</i> | Pacific sanicle | perennial forb | native | -- | -- | NL |
| Asphodelaceae | <i>Kniphofia uvaria</i> | redhot poker | perennial forb | non-native | -- | -- | NL |
| Asteraceae | <i>Achillea millefolium</i> | common yarrow | perennial forb | native | -- | -- | FACU |
| Asteraceae | <i>Arctotheca prostrata</i> | prostrate Cape weed | perennial forb | non-native | -- | moderate | NL |
| Asteraceae | <i>Artemisia douglasiana</i> | mugwort | perennial forb | native | -- | -- | FACW |
| Asteraceae | <i>Baccharis pilularis</i> ssp. <i>consanguinea</i> | coyote brush | evergreen shrub | native | -- | -- | NL |
| Asteraceae | <i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i> | Italian thistle | annual forb | non-native | -- | moderate | NL |
| Asteraceae | <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> | bull thistle | perennial forb | non-native | -- | moderate | FACU |
| Asteraceae | <i>Gamochaeta ustulata</i> | featherweed | perennial forb | native | -- | -- | FACW |
| Asteraceae | <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> | rough cat's-ear | perennial forb | non-native | -- | moderate | FACU |
| Asteraceae | <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> | ox-eye daisy | perennial forb | non-native | -- | moderate | FACU |
| Caprifoliaceae | <i>Lonicera involucrata</i> var. <i>ledebourii</i> | twinberry | evergreen shrub | native | -- | -- | FAC |
| Convolvulaceae | <i>Calystegia purpurata</i> ssp. <i>purpurata</i> | Pacific false bindweed | perennial vine | native | -- | -- | NL |
| Cucurbitaceae | <i>Marah oregana</i> | coast manroot | perennial vine | native | -- | -- | NL |
| Cyperaceae | <i>Carex obnupta</i> | coast sedge | perennial graminoid | native | -- | -- | OBL |
| Dennstaedtiaceae | <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> var. <i>pubescens</i> | bracken fern | perennial fern | native | -- | -- | FACU |
| Dryopteridaceae | <i>Polystichum munitum</i> | western swordfern | perennial fern | native | -- | -- | FACU |
| Fabaceae | <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> | bird's-foot trefoil | perennial forb | non-native | -- | assessed | FAC |
| Fabaceae | <i>Lupinus albifrons</i> | silver bush lupine | evergreen shrub | native | -- | -- | NL |

| Family | Scientific name | Common name | Life form | Origin | Rare Status ¹ | Invasive Status ² | Wetland indicator ³ |
|----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Fabaceae | <i>Lupinus arboreus</i> | yellow bush lupine | evergreen shrub | native | -- | limited | NL |
| Fabaceae | <i>Vicia sativa</i> | garden vetch | annual forb | non-native | -- | -- | UPL |
| Fabaceae | <i>Vicia villosa</i> | woolly-pod vetch | annual forb | non-native | -- | -- | NL |
| Geraniaceae | <i>Geranium dissectum</i> | cutleaf geranium | annual forb | non-native | -- | moderate | NL |
| Iridaceae | <i>Iris douglasiana</i> | Douglas' iris | perennial forb | native | -- | -- | NL |
| Iridaceae | <i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i> | blue-eyed grass | perennial forb | native | -- | -- | FACW |
| Juncaceae | <i>Juncus patens</i> | common rush | perennial graminoid | native | -- | -- | FACW |
| Juncaceae | <i>Luzula comosa</i> | Pacific woodrush | perennial graminoid | native | -- | -- | FAC |
| Lamiaceae | <i>Stachys ajugoides</i> | bugle hedgenettle | perennial forb | native | -- | -- | OBL |
| Linaceae | <i>Linum bienne</i> | pale flax | annual forb | non-native | -- | -- | NL |
| Melanthiaceae | <i>Toxicoscordion fremontii</i> | Fremot's star lily | perennial forb | native | -- | -- | NL |
| Myrsinaceae | <i>Lysimachia arvensis</i> | scarlet pimpernel | annual forb | non-native | -- | -- | NL |
| Papaveraceae | <i>Eschscholzia californica</i> | California poppy | perennial forb | native | -- | -- | NL |
| Pinaceae | <i>Abies grandis</i> | grand fir | evergreen tree | native | -- | -- | FACU |
| Pinaceae | <i>Pinus radiata</i> | Monterey pine | evergreen tree | native | -- | limited | NL |
| Pinaceae | <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> | Douglas fir | evergreen tree | native | -- | -- | FACU |
| Plantaginaceae | <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> | English plantain | perennial forb | non-native | -- | limited | FACU |
| Poaceae | <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> | sweet vernalgrass | perennial graminoid | non-native | -- | moderate | FACU |
| Poaceae | <i>Avena barbata</i> | wild oat | annual graminoid | non-native | -- | moderate | NL |
| Poaceae | <i>Briza maxima</i> | big rattlesnake grass | annual graminoid | non-native | -- | limited | NL |
| Poaceae | <i>Bromus carinatus</i> | California brome | perennial graminoid | native | -- | -- | NL |
| Poaceae | <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> | Bermuda grass | perennial graminoid | non-native | -- | moderate | FACU |
| Poaceae | <i>Cynosurus echinatus</i> | dogtail grass | annual graminoid | non-native | -- | moderate | NL |
| Poaceae | <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> | orchard grass | perennial graminoid | non-native | -- | limited | FACU |
| Poaceae | <i>Danthonia californica</i> | California oat grass | perennial graminoid | native | -- | -- | FAC |
| Poaceae | <i>Elymus glaucus</i> | blue wildrye | perennial graminoid | native | -- | -- | FACU |
| Poaceae | <i>Holcus lanatus</i> | common velvet grass | perennial graminoid | non-native | -- | moderate | FAC |

| Family | Scientific name | Common name | Life form | Origin | Rare Status ¹ | Invasive Status ² | Wetland indicator ³ |
|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Polygonaceae | <i>Rumex acetosella</i> | sheep sorrel | perennial forb | non-native | -- | moderate | FACU |
| Proteaceae | <i>Grevillea rosmarinifolia</i> | rosemary grevillea | evergreen shrub | non-native | -- | -- | NL |
| Rhamnaceae | <i>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus</i> | Carmel ceanothus | evergreen shrub | native | -- | -- | NL |
| Rhamnaceae | <i>Frangula californica</i> | California coffeeberry | evergreen shrub | native | -- | -- | NL |
| Rosaceae | <i>Rubus parviflorus</i> | western thimbleberry | evergreen shrub | native | -- | -- | FACU |
| Rosaceae | <i>Rubus spectabilis</i> | salmonberry | evergreen shrub | native | -- | -- | FAC |
| Rosaceae | <i>Rubus ursinus</i> | California blackberry | evergreen shrub | native | -- | -- | FACU |
| Rubiaceae | <i>Galium aparine</i> | common bedstraw | annual forb | native | -- | -- | FACU |
| Ruscaceae | <i>Maianthemum racemosum</i> | false lily of the valley | perennial forb | native | -- | -- | FAC |

All species identified using the *Jepson Manual, 2nd Edition* (Baldwin et al. 2012), *The Jepson Flora Project* (eFlora 2021), and *A Flora of Sonoma County* (Best et al. 1996); nomenclature follows *The Jepson Flora Project* (eFlora 2021) unless otherwise noted

Sp.: “species”, intended to indicate that the observer was confident in the identity of the genus but uncertain which species
Cf.: “confer” or “compared with”, intended to indicate a species appeared to the observer to be specific, but was not identified based on diagnostic characters

¹Rare Status: The CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CNPS 2021a)

| | |
|----------|---|
| FE: | Federal Endangered |
| FT: | Federal Threatened |
| SE: | State Endangered |
| ST: | State Threatened |
| SR: | State Rare |
| CRPR 1A: | Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere |
| CRPR 1B: | Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere |
| CRPR 2A: | Plants presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere |
| CRPR 2B: | Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere |
| CRPR 3: | Plants about which we need more information – a review list |
| CRPR 4: | Plants of limited distribution – a watch list |

²Invasive Status: California Invasive Plant Inventory (Cal-IPC 2006)

| | |
|-----------|---|
| High: | Severe ecological impacts; high rates of dispersal and establishment; most are widely distributed ecologically. |
| Moderate: | Substantial and apparent ecological impacts; moderate-high rates of dispersal, establishment dependent on disturbance; limited moderate distribution ecologically |
| Limited: | Minor or not well documented ecological impacts; low-moderate rate of invasiveness; limited distribution ecologically |
| Assessed: | Assessed by Cal-IPC and determined to not be an existing current threat |

³Wetland Status: National List of Plant Species that Occur in Wetlands, Arid West Region (Corps 2018)

| | |
|-------|---|
| OBL: | Almost always a hydrophyte, rarely in uplands |
| FACW: | Usually a hydrophyte, but occasionally found in uplands |
| FAC: | Commonly either a hydrophyte or non-hydrophyte |
| FACU: | Occasionally a hydrophyte, but usually found in uplands |
| UPL: | Rarely a hydrophyte, almost always in uplands |
| NL: | Rarely a hydrophyte, almost always in uplands |
| NI: | No information; not factored during wetland delineation |

Table B-2. Wildlife species observed in and around the Study Area

| Scientific Name | Common Name |
|--|-----------------------|
| Mammals | |
| <i>Odocoileus hemionus columbianus</i> | black-tailed deer |
| Birds | |
| <i>Aphelocoma californica</i> | western scrub-jay |
| <i>Callipepla californica</i> | California quail |
| <i>Corvus corax</i> | common raven |
| <i>Melospiza crissalis</i> | California towhee |
| <i>Turdus migratorius</i> | American robin |
| <i>Zenaidura macroura</i> | mourning dove |
| <i>Zonotrichia thalassina</i> | white-crowned sparrow |

Appendix C

Potential for Special-status Species to Occur in the Study Area

Table C. Potential for Special-status Species to Occur in the Study Area. List compiled from the CDFW BIOS database (CDFW 2021a), USFWS IPaC Report (USFWS 2021), and CNPS Electronic Inventory (CNPS 2021a) searches. For plants, the Albion, Elk, Navarro, Mallo Pass Creek, Cold Spring, Point Arena, and Eureka Hill USGS 7.5' quadrangles were included in the search. For wildlife, the entirety of Mendocino County was considered.

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT REQUIREMENTS | POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA | RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS |
|---|-------------|---|--|---|
| PLANTS | | | | |
| <i>Abronia umbellata</i> var. <i>breviflora</i> pink sand-verbena | CRPR 1B | Coastal dunes, coastal strand; located on fore-dunes and inter-dunes with sparse cover. Elevation range: 0 – 35 feet. Blooms: June – October. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain coastal dune habitat necessary to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Agrostis blasdalei</i> Blasdale's bentgrass | CRPR 1B | Coastal dunes, coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie; on sandy or gravelly soil near exposed rock; often in nutrient-poor soil. Elevation range: 15 – 490 feet. Blooms: May – July. | Moderate Potential. The Study Area contains coastal scrub/grassland or similar habitat that may support this species. | Not Observed. This species was not observed during protocol-level special-status plant surveys in spring/summer 2021. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Angelica lucida</i> sea-watch | CRPR 4 | Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, marshes and swamps; located on wetland margins. Elevation range: 0 – 490 feet. Blooms: May – September. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain wetland habitat to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Arctostaphylos nummularia</i> ssp. <i>mendocinensis</i> pygmy manzanita | CRPR 1B | Closed-cone coniferous forest; located acidic, sandy clay substrate in pygmy forest stands. Elevation range: 290 – 600 feet. Blooms: January. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain coniferous forest or similar habitat to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Astragalus agnicidus</i> Humboldt County milk-vetch | SE; CRPR 1B | Broadleaf upland forest, redwood forest; located in disturbed openings in timber lands, on south-facing aspects, and along ridgelines. Elevation range: 585 – 2600 feet. Blooms: April – September. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain coniferous forest or similar habitat to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT REQUIREMENTS | POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA | RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS |
|---|---------|--|---|---|
| <i>Calamagrostis bolanderi</i> Bolander's reed grass | CRPR 4 | Bogs and fens, Broadleaf upland forest, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, North Coast coniferous forest; situated in freshwater wetlands. Elevation range: 0 – 1490 feet. Blooms: May – August. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain wetland habitat to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Calystegia purpurata</i> ssp. <i>saxicola</i> coastal bluff morning glory | CRPR 1B | Coastal dunes, coastal scrub; located on coastal bluffs. Elevation range: 30 – 330 feet. Blooms: May – September. | High Potential. The Study Area contains coastal scrub or similar habitat that may support this species. | Not Observed. This species was not observed during protocol-level special-status plant surveys in spring/summer 2021. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Campanula californica</i> swamp harebell | CRPR 1B | Bogs and fens, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal prairie, meadows, freshwater marsh, North Coast coniferous forest; typically located in wetlands within a variety of surrounding habitats. Elevation range: 3 – 1320 feet. Blooms: June – October. | Unlikely. Although the Study Area contains coastal scrub and grassland, this species is typically situated in mesic to wetland areas within such habitats. | Presumed Absent. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Carex californica</i> California sedge | CRPR 2B | Bogs and fens, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal prairie, meadows, marshes and swamps; located in drier areas of swamps, bogs, and marsh margins. Elevation range: 290 – 1090 feet. Blooms: May – August. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain wetland habitat to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Carex lyngbyei</i> Lyngbye's sedge | CRPR 2B | Marshes and swamps; brackish to freshwater. Elevation range: 0 – 35 feet. Blooms: April – August. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain wetland habitat to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT REQUIREMENTS | POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA | RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS |
|---|---------|---|--|---|
| <i>Carex saliniformis</i> deceiving sedge | CRPR 1B | Coastal prairie, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, coastal salt marshes and swamps; located in mesic sites. Elevation range: 10 – 750 feet. Blooms: June – July. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain wetland habitat to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Carex viridula</i> var. <i>viridula</i> green yellow sedge | CRPR 2B | Bogs and fens, freshwater marshes and swamps, North Coast coniferous forest; located in mesic sites. Elevation range: 0 – 5200 feet. Blooms: June – November. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain wetland habitat to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Castilleja affinis</i> spp. <i>littoralis</i> Oregon Coast paintbrush | CRPR 2B | Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dune, coastal scrub; located on sandy substrate. Elevation range: 45 – 325 feet. Blooms: June. | Moderate Potential. The Study Area contains coastal scrub/grassland or similar habitat that may support this species. | Not Observed. This species was not observed during protocol-level special-status plant surveys in spring/summer 2021. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Castilleja ambigua</i> ssp. <i>humboldtiensis</i> Humboldt Bay owl's-clover | CRPR 1B | Coastal salt marsh; located in marshes associated with salt grass, cordgrass, pickleweed, and jaumea. Elevation range: 0 – 10 feet. Blooms: April – August. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain wetland habitat to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Castilleja mendocinensis</i> Mendocino Coast paintbrush | CRPR 1B | Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, coastal prairie, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal dune; typically located on open sea bluffs and cliffs. Elevation range: 0 – 520 feet. Blooms: April – August. | Moderate Potential. The Study Area contains coastal scrub/grassland or similar habitat that may support this species. | Not Observed. This species was not observed during protocol-level special-status plant surveys in spring/summer 2021. No further actions are recommended for this species. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT REQUIREMENTS | POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA | RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS |
|---|----------|--|--|---|
| <i>Ceanothus gloriosus</i> var. <i>exaltatus</i> glory brush | CRPR 4.3 | Chaparral. Elevation ranges from 100 - 2000 feet. Blooms: March – June, sometimes August. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain chaparral or similar habitat to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Ceanothus gloriosus</i> var. <i>gloriosus</i> Point Reyes ceanothus | CRPR 4.3 | Coastal bluff scrub, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal dunes, coastal scrub/sandy. Elevation ranges from 20 – 1710 feet. Blooms: March – May. | Moderate Potential. The Study Area contains coastal scrub or similar habitat that may support this species. | Not Observed. This species was not observed during protocol-level special-status plant surveys in spring/summer 2021. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Chrysosplenium glechomifolium</i> Pacific golden saxifrage | CRPR 4 | North coast coniferous forest, riparian forest/streambanks, sometimes seeps, sometimes roadsides. Elevation ranges from 30 - 720 feet. Blooms: February – June. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain coniferous forest or similar habitat to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Coptis laciniata</i> Oregon goldthread | CRPR 2B | North Coast coniferous forest, meadows and seeps; located in mesic sites, roadsides, and streamsides. Elevation range: 0 – 3250 feet. Blooms: March – April. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain coniferous forest or similar habitat to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Cordylanthus tenuis</i> ssp. <i>brunneus</i> serpentine bird's-beak | CRPR 4 | Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland; typically located serpentine substrate. Elevation range: 1540 – 2975 feet. Blooms: July – August. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain serpentine habitat to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Cuscuta pacifica</i> var. <i>papillata</i> Mendocino dodder | CRPR 1B | Coastal dunes; located in interdune depressions; likely hosts on lupines, catchflies, and cudweeds. Elevation range: 0 – 165 feet. Blooms: July – October. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain coastal dune habitat necessary to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT REQUIREMENTS | POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA | RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS |
|--|---------|---|--|---|
| <i>Cypripedium montanum</i> mountain lady's-slipper | CRPR 4 | Broadleaf upland forest, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, North Coast coniferous forest. Elevation range: 600 – 7235 feet. Blooms: March – August. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain coniferous forest or similar habitat to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Erigeron supplex</i> supple daisy | CRPR 1B | Coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie; typically located in grassy sites along the coastline. Elevation range: 30 – 165 feet. Blooms: May – July. | High Potential. The Study Area contains coastal scrub/grassland or similar habitat that may support this species. | Not Observed. This species was not observed during protocol-level special-status plant surveys in spring/summer 2021. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Erysimum concinnum</i> bluff wallflower | CRPR 1B | Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, coastal dunes; situated on sandy substrate. Elevation range: 0 – 605 feet. Blooms: February – July. | Moderate Potential. The Study Area contains coastal scrub/grassland or similar habitat that may support this species. | Not Observed. This species was not observed during protocol-level special-status plant surveys in spring/summer 2021. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Erythronium revolutum</i> coast fawn lily | CRPR 2B | Bogs and fens, broadleaf upland forest, North Coast coniferous forest; located on mesic streambanks and decommissioned logging roads. Elevation range: 0 – 5200 feet. Blooms: March – August. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain coniferous forest or similar habitat to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT REQUIREMENTS | POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA | RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS |
|---|-------------|---|--|---|
| <i>Fritillaria roderickii</i> Roderick's fritillary | SE; CRPR 1B | Coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie, valley and foothill grassland; located on grassy slopes, mesas, and terraces. Elevation range: 45 – 1300 feet. Blooms: March – May. | Moderate Potential. The Study Area contains coastal scrub and grassland that may support this species. | Not Observed. This species was not observed during protocol-level special-status plant surveys in spring/summer 2021. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Gilia capitata ssp. pacifica</i> Pacific gilia | CRPR 1B | Coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie, valley and foothill grassland. Elevation range: 15 – 3090 feet. Blooms: April – August. | Moderate Potential. The Study Area contains coastal scrub/grassland or similar habitat that may support this species. | Not Observed. This species was not observed during protocol-level special-status plant surveys in spring/summer 2021. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Glehnia littoralis ssp. leiocarpa</i> American Glehnia | CRPR 4.2 | Coastal dunes. Elevation range: 0 – 70 feet. Blooms: May – August. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain coastal dune habitat necessary to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Glyceria grandis</i> American manna grass | CRPR 2B | Meadow and seep; located in wet meadows, ditches, streamsides, and pond edges in valleys and low mountains. Elevation range: 45 – 6435 feet. Blooms: June – August. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain wetland habitat to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Hesperexav sparsiflora</i> var. <i>brevifolia</i> short-leaved evax | CRPR 1B | Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dune; located on sandy bluffs and flats near the immediate coastline. Elevation range: 0 – 700 feet. Blooms: March – June. | Moderate Potential. The Study Area contains coastal scrub/grassland or similar habitat that may support this species. | Not Observed. This species was not observed during protocol-level special-status plant surveys in spring/summer 2021. No further actions are recommended for this species. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT REQUIREMENTS | POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA | RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|
| <i>Hesperocyparis pygmaea</i> pygmy cypress | CRPR 1B | Closed-cone coniferous forest; located on podzol-like soils (e.g., Blacklock series). Elevation range: 100 – 1950 feet. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain coniferous forest or similar habitat to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Hosackia gracilis</i> Harlequin lotus | CRPR 4; (butterfly host plant) | Broadleaf upland forest, coastal bluff scrub, closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, North Coast coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland; located in wetlands and often roadside ditches or compacted decommissioned roadbeds. Elevation range: 0 – 2275 feet. Blooms: March – July. | Moderate Potential. The Study Area contains coastal scrub/grassland or similar habitat that may support this species. | Not Observed. This species was not observed during protocol-level special-status plant surveys in spring/summer 2021. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Kopsiopsis hookeri</i> small groundcone | CRPR 2B | North Coast coniferous forest; located in open woods, shrublands, generally hosts on salal (<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>). Elevation range: 290 – 2880 feet. Blooms: April – August. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain coniferous forest or similar habitat to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Lasthenia californica</i> ssp. <i>bakeri</i> Baker's goldfields | CRPR 1B | Closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal scrub; located in openings in scrub and coastal forest habitat. Elevation range: 195 – 1690 feet. Blooms: April – October. | Moderate Potential. The Study Area contains coastal scrub/grassland or similar habitat that may support this species. | Not Observed. This species was not observed during protocol-level special-status plant surveys in spring/summer 2021. No further actions are recommended for this species. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT REQUIREMENTS | POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA | RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS |
|--|-------------|---|--|---|
| <i>Lasthenia californica</i> ssp. <i>macrantha</i> perennial goldfields | CRPR 1B | Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dune, coastal scrub. Elevation range: 15 – 1690 feet. Blooms: January – November. | Moderate Potential. The Study Area contains coastal scrub/grassland or similar habitat that may support this species. | Not Observed. This species was not observed during protocol-level special-status plant surveys in spring/summer 2021. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Lasthenia conjugens</i> Contra Costa goldfields | FE; CRPR 1B | Valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, cismontane woodland, playas; located in grassy areas in swales, pools, and depressions; often underlain by alkaline substrate. Elevation range: 0 – 1530 feet. Blooms: March – June. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain wetland habitat to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Lathyrus palustris</i> marsh pea | CRPR 2B | Bogs and fens, lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps, North Coast coniferous forest, coastal prairie, coastal scrub; located in moist coastal areas. Elevation range: 3 – 325 feet. Blooms: March – August. | Unlikely. Although the Study Area contains coastal grassland, this species is typically situated in mesic areas, which are lacking. | Presumed Absent. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Leptosiphon acicularis</i> bristly leptosiphon | CRPR 4 | Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal prairie, valley and foothill grassland; often located on shallow, rocky substrate in foothill positions; typically, low-growing and sparse vegetation; often on edge of chaparral and shrub thickets. Elevation range: 175 – 4875 feet. Blooms: April – July. | Unlikely. This species is predominantly known from drier areas at inland sites. | Presumed Absent. No further actions are recommended for this species. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT REQUIREMENTS | POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA | RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS |
|--|----------|---|---|---|
| <i>Lilium maritimum</i> coast lily | CRPR 1B | Closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, broadleaf upland forest, North Coast coniferous forest; typically located on sandy soils, often in raised hummocks or bogs, and roadside ditches. Elevation range: 15 – 1545 feet. Blooms: May – August. | Unlikely. Although the Study Area contains coastal scrub and grassland, this species is typically situated in mesic to wetland areas within such habitats. | Presumed Absent. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Lilium rubescens</i> redwood lily | CRPR 4 | Broadleaf upland forest, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, North Coast coniferous forest; often located on serpentine substrates, and along roadcuts. Elevation range: 95 – 6210 feet. Blooms: April – September. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain coniferous forest, chaparral, or similar habitat to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Lycopodium clavatum</i> running-pine | CRPR 4.1 | Lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps, North Coast coniferous forest; typically on forest edges, openings, and roadsides. Elevation range: 150 – 4020 feet. Blooms: June – August. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain coniferous forest or similar habitat to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Microseris paludosa</i> marsh Microseris | CRPR 1B | Closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Elevation range: 15 – 925 feet. Blooms: April – July. | Moderate Potential. The Study Area contains coastal scrub/grassland or similar habitat that may support this species. | Not Observed. This species was not observed during protocol-level special-status plant surveys in spring/summer 2021. No further actions are recommended for this species. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT REQUIREMENTS | POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA | RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS |
|---|----------|---|---|---|
| <i>Mitellastr</i> leafy-stemmed miterwort | CRPR 4.2 | Broadleaf upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, North Coast coniferous forest; sometimes roadsides. Elevation range: 20 - 5580 feet. Blooms: sometimes March, April – October. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain coniferous forest or similar habitat to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Oenothera wolfii</i> Wolf's evening-primrose | CRPR 1B | Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dune, coastal prairie, lower montane coniferous forest; located on sandy substrates in mesic sites. Elevation range: 10 – 2600 feet. Blooms: May – October. | Moderate Potential. The Study Area contains coastal scrub/grassland or similar habitat that may support this species. | Not Observed. This species was not observed during protocol-level special-status plant surveys in spring/summer 2021. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Perideridia gairdneri</i> ssp. <i>gairdneri</i> Gairdner's yampah | CRPR 4.2 | Broadleaf upland forest, chaparral, coastal prairie, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools; situated in vernal mesic. Elevation range: 0 – 2000 feet. Blooms: June – October. | Unlikely. Although the Study Area contains coastal grassland, this species is typically situated in mesic areas underlain by clay soils. | Presumed Absent. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Pinus contorta</i> ssp. <i>bolanderi</i> Bolander's pine | CRPR 1B | Closed-cone coniferous forest; located on podzol-like soils (Blacklock series), closely associated with Bishop pine and pygmy cypress. Elevation range: 240 – 815 feet. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain coniferous forest or similar habitat to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT REQUIREMENTS | POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA | RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS |
|--|-------------|--|--|--|
| <i>Piperia candida</i> white-flowered rein orchid | CRPR 1B | North Coast coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest, broadleaf upland forest; located on forest duff, mossy banks, often decommissioned logging roads, rock outcrops, and muskeg; periodically on serpentine substrate. Elevation range: 95 – 4260 feet. Blooms: March – September. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain coniferous forest or similar habitat to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Pityopus californicus</i> California pinefoot | CRPR 4.2 | Broadleaf upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, north coast coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest; situated in mesic areas. Elevation range: 50 – 7300 feet. Blooms: sometimes March, April – August. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain coniferous forest or similar habitat to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Pleuropogon hooverianus</i> North coast semaphore grass | ST; CRPR 1B | Broadleaf upland forests, meadows and seeps, freshwater marshes and swamps, North Coast coniferous forest, shaded, wet, and grassy areas in forested habitat. Elevation range: 10 – 635 feet. Blooms May – August. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain coniferous forest or similar habitat to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Potamogeton epihydrus</i> Nuttall's ribbon-leaved pondweed | CRPR 2B | Marshes and swamps; located in assorted shallow freshwater. Elevation range: 1210 – 7130 feet. Blooms: sometimes June, July – September. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain wetland habitat to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Rhynchospora alba</i> white beaked-rush | CRPR 2B | Bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps; located in freshwater perennial wetlands and sphagnum bogs. Elevation range: 195 – 6630 feet. Blooms: July – August. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain wetland habitat to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT REQUIREMENTS | POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA | RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS |
|--|----------|---|---|---|
| <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> great burnet | CRPR 2B | Bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, broadleaf upland forest, marshes and swamps, North Coast coniferous forest, riparian forest; located on rocky serpentine seeps and streams. Elevation range: 195 – 4550 feet. Blooms: July – October. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain wetland habitat to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Sidalcea calycosa</i> ssp. <i>rhizomata</i> Point Reyes checkerbloom | CRPR 1B | Marshes and swamps; located in freshwater marsh habitat near the coast. Elevation range: 10 – 245 feet. Blooms: April – September. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain wetland habitat to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Sidalcea malachroides</i> maple-leaved checkerbloom | CRPR 4.2 | Broadleaf upland forest, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, north coast coniferous forest, riparian woodland; often located in disturbed areas. Elevation range: 0 - 2400 feet. Blooms: sometimes March, April – August. | Moderate Potential. The Study Area contains coastal scrub/grassland that may support this species. | Not Observed. This species was not observed during protocol-level special-status plant surveys in spring/summer 2021. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Sidalcea malviflora</i> ssp. <i>patula</i> Siskiyou checkerbloom | CRPR 1B | Coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie, North Coast coniferous forest; often situated on roadcuts. Elevation range: 50 – 2890 feet. Blooms: May – August. | Moderate Potential. The Study Area contains coastal scrub/grassland that may support this species. | Not Observed. This species was not observed during protocol-level special-status plant surveys in spring/summer 2021. No further actions are recommended for this species. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT REQUIREMENTS | POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA | RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS |
|---|--------------------|--|--|---|
| <i>Sidalcea malviflora</i> ssp. <i>purpurea</i> purple-stemmed checkerbloom | CRPR 1B | Broadleaf upland forest, coastal scrub. Elevation range: 45 – 280 feet. Blooms: May – June. | High Potential. The Study Area contains coastal scrub/grassland that may support this species. | Not Observed. This species was not observed during protocol-level special-status plant surveys in spring/summer 2021. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Streptanthus glandulosus</i> ssp. <i>hoffmanii</i> Hoffman’s bristly jewel-flower | CRPR 1B | Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland; located on rocky sites often derived from serpentine. Elevation range: 390 – 1545 feet. Blooms: March – July. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain serpentine habitat to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Trifolium buckwestiorum</i> Santa Cruz clover | CRPR 1B | Coastal prairie, broadleaf upland forest, cismontane woodland; located in moist grassy areas. Elevation range: 340 – 1985 feet. Blooms: April – October. | Moderate Potential. The Study Area contains coastal grassland that may support this species. | Not Observed. This species was not observed during protocol-level special-status plant surveys in spring/summer 2021. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Trifolium trichocalyx</i> Monterey clover | FE; SE; CRPR 1B | Closed-cone coniferous forest; located on poorly drained, nutrient-deficient soils with a hardpan; often in openings and burned areas. Elevation range: 95 – 780 feet. Blooms: April – June. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain coniferous forest or similar habitat to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Usnea longissima</i> Methusaleh’s beard lichen | CRPR 4 | Broadleaf upland forest, North Coast coniferous forest; typically on old-growth and mature hardwood and coniferous trees. Elevation range: 165 – 4790 feet. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain coniferous forest or similar habitat to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT REQUIREMENTS | POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA | RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS |
|--|------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| <i>Veratrum fimbriatum</i> fringed false-hellbore | CRPR 4 | Bogs and fens, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, North Coast coniferous forest; located in mesic areas, frequently on stream banks. Elevation range: 10 – 980 feet. Blooms: July – September. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain wetland or streamside habitat to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Viola adunca</i> western dog violet | none; (butterfly host plant) | Streambanks, meadow-forest edges in a wide variety of forest types, coastal prairie; typically located in mesic areas. Host plant for Behren’s silverspot butterfly (<i>Speyeria zerene behrensii</i>). Elevation range: 10 – 11605 feet. Blooms: April – August. | Moderate Potential. The Study Area contains coastal scrub and grassland that may support this species. | Not Observed. This species was not observed during protocol-level special-status plant surveys in spring/summer 2021. No further actions are recommended for this species. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT REQUIREMENTS | POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA | RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS |
|---|-------------------|--|--|--|
| WILDLIFE | | | | |
| Mammals | | | | |
| <i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat | SSC, WBWG High | Found in deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests. Most common in open, forages along river channels. Roost sites include crevices in rocky outcrops and cliffs, caves, mines, trees and various manmade structures such as bridges, barns, and buildings (including occupied buildings). Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain trees or forest habitat necessary to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Aplodontia rufa nigra</i> Point Arena mountain beaver | FE, SSC | Coastal areas in the vicinity of Point Arena with springs or seepages. Utilizes north-facing slopes of ridges and gullies with friable soils and thickets of undergrowth. | Unlikely. Although the Study Area contains coastal scrub, this species is known from extensive and thick coastal scrubs located near perennial surface waters that are absent in the Study Area. Likewise, the Study Area is located within a broadly developed area with regular human, canine, and feline visitation that likely reduces the opportunity for this species to forage and range. Finally, no burrows were observed during concentrated searches on three separate site visits in late-winter/spring 2021. | Presumed Absent. No further actions are recommended for this species. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT REQUIREMENTS | POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA | RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS |
|---|-------------------|---|---|--|
| <i>Arborimus pomo</i> Sonoma tree vole | SSC | Occurs in old-growth and mature coniferous forests, particularly bishop pine forest, Douglas fir forest, coast redwood forest, and montane mixed conifer-hardwood. Recent documentation from Monterey pine stands. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain trees or forest habitat necessary to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Corynorhinus townsendii pallescens</i> Pale big-eared bat | SSC | Roosts in caves, lava tubes, and abandoned mines. Feeds near forested areas, gleaning insects off plant leaves or in flight. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain trees or forest habitat necessary to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Corynorhinus townsendii townsendii</i> Townsend's western big-eared bat | SSC, WBWG High | Humid coastal regions of northern and central California. Roost in limestone caves, lava tubes, mines, buildings etc. Will only roost in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings. Roosting sites limiting. Extremely sensitive to disturbance | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain buildings, caves, or similar structures necessary to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Pekania pennanti</i> fisher | FC, SSC | Known from mature to old-growth coniferous forest and deciduous riparian areas with high percent canopy closure. Uses cavities, snags, logs, and rocky areas for cover and denning. Requires large ranges of contiguous mature, dense forest. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain trees or forest habitat necessary to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT REQUIREMENTS | POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA | RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS |
|---|---------|---|--|---|
| <i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger | SSC | Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, woodland, and herbaceous vegetation types. Requires friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. | Unlikely. Although the Study Area contains coastal scrub and grassland with friable soils, it is situated within a broadly developed area with regular human and canine visitation that limits foraging and ranging opportunities for this species. Likewise, no dens or burrows of a size and dimension were observed. | Presumed Absent. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| Birds | | | | |
| <i>Accipiter gentilis</i> Northern goshawk | SSC | Year-round resident in extensive forests, primarily those with old-growth or otherwise mature stands of conifer or mixed conifer-hardwood. Nests in large trees, with some vertical heterogeneity. Preys on forest birds and mammals. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain coniferous forest to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Ammodramus savannarum</i> grasshopper sparrow | SSC, LR | Summer resident. Breeds in open grasslands in lowlands and foothills, generally with low- to moderate-height grasses and scattered shrubs. Well-hidden nests are placed on the ground. | Moderate Potential. The Study Area contains a mix of coastal shrubs and grasses that may support nesting of this species. | Presence Unknown. Vegetation removal and initial ground disturbance should occur outside of the nesting season, or conduct pre-construction breeding bird surveys and avoid any active nests found. See Section 6 for details. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT REQUIREMENTS | POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA | RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS |
|---|------------|---|---|--|
| <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> golden eagle | BGEPA, SFP | Occurs year-round in rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and deserts. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also nests in large trees, usually within otherwise open areas. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain large canyons, rock outcrops, or other suitable nesting substrates for this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Asio flammeus</i> short-eared owl | SSC | Occurs year-round, but primarily as a winter visitor; breeding very restricted in most of California. Found in open, treeless areas (e.g., marshes, grasslands) with elevated sites for foraging perches and dense herbaceous vegetation for roosting and nesting. Preys mostly on small mammals, particularly voles. | Unlikely. The Study Area offers limited perching sites for this medium sized owl. Suitable nesting substrate is absent. | Presumed Absent. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i> marbled murrelet | FT, SE | Primarily coastal marine, but breeds in old-growth redwood stands containing platform-like branches along the coast. Migrates daily from inland nests and roosts to forage in the Pacific Ocean. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain coniferous forest to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Cerorhinca monocerata</i> Cassin's auklet | SSC | Pelagic species, nesting colonially in burrows or crevices on offshore and coastal islands and rocks. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain nor is immediately adjacent to offshore islands or sea stacks. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Chaetura vauxi</i> Vaux's swift | SSC | Summer resident, typically nesting and roosting in the cavities of large, hollowed-out trees. Forages high in the air, generally over or near lakes and rivers. | No Potential. Trees and other similar nesting/roosting structures are absent for this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT REQUIREMENTS | POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA | RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS |
|--|---------|---|--|--|
| <i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i> western snowy plover | FT, SSC | Federal listing applies only to the Pacific coastal population. Year-round resident and winter visitor. Occurs on sandy beaches, salt pond levees, and the shores of large alkali lakes. Nests on the ground, requiring sandy, gravelly or friable soils. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain beaches or other suitable barren habitat near water. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Circus hudsonius</i> northern harrier | SSC | Year-round resident and winter visitor. Found in open habitats including grasslands, prairies, marshes and agricultural areas. Nests on the ground in dense vegetation, typically near water or otherwise moist areas. Preys on small vertebrates. | Unlikely. Although the Study Area contains coastal grassland and shrubs, the frequent human and canine visitation, as well as limited extent of open habitat, likely precludes nesting of this species. May forage or flyover the site. | Presumed Absent. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Contopus cooperi</i> olive-sided flycatcher | SSC | Summer resident. Typical breeding habitat is montane coniferous forests. At lower elevations, also occurs in wooded canyons and mixed forests and woodlands. Often associated with forest edges. Arboreal nest sites located well off the ground. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain forest or woodland stands of the type typically used by this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Diomedea albatrus</i> short-tailed albatross | FE | Pelagic, nesting on remote Pacific Ocean islands. Rare along the coast of California coast. Feeds on small animals and carrion on water's surface. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain nor is immediately adjacent to offshore islands or sea stacks. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT REQUIREMENTS | POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA | RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS |
|--|----------------|---|--|--|
| <i>Elanus leucurus</i> white-tailed kite | SFP | Year-round resident in coastal and valley lowlands with scattered trees and large shrubs, including grasslands, marshes and agricultural areas. Nests in trees, of which the type and setting are highly variable. Preys on small mammals and other vertebrates. | Unlikely. Although the Study Area contains coastal grassland and shrubs, the frequent human and canine visitation, as well as no trees/shrubs of a sufficient size, likely precludes nesting of this species. May forage or flyover the site. | Presumed Absent. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> American peregrine falcon | SE, SFP | Year-round resident and winter visitor. Occurs near water, including coastal areas, wetlands, lakes and rivers. Usually nests on sheltered cliffs or tall man-made structures. Preys primarily on waterbirds. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain large cliffs or suitable man-made structures for nesting. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Fratercula cirrhata</i> tufted puffin | SSC | Pelagic and coastal marine. Nests near or along the coast on islands, islets, and (rarely) isolated mainland cliffs. Requires sod or earth into which the birds can burrow, or rocky crevices where friable soil is absent. Forages at sea, primarily for fish. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain nor is immediately adjacent to offshore islands or sea stacks. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Gavia immer</i> common loon | SSC | Winter visitor to coastal marine, estuarine, and some expansive coastal freshwater habitats. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain marine, estuarine, or other freshwater habitats. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> bald eagle | BGEPA, SE, SFP | Occurs year-round in California, but primarily a winter visitor; breeding population is growing. Nests in large trees in the vicinity of larger lakes, reservoirs, and rivers. Wintering habitat somewhat more variable but usually features large concentrations of waterfowl or fish. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain trees or other substrates sufficient to provide nesting. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT REQUIREMENTS | POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA | RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS |
|---|---------|---|--|---|
| <i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i> harlequin duck | SSC | Winter visitor to coastal habitats, usually along turbulent, rocky shores. Breeds in inland streams. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain streams, or direct coastal habitat to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Oceanodroma homochroa</i> ashy storm-petrel | SSC | Marine species; nests in rocky crevices on offshore islands and rocks from southern Mendocino County to northern Baja California. Forages over open ocean for invertebrates and larval fishes. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain nor is immediately adjacent to offshore islands or sea stacks. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus</i> Bryant's savannah sparrow | SSC | Year-round resident associated with the coastal fog belt, primarily between Humboldt and northern Monterey Counties. Occupies low tidally influenced habitats and adjacent areas, including grasslands. Also uses drier, more upland coastal grasslands. Nests near the ground in taller vegetation, including along levees and canals. | Moderate Potential. The Study Area contains a mix of coastal shrubs and grasses that may support nesting of this species. | Presence Unknown. Vegetation removal and initial ground disturbance should occur outside of the nesting season, or conduct pre-construction breeding bird surveys and avoid any active nests found. See Section 6 for details. |
| <i>Progne subis</i> purple martin | SSC, LR | Summer resident. Inhabits woodlands and low-elevation coniferous forests. Nests in old woodpecker cavities and man-made structures (bridges, utility towers). Nest is often located in tall, isolated tree or snag. | No Potential. Typical mixed or coniferous forest habitat is not present. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT REQUIREMENTS | POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA | RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS |
|--|------------|---|---|--|
| <i>Riparia riparia</i> bank swallow | ST | Summer resident in riparian and other lowland habitats near rivers, lakes and the ocean in northern California. Nests colonially in excavated burrows on vertical cliffs and bank cuts (natural and manmade) with fine-textured soils. Historical nesting range in southern and central areas of California has been eliminated by habitat loss. Currently known to breed in Siskiyou, Shasta, and Lassen Cos., portions of the north coast, and along Sacramento River from Shasta Co. south to Yolo Co. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain cliffs or cuts with fine-textured soils or any other potentially suitable nesting substrate. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Setophaga petechia brewsteri</i> (Brewster's) yellow warbler | SSC | Summer resident throughout much of California. Breeds in riparian vegetation close to water, including streams and wet meadows. Microhabitat used for nesting is variable, but dense willow growth is typical. Occurs widely on migration. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain riparian habitat with dense, mature thickets of willows. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i> northern spotted owl | FT,ST, SSC | Year-round resident in dense, structurally complex forests, primarily those with stands of mature conifers. In Napa County, uses both coniferous and mixed (coniferous-hardwood) forests. Nests on platform-like substrates in the forest canopy, including in tree cavities. Preys on mammals. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain coniferous forest to support this species. | Not Present. No further actions are recommended for this species. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT REQUIREMENTS | POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA | RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS |
|---|---------|--|--|---|
| Reptiles and Amphibians | | | | |
| <i>Ascaphus truei</i> coastal tail frog | SSC | Requires permanent streams of low temperature in forested areas of high annual precipitation (greater than 40 inches). Individuals have been collected up to 40 feet from streams during moist periods. The normal home range has a long dimension that rarely exceeds 80 feet. | No Potential. The Study Area and environs do not contain aquatic habitat necessary to support breeding or other essential life functions. | Not Present. Not further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Dicamptodon ensatus</i> California giant salamander | SSC | Occurs in the north-central Coast Ranges. Moist coniferous and mixed forests are typical habitat; also uses woodland and chaparral. Adults are terrestrial and fossorial, breeding in cold, permanent or semi-permanent streams. Larvae usually remain aquatic for over a year. | No Potential. The Study Area and environs do not contain aquatic habitat necessary to support breeding or other essential life functions. | Not Present. Not further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Emys marmorata</i> western pond turtle | SSC | A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches with aquatic vegetation. Require basking sites such as partially submerged logs, vegetation mats, or open mud banks, and suitable upland habitat (sandy banks or grassy open fields) for egg-laying. | No Potential. The Study Area and environs do not contain aquatic habitat necessary to support breeding or other essential life functions. | Not Present. Not further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Plethodon elongatus</i> Del Norte salamander | SSC | Redwood and North Coast forests with talus slopes and hardwood understories. | No Potential. The Study Area and environs do not contain aquatic habitat necessary to support breeding or other essential life functions. | Not Present. Not further actions are recommended for this species. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT REQUIREMENTS | POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA | RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS |
|---|---------|---|--|---|
| <i>Rana aurora</i> northern red-legged frog | SSC | Occurs in the vicinity of quiet, permanent pools of streams, marshes, and occasionally ponds. Prefers shorelines with extensive vegetation. | No Potential. The Study Area and environs do not contain aquatic habitat necessary to support breeding or other essential life functions. | Not Present. Not further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Rana boylei</i> foothill yellow-legged frog | SSC | Found in or near rocky streams in a variety of habitats; highly aquatic. Prefers partially-sunlit, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate; requires at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying. Needs at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis. Feeds on invertebrates (aquatic and terrestrial). | No Potential. The Study Area and environs do not contain aquatic habitat necessary to support breeding or other essential life functions. | Not Present. Not further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog | FT, SSC | Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense emergent and/or overhanging riparian vegetation. Favors perennial to intermittent ponds, marshes, and stream pools. Requires 11 to 20 weeks of continuous inundation for larval development. Disperses through upland habitats during and after rains. | No Potential. The Study Area and environs do not contain aquatic habitat necessary to support breeding or other essential life functions. | Not Present. Not further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Rhyacotriton variegatus</i> southern torrent salamander | SSC | Known from cold, permanent seeps and small streams with rocky substrate in coast redwood-Douglas fir forests. | No Potential. The Study Area and environs do not contain aquatic habitat necessary to support breeding or other essential life functions. | Not Present. Not further actions are recommended for this species. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT REQUIREMENTS | POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA | RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS |
|--|---------|---|--|---|
| <i>Taricha rivularis</i> red-bellied newt | SSC | Inhabits coastal forests from southern Sonoma County northward, with an isolated population in Santa Clara County. Redwood forest provides typical habitat, though other forest types (e.g., hardwood) are also occupied. Adults are terrestrial and fossorial. Breeding occurs in streams, usually with relatively strong flows. | No Potential. The Study Area and environs do not contain aquatic habitat necessary to support breeding or other essential life functions. | Not Present. Not further actions are recommended for this species. |
| Fishes | | | | |
| <i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i> tidewater goby | FE, SSC | Brackish water habitats along the California coast from Agua Hedionda Lagoon, San Diego County to the mouth of the Smith River. Found in shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches. Requires fairly still but not stagnant water and high oxygen levels. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain brackish or estuarine waters. | Not Present. Not further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Lampetra ayresi</i> river lamprey | SSC | Lower Sacramento River, San Joaquin River and Russian River. May occur in coastal streams north of San Francisco Bay. Adults need clean, gravelly riffles, Ammocoetes need sandy backwaters or stream edges, good water quality and temps less than 25 degrees Celsius. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain suitable riverine or estuarine waters. | Not Present. Not further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Lavinia symmetricus navarroensis</i> Navarro roach | SSC | Known from the Navarro River watershed in predominantly warmer waters. Presumably prefers pools, but may favor stream margins when pikeminnows are present. Feeds on filamentous algae, crustaceans, and insects. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain suitable riverine waters. | Not Present. Not further actions are recommended for this species. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT REQUIREMENTS | POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA | RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS |
|--|---------|---|---|---|
| <i>Lavinia symmetricus parvipinnis</i> Gualala roach | SSC | Known from the Gualala River watershed in predominantly warmer waters. Presumably prefers pools, but may favor stream margins when pikeminnows are present. Feeds on filamentous algae, crustaceans, and insects. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain suitable riverine waters. | Not Present. Not further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> coho salmon – central CA coast ESU | FE, SE | Occurs in inland and coastal rivers, and marine waters. Requires beds of loose, silt-free, coarse gravel for spawning. Also requires riparian cover to contribute to cool, well-aerated water. Federal listing applies to populations between Punta Gorda and San Lorenzo River. State listing applies populations south of San Francisco Bay only. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain suitable anadromous or estuarine waters. | Not Present. Not further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> steelhead - central CA coast DPS | FT | Occurs from the Russian River south to Soquel Creek and Pajaro River. Also in San Francisco and San Pablo Bay Basins. Adults migrate upstream to spawn in cool, clear, well-oxygenated streams. Juveniles remain in fresh water for 1 or more years before migrating downstream to the ocean. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain suitable anadromous or estuarine waters. | Not Present. Not further actions are recommended for this species. |

| SPECIES | STATUS* | HABITAT REQUIREMENTS | POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA | RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS |
|--|---------|--|---|---|
| <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> Chinook salmon - California coastal ESU | FT | This ESU includes all naturally spawned populations of Chinook salmon from rivers and streams south of the Klamath River (exclusive) to the Russian River (inclusive). Adult numbers depend on pool depth and volume, amount of cover, and proximity to gravel. Water temps less than 27 degrees Celsius lethal to adults. | No Potential. The Study Area does not contain suitable anadromous or estuarine waters. | Not Present. Not further actions are recommended for this species. |
| Invertebrates | | | | |
| <i>Lycaedes argyrognomon lotis</i> lotis blue butterfly | FE | Known from sphagnum-willow bogs in transition zones between coastal prairie with bishop pine and Bolander pine forests. Harlequin lotus (<i>Hosackia gracilis</i>) is suspected host plants. | No Potential. The Study Area does not support this species' larval host. | Not Present. Not further actions are recommended for this species. |
| <i>Speyeria zerene behrensii</i> Behren's silverspot butterfly | FE | Inhabits coastal terrace prairie habitat. Larval plant is dog violet (<i>Viola adunca</i>). Known from six historic locations from City of Mendocino to Salt Point; currently considered extant from Point Arena south to Salt Point. | No Potential. The Study Area does not support this species' larval host. | Not Present. Not further actions are recommended for this species. |

***Key to status codes:**

| | |
|----------|---|
| FC | Federal Candidate for Listing |
| FE | Federal Endangered |
| BGEPA | Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act Species |
| FT | Federal Threatened |
| LR | Locally Rare as per Napa County Baseline Report |
| SC (E/T) | State Candidate for Listing (Endangered/Threatened) |
| SE | State Endangered |
| SFP | State Fully Protected Animal |
| SR | State Rare |
| SSC | State Species of Special Concern |
| ST | State Threatened |
| CRPR 1A | CNPS CRPR 1A: Plants presumed extinct in California |
| CRPR 1B | CNPS CRPR 1B: Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California and elsewhere |
| CRPR 2A | CNPS CRPR 2A: Plants presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere |
| CRPR 2B | CNPS CRPR 2B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere |
| CRPR 3 | CNPS CRPR 3: Plants about which CNPS needs more information (a review list) |
| CRPR 4 | CNPS CRPR 4: Plants of limited distribution (a watch list) |
| WBWG | Western Bat Working Group High or Medium-high Priority Species |

Potential to Occur:

No Potential: Habitat on and adjacent to the site is clearly unsuitable for the species requirements (cover, substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, site history, disturbance regime).

Unlikely: Few of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or the majority of habitat on and adjacent to the site is unsuitable or of very poor quality. The species is not likely to be found on the site.

Moderate Potential: Some of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or only some of the habitat on or adjacent to the site is unsuitable. The species has a moderate probability of being found on the site.

High Potential: All of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present and/or most of the habitat on or adjacent to the site is highly suitable. The species has a high probability of being found on the site.

Results and Recommendations:

Present: Species was observed on the site or has been recorded (i.e. CNDDDB, other reports) on the site recently.

Assumed Present: Species is assumed to be present on-site based on the presence of key habitat components.

Assumed Present without Impact: Species assumed present; however, project activities will not have an impact on the species.

Presumed Absent: Species is presumed to not be present due to a lack of key habitat components.

Not Present: Species is considered not present due to a clear lack of any suitable habitat and/or local range limitations.

Not Observed: Species was not observed during dedicated/formal surveys.

Presence Unknown: Species has the potential to be present, but no dedicated surveys to determine absence/presence were performed.

Appendix D
Representative Photographs



Coyote Brush Scrub (middle- and background) and Sweet Vernal Grass Prairie (foreground), April



Coyote Brush Scrub (background) and Sweet Vernal Grass Prairie (foreground), June



Coyote Brush Scrub (background) and Sweet Vernal Grass Prairie (foreground), June



Mixed shrubs in Coyote Brush Scrub on the eastern edge of the Study Area, April

Appendix E
Statement of Qualifications



STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

WRA is an environmental consulting firm with over 30 years of experience conducting biological resources assessments, wetland delineations, protocol-level rare plant surveys, special-status wildlife assessments and species-specific surveys, as well as preparing applications with state and federal natural resource agencies for avoiding, minimizing, and mitigating impacts to sensitive natural resources. Other services and products with which WRA has expertise include preparation of CEQA/NEPA documents, habitat mitigation and monitoring plans, natural resource management plans, mitigation and conservation bank enabling instruments, grazing management plans, and wetland and other natural resources restoration plans.

Matt Richmond, BS, Principal with WRA, has over fifteen years performing botanical assessments, rare plant surveys, environmentally sensitive habitat area surveys, wetland delineations, and vegetation mapping. He also has experience performing protocol-level surveys for California red-legged frog, Ridgeway's rail, marbled murrelet, northern spotted owl, Point Arena mountain beaver, and Behren's silverspot butterfly. His project focus is in conservation and mitigation banking, coastal development projects, vineyard development, and timber resources. Mr. Richmond regularly manages large-scale mitigation banking projects, as well as coastal development permits, coastal restoration projects, vineyard grading permits with a focus in Mendocino, Napa, Lake, and Sonoma counties. Mr. Richmond's technical training includes the flora of Northern California, plant ecology, and forest ecology. Additionally, he has completed the 40-hour Corps wetland delineation training. Mr. Richmond received his Bachelor of Science in Biology from Humboldt State University.

Aaron Arthur, MS, Associate Plant Biologist with WRA, has nearly fifteen years performing vegetation & habitat mapping, rare plant surveys, botanical assessments, vegetation change analysis, and wetland delineations. His project focus is in vineyard development, timber resources, coastal development permits, habitat mitigation and monitoring plans, conservation and mitigation banking, and long-term management plans in Sonoma, Marin, Napa, and Mendocino counties. Mr. Arthur's technical training includes the flora of Northern California, the flora of the Pacific Northwest, agrostology, aquatic botany, plant ecology, forest ecology, and soil science. Additionally he has completed the 40-hour Corps wetland delineation course, holds 2081(a) Plant Voucher Permit, and is Certified California Consulting Botanist #0016 from the California Native Plant Society. Mr. Arthur received his Bachelor of Arts in Geography and received his Master of Science in Physical Geography from Oregon State University, where his research focused on forest floristics and vegetation change.