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
FB PHONE: 707-964-5379
FB FAX: 707-961-2427
pbs@mendocinocounty.gov
www.mendocinocounty.org/pbs

October 22, 2024

Planning – Fort Bragg
Department of Transportation
Environmental Health -Fort Bragg
Building Inspection - Fort Bragg
Assessor
Archaeological Commission
Sonoma State University
Caltrans
Department of Forestry/ CalFire
-Land Use
US Department of Fish and Wildlife
CA Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Coastal Commission
Cloverdale Rancheria
Redwood Valley Rancheria
Sherwood Valley Band of Pomo Indians
Irish Beach Water District
Redwood Coast Fire District

CASE#: CDP_2024-0005
DATE FILED: 1/26/2024
OWNER: DOUGLAS ISMAIL & GENTLE BLYTHE
APPLICANT: SIOL STUDIOS, KEVIN HACKETT
REQUEST: Administrative Coastal Development Permit to convert existing 553 square-foot garage into habitable living space and to construct a detatched 353 square-foot garage.
LOCATION: In the Coastal Zone, 4± miles north of the Manchester town center, 0.05± mile west of the intersection of Navarro Way (CR 553) and State Route 1 (SR 1), located at 14791 Navarro Way, Manchester; APN: 132-020-09.
SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT: 5
STAFF PLANNER: SHELBY MILLER
RESPONSE DUE DATE: November 5, 2024

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 _____

REPORT FOR: COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT **CASE:** CDP_2024-0005

OWNER: DOUGLAS ISMAIL & GENTLE BLYTHE

APPLICANT: SIOL STUDIOS, KEVIN HACKETT

REQUEST: Administrative Coastal Development Permit to convert existing 553 square-foot garage into habitable living space and to construct a detached 353 square-foot garage.

LOCATION: In the Coastal Zone, 4± miles north of the Manchester town center, 0.05± mile west of the intersection of Navarro Way (CR 553) and State Route 1 (SR 1), located at 14791 Navarro Way, Manchester; APN: 132-020-09.

APN/S: 132-020-09

PARCEL SIZE: 0.30± Acre

GENERAL PLAN: Rural Residential-Planned Unit Development-Suburban Residential (RR5PD)(SR)

ZONING: Rural Residential 5-Acre Minimum (RR:5)

EXISTING USES: Residential

DISTRICT: 5 (Williams)

RELATED CASES: BF_2015-0480: Close in carport attached to SFR.

	ADJACENT GENERAL PLAN	ADJACENT ZONING	ADJACENT LOT SIZES	ADJACENT USES
NORTH:	Rural Residential Planned Development Suburban Residential	Rural Residential (RR5)	0.28± Acre	Undeveloped
EAST:	Rural Residential Planned Development Suburban Residential	Rural Residential (RR5)	0.4± Acre	Residential
SOUTH:	Rural Residential Planned Development Suburban Residential	Rural Residential (RR5)	0.3± Acre	Residential
WEST:	Rural Residential Planned Development Suburban Residential	Rural Residential (RR5)	0.5± Acre	Residential

REFERRAL AGENCIES

LOCAL
- ☒ Archaeological Commission
- ☒ Assessor's Office
- ☒ Building Division Fort Bragg
- ☒ Department of Transportation (DOT)
- ☒ Environmental Health (EH)
- ☒ Redwood Coast Fire District
- ☒ Irish Beach Water District
- ☒ Planning Division Fort Bragg
- ☒ Sonoma State University

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

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

FEDERAL
- ☒ U.S Fish and Wildlife Service

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

STAFF PLANNER: SHELBY MILLER **DATE:** 10/22/2024

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

1. MAC:
GIS
N/A

2. FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONE:
CALFIRE FRAP maps/GIS
High

3. FIRE RESPONSIBILITY AREA:
CALFIRE FRAP maps/GIS
Redwood Coast Fire Protection Area

4. FARMLAND CLASSIFICATION:
GIS
Urban and 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
Western Soil Classification: 105: Biaggi Loam

8. PYGMY VEGETATION OR PYGMY CAPABLE SOIL:
LCP maps, Pygmy Soils Maps; GIS
N/A

9. WILLIAMSON ACT CONTRACT:
GIS/Mendocino County Assessor's Office
NO

10. TIMBER PRODUCTION ZONE:
GIS
NO

11. WETLANDS CLASSIFICATION:
GIS
N/A

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
NO

16. STATE FOREST/PARK/RECREATION AREA ADJACENT:
GIS; General Plan 3-10
N/A

17. LANDSLIDE HAZARD:
Hazards and Landslides Map; GIS; Policy RM-61; General Plan 4-44
N/A

18. WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPE REQUIRED:
Policy RM-7; General Plan 4-34
N/A

19. WILD AND SCENIC RIVER:
www.rivers.gov (Eel Only); GIS
N/A

20. SPECIFIC PLAN/SPECIAL PLAN AREA:
Various Adopted Specific Plan Areas; GIS
N/A

21. STATE CLEARINGHOUSE REQUIRED:
Policy
N/A

22. OAK WOODLAND AREA:
USDA
Yes

23. HARBOR DISTRICT:
Sec. 20.512
No

FOR PROJECTS WITHIN THE COASTAL ZONE ONLY

24. LCP LAND USE CLASSIFICATION:
LCP Land Use maps/GIS
31: Gualala

25. LCP LAND CAPABILITIES & NATURAL HAZARDS:
LCP Land Capabilities maps/GIS; 20.500
Beach Deposits and Stream Alluvium and Terraces (Zone 3)- Intermediate Shaking

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
YES

29. HIGHLY SCENIC AREA:
Highly Scenic & Tree Removal Area Maps/GIS; Secs. 20.504.015, 20.504.020
NO

30. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES & NATURAL AREAS:
Biological Resources & Natural Area Map; GIS; General Plan 4-9
No

31. BLUFFTOP GEOLOGY:
GIS; 20.500.020
No

COUNTY OF MENDOCINO
DEPT OF PLANNING AND BUILDING SERVICES
120 WEST FIR STREET
FORT BRAGG, CA 95437
Telephone: 707-964-5379
FAX: 707-961-2427
pbs@co.mendocino.ca.us
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: Siol Studios, Kevin Hackett
Mailing Address: 425 10th street
City: San Francisco State: Ca Zip Code: 94103 Phone: 415.655.9722

PROPERTY OWNER

Name: Douglas Ismail and Gentle Blythe
Mailing Address: 1335 Minna Street
City: San Francisco State: Ca Zip Code: 94103 Phone: 415.515.0898

AGENT

Name: Siol Studios, Kevin Hackett
Mailing Address: 425 10th street
City: San Francisco State: Ca Zip Code: 94103 Phone: 415.655.9722

PARCEL SIZE

12,733 ■ Square feet ☐ Acres

STREET ADDRESS OF PROJECT

14791 Navarro Way

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER(S)

132-020-09-00

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

Signature of Applicant/Agent — Date: 12/28/23

Signature of Owner — Date: 12/28/23

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 your 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.

CONVERSION OF EXISTING GARAGE INTO HABITABLE SPACE. ADDITION OF NEW DETACHED 353 SQUARE FOOT GARAGE, UNCONDITIONED.

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

	TYPE OF UNIT	NUMBER OF STRUCTURES	SQUARE FEET PER DWELLING UNIT
[x]	Single Family	2	1,600 sf
[ ]	Mobile Home	N/A	N/A
[ ]	Duplex	N/A	N/A
[ ]	Multifamily	N/A	N/A

If Multifamily, number of dwelling units per building: N/A

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

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

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

N/A

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.

Existing 1,600 sf residence.

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.

N/A

7. Project Height. Maximum height of structure 18'-0" (Existing Residence) feet.

8. Lot area (within property lines): 12,733 ■ square feet ☐ acres

9. Lot Coverage:

	EXISTING	NEW PROPOSED	TOTAL
Building coverage	1,600 square feet	353 square feet	1,953 square feet
Paved area	0 square feet	0 square feet	0 square feet
Landscaped area	131 square feet	0 square feet	131 square feet
Unimproved area	11,002 square feet	10,678 square feet	10,678 square feet

GRAND TOTAL: 12,733 square feet
(Should equal gross area of parcel)

10. Gross floor area: 1,953 square feet (including covered parking and accessory buildings).

11. Parking will be provided as follows:

Number of Spaces Existing 1 Proposed 2 Total 2

Number of covered spaces	1	Size 10 x 20
Number of uncovered spaces	0	Size 0
Number of standard spaces	0	Size 0
Number of handicapped spaces	0	Size 0

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

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

B. Gas
- [x] Utility Company/Tank
- [ ] On Site generation, Specify: _____
- [ ] None

C. Telephone: [ ] Yes [x] No

13. Will there by any exterior lighting? [x] Yes [ ] No
If yes, describe below and identify the location of all exterior lighting on the plot plan and building plans.

two exterior downlighting sconces on either side of the proposed garage door. One exterior downlighting sconce to the right of door 101.

14. What will be the method of sewage disposal?

- [ ] Community sewage system, specify supplier _____
- [x] Septic Tank
- [ ] Other, specify _____

15. What will be the domestic water source?

- [x] Community water system, specify supplier Irish Beach Water District
- [ ] Well
- [ ] Spring
- [ ] Other, specify _____

16. Is any grading or road construction planned? [ ] Yes [x] No
If yes, grading and drainage plans may be required. Also, describe the terrain to be traversed (e.g., steep, moderate slope, flat, etc.).

For grading and road construction, complete the following:

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

17. Will vegetation be removed on areas other than the building sites and roads? ☐ Yes ■ No
If yes, explain:

N/A

18. Does the project involve sand removal, mining or gravel extraction? ☐ Yes ■ No
If yes, detailed extraction, reclamation and monitoring may be required.

N/A

19. Will the proposed development convert land currently or previously used for agriculture to another use? ☐ Yes ■ No
If yes, how many acres will be converted? N/A _____ acres (An agricultural economic feasibility study may be required.)

20. Will the development provide public or private recreational opportunities? ☐ Yes ■ No
If yes, explain:

N/A

21. Is the proposed development visible from:

A. State Highway 1 or other scenic route? ■ Yes ☐ No
B. Park, beach or recreation area? ☐ Yes ■ No

22. Will the project involve the use or disposal of potentially hazardous materials such as toxic substances, flammables, or explosives? ☐ Yes ■ No
If yes, explain:

N/A

23. Does the development involve diking, filling, dredging or placing structures in open coastal waters, wetlands, estuaries or lakes?

A. Diking ☐ Yes ☒ No
B. Filling ☐ Yes ☒ No
C. Dredging ☐ Yes ■ No
D. Placement of structures in open coastal waters, wetlands, estuaries or lakes ☐ Yes ■ No

Amount of material to be dredged or filled? N/A _____ cubic yards.

Location of dredged material disposal site: N/A _____
_____

Has a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permit been applied for? ☐ Yes ■ No

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

SUBMIT ONLY ONE COPY

CERTIFICATION AND SITE VIEW AUTHORIZATION

1. I hereby certify that I have read this completed application and that, to the best of my knowledge, the information in this application, and all attached appendices and exhibits, is complete and correct. I understand that the failure to provide any requested information or any misstatements submitted in support of the application shall be grounds for either refusing to accept this application, for denying the permit, for suspending or revoking a permit issued on the basis of such misrepresentations, or for seeking of such further relief as may seem proper to the County.

2. I hereby grant permission for County Planning and Building Services staff and hearing bodies to enter upon and site view the premises for which this application is made in order to obtain information necessary for the preparation of required reports and render its decision.

Owner/Authorized Agent — Date: 12/28/23

NOTE: IF SIGNED BY AGENT, OWNER MUST SIGN BELOW.

AUTHORIZATION OF AGENT

I hereby authorize Kevin Hackett to act as my representative and to bind me in all matters concerning this application.

Doug Ismail — Owner — Date: 12/28/23

MAIL DIRECTION

To facilitate proper handling of this application, please indicate the names and mailing addresses of individuals to whom you wish correspondence and/or staff reports mailed if different from those identified on Page One of the application form.

Name	**Name**	**Name**
Mailing Address	**Mailing Address**	**Mailing Address**

COASTAL ZONE DEVELOPMENT

COMPLETE FOR PROJECTS LOCATED IN THE COASTAL ZONE ONLY

List all property owners within 300 feet, and occupants within 100 feet along with the corresponding Assessor's Parcel Number for each owner/occupant. **This form must be typed.**

AP# 000-000-00 **LASTNAME, FIRSTNAME** **STREET ADDRESS** **CITY, STATE ZIP**	**APN# 132-010-03** **COOPER, PAUL J AND MONIQUE M** **14776 NAVARRO WAY** **MANCHESTER, CA 94549**	**APN# 132-010-04** **ALMQUIST, ERIK AND ERICA** **204 VINEYARD DR** **SAN JOSE, CA 95119**
APN# 132-010-05 **COOPER, TTEE PAUL J** **14776 NAVARRO WAY** **MANCHESTER, CA 94549**	**APN# 132-010-06** **ESSIGS, CHARLES R AND MARCIA** **10350 N 124TH ST** **SCOTTSDALE, AZ 85259**	**APN# 132-010-14** **SHAMMAS, FRED M AND WEDAD S T** **1089 HILSIDE DR** **MARTINEZ, CA 94553**
APN# 132-010-15 **ENFERADI, IRAJ** **5910 COBBLESTONE CT** **EL SOBRANTE, CA 94803**	**APN# 132-010-16** **ENFERADI, IRAJ** **5910 COBBLESTONE CT** **EL SOBRANTE, CA 94803**	**APN# 132-010-17** **MOORES, WILLIAM M AND TONA E** **3880 SLEEPY HOLLOW DR** **SANTA ROSA, CA 95404**
APN# 132-010-18 **ALLRED, TTEE BENIA K** **14720 S HWY 1** **MANCHESTER, CA 94549**	**APN# 132-010-19** **KELEHER, GARY JOHN** **403 CLOVER SPRINGS DR** **CLOVERDALE, CA 95425**	**APN# 132-010-20** **MENDOCINO COAST PROPERTIES** **PO BOX 440** **KASILOF, AK 99610**
APN# 132-010-21 **BITTER, KIMBERLY M AND BRADLE** **21649 ROAD #24** **MADERA, CA 93638**	**APN# 132-010-22** **ALMQUIST, ERIK AND ERICA** **204 VINEYARD DR** **SAN JOSE, CA 95119**	**APN# 132-020-03** **RAPHAEL, TTEE JESS** **12 MAIDU CT** **NAPA, CA 94558**
APN# 132-020-04 **FEATHER RIO FINDSTHE** **PO BOX 236** **MANCHESTER, CA 94549**	**APN# 132-020-05** **MCCONNELL MARCIA E TTEE** **25755 JOSEFA LN** **LOS ALTOS, CA 94022**	**APN# 132-020-06** **MAUEL, TTEE JEREMY T** **11050 GRAY PINE WAY** **AUBURN, CA 95603**
APN# 132-020-10 **JETT, DALE J** **4933 CRESTWOOD WAY** **SACRAMENTO, CA 95822**	**APN# 132-020-11** **CHRISTENSEN, TTEE GREGORY** **3931 IRELAND ST** **SACRAMENTO, CA 95821**	**APN# 132-020-12** **KARIMI, HAMID AND ASHRAF SHAH** **1400 CREE RD** **FREMONT, CA 94539**
APN# 132-020-13 **MOORES, WILLIAM M AND TONA E** **3880 SLEEPY HOLLOW DR** **SANTA ROSA, CA 95404**	**APN# 132-020-14** **KOWALSKI, SHARON L TTEE 1/2** **504 TODHUNTER AVE** **W SACRAMENTO, CA 95605**	**APN# 132-020-15** **HELD, ARCHIE D AND JANET F** **PO BOX 70331** **POINT RICHMOND, CA 94807**
APN# 132-020-16 **OCONNELL, EMMET H AND KATHLEE** **230 S HARRISON ST** **FORT BRAGG, CA 95437**	**APN# 132-020-20** **RIOPELLE, ANGELINE B TTEE** **863 MOUNTAIN VIEW DR** **LAFAYETTE, CA 94549**	**APN# 132-071-03** **SWARTZ, JACK AND MARTHA** **13888 DAMON LN** **SARATOGA, CA 95070**

COASTAL ZONE DEVELOPMENT

COMPLETE FOR PROJECTS LOCATED IN THE COASTAL ZONE ONLY

List all property owners within 300 feet, and occupants within 100 feet along with the corresponding Assessor's Parcel Number for each owner/occupant. **This form must be typed.**

AP# 000-000-00 **LASTNAME, FIRSTNAME** **STREET ADDRESS** **CITY, STATE ZIP**	**APN# 132-071-04 SIMMONS** **BRADLEY, PAUL AND PAM** **PO BOX 703** **HEALDSBURG, CA 95448**	**APN# 132-071-05** **SIMMONS, TTEE BRADLEY** **PO BOX 703** **HALDSBURG, CA 95448**
APN# 132-071-11 **TRUJILLO, GERALD L AND DEBRA** **14770 CYPRESS POINT RD** **MANCHESTER, CA 94549**	**APN# 132-074-01** **DUTEY, DONALD AND PEGGY** **43981 SEA CYPRESS DR** **MANCHESTER, CA 94549**	**APN# 132-074-02** **MENDOCINO COAST PROPERTIES** **PO BOX 440** **KASILOF, AK 99610**
APN# 132-100-35 **MENDOCINO COAST PROPERTIES** **PO BOX 440** **KASILOF, AK 99610**		

COMPLETE FOR PROJECTS LOCATED WITHIN THE COASTAL ZONE ONLY

DECLARATION OF POSTING

At the time the application is submitted for filing, the applicant must **Post**, at a conspicuous place, easily read by the public and as close as possible to the site of the proposed development, notice that an application for the proposed development has been submitted. Such notice shall contain a general description of the nature of the proposed development and shall be on the standard form provided in the application packet. If the applicant fails to post the completed notice form and sign the **Declaration of Posting**, the Department of Planning and Building Services cannot process the application.

As **Proof of Posting**, please sign and date this Declaration of Posting form when the site is posted; it serves as proof of posting. It should be returned to the Department of Planning and Building Services with the application.

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 20.532.025(H) of the Mendocino County Code, I hereby certify that on 1/7/24 (date of posting), I or my authorized representative posted the "NOTICE OF PENDING PERMIT" for application to obtain a Coastal Development Permit for the development of:

CONVERSION OF EXISTING GARAGE INTO HABITABLE SPACE.
ADDITION OF NEW DETACHED 353 SQUARE FOOT GARAGE, UNCONDITIONED

(Description of development)

Located at:
14791 Navarro Way, Manchester, CA 94549
APN: 132-020-09-00

(Address of development and Assessor's Parcel Number)

The public notice was posted at:

the entrance to the driveway at the subject property

(A conspicuous place, easily seen by the public and as close as possible to the site of proposed development)

Owner/Authorized Representative

12/28/23
Date

(A copy of the notice which was posted shall be attached to this form).

NOTE: YOUR APPLICATION CANNOT BE PROCESSED UNTIL THIS "DECLARATION OF POSTING" IS SIGNED AND RETURNED TO PLANNING AND BUILDING SERVICES.

COMPLETE FOR PROJECTS LOCATED WITHIN THE COASTAL ZONE ONLY

NOTICE OF PENDING PERMIT

A COASTAL PERMIT APPLICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT ON THIS SITE IS PENDING BEFORE THE COUNTY OF MENDOCINO:

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT : CONVERSION OF EXISTING GARAGE INTO HABITABLE SPACE. ADDITION OF NEW DETACHED 353 SQUARE FOOT GARAGE, UNCONDITIONED.

LOCATION: 14791 Navarro Way, Manchester CA 94549

APPLICANT : Siol Studios

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER(S): 132-020-09-00

DATE NOTICE POSTED: **1/7/24**

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE TELEPHONE OR WRITE TO:

COUNTY OF MENDOCINO
PLANNING & BUILDING SERVICES
860 NORTH BUSH STREET
UKIAH, CA 95482
707-234-6650

SUBMIT ONLY ONE COPY

INDEMNIFICATION AND HOLD HARMLESS

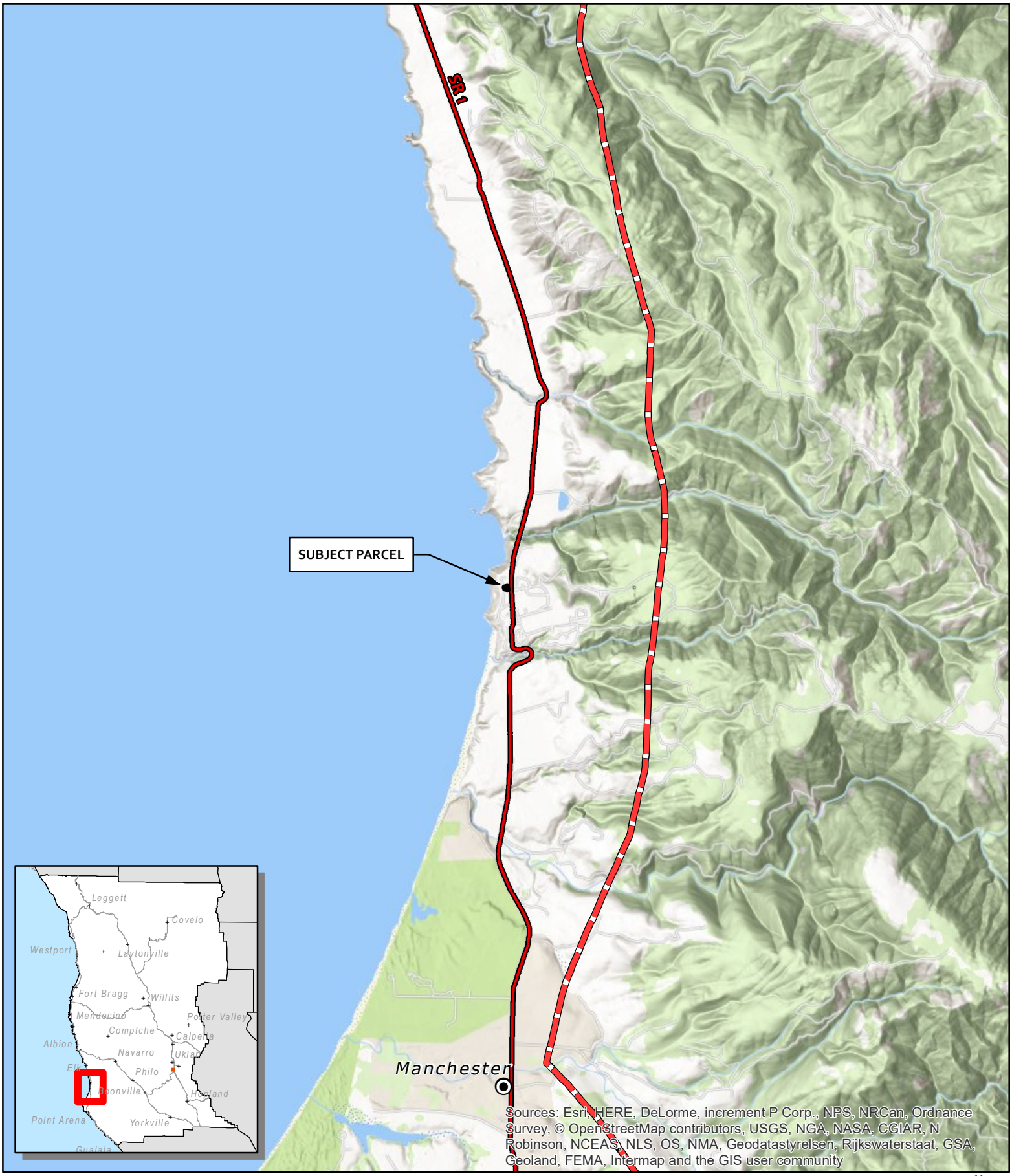
ORDINANCE NO. 3780, adopted by the Board of Supervisors on June 4, 1991, requires applicants for discretionary land use approvals, to sign the following Indemnification Agreement. Failure to sign this agreement will result in the application being considered incomplete and withheld from further processing.

INDEMNIFICATION AGREEMENT

As part of this application, applicant agrees to defend, indemnify, release and hold harmless the County of Mendocino, its agents, officers, attorneys, employees, boards and commissions, as more particularly set forth in Mendocino County Code Section 1.04.120, from any claim, action or proceeding brought against any of the foregoing individuals or entities, the purpose of which is to attack, set aside, void or annul the approval of this application or adoption of the environmental document which accompanies it. The indemnification shall include, but not be limited to, damages, costs, expenses, attorney fees or expert witness fees that may be asserted by any person or entity, including the applicant, arising out of or in connection with the approval of this application, whether or not there is concurrent, passive or active negligence on the part of the County, its agents, officers, attorneys, employees, boards and commissions.

Date: 12/28/23

Applicant



CASE: CDP 2024-0005
OWNER: ISMAIL, Douglas & BLYTHE, Gentle
APN: 132-020-09
APLCT: Siol Studios, Kevin Hackett
AGENT: Soil Studion, Kevin Hackett
ADDRESS: 14791 Navarro Way, Manchester

Major Towns & Places
Coastal Zone Boundary
Highways

0 2,750 5,500 Feet
0 0.5 1 Miles

N
W E
S

1:63,360

LOCATION

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

CASE: CDP 2024-0005
OWNER: ISMAIL, Douglas & BLYTHE, Gentle
APN: 132-020-09
APLCT: Siol Studios, Kevin Hackett
AGENT: Soil Studion, Kevin Hackett
ADDRESS: 14791 Navarro Way, Manchester

Highways (2017)
Public Roads

0 135 270 Feet
0 0.0225 0.045 Miles

N
W E
S

1:3,000

AERIAL IMAGERY

CASE: CDP 2024-0005
OWNER: ISMAIL, Douglas & BLYTHE, Gentle
APN: 132-020-09
APLCT: Siol Studios, Kevin Hackett
AGENT: Soil Studion, Kevin Hackett
ADDRESS: 14791 Navarro Way, Manchester

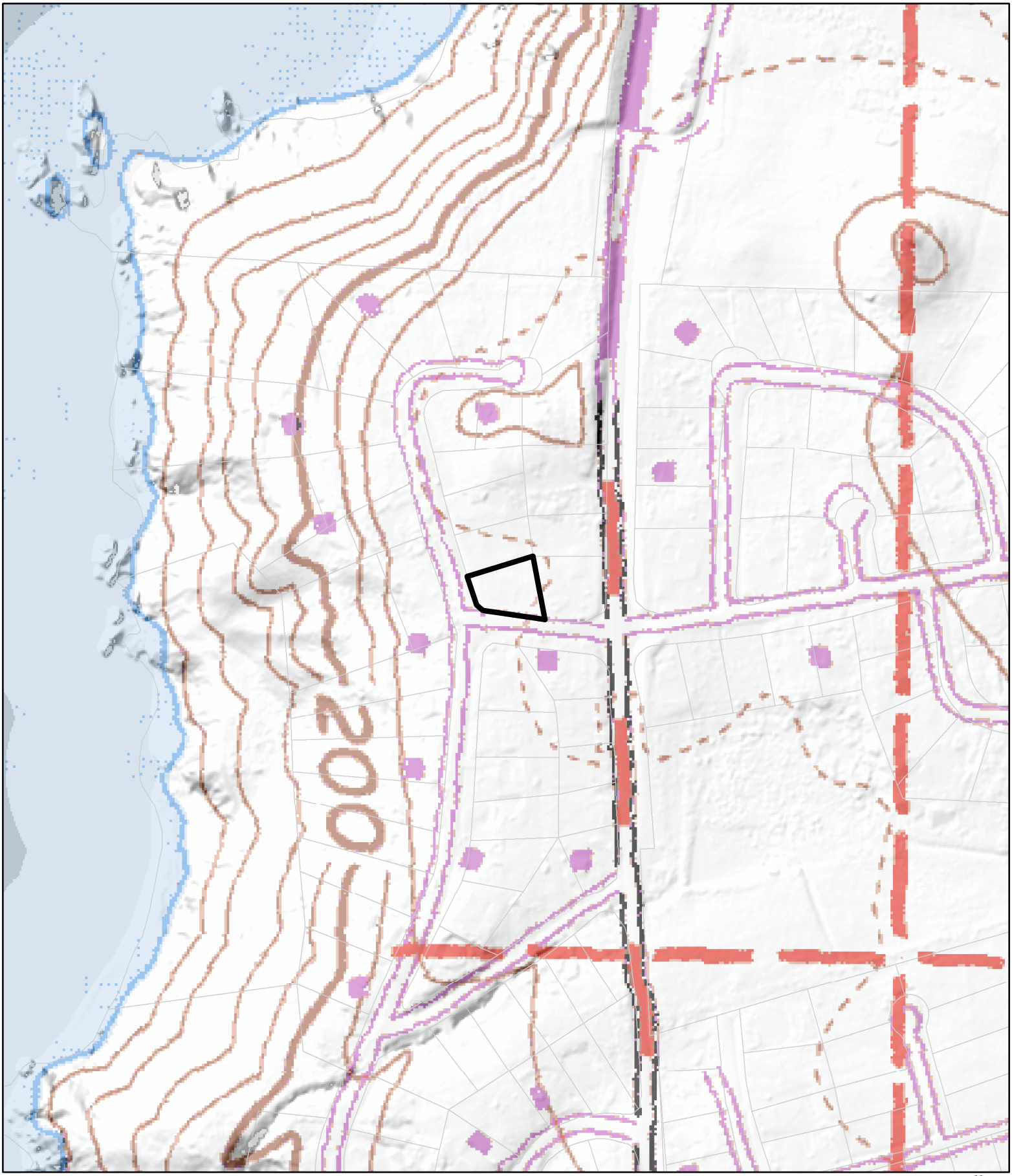
Public Roads

0 15 30 Feet
0 0.003 0.006 Miles

N
W E
S

1:400

AERIAL IMAGERY



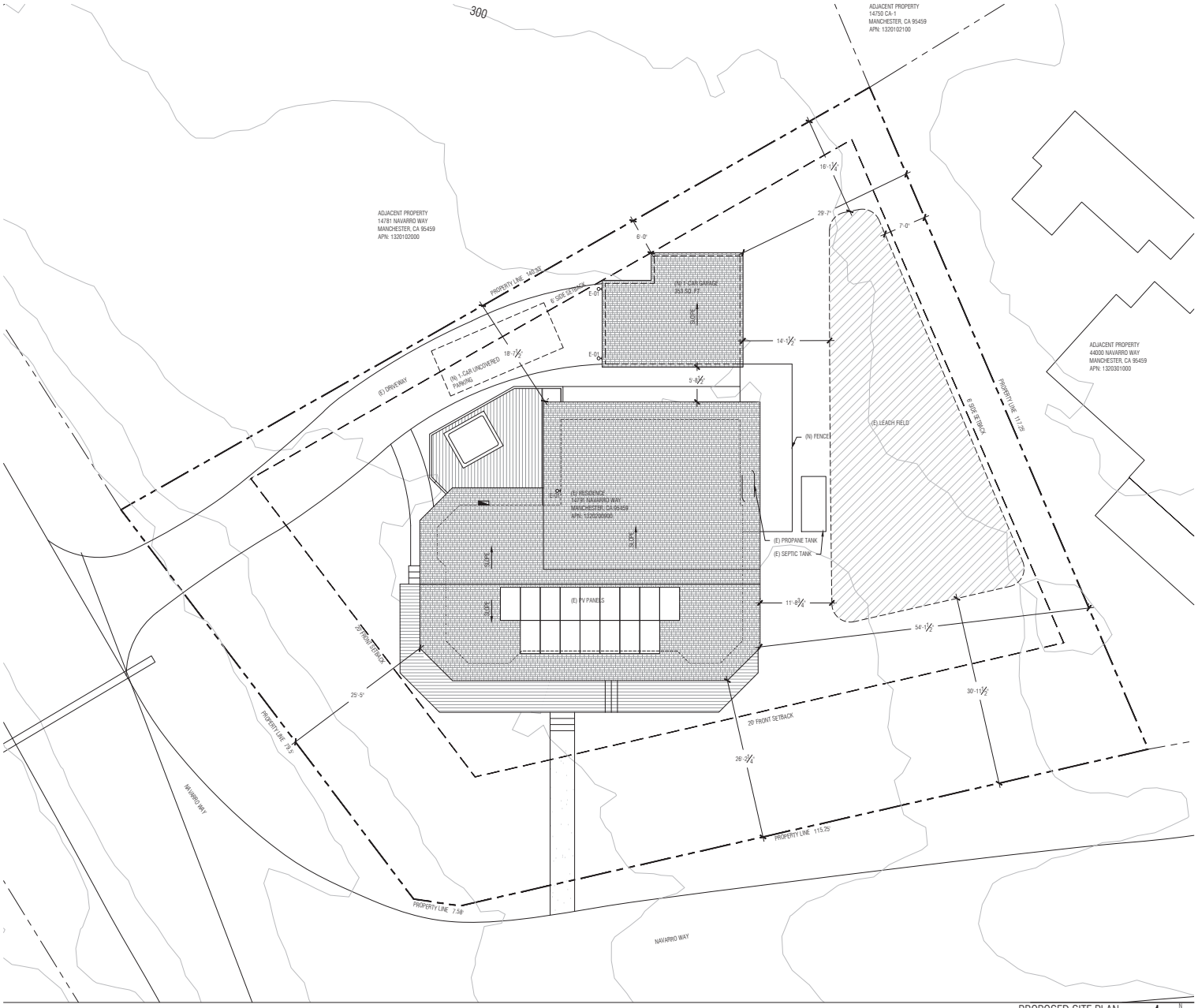
CASE: CDP 2024-0005
OWNER: ISMAIL, Douglas & BLYTHE, Gentle
APN: 132-020-09
APLCT: Siol Studios, Kevin Hackett
AGENT: Soil Studion, Kevin Hackett
ADDRESS: 14791 Navarro Way, Manchester

Assessors Parcels

0 135 270 Feet
0 0.0225 0.045 Miles
N W E S

1:3,000

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
CONTOUR INTERVAL IS 40 FEET



PROPOSED SITE PLAN 1

0 2 4 8

Siol

425 10TH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94103
TEL: 415.655.9722
SIOLSTUDIOS.COM
INFO@SIOLSTUDIOS.COM

IRISH BEACH
APN: 132-020-09-00
14791 NAVARRO WAY
MANCHESTER, CA 95459

TITLE
PROPOSED
SITE PLAN

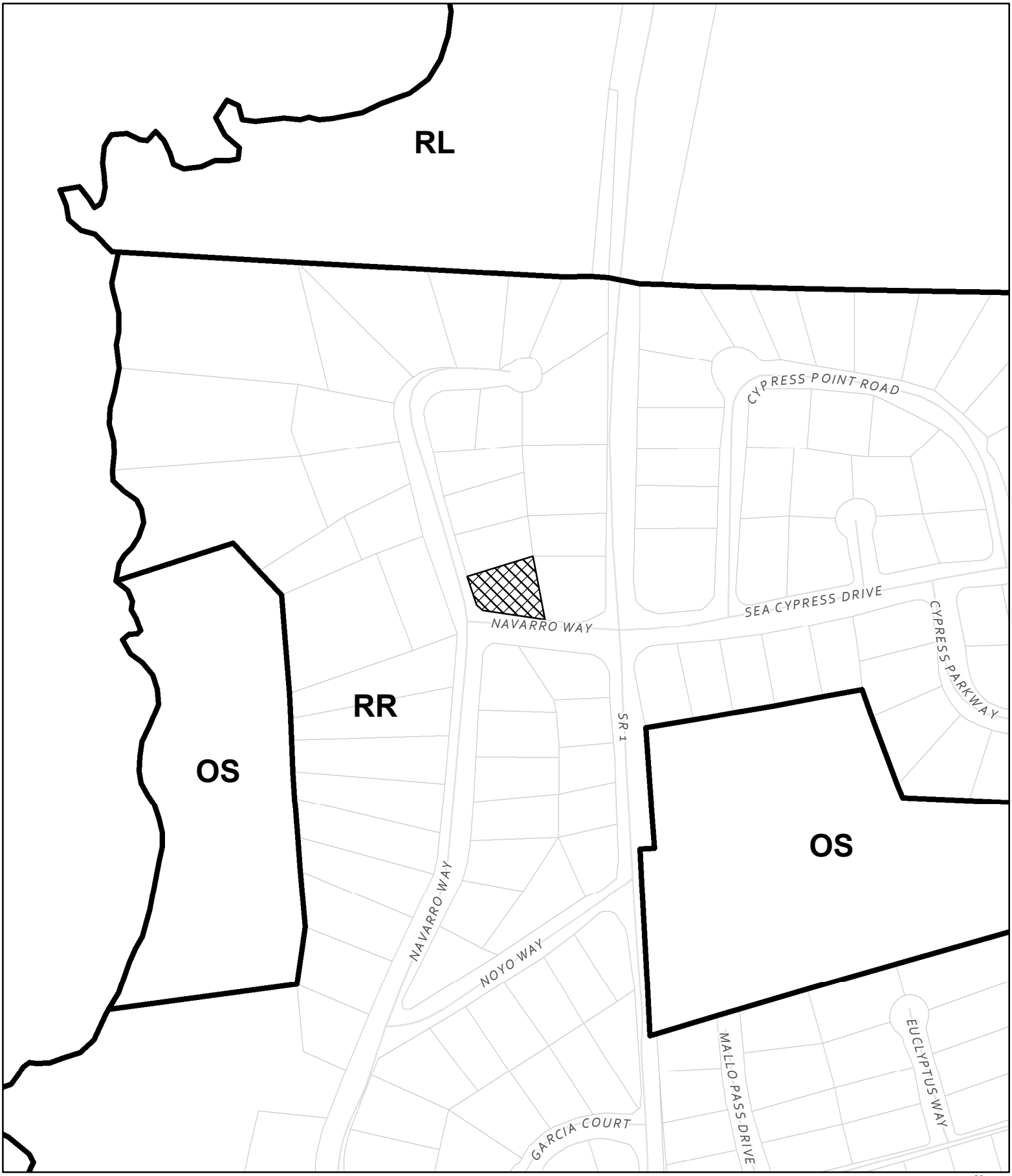
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

DATE 1 JAN 2021

BY AA

ISSUE
CDP 16 JAN 2024

PAGE #
A1.0



CASE: CDP 2024-0005
OWNER: ISMAIL, Douglas & BLYTHE, Gentle
APN: 132-020-09
APLCT: Siol Studios, Kevin Hackett
AGENT: Soil Studion, Kevin Hackett
ADDRESS: 14791 Navarro Way, Manchester

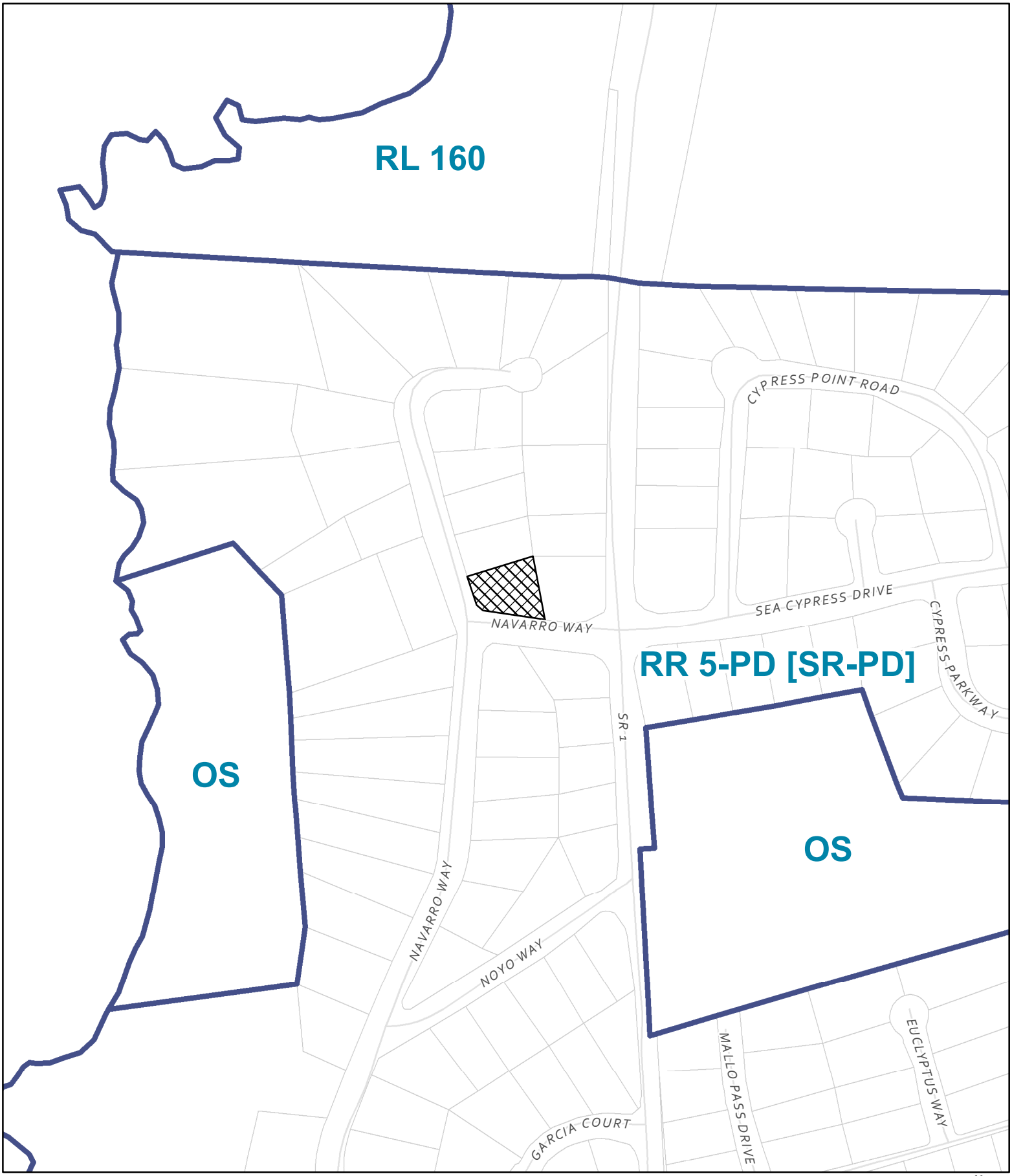
Zoning Districts
Public Roads
Assessors Parcels

0 135 270 Feet
0 0.0225 0.045 Miles
1:3,000

N W E S

ZONING

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

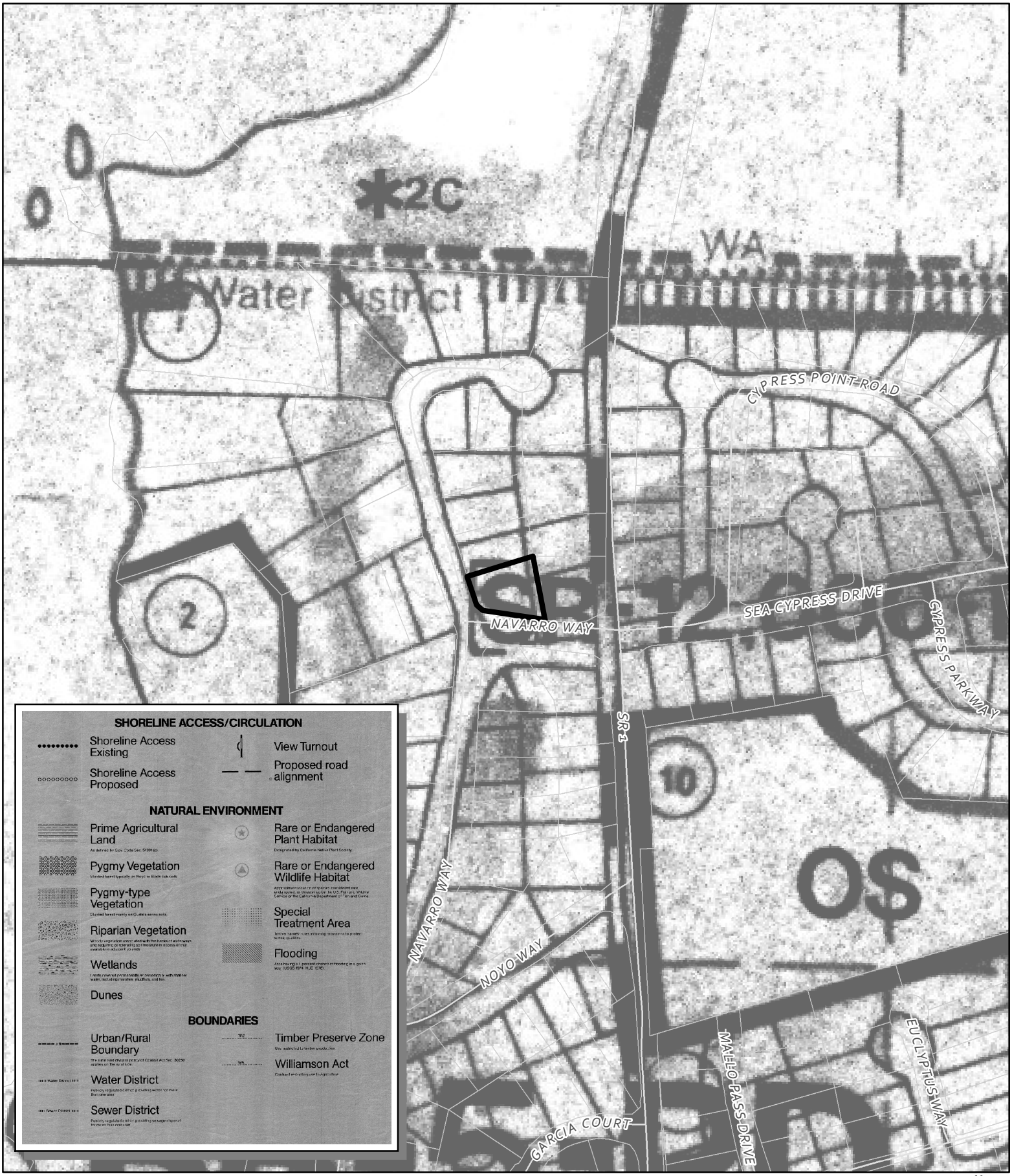


CASE: CDP 2024-0005
OWNER: ISMAIL, Douglas & BLYTHE, Gentle
APN: 132-020-09
APLCT: Siol Studios, Kevin Hackett
AGENT: Soil Studion, Kevin Hackett
ADDRESS: 14791 Navarro Way, Manchester

Public Roads
Assessors Parcels

0 135 270 Feet
0 0.0225 0.045 Miles
N W E S
1:3,000

GENERAL PLAN



CASE: CDP 2024-0005
OWNER: ISMAIL, Douglas & BLYTHE, Gentle
APN: 132-020-09
APLCT: Siol Studios, Kevin Hackett
AGENT: Soil Studion, Kevin Hackett
ADDRESS: 14791 Navarro Way, Manchester

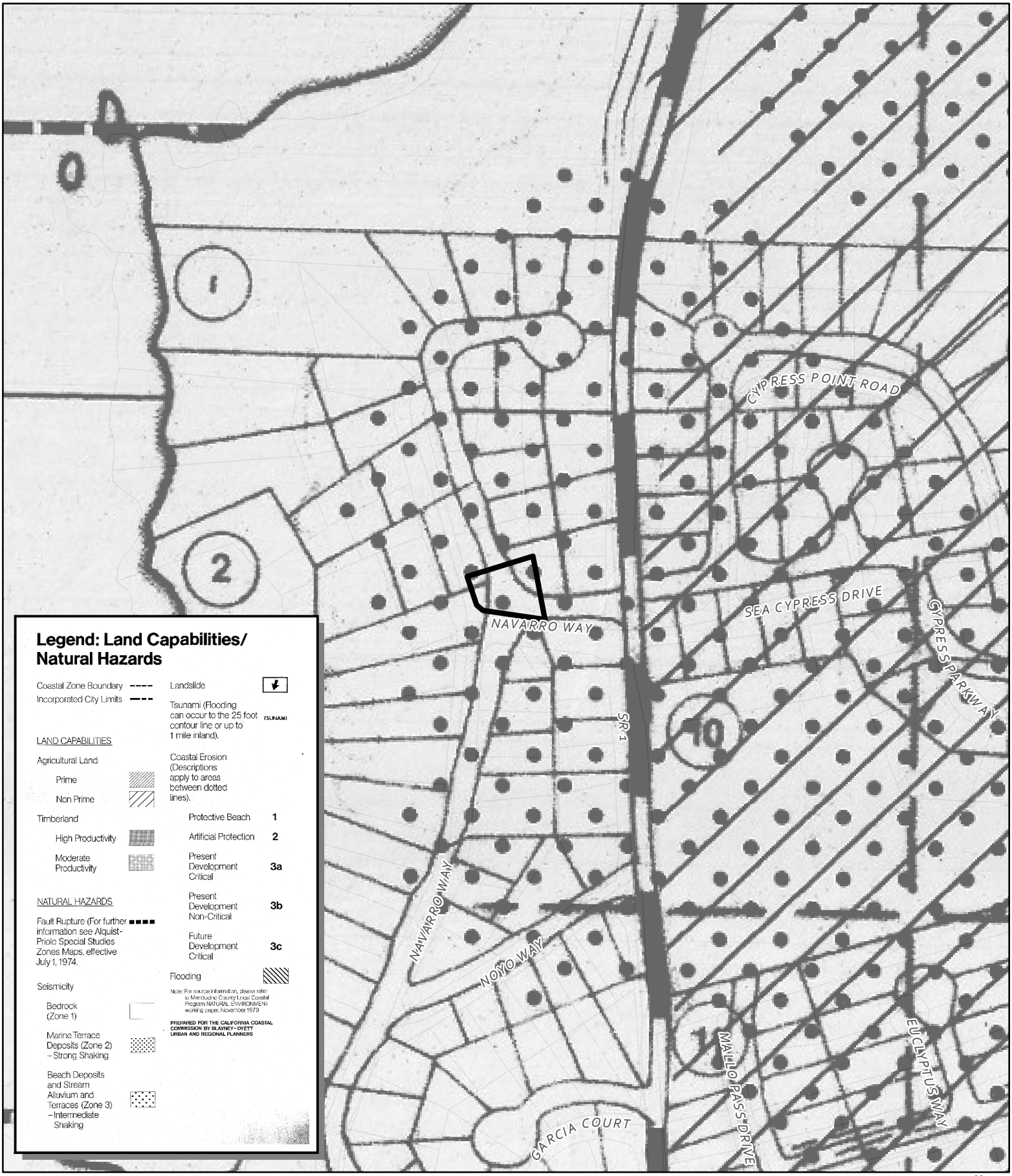
Public Roads
Assessors Parcels

0 135 270 Feet
0 0.0225 0.045 Miles
1:3,000

N W E S

LCP LAND USE MAP 31: GUALALA

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



Legend: Land Capabilities/ Natural Hazards

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

LAND CAPABILITIES

Agricultural Land
- Prime
- Non Prime

Timberland
- High Productivity
- Moderate Productivity

NATURAL HAZARDS

Fault Rupture (For further information see Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zones Maps, effective July 1, 1974.

Seismicity
- Bedrock (Zone 1)
- Marine Terrace Deposits (Zone 2) – Strong Shaking
- Beach Deposits and Stream Alluvium and Terraces (Zone 3) – Intermediate Shaking

Landslide

Tsunami (Flooding can occur to the 25 foot contour line or up to 1 mile inland). TSUNAMI

Coastal Erosion (Descriptions apply to areas between dotted lines).

Protective Beach	1
Artificial Protection	2
Present Development Critical	3a
Present Development Non-Critical	3b
Future Development Critical	3c

Flooding

Note: For source information, please refer to Mendocino County Local Coastal Program NATURAL ENVIRONMENT working paper, November 1979.

PREPARED FOR THE CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION BY BLAINEY–DYETT URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNERS

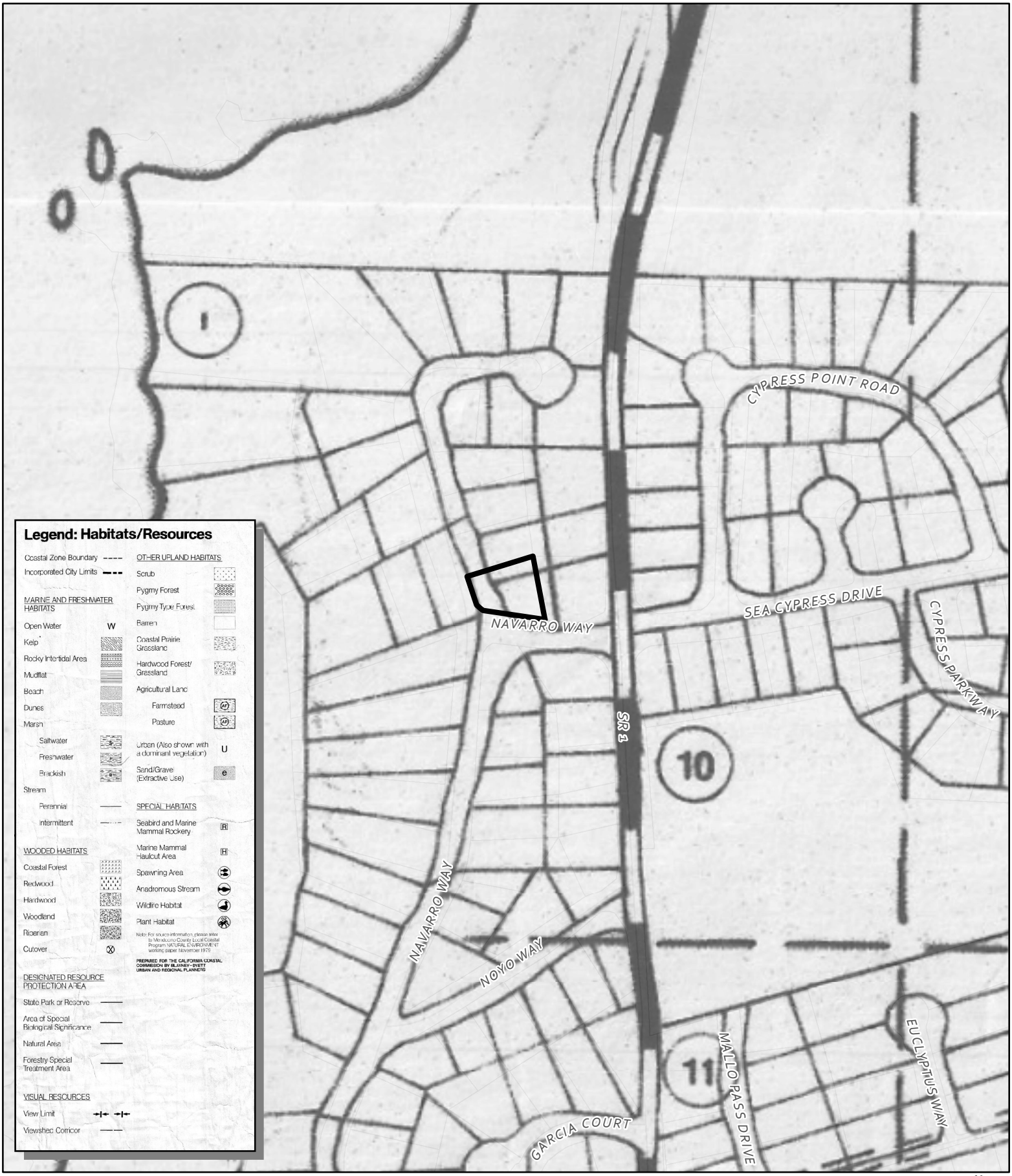
CASE: CDP 2024-0005
OWNER: ISMAIL, Douglas & BLYTHE, Gentle
APN: 132-020-09
APLCT: Siol Studios, Kevin Hackett
AGENT: Soil Studion, Kevin Hackett
ADDRESS: 14791 Navarro Way, Manchester

Public Roads
Assessors Parcels

0 135 270 Feet
0 0.0225 0.045 Miles
1:3,000

N W E S

LCP LAND CAPABILITIES & NATURAL HAZARDS



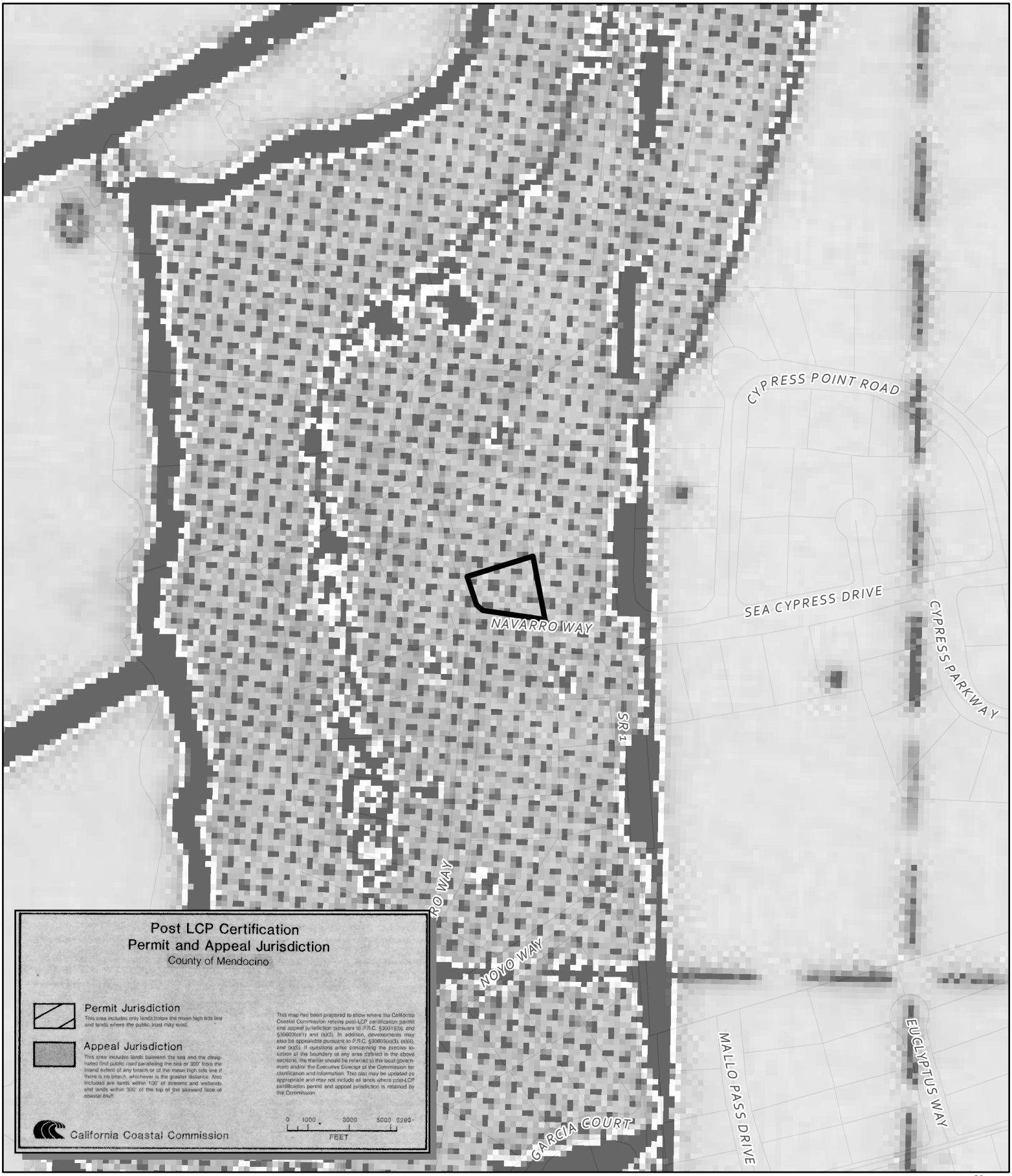
CASE: CDP 2024-0005
OWNER: ISMAIL, Douglas & BLYTHE, Gentle
APN: 132-020-09
APLCT: Siol Studios, Kevin Hackett
AGENT: Soil Studion, Kevin Hackett
ADDRESS: 14791 Navarro Way, Manchester

Public Roads
Assessors Parcels

0 135 270 Feet
0 0.0225 0.045 Miles
1:3,000

N W E S

LCP HABITATS & RESOURCES



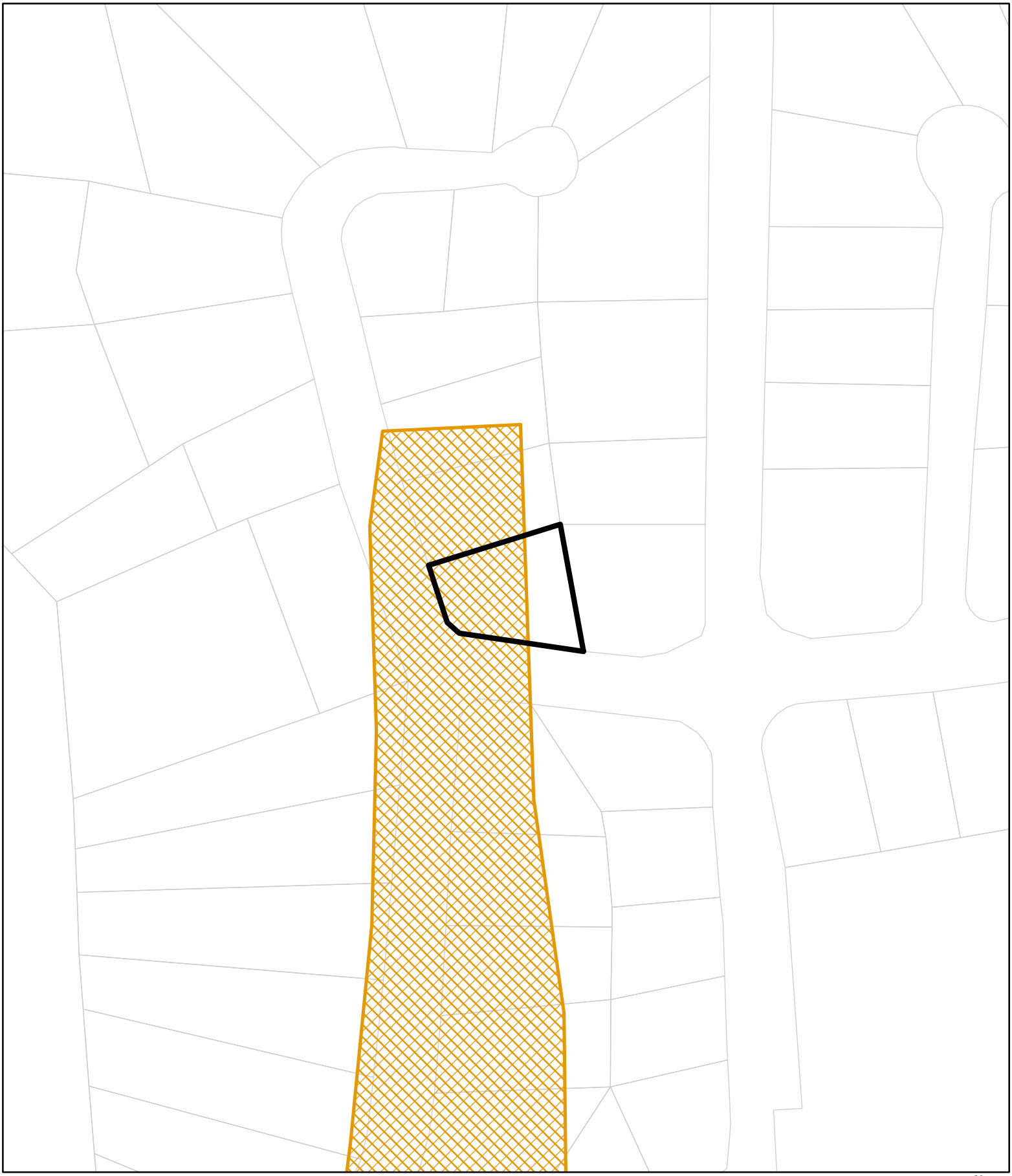
CASE: CDP 2024-0005
OWNER: ISMAIL, Douglas & BLYTHE, Gentle
APN: 132-020-09
APLCT: Siol Studios, Kevin Hackett
AGENT: Soil Studion, Kevin Hackett
ADDRESS: 14791 Navarro Way, Manchester

Public Roads
Assessors Parcels

0 135 270 Feet
0 0.0225 0.045 Miles
1:3,000

N W E S

POST LCP CERTIFICAITON & APPEAL JURISDICTION



CASE: CDP 2024-0005
OWNER: ISMAIL, Douglas & BLYTHE, Gentle
APN: 132-020-09
APLCT: Siol Studios, Kevin Hackett
AGENT: Soil Studion, Kevin Hackett
ADDRESS: 14791 Navarro Way, Manchester

CDP Exclusion Areas

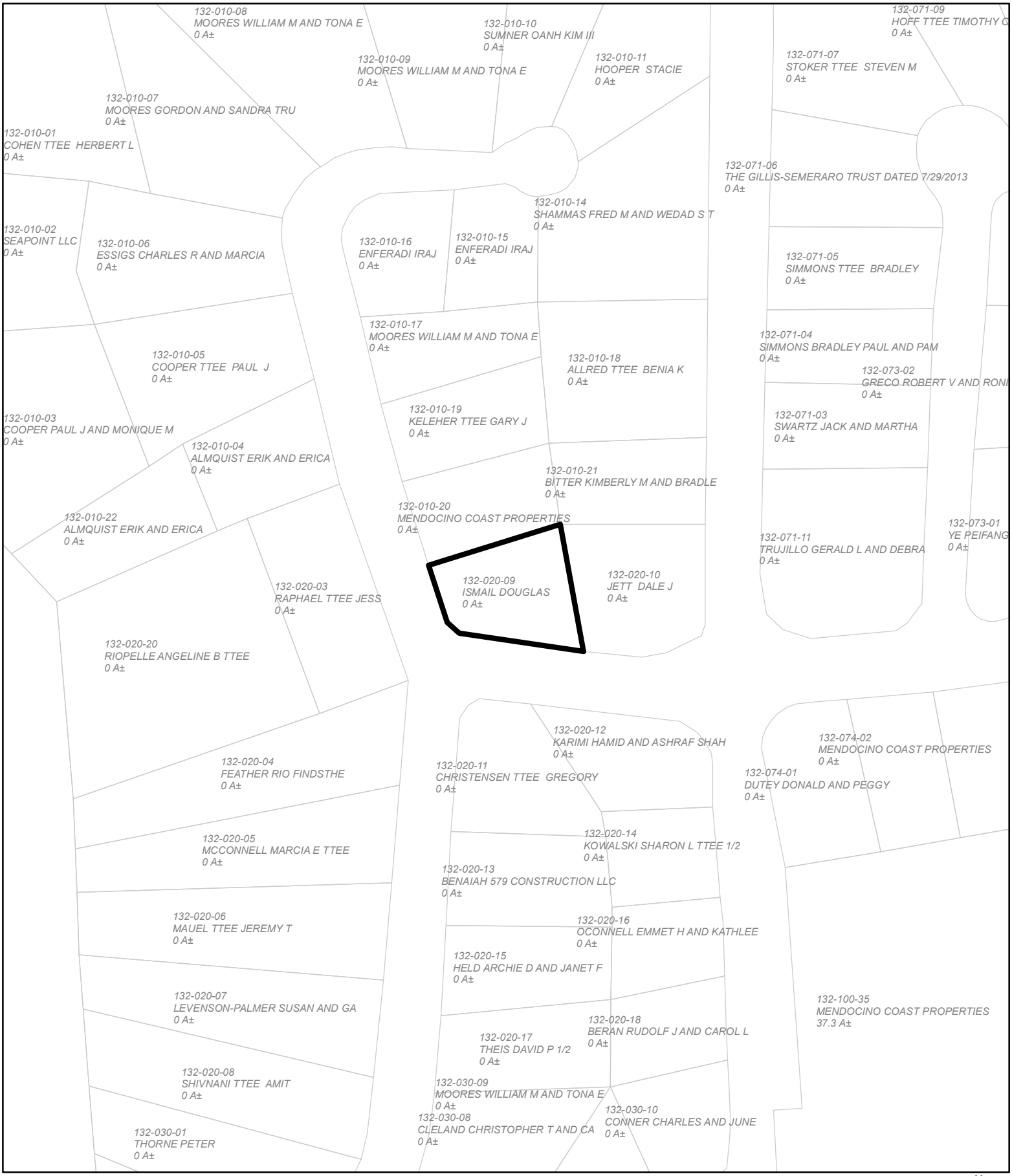
Assessors Parcels

0 65 130 Feet
0 0.01 0.02 Miles

N
W E
S

1:1,500

CDP EXCLUSION AREA



CASE: CDP 2024-0005
OWNER: ISMAIL, Douglas & BLYTHE, Gentle
APN: 132-020-09
APLCT: Siol Studios, Kevin Hackett
AGENT: Soil Studion, Kevin Hackett
ADDRESS: 14791 Navarro Way, Manchester

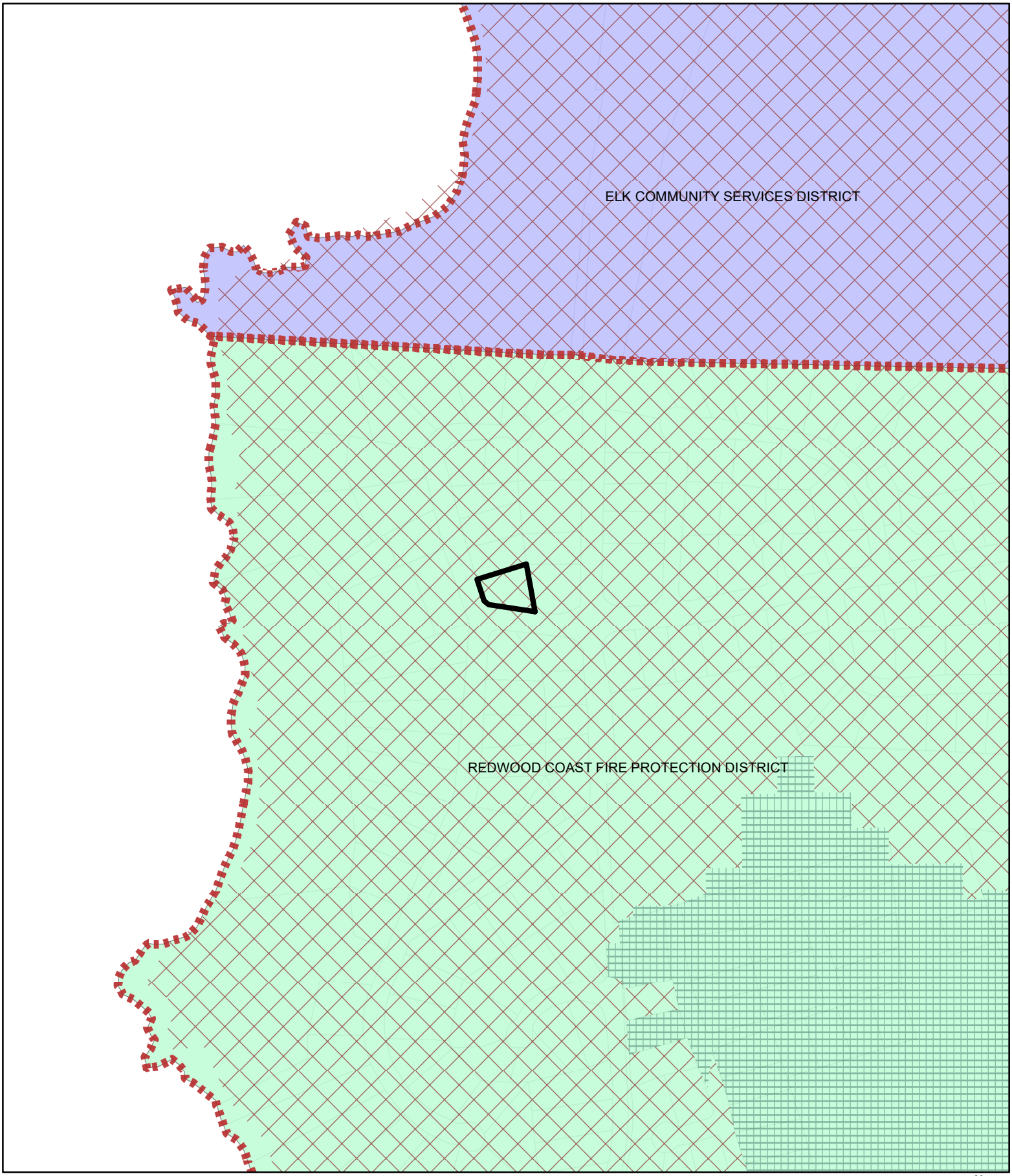
Assessors Parcels

0 65 130 Feet
0 0.01 0.02 Miles

N
W E
S

1:1,500

AERIAL IMAGERY



CASE: CDP 2024-0005
OWNER: ISMAIL, Douglas & BLYTHE, Gentle
APN: 132-020-09
APLCT: Siol Studios, Kevin Hackett
AGENT: Soil Studion, Kevin Hackett
ADDRESS: 14791 Navarro Way, Manchester

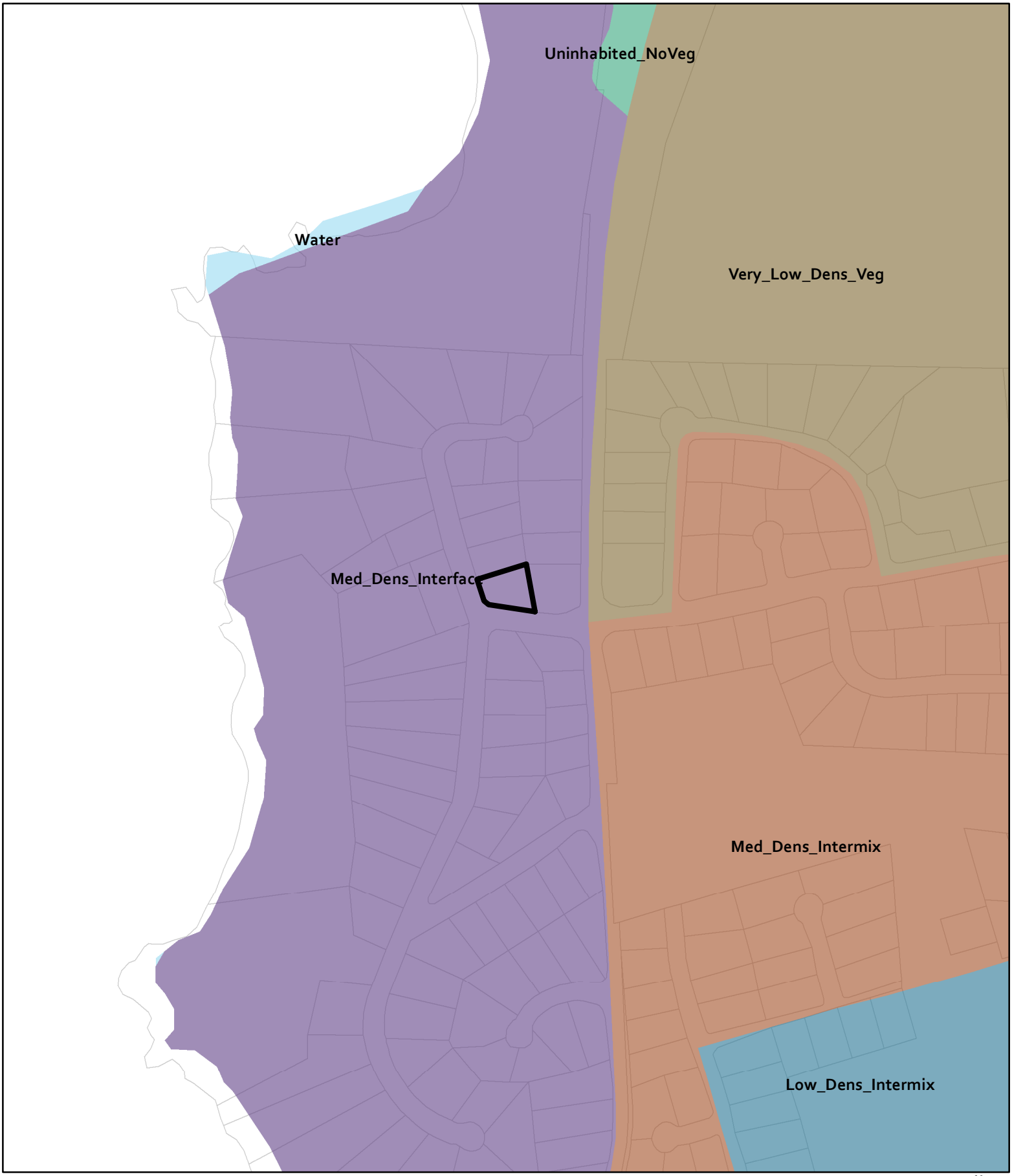
High Fire Hazard
Moderate Fire Hazard
County Fire Districts
Assessors Parcels

0 180 360 Feet
0 0.03 0.06 Miles

N
W E
S

1:4,000

FIRE HAZARD ZONES & RESPONSIBILITY AREAS
STATE RESPONSIBILITY AREA



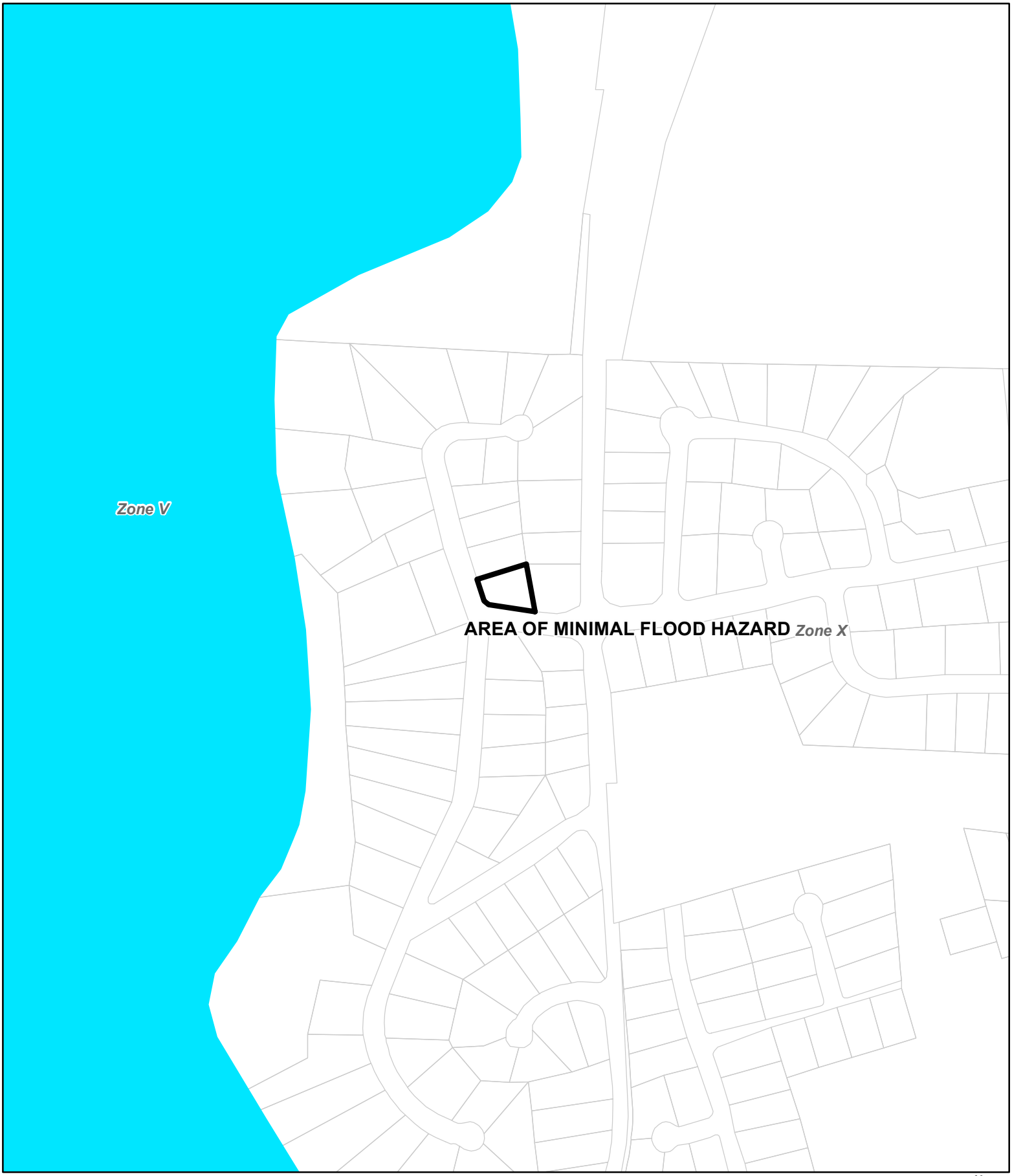
CASE: CDP 2024-0005
OWNER: ISMAIL, Douglas & BLYTHE, Gentle
APN: 132-020-09
APLCT: Siol Studios, Kevin Hackett
AGENT: Soil Studion, Kevin Hackett
ADDRESS: 14791 Navarro Way, Manchester

Assessors Parcels

0 180 360 Feet
0 0.03 0.06 Miles
1:4,000

N
W E
S

WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE



CASE: CDP 2024-0005
OWNER: ISMAIL, Douglas & BLYTHE, Gentle
APN: 132-020-09
APLCT: Siol Studios, Kevin Hackett
AGENT: Soil Studion, Kevin Hackett
ADDRESS: 14791 Navarro Way, Manchester

1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard

Assessors Parcels

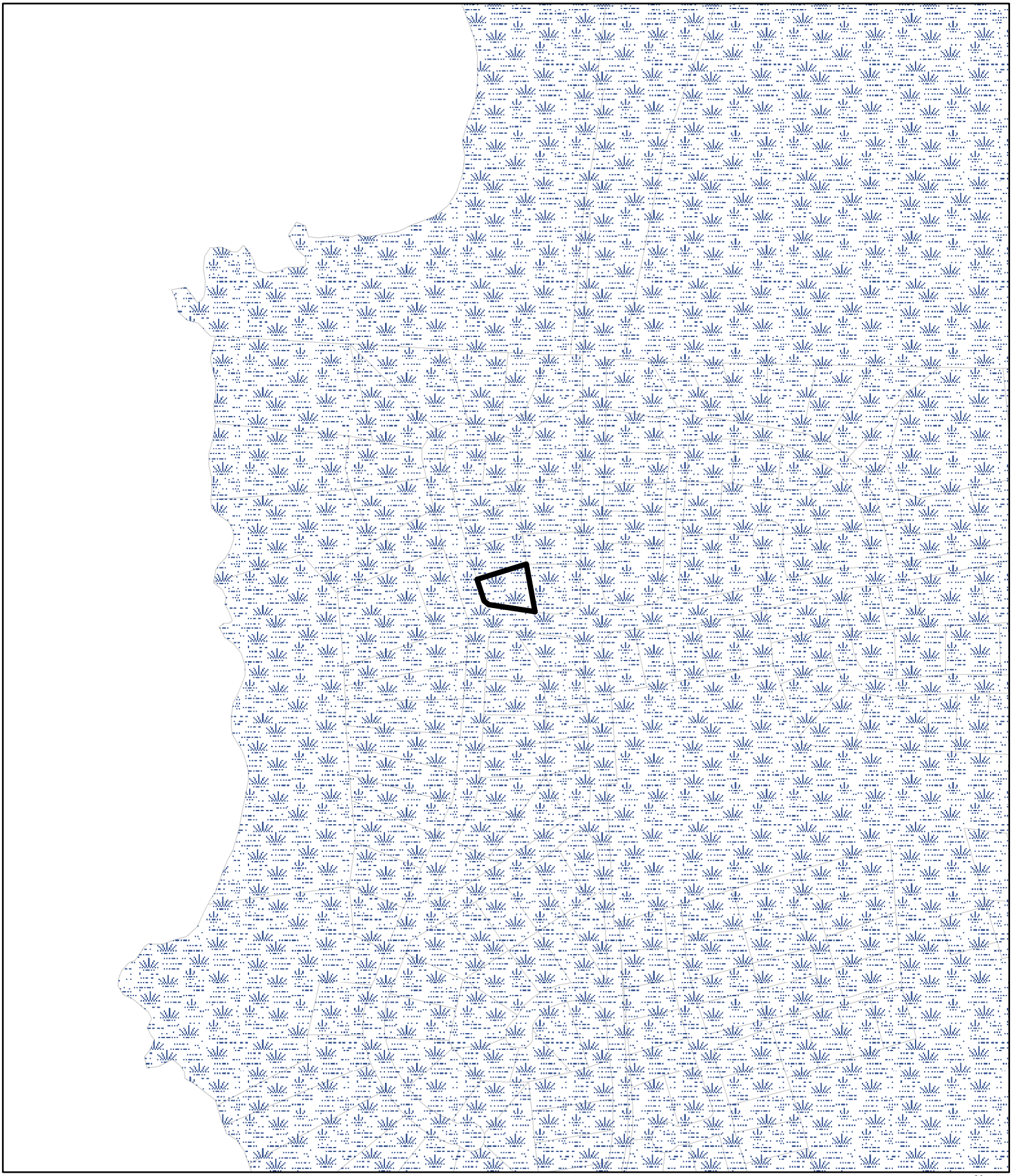
0 180 360 Feet
0 0.03 0.06 Miles

N
W E
S

1:4,000

FLOOD ZONE

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



CASE: CDP 2024-0005
OWNER: ISMAIL, Douglas & BLYTHE, Gentle
APN: 132-020-09
APLCT: Siol Studios, Kevin Hackett
AGENT: Soil Studion, Kevin Hackett
ADDRESS: 14791 Navarro Way, Manchester

Marginal Water Resources

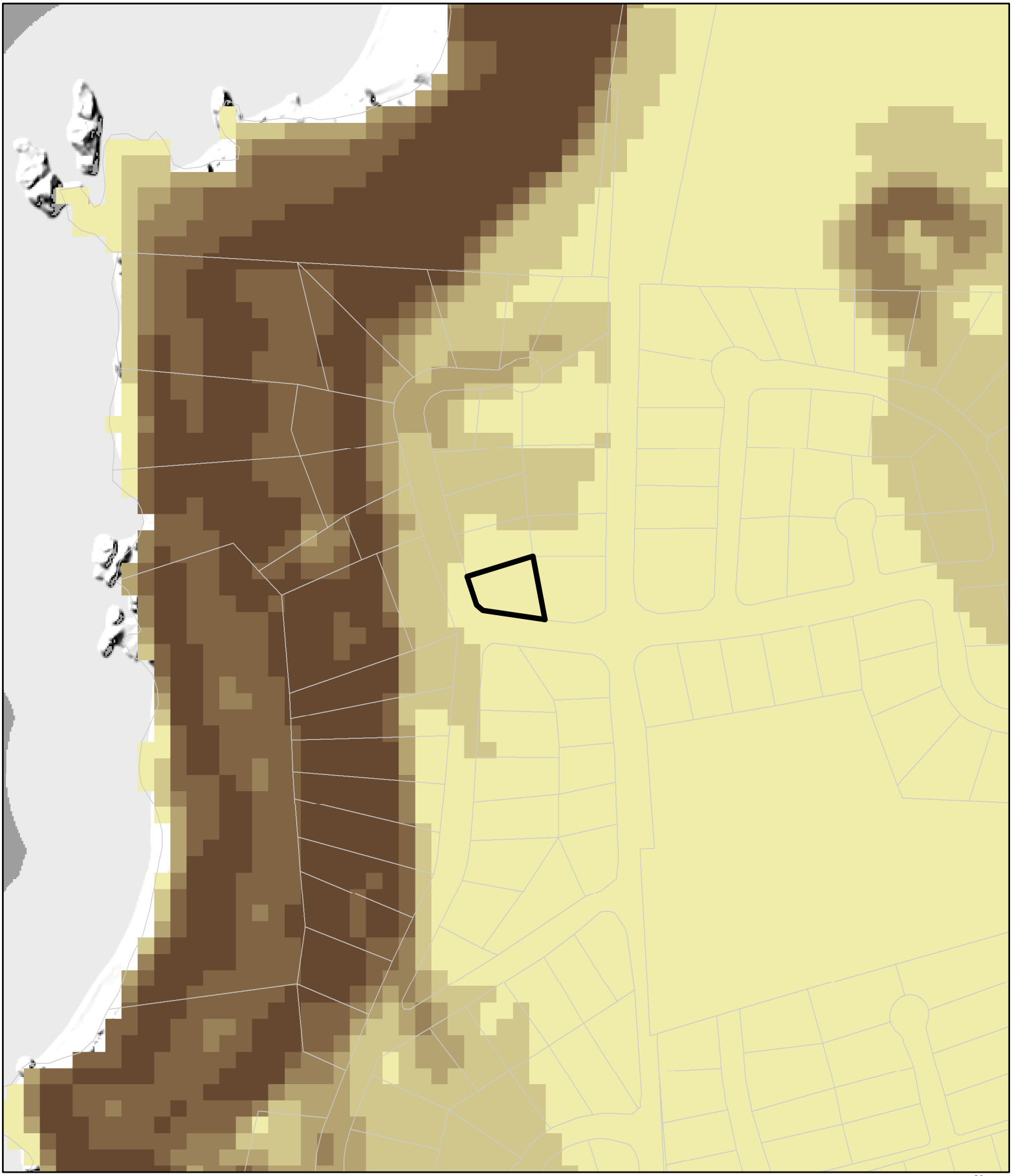
Assessors Parcels

0 180 360 Feet
0 0.03 0.06 Miles

N
W E
S

1:4,000

COASTAL GROUND WATER RESOURCES



CASE: CDP 2024-0005
OWNER: ISMAIL, Douglas & BLYTHE, Gentle
APN: 132-020-09
APLCT: Siol Studios, Kevin Hackett
AGENT: Soil Studion, Kevin Hackett
ADDRESS: 14791 Navarro Way, Manchester

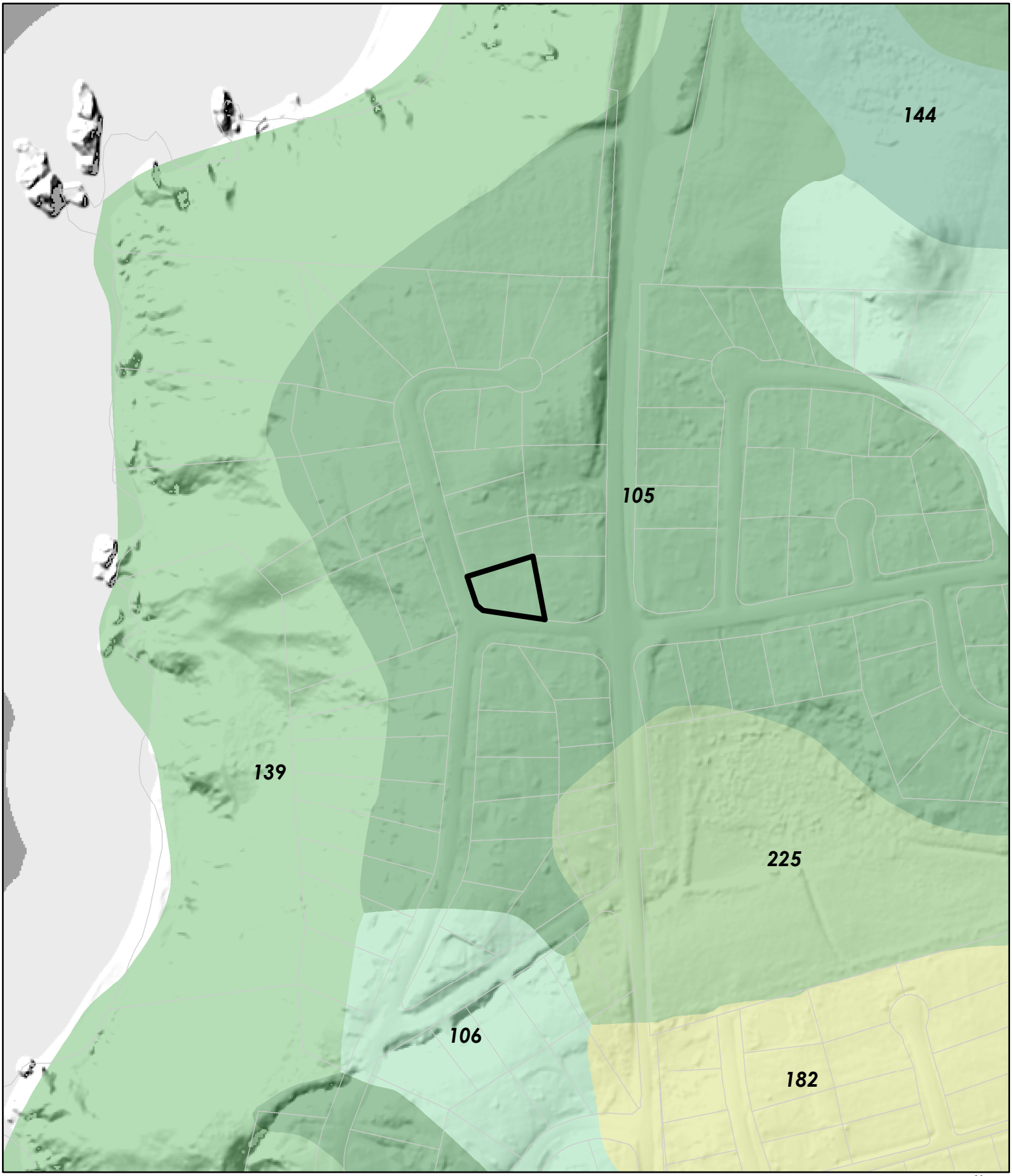
Assessors Parcels
0° - 14°
14° - 30°
30° - 42°
42° - 52°
52° - 61°
61° - 86°

0 135 270 Feet
0 0.0225 0.045 Miles
1:3,000

N
W E
S

ESTIMATED SLOPE

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



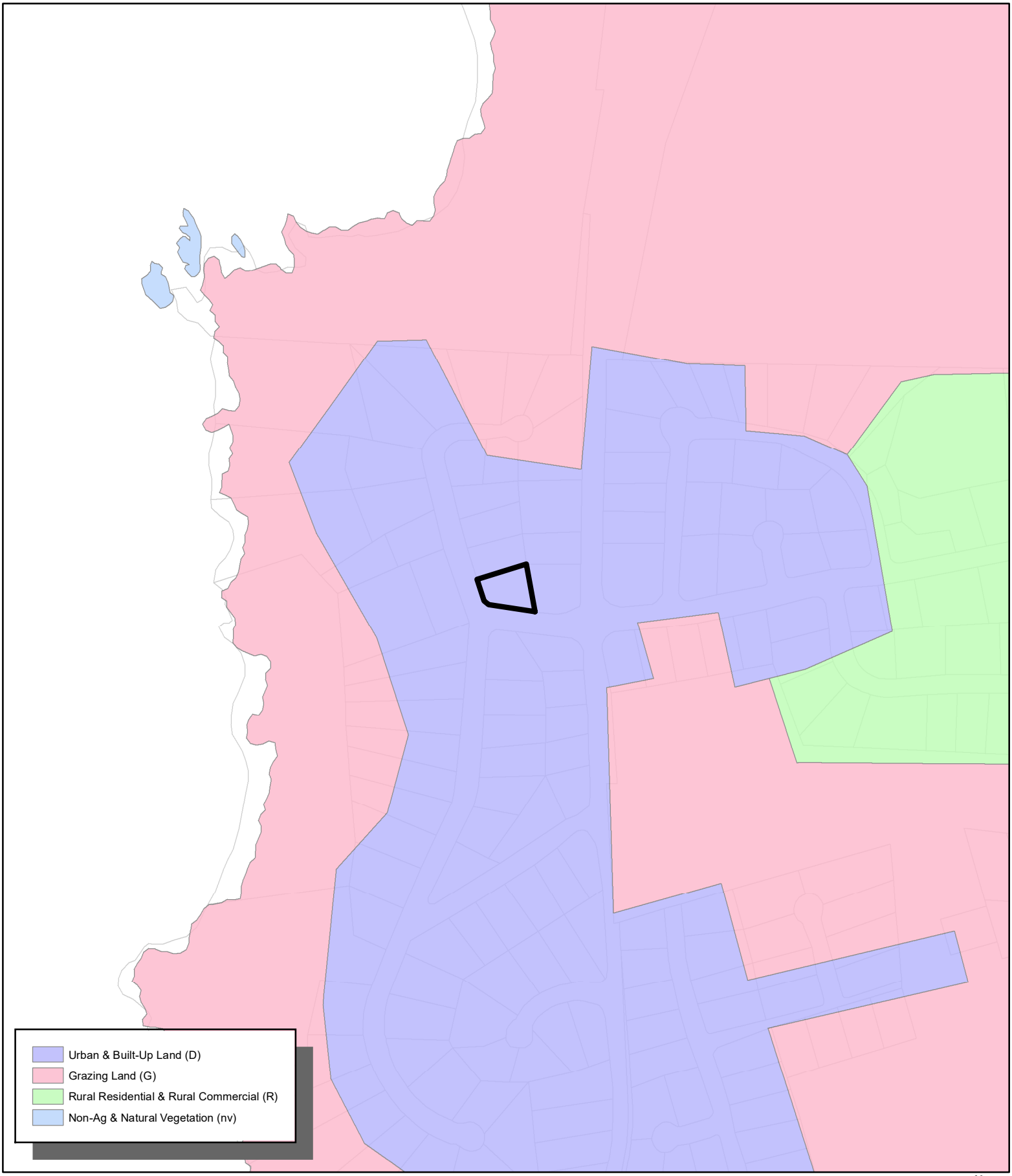
CASE: CDP 2024-0005
OWNER: ISMAIL, Douglas & BLYTHE, Gentle
APN: 132-020-09
APLCT: Siol Studios, Kevin Hackett
AGENT: Soil Studion, Kevin Hackett
ADDRESS: 14791 Navarro Way, Manchester

Assessors Parcels

0 135 270 Feet
0 0.0225 0.045 Miles
1:3,000

N
W E
S

WESTERN SOIL CLASSIFICATIONS



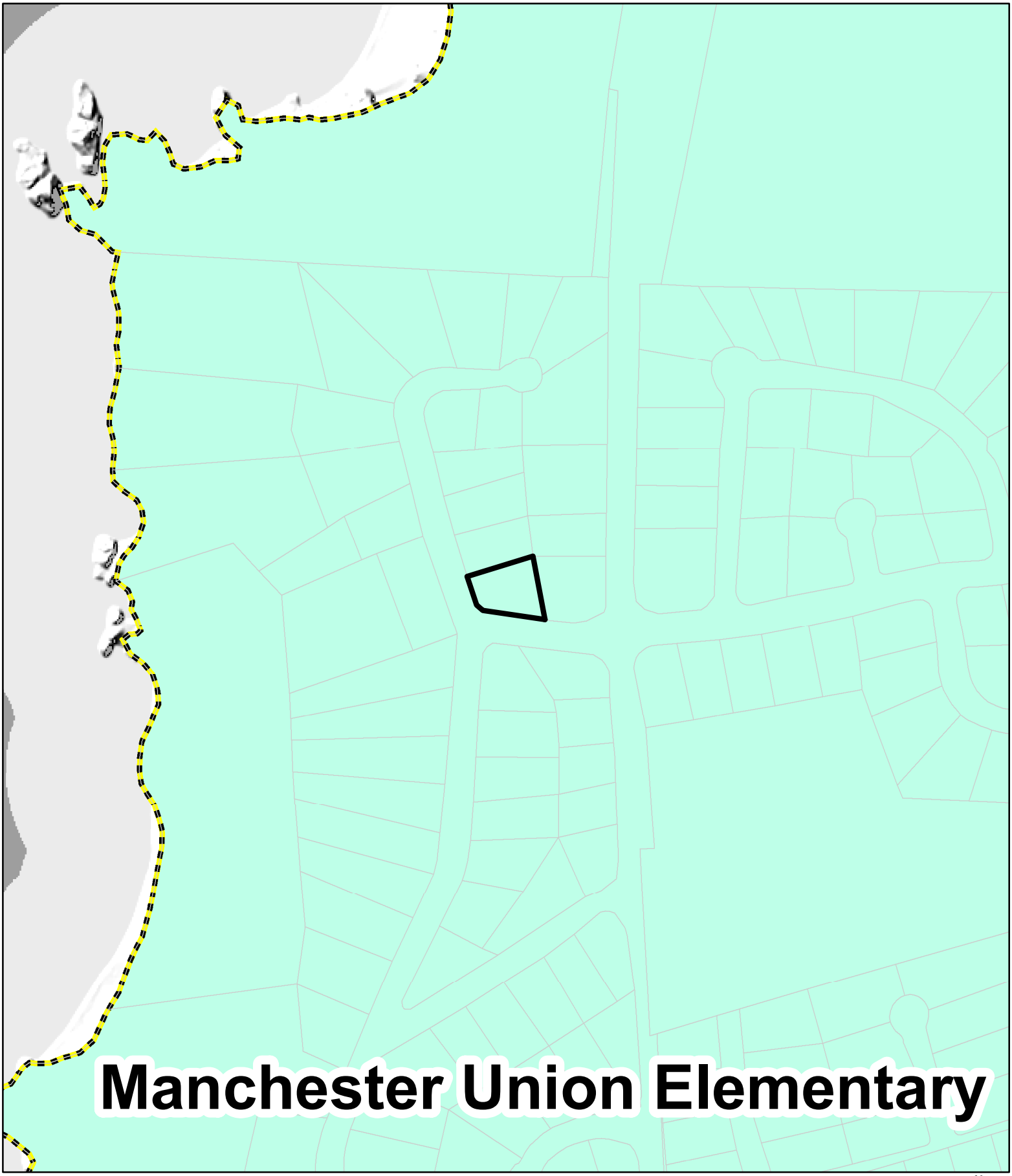
CASE: CDP 2024-0005
OWNER: ISMAIL, Douglas & BLYTHE, Gentle
APN: 132-020-09
APLCT: Siol Studios, Kevin Hackett
AGENT: Soil Studion, Kevin Hackett
ADDRESS: 14791 Navarro Way, Manchester

Assessors Parcels

0 180 360 Feet
0 0.03 0.06 Miles
1:4,000

N W E S

IMPORTANT FARMLANDS

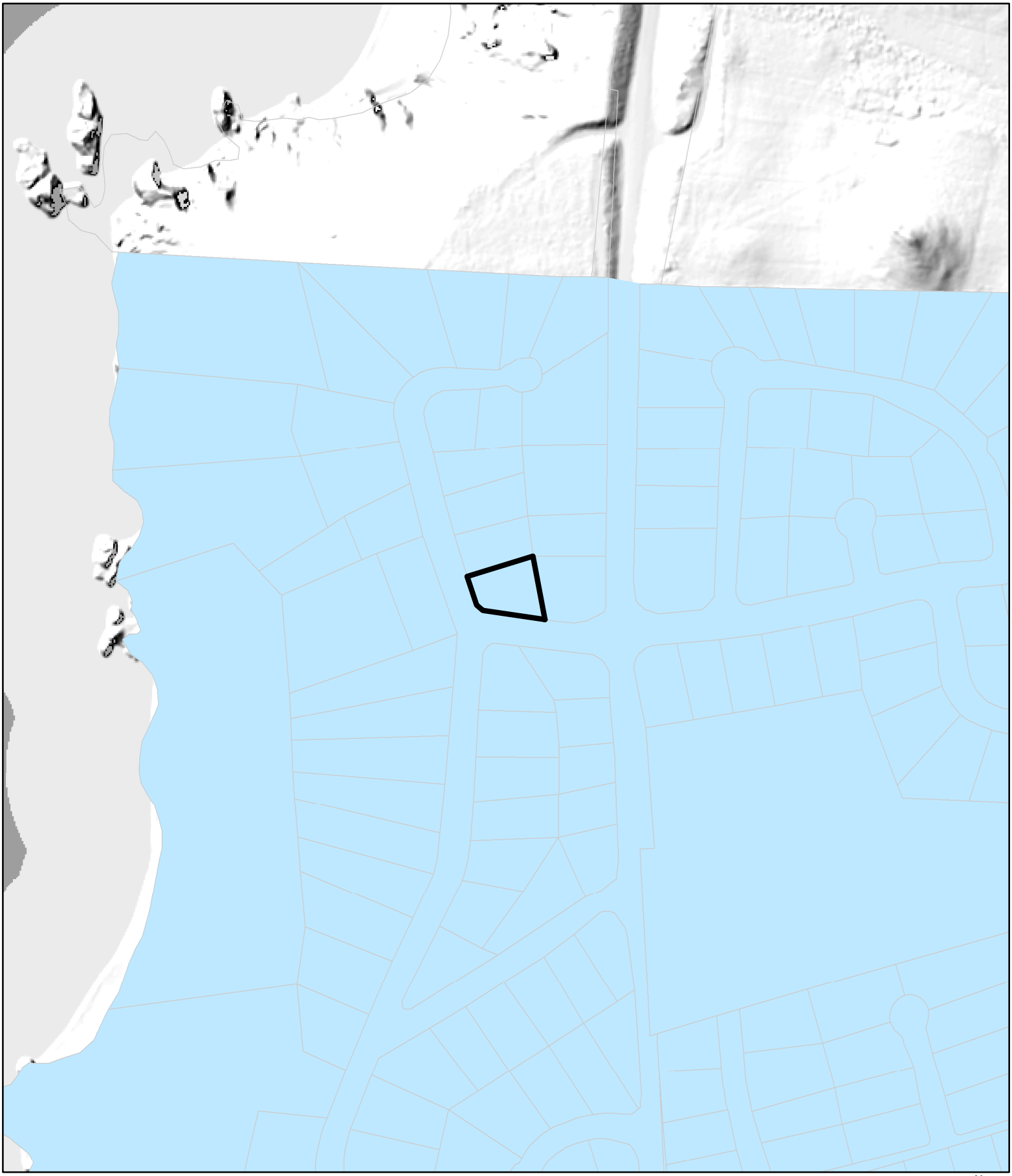


CASE: CDP 2024-0005
OWNER: ISMAIL, Douglas & BLYTHE, Gentle
APN: 132-020-09
APLCT: Siol Studios, Kevin Hackett
AGENT: Soil Studion, Kevin Hackett
ADDRESS: 14791 Navarro Way, Manchester

Assessors Parcels

0 135 270 Feet
0 0.0225 0.045 Miles
N W E S
1:3,000

SCHOOL DISTRICT



CASE: CDP 2024-0005
OWNER: ISMAIL, Douglas & BLYTHE, Gentle
APN: 132-020-09
APLCT: Siol Studios, Kevin Hackett
AGENT: Soil Studion, Kevin Hackett
ADDRESS: 14791 Navarro Way, Manchester

Assessors Parcels
County Water Districts

0 135 270 Feet
0 0.0225 0.045 Miles

N
W E
S

1:3,000

WATER DISTRICT

BIOLOGICAL SCOPING SURVEY REPORT

14791 Navarro Way,
Manchester, CA
Mendocino County
APN: 132-020-090

Property Owner:
Douglas and Gentle Ismail

Report Prepared By:
Kim Obermeyer, MS, Biologist

Revised October 19, 2024

Table of Contents

Table of Figures

1 PROJECT SUMMARY

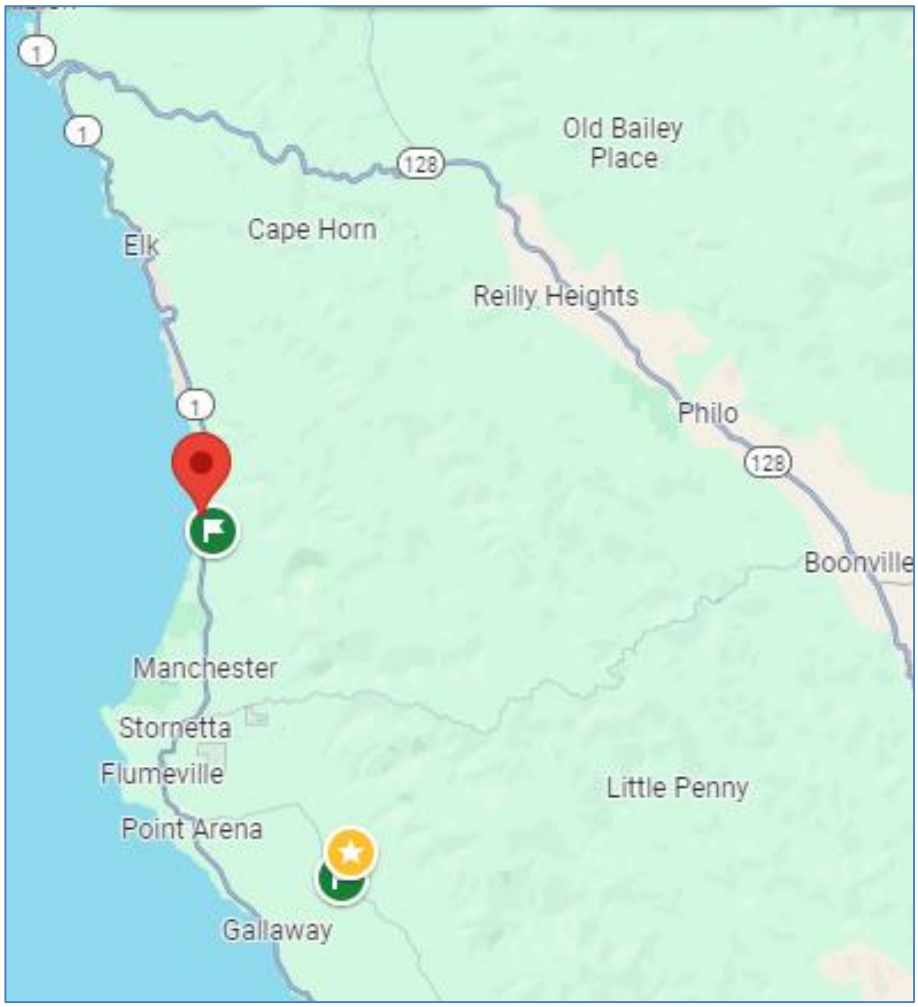
A biological resources survey was conducted to determine the type, condition, and location of biological elements. On August 28, 2024 biologist, Kim Obermeyer spent 2.75 hours conducting a biological scoping survey on the Ismail 0.31-acre residential parcel (APN:132-020-090) located at 14791 Navarro Way, Manchester, CA Mendocino County, California, approximately 0.15 miles east of the Pacific Ocean (**Figure 1**).

Any sensitive coastal resources, such as wetlands or rare plants or animals and their habitats that can be considered ESHA were identified. When ESHA are identified the potential effects of the impact of the development on the ESHA are evaluated, and avoidance and mitigation measures are developed.

The purpose of the study was to determine the presence and boundaries of sensitive coastal resources (wetlands, natural communities, special-status plants and animals) that could be considered Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area's under the County's Coastal Zoning Code.

The parcel has extant development consisting of a single-family residence and driveway. The remaining area is mown lawn and landscaped ornamentals with little to no habitat for sensitive species. The proposed development consists of the addition of a 353 sqft. single car garage and approximately 30' of driveway extension to reach it. The conclusion of the survey and this report is that no sensitive species habitats will be negatively affected, and it is recommended that no further surveys are needed.

Figure 1. Ismail parcel general location



2 STUDY AREA DESCIPTION

2.1 General site description

The project site is an approximately 0.31 acre residential parcel (APN:132-020-090) located at 14791 Navarro Way, Manchester, CA Mendocino County, California (Figure 1). Private residential parcels border the Blanchard parcel to the north, south, and east. Navarro Way is to the west.

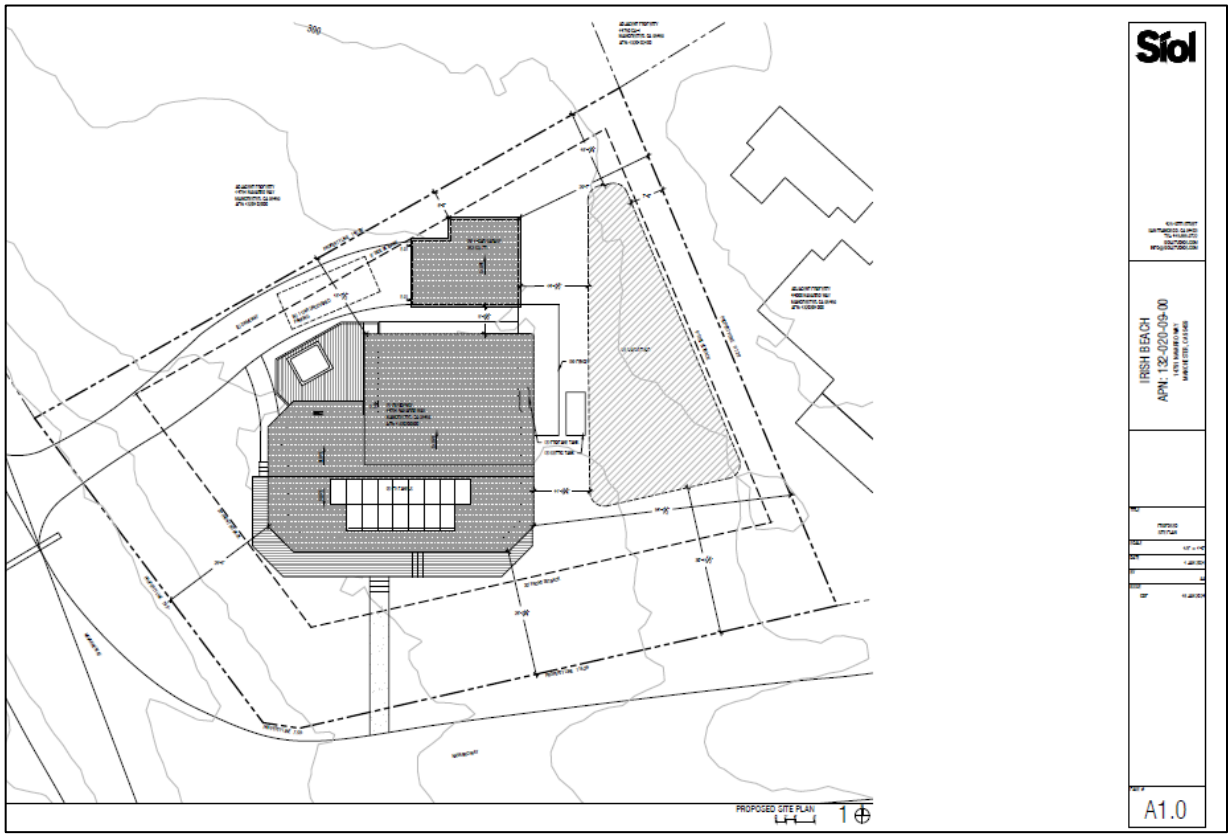
2.2 Physical and climatic characteristics

The topography of the parcel and adjacent parcels slope gently westward towards the Pacific Ocean. The region has a Mediterranean climate with a long-term average precipitation of approximately 40” of annual rainfall with a majority of the rain falling in the winter between November and March.

2.3 Proposed development

The proposed development is the addition of a 353 sqft. single car garage and approximately 30’ of driveway extension to reach it.

Figure 2. Ismail parcel site plan



3 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scoping Tables

Scoping tables were created for the special-status plant species and wildlife with the potential to occur in the Study Area by reviewing the most up-to-date species lists for the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS).

"Special-status species" is a general term for plant and animal species that warrant special consideration and/or protection due to their rarity. They can include species listed as endangered or threatened under the Federal or California Endangered Species Acts, species listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act, or species not formally listed but considered rare or uncommon by government agencies or non- government organizations, such as species on the periphery of their range or those with unique or highly specific habitat requirements.

The California Natural Diversity Database CNDDB was reviewed for records including the 9 USGS quadrangles centered on the Study Area. The CNDDB is a database consisting of historical observations of special- status flora and fauna in California. Because the CNDDB is limited to reported sightings, it is not a comprehensive list of species that may occur in a particular area. However, it is useful in refining the list of special-status species that have the potential to occur on a particular site.

A plant database search was performed using the CNPS *Electronic Inventory*, which allows users to query the *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California* using a

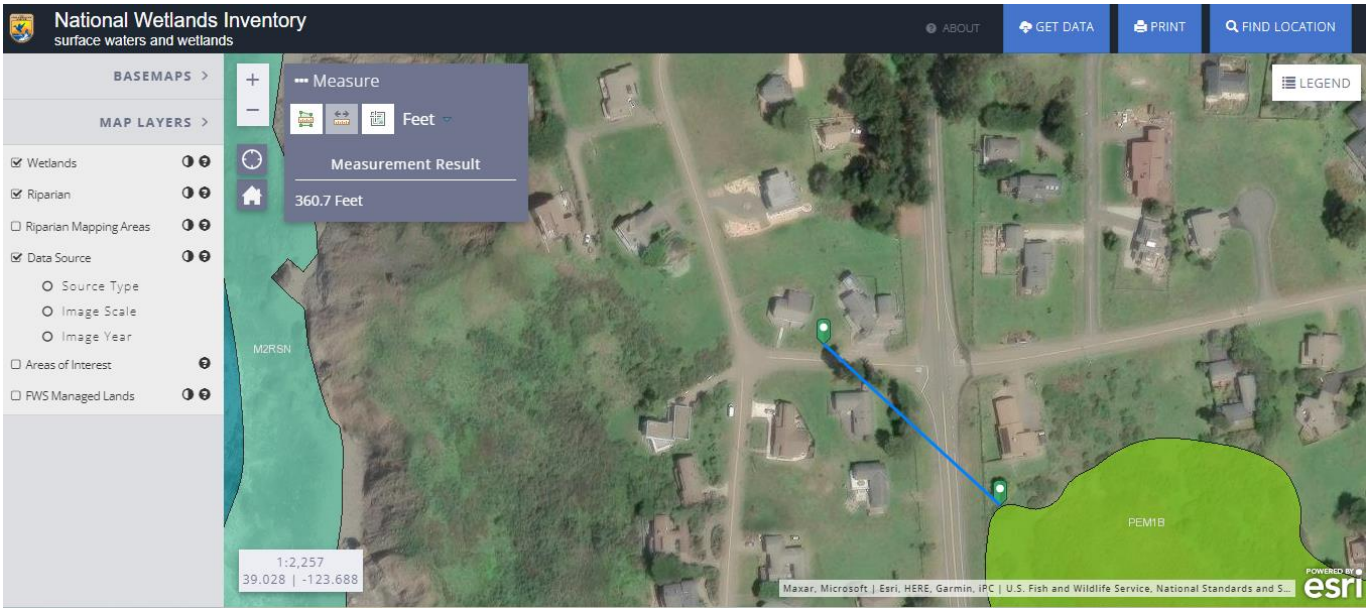
set of search criteria (e.g., quad name, habitat type). A target list of special-status plant species with the potential to occur on the site was developed through interpretation of the CNDDB and CNPS query results. The biological scoping tables with special status resources and potential occurrences in the Study Area are presented in **Appendix A, Tables 1 and 2** (a key to the ranking status of all rare plants and wildlife is also presented in **Appendix A**)**.**

Additional database review of the National Wetland Inventory (NWI) was conducted to assess the potential for wetlands to occur in the area prior to field work. Aerial photography was assessed for features with "wet" characteristics and the Inventory of National Wetlands database was viewed with the subject parcel boundaries to see if any predetermined wetlands occur in the Study Area.

The USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) database for the parcel area showed no sensitive species critical habitat nearby (Appendix B).

The property is approximately 361' from a classified palustrine wetland registered in the National Wetlands Inventory (Figure 2).

Figure 3. Distance to classified wetlands from the property boundary



3.2 Biological Surveys

The survey of the Study Area was conducted primarily adhering to the protocol described by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife in *Guidelines for Assessing the Effects of Proposed Projects on Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants and Natural Communities* and the *Mendocino County Guidelines for Biological Scoping Reports.*

Field surveys were conducted on August 28, 2024 to identify sensitive plants and fauna including host plants for sensitive butterfly species and burrows including those for the Point Arena mountain beaver. Appendix D contains a no-take technical letter regarding the potential for Point Arena mountain beaver from Gregory Schmidt, USFWS.

All identifiable plant species located during the surveys were identified to the lowest taxonomic level necessary to determine the presence of special status plant species. *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California* (Baldwin 2012) was used to determine the taxonomic nomenclature.

4 SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 Plants and Plant Communities –

The CDFW's California Native Diversity Database (CNDDB) BIOS, was used to focus the search of special status flora previously reported in the vicinity of the Study Area (9- quad search)**.**

The CDFW's California Native Diversity Database (CNDDB) BIOS, was used to focus the search of special status flora previously reported in the vicinity of the Study Area (9- quad search)**.** No special status plant species were found during the survey.

Given that the scoping survey was completed in the month of August during the summer dry period, some sensitive plants that could occur in the area may not have been in bloom. Of the plants on the Rare Plant Index list for 0-100m elevation and mesic habitat, the Coast Iris (*Iris longipetala)* blooms until June and Deceiving sedge (*Carex saliniformis)* blooms until July. However, due to the mesic and highly developed aspect of this parcel, it is not ideal potential habitat for either.

The Ismail parcel is mown lawn with non-native grass and herbs. The plant alliance is likely ***Avena* spp. - *Bromus* spp. Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance (**Wild oats and annual brome grasslands).

Table 1. Plant species found during survey

Scientific name	Common name	Native?	Sensitive?
Kniphofia uvaria	Torch lilly	No	
Raphanus sativas	Wild raddish	No	
Hypochaeris radicata	Hairy cat's ear	No	
Salvia rosmarinus	Rosemary	No	
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort plantain	No	
Erodium cicutarium	Common Stork's bill	No	
Vicia sativa	Common vetch	No	
Phormium tenax	New Zealand Flax	No	
Bromus spp., possibly *Bromus hordeaceus*	Brome	No	
Avena spp.	Oats	No	
Rubus parviflorus	Thimbleberry	Yes	No
Calystegia purpurata ssp. purpurata	Smooth western morning glory	Yes	No

Figure 4. Ismail parcel vegetation map

4.2 Wildlife - Potential Occurrences

The CDFW's California Native Diversity Database (CNDDB), was used to generate a list of fauna previously reported in the vicinity of the project area. No special-status wildlife species were identified during the field biological survey. Although the limited nature of the proposed activity for this project will have no significant effect on sensitive species, nesting birds and roosting bats should receive consideration in the future development activities should they occur. A complete list of special status wildlife with the potential to occur at the project site can be found in **Table 2** (**Appendix A**). Due to the small size of the parcel and existing development, both on the parcel and in the subdivision, there is little habitat for sensitive wildlife species.

4.2.1 Invertebrates

There is limited habitat for sensitive invertebrates although limited possibility for Behrend's silverspot butterfly and Western bumblebee. No host plants were found during the survey and no further surveys are warranted.

4.2.2 Birds

There is little habitat for nesting birds, including trees or shrubs, but potentially present nesting birds may be migratory or year-round residents, and nesting requirements are highly variable. Some birds nest in burrows, others on the ground,

in vegetation, brush, trees, rocky outcrops, or on man-made structures. The bird nesting season typically extends from February 1 to August 31. Although no special-status birds or nests were observed during any of the field surveys, the nearby trees and shrubs provide potential nesting habitats for special-status bird species and also common migratory bird species protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. If future construction is to occur during the breeding season for birds (February to August), a pre-construction survey is recommended to ensure that no nesting birds will be disturbed during development. No surveys are recommended if activity occurs in the non-breeding season.

5 RECOMMENDATIONS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The proposed project has been analyzed relative to its proximity to natural resources to determine its potential disturbance to sensitive species, utilizing the methods and results gathered above and the Reduced Buffer Analysis of the Mendocino County's Local Coastal Program. It is my conclusion that no sensitive species or ESHA's will be significantly affected by this project.

It is recommended that any landscaping that takes place after construction use native plants.

6 REFERENCES

Baldwin, B.G., D.H. Goldman, D.J. Keil, R. Patterson, T.J. Rosatti, and D.H. Wilken, Editors. (2012). *The Jepson Manual: vascular plants of California, second edition.* University of California Press, Berkeley, CA.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Natural Diversity Database. July 2022. Special Animals List. Periodic publication. 132 pp.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), Biogeographic Data Branch, California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB). September 2024. State and Federally Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Rare Plants of California.

California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2020. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (online edition, v8-03 0.39). Website http://www.rareplants.cnps.org

Sawyer, J.O., T. Keeler-Wolf, and J.M. Evens. 2009. A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition. California Native Plant Society, Sacramento, CA. 1300 pp.

7 INVESTIGATOR BIOGRAPHY

Kim Obermeyer received a master's in environmental management and policy before working in Oregon and Washington for an environmental consulting firm doing biological surveys, wetland mitigation and restoration. He then received a master's in biology from the University of Nevada, Reno and conducted three years of field research in Southeast Alaska on the importance of spawning Pacific salmon to predator, scavenger and nutrient systems. He worked for an additional 5 years in Juneau, Alaska for the USFS Forestry Sciences Lab, the National Parks Service and Alaska Department of Fish and Game. He has worked as a biological consultant in Northern California and beyond since 2019.

Appendix A- Scoping tables

Special Status Animals with Potential for Occurrence in Coastal Mendocino County

Table 1. Special Status Plants with Potential Occurrence in Coastal Mendocino County (Rare Plant Index: Mallow Pass Creek 9-quad query; 01-100m elevation, mesic habitat). This table is derived from federal, state, and CNPS–listed plant species, including plants of regional significance.

Explanation of column headings:

FESA: federal status includes federally rare (FR), threatened (FT), or endangered (FE)
STATE: California state status includes rare (CR), threatened (CT), or endangered (CE
CRPR: California Rare Plant Rank - ranked inventory of native California plants (Element Occurrences, EO's) thought to be at risk.
CNDDB ELEMENT RANK:
Rank 1A - Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere Rank 1B - Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere. (usually < 50 extant EO's in CA)
Rank 2A - Plants Presumed Extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere.
Rank 2B - Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California but more common elsewhere. (usually < 50 extant EO's in CA)
Rank 3 - More information needed, a review list.
Rank 4 - Species of limited distribution, a watch list. (usually > 50 extant EO's in CA)

A Threat Code extension has been added following the CNPS List (e.g. 1B.1, 2.2 etc.) Threat Code extensions and their meanings:
.1 – Seriously endangered in California (> 80% of occurrences threatened / highdegree and immediacy of threat)
.2 – Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
.3 – Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats know

Scientific Name	Common Name	habitat present?	Lifeform	CRPR	Global Rank	State Rank	CESA	FESA	Blooming Period	Elevation range (Ft)	Habitat
Carex saliniformis	deceiving sedge	N	perennial rhizomatous herb	1B.2	G2	S2	None	None	(May)Jun(Jul)	10-755	Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, Marshes and swamps (coastal salt), Meadows and seeps
Eastwoodiella californica	swamp harebell	N	perennial rhizomatous herb	1B.2	G3	S3	None	None	Jun-Oct	5-1330	Bogs and fens, Closed-cone coniferous forest, Coastal prairie, Marshes and swamps (freshwater), Meadows and seeps, North Coast coniferous forest
Iris longipetala	coast iris	Y	perennial rhizomatous herb	4.2	G3	S3	None	None	Mar-May(Jun)	0-1970	Coastal prairie, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps
Lathyrus palustris	marsh pea	N	perennial herb	2B.2	G5	S2	None	None	Mar-Aug	5-330	Bogs and fens, Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Marshes and swamps, North Coast coniferous forest
Oenothera wolfii	Wolf's evening-primrose	Y	perennial herb	1B.1	G2	S1	None	None	May-Oct	10-2625	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal prairie, Lower montane coniferous forest

Table 2. Special Status Animals with Potential for Occurrence in Coastal Mendocino County (Eureka Hill 9-quad query). Species gleaned from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's list, "Special Animals," (CDFW 2016). See Table 1 for an explanation of global and state rankings. An explanation of the field "Organization: Code" is at the end of the table.

Scientific name **Common name**	**ESA (Federal)**	**CESA (State)**	**Global Rank**	**State Rank**	**Organization: Code**	**Habitat**	**Potential Occurrence within Project Area**
INVERTEBRATES							
Snails, Slugs, and Abalone (*GASTROPODA*)							
Helminthoglypta arrosa pomoensis Pomo bronze shoulderband	None	None	G2G3T1	S1	IUCN:DD	Found near the coast in heavily-timbered redwood canyons of Mendocino County, from Big River and Russian Gulch watersheds. Found under redwoods. Generally, in somewhat moist duff. Found in scrub in forest opening under a power line in Russian Gulch adjacent to second growth redwood forest.	No
Haliotis kamtschatkana Pinto abalone	None	None	G3	S2	None	*Habitat is predominantly kelp beds along outer well-exposed coasts; typically low intertidal to 30 feet depth, but ranges to 100 m depth (NOAA, 2004; Abalone Recovery Team, 2004). It occurs in a wide range of habitats from fairly sheltered bays to exposed coastlines but the populations with the highest densities are found in areas with the highest wave exposure (Lessard and Campbell, 2007).*	No
Margaritifera falcata Western pearlshell	None	None	G5	S1S2		*Prefers cold clean creeks and rivers that support salmonid populations. It can inhabit headwater streams less than a few feet wide but is more common in larger rivers. Sand, gravel, and cobble are preferred substrates, especially in stable areas of the streambed. Large boulders help create stable environments by anchoring the substrate and creating a refuge from strong currents on the downstream side.*	No
Butterflies & Moths (*INSECTA, Hymenoptera*)							
Lycaeides argyrognomon lotis **[***Plebejus idas lotis]* lotis blue butterfly	Endangered	None	G5TH	SH	XERCES:CI	Not seen since 1983, it is primarily from Mendocino County but historically from northern Sonoma and possibly Marin Counties. Inhabits wet meadows, damp coastal prairie, and potentially bogs or poorly-drained sphagnum-willow bogs where soils are waterlogged and acidic. Presumed host plant is *Hosackia gracilis*.	No host plants found
Speyeria zerene behrensii Behren's silverspot butterfly	Endangered	None	G5T1	S1	XERCES:CI	Historically from near the City of Mendocino, Mendocino County, south to the area of Salt Point State Park, Sonoma County. Now presumed to be from Manchester south to Salt Point area. Inhabits coastal terrace prairie with caterpillar host plants: violet (*Viola adunca*) and adult nectar sources: thistles, asters, etc.	No host plants found.
Danaus plexippus plexippus pop. 1 Monarch- California over-wintering pop.	Candidate	None	T1	S2	XERCES:CI	Coastal trees and the larval food source milkweed from Northern Mendocino to Baja.	No milkweed seen
Ants, Bees, & Wasps (*INSECTA, Hymenoptera*)							
Bombus occidentalis Western bumble bee	None	Candidate	G2G3	S1	USFS:S XERCES:IM	Populations in central California have declined since the 1990's. It visits flowers in a variety of habitats. Identified by a white patch on its abdomen hind tip. None recorded from coastal Mendocino County at http://www.xerces.org/bumblebees/. Nests in abandoned rodent burrows or undisturbed grass 6-18" below ground and occasionally on the surface in clumps of grass. (http://www.xerces.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/03/xerces_2008_bombus_status_review.pdf)	Potential based on limited information.

Scientific name Common name	ESA (Federal)	CESA (State)	Global Rank	State Rank	Organization: Code	Habitat	Potential Occurrence within Project Area
Bombus caliginosus Obscur bumble bee	None	None	G2G3	S1	USFS:S XERCES:IM	Populations in central California have declined since the 1990's. It visits flowers in a variety of habitats. Identified by a white patch on its abdomen hind tip. None recorded from coastal Mendocino County at http://www.xerces.org/bumblebees/. Nests in abandoned rodent burrows or undisturbed grass 6-18" below ground and occasionally on the surface in clumps of grass. (http://www.xerces.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/03/xerces_2008_bombus_status_review.pdf)	Potential based on limited information.
Spiders (*ARTHROPODA, Arachnidae*)							
Calileptoneta wapiti Mendocino leptonetid spider	Endangered	None	G1	S1	XERCES:CI	This species is known from near the town of Mendocino, Casper and the South Fork Eel River in Mendocino County	No
FISH							
Lampreys (*PETROMYZONTIDAE*)							
Entosphenus tridentatus Pacific lamprey	None	None	G4	S4	AFS:VU BLM:S USFS:S	Anadromous lamprey found in freshwater rivers around the Pacific Rim, from Japan to Baja California. Adult Pacific Lamprey spawn in habitat similar to salmon: low gradient stream reaches, in gravel, often at the tailouts of pools and riffles.	No suitable watercourses.
Trout & Salmon (*SALMONIDAE*)							
Oncorhynchus kisutch Coho salmon - central California coast ESU	Endangered	Endangered	G4	S2?	AFS:EN	Require beds of loose, silt-free, coarse gravel for spawning. Also need cover, cool water and sufficient dissolved oxygen.	No sufficient aquatic habitat.
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus steelhead-northern California DPS	Threatened	None	G5T2Q	S2	AFS:TH CDFW:SSC	Cool, swift, shallow water and clean loose gravel for spawning.	No sufficient aquatic habitat.
Oncorhynchus gorbuscha pink salmon	None	None	G5	S1	CDFW:SSC	Most spawn in intertidal or lower reaches of streams and rivers in Sept and Oct. and move further upstream in Sacramento River. Optimal temp = 5.6 to 14.4° C. Embryos and alevins require fast-flowing well oxygenated water for development and survival.	No sufficient aquatic habitat.
Minnows & Carp (*CYPRINIDAE*)							
Hesperoleucus venustus navarroensis North coast roach	None	None	GNRTNR	S3	CDFW:SSC	Habitat generalists. Found in warm intermittent streams as well as cold, well-aerated streams. Found in the lower, warmer reaches of streams in the Russian and Navarro River drainages.	No sufficient aquatic habitat.
Gobies (*GOBIIDAE*)							
Eucyclogobius newberryi tidewater goby	Endangered	None	G3	S2S3	AFS:EN CDFW:SSC IUCN:VU	Brackish water habitats along the California coast from Agua Hedionda lagoon, San Diego Co. to the mouth of the Smith River. Found in shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches, they need fairly still but not stagnant water and high oxygen levels.	No sufficient aquatic habitat.
Smelt (*OSMERIDAE*)							
Spirinchus thaleichthys, longfin smelt	Candidate	Threatened	G5	S1	AFS:EN CDFW:SSC IUCN:VU	Habitat includes a wide range of temperature and salinity conditions in coastal waters near shore, bays, estuaries, and rivers; some populations are landlocked in lakes. In estuaries this fish usually is found in the middle or bottom of the water column. Spawning occurs in fresh water, over sandy-gravel substrates, rocks, and aquatic plants.. Anadromous populations spawn in fresh water close to the ocean. After hatching, larvae move up into surface waters and are transported downstream into brackish-water nursery areas.	No sufficient aquatic habitat.
AMPHIBIANS & REPTILES							
Olympic salamanders (RHYACOTRITONIDAE)							
Dicamptadon ensatus California giant salamander	None	None	G3G4	S2S3	CDFW:SSC IUCN:LC USFS:S	Occurs in wet coastal forests in or near clear, cold permanent and semi-permanent streams and seepages. Endemic to California, found in two, possibly three isolated regions, from Mendocino County near Point Arena east into the coast ranges into Lake and Glenn counties, south to Sonoma and Marin counties.	No sufficient aquatic habitat.

Rhyacotriton variegatus southern torrent (=seep) salamander	None	None	G3G4	S2S3	CDFW:SSC IUCN:LC USFS:S	Found in Coastal redwood, Douglas fir, mixed conifer, montane riparian, and montane hardwood-conifer forests from northern California south to Point Arena. Aquatic habitat includes permanent cold creeks, steams and seepages with low water flow; associated with moss-covered rocks within trickling water and the splash zone of waterfalls; old-growth coniferous forests with closed canopy; <50% cobble in creeks, remainder mixture of pebble, gravel and sand.	No sufficient aquatic habitat.
Scientific name ***Common name***	ESA (Federal)	CESA (State)	Global Rank	State Rank	Organization: Code	Habitat	Potential Occurrence within Project Area
Taricha rivularis Red-bellied newt	None	None	G3G4	S2S3	CDFW:SSC IUCN:LC USFS:S	A stream or river dweller. Found in coastal woodlands and redwood forest along the coast of northern California. Larvae retreat into vegetation and under stones during the day.	Possible transitory
Tailed frogs (ASCAPHIDAE)							
Ascaphus truei Pacific tailed frog	None	None	G4	S2S3	CDFW:SSC IUCN:LC	Occurs in montane hardwood-conifer, redwood, Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine habitats. Coastal from Anchor Bay, Mendocino Co. to Oregon border. Cold, clear, rocky streams in wet forests. They do not inhabit ponds or lakes. A rocky streambed is necessary for cover for adults, eggs, and larvae. After heavy rains, adults may be found in the woods away from the stream.	No aquatic habitat.
Frogs (RANIDAE)							
Rana aurora aurora northern red-legged frog	None	None	G4[T2]	S2?	CDFW:SSC USFS:S	Found in humid forests, woodlands, grasslands, and streamsides in northwestern California. Generally near permanent water, but can be found far from water, in damp woods and meadows, during non-breeding season. Integration zone between northern and California species is between Manchester and Elk.	No sufficient aquatic habitat.
Rana aurora draytonii California red-legged frog	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3	CDFW:SSC IUCN:VU	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to estivation habitat.	Unlikely
Rana boylii *foothill yellow-legged frog*	None	None	G3	S2S3	BLM:S CDFW:SSC IUCN:NT USFS:S	Partly-shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Need at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying.	Possible in manmade pond
Box & Water Turtles (EMYDIDAE)							
Emys marmorata marmorata western pond turtle	None	None	G3G4	S3	BLM:S CDFW:SSC IUCN:VU USFS:S	Former scientific name: *Clemmys marmorata marmorata*. Associated with permanent or nearly permanent water in a wide variety of habitats. Requires basking sites. Nests sites may be found up to 0.5 km from water.	Possible in manmade pond
BIRDS							
Pelicans (*PELECANIDAE*)							
Pelecanus occidentalis californicus California brown pelican (nesting colony & communal roosts)	Delisted	Delisted	G4T3	S1S2	BLM:S CDFW:FP USFS:S	Nest colonies are on offshore islands free of mammalian predators and human disturbance, are of sufficient elevation to prevent flooding of nests, and are associated with an adequate and consistent food supply. Brown pelicans roost communally, generally in areas that are near adequate food supplies, have some type of physical barrier to predation and disturbance, and provide some protection from environmental stresses such as wind and high surf.	No marine habitat.
Sandpipers (*SCOLOPACIDAE*)							
Numenius americanus, long-billed curlew (nesting and wintering)	None	None	G5	S2	CDFW:WL IUCN:LC	Prairies and grassy meadows, generally near water (AOU 1983). Nests in dry prairies and moist meadows. Nests on ground usually in flat area with short grass, sometimes on more irregular terrain, often near rock or other conspicuous object. Winters along beaches and mudflats.	No habitat.
Herons, Egrets, and Bitterns (*ARDEIDAE*)							
Ardea herodias great blue heron (nesting colony)	None	None	G5	S4	CDF:S IUCN:LC	Rookery: colonial nester in tall trees, cliffsides, and sequestered spots on marshes. Rookery sites in close proximity to foraging areas: marshes, lake margins, tide-flats, rivers and streams, wet meadows.	Unlikely
Hawks, Kites, Harriers, & Eagles (*ACCIPITRIDAE*)							
Scientific name **Common name**	**ESA (Federal)**	**CESA (State)**	**Global Rank**	**State Rank**	**Organization: Code**	**Habitat**	**Potential Occurrence within Project Area**

Pandion haliaetus ***osprey (nesting)***	None	None	G5	S3	CDF:S CDFW:WL IUCN:LC	Nesting: ocean shore, bays, fresh-water lakes, and larger streams. Large nests built in tree-tops within 6-7 to 15 miles of good fish-producing body of water. Flattened portions of partially broken off snags, trees, rocks, dirt pinnacles, cacti, and numerous man-made structures such as utility poles and duck blinds are used for nests. Furthest nest inland may be McGuire's Pond.	Possible habitat but poor nesting trees
Elanus leucurus white-tailed kite (nesting)	None	None	G5	S3	CDFW:FP IUCN:LC	Nesting: rolling foothills/valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland, open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching. Winter congregation of at least 20 birds seen at Manchester State Park in early 2000's. One nest known from a THP in Albion ~2006; nest was at the edge of conifer forest with no pasture immediately adjacent.	Limited open habitat, poor habitat.
Auklets, Puffins, & Relatives (ALCIDAE)							
Brachyramphus marmoratus marbled murrelet (nesting)	Threatened	Endangered	G3G4	S1	ABC:WLBC C CDF:S IUCN:EN	Nesting: feeds near-shore; nests inland along coast, from Eureka to Oregon border and from Half Moon Bay to Santa Cruz. Nests in old-growth redwood- dominated forests, up to six miles inland, often in Douglas-fir. Presence of platforms (flat surface at least four inches in diameter) appears to be the most important stand characteristic for predicting murrelet presence. Stands can be: 1) mature (with or without an old-growth component); 2) old-growth; 3) young coniferous forests with platforms; and 4) include large residual trees in low densities sometimes less than one tree per acre.	No
Owls (*STRIGIDAE*)							
Strix occidentalis caurina northern spotted owl	Threatened	None	G3T3	S2S3	ABC:WLBC C CDF:S CDFW:SSC IUCN:NT	Old-growth forests or mixed stands of old-growth and mature trees. Occasionally in younger forests w/patches of big trees. High, multistory canopy dominated by big trees, many trees w/cavities or broken tops, woody debris, and space under canopy.	No habitat
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl (burrow sites and some winter sites)	None	None	G4	S3	BLM:S CDFW:SSC IUCN:LC USFWS:BCC	Burrow sites: open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts and scrublands, and dunes characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.	No open habitat or ground squirrel burrows.
Swallows (*HIRUNDINIDAE*)							
Chaetura vauxi Vaux's swift (nesting)	None	None	G5	S2S3	CDFW:SSC IUCN:LC	Nesting: redwood, Douglas fir, and other coniferous forests. Nests in large hollow trees and snags. Often nests in flocks. Forages over most terrains and habitats but shows a preference for foraging over rivers and lakes. The most important habitat requirement appears to be an appropriate nest-site in a large, hollow tree. Forages over most terrains and habitats, often high in the air. Shows an apparent preference for foraging over rivers and lakes.	Limited basal hollows or snags.
Riparia riparia Bank swallow	None	None	G5	S2	CDFW:SSC IUCN:LC	Habitat includes open and partly open situations, frequently near flowing water. Nests are in steep sand, dirt, or gravel banks, in burrows dug near the top of the bank, along the edge of inland water, or along the coast, or in gravel pits, road embankments, etc. Both sexes construct the nest burrow. Pairs usually dig a new burrow each year, but sometimes they use old bank swallow burrows or abandoned cavities of the belted kingfisher.	No nesting habitat
Progne subis purple martin	None	None	G5	S3	CDFW:SSC IUCN:LC	Nesting: inhabits woodlands, low elevation coniferous forest of Douglas fir, Ponderosa pine, and Monterey pine. Nests in old woodpecker cavities mostly, also in human-made structures such as weep holes in bridges. Nest often located in tall, isolated trees and snags. Nesting on the Mendocino Coast.	No habitat
Tyrant Flycatchers (*TYRANNIDAE*)							
Contopus cooperi olive-sided flycatcher (nesting)	None	None	G4	S4	ABC:WLBCC CDFW:SSC IUCN:NT USFWS:BCC	Breeds in montane and northern coniferous forests, at forest edges and openings, such as meadows and ponds. Tall standing dead trees are used as perch trees for catching flying insects. Accordingly, an open canopy is a key components of suitable habitat. Nest is an open cup of twigs, rootlets, and lichens, placed out near tip of horizontal branch of a tree.	Very little habitat
Scientific name **Common name**	**ESA (Federal)**	**CESA (State)**	**Global Rank**	**State Rank**	**Organization: Code**	**Habitat**	**Potential Occurrence within Project Area**
MAMMALS							
Evening Bats (*VESPERTILIONIDAE*)							
Antrozous pallidus pallid bat	None	None	G5	S3	BLM:S CDFW:SSC IUCN:LC USFS:S	A wide variety of habitats deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests from sea level up through mixed conifer forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. A yearlong resident in most of the range. Day roosts are in caves, crevices, mines, and occasionally in hollow trees and buildings where there is protection from high temperatures.	No basal hollows or snags.

					WBWG:H		
Corynorhinus townsendi Townsend's big-eared bat	None	Candidate Threatened	G3G4	S2S3	BLM:S CDFW:SSC IUCN:LC USFS:S WBWG:H	Generally found in the dry uplands throughout the West, but also occur in mesic coniferous and deciduous forest habitats along the Pacific coast. Unequivocally associated with areas containing caves and cave-analogs for roosting habitat. Requires spacious cav ern-like structures for roosting during all stages of its life cycle. Typically, they use caves and mines, but have been noted roosting in large hollows of redwood trees, attics and abandoned buildings, lava tubes, and under bridges. Extremely sensitive to disturbance.	No basal hollows or snags.
Myotis thysanodes fringed myotis	None	None	G5	S4?	BLM:S IUCN:LC WBWG:M	These bats occur primarily at middle elevations in desert, riparian, grassland, and woodland habitats. In spring and summer in northern California, the bats roosted in snags in early to medium stages of decay and switched roosts often. Also roosts in cliffs, mines, caves, old buildings.	Possible limited habitat
Mountain Beavers (*PLODONTIDAE*)							
Aplodontia rufa nigra Point Arena mountain beaver	Endangered	None	G5T1	S1	CDFW:SSC IUCN:LC	Generally known from 2 miles north of Bridgeport Landing to 5 miles south of the town of Point Arena. Coastal areas often near springs or seepages; mesic coastal scrub, northern dune scrub, edges of conifer forests, and riparian plant communities. North facing slopes of ridges and gullies with friable soils and thickets of undergrowth.	Out of range; no habitat.
Mice, Rats, & Voles (*MURIDAE*)							
Arborimus pomo Sonoma tree vole	None	None	G3	S3	CDFW:SSC IUCN:NT	Species split into red tree vole and Sonoma tree vole; approximate boundary between two species is Klamath River. Inhabits north coast fog belt from Oregon border to Somona Co. in old-growth and other forests, mainly Douglas- fir, redwood, and montane hardwood-conifer habitats. Feeds almost exclusively on Douglas-fir needles. Will occasionally take needles of grand fir, hemlock or spruce.	Unlikely
Weasels & Relatives (*MUSTELIDAE*)							
Taxidea taxus American badger	None	None	G5	S3	CDFW:SSC	Habitats that include a large proportion of open grasslands. Fossorial predators that dig in friable soils for rodents and other prey.	Limited habitat present
Sea Lions & Fur Seals (*OTARIIDAE*)							
Eumetopias jubatus ***Steller (=northern) sea-lion***	Delisted	None	G3	S2	IUCN:EN MMC:SSC	Range throughout the North Pacific Rim from Japan to central California. Unlike California sea lions, Stellers tend to remain off shore or haul out in unpopulated areas. Breeding rookery on Año Nuevo Island.	No marine habitat

Explanation of “Organization: Code” taken from CDFW 2016.

ABC: American Bird Conservancy – The United States WatchList is a joint project between the American Bird Conservancy and the National Audubon Society. It reflects a comprehensive analysis of all the bird species in the United States. It reveals those in greatest need of immediate conservation attention to survive a convergence of environmental challenges, including habitat loss, invasive species, and global warming. The list builds on the species assessments conducted for many years by Partners in Flight (PIF) for land birds. It uses those same PIF standards but it is expanded to cover all bird species, not just land birds. The list is based on the latest available research and assessments from the bird conservation community, along with data from the Christmas Bird Count and Breeding Bird Survey. More information is available at: http://www.abcbirds.org/abcprograms/science/watchlist/index.html
WLBCC - United States WatchList of Birds of Conservation Concern

AFS: American Fisheries Society – Designations for freshwater and diadromous species were taken from the paper: Jelks, H.L., S.J. Walsh, N.M. Burkhead, S.Contreras-Balderas, E. Díaz-Pardo, D.A. Hendrickson, J. Lyons, N.E. Mandrak, F. McCormick, J.S. Nelson, S.P. Platania, B.A. Porter, C.B. Renaud, J. J. Schmitter-Soto, E.B. Taylor, and M.L. Warren, Jr. 2008. Conservation status of imperiled North American freshwater and diadromous fishes. Fisheries 33(8):372-407. Available at: http://www.fisheries.org/afs/docs/fisheries/fisheries_3308.pdf Designations for marine and estuarine species were taken from the paper: Musick, J.T. et al. 2000. “Marine, Estuarine, and Diadromous Fish Stocks at Risk of Extinction in North America (Exclusive of Pacific Salmonids). Fisheries 25(11):6-30. Available at: http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu/fish/sharks/sawfish/Reprint1390.pdf
EN - Endangered
T - Threatened
VU – Vulnerable

BLM: Bureau of Land Management – BLM Manual §6840 defines sensitive species as”...those species that are (1) under status review by the FWS/NMFS; or (2) whose numbers are declining so rapidly that Federal listing may become necessary, or (3) with typically small and widely dispersed populations; or (4) those inhabiting ecological refugia or other specialized or unique habitats.” Existing California-BLM policy concerning the designation of sensitive species identifies two conditions that must be met before a species may be considered as BLM sensitive: (1) a significant population of the species must occur on BLM-administered lands, and (2) the potential must exist for improvement of the species’ condition through BLM management. The “Sensitive Species” designation is not meant to include federally listed species, proposed species, candidate species or State-listed species. It is BLM policy to provide sensitive species with the same level of protection that is given federal candidate species. The list is available at: http://www.blm.gov/ca/pdfs/pa_pdfs/biology_pdfs/SensitiveAnimals.pdf
S - Sensitive

CDFW: California Department of Fish and Wildlife – The name California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG, or DFG) was changed to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife in 2013 and the changes are reflected here. It is the goal and responsibility of the Department of Fish and Game to maintain viable populations of all native species. To this end, the Department has designated certain vertebrate species as “Species of Special Concern” because declining population levels, limited ranges, and/or continuing threats have made them vulnerable to extinction. The goal of designating species as “Species of Special Concern” is to halt or reverse their decline by calling attention to their plight and addressing the issues of concern early enough to secure their long term viability. Not all “Species of Special Concern” have declined equally; some species may be just starting to decline, while others may have already reached the point where they meet the criteria for listing as a “Threatened” or “Endangered” species under the State and/or Federal Endangered Species Acts. More information is available at:
http://www.nrm.dfg.ca.gov/fileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=3778 The 1995 report for fish, the 1994 report for amphibians and reptiles and the 1986 & 1998 reports for mammals are available on-line.
Fish: http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/publications/docs/fish_ssc.pdf
Amphibians & Reptiles: http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/publications/docs/herp_ssc.pdf
Mammals: http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/publications/bm_research/docs/86_27.pdf
http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/ssc/1998mssc.html
Updates of all three reports are in preparation. Information on the Amphibian and Reptile Species of Special Concern report is available at: http://arssc.ucdavis.edu
Information on the mammal report is available at: http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/ssc/mammals.html and http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/ssc/docs/mammal/MSSCProjectTimeline.pdf
A new California Bird Species of Special Concern report was completed in 2008. More information is available at: http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/species/ssc/birds.html
A new category of “Taxa to Watch” was created in the new California Bird Species of Special Concern report. The birds on this Watch List are 1) not on the current Special Concern list but were on previous lists and they have not been state listed under CESA; 2) were previously state or federally listed and now are on neither list; or 3) are on the list of “Fully Protected” species. More information and brief accounts for each species is available in the report.

DFG (CDFW): Fully Protected: The classification of Fully Protected was the State’s initial effort to identify and provide additional protection to those animals that were rare or faced possible extinction. Lists were created for fish, amphibians and reptiles, birds and mammals. Most of the species on these lists have subsequently been listed under the state and/or federal endangered species acts; white-tailed kite, golden eagle, trumpeter swan, northern elephant seal and ring-tailed cat are the exceptions. The white-tailed kite and the golden eagle are tracked in the CNDDB; the trumpeter swan, northern elephant seal and ring-tailed cat are not.
The Fish and Game Code sections dealing with Fully Protected species state that these species "....may not be taken or possessed at any time and no provision of this code or any other law shall be construed to authorize the issuance of permits or licenses to take any fully protected" species, although take may be authorized for necessary scientific research. This language arguably makes the "Fully Protected" designation the strongest and most restrictive regarding the "take" of these species. In 2003 the code sections dealing with fully protected species were amended to allow the Department to authorize take resulting from recovery activities for state-listed species. More information on Fully Protected species and the take provisions can be found in the Fish and Game Code, (birds at §3511, mammals at §4700, reptiles and amphibians at §5050, and fish at §5515). Additional information on Fully Protected fish can be found in the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 1, Subdivision 1, Chapter 2, Article 4, §5.93. The category of Protected Amphibians and Reptiles in Title 14 has been repealed. The Fish and Game Code is available online at: http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/calawquery?codesection=fgc&codebody=&hits=20. Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations is available at: http://ccr.oal.ca.gov/linkedslice/default.asp?SP=CCR-1000&Action=Welcome
FP - Fully Protected
SSC - Species of Special Concern
WL - Watch List

CDF: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection – The Board of Forestry classifies as “sensitive species” those species that warrant special protection during timber operations. The list of “sensitive species” is given in §895.1 (Definitions) of the California Forest Practice Rules. The 2010 Forest Practice Rules are available at: http://www.fire.ca.gov/resource_mgt/downloads/2010_FP_Rulebook_w-Diagrams_wo-TechRule_No1.pdf
S - Sensitive

IUCN: International Union for Conservation of Nature – provides objective, scientifically-based information on the current status of globally threatened biodiversity. More information at http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/categories-and-criteria; detailed information on the IUCN and the Red List is available at: http://www.redlist.org/
CD - Conservation Dependent
CR - Critically Endangered
DD - Data Deficient
EN - Endangered
LC - Least Concern
NT - Near Threatened
VU - Vulnerable

MMC: Marine Mammal Commission – Section 202 of the Marine Mammal Protection Act directs the Marine Mammal Commission, in consultation with its Committee of Scientific Advisors, to make recommendations to the Department of Commerce, the Department of the Interior, and other federal agencies on research and management actions needed to conserve species of marine mammals. To meet this charge, the Commission devotes special attention to particular species and populations that are vulnerable to various types of human-related activities, impacts, and contaminants. Such species may include marine mammals listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act or as depleted under the Marine Mammal Protection Act. In addition, the Commission often directs special attention to other species or populations of marine mammals not so listed whenever special conservation challenges arise that may affect them. More information on the Marine Mammal Protection Act and the Species of Special Concern list is available at: http://www.mmc.gov/species
SSC: Species of Special Concern

NMFS: National Marine Fisheries Service – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA): The Office of Protected Resources (OPR) is a headquarters program office of NOAA’s National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries Service, or NMFS), under the U.S. Department of Commerce, with responsibility for protecting marine mammals and endangered marine life. NOAA's Office of Protected Resources works to conserve, protect, and recover species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) in conjunction with our Regional offices, Science Centers, and various partners. The category Species of Concern was established by the (NMFS) effective 15 April 2004. Species of Concern are those species about which NOAA’s National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) has some concerns regarding status and threats, but for which insufficient information is available to indicate a need to list the species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Proactive attention and conservation action is drawn to these species. "Species of concern" status does not carry any procedural or substantive protections under the ESA. More information is available at: http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/concern
SC: Species of Concern

USFS: United States Forest Service - USDA Forest Service defines sensitive species as those plant and animal species identified by a regional forester that are not listed or proposed for listing under the federal Endangered Species Act for which population viability is a concern, as evidenced by significant current or predicted downward trends in population numbers or density, or significant current or predicted downward trends in habitat capability that would reduce a species' existing distribution. Regional Foresters shall identify sensitive species occurring within the region. California is the Pacific Southwest Region (Region 5).The list of sensitive animals for Region 5 is undergoing revision. The anticipated completion date was spring 2009, however it still has not been updated in spring 2010. The sensitive designation on this list is based on the previous list. More information is available at: http://www.fs.fed.us/r5/projects/sensitive-species/

USFWS: United States Fish and Wildlife Service – The goal of the Birds of Conservation Concern 2008 report is to accurately identify the migratory and nonmigratory bird species (beyond those already designated as Federally threatened or endangered) that represent our highest conservation priorities and draw attention to species in need of conservation action. We hope that by focusing attention on these highest priority species, this report will promote greater study and protection of the habitats and ecological communities upon which these species depend, thereby ensuring the future of healthy avian populations and communities. This report is available at: http://library.fws.gov/Bird_Publications/BCC2008.pdf
BCC - Birds of Conservation Concern

WBWG: Western Bat Working Group - comprised of agencies, organizations and individuals interested in bat research, management and conservation from the 13 western states and provinces. Species designated as "High Priority" are imperiled or are at high risk of imperilment based on available information on distribution, status, ecology and known threats. More information is available at: http://www.wbwg.org
H - High Priority
LM - Low-Medium
M - Medium Priority
MH - Medium-High Priority

XERCES: The Xerces Society is an international non-profit organization dedicated to protecting biological diversity through invertebrate conservation. Their core programs focus on endangered species, native pollinators, and watershed health. More information on the Red list is available at: http://www.xerces.org/
CI - Critically Imperiled
DD - Data Deficient
IM - Imperiled
VU - Vulnerable

Appendix B- Site Photographs

Figure 1. View of the parcel and house looking east.

Figure 2. View of the southern portion of the parcel.

Figure 3. View of the eastern portion of the parcel where the new garage will be built.

Figure 4. View of the eastern portion of the parcel.

Figure 5. View of the driveway area leading to garage site.

Appendix C- USFW Endangered Species

IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

Mendocino County, California

Local office

Arcata Fish And Wildlife Office

(707) 822-7201
(707) 822-8411

1655 Heindon Road
Arcata, CA 95521-4573

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species[1] and their critical habitats are managed by the Ecological Services Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries[2]).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact NOAA Fisheries for species under their jurisdiction.

---

1. Species listed under the Endangered Species Act are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the listing status page for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).

2. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Point Arena Mountain Beaver Aplodontia rufa nigra Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7727	Endangered

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Marbled Murrelet Brachyramphus marmoratus There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4467	Threatened
Northern Spotted Owl Strix occidentalis caurina Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1123	Threatened
Western Snowy Plover Charadrius nivosus nivosus There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8035	Threatened
Yellow-billed Cuckoo Coccyzus americanus There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911	Threatened

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS

Green Sea Turtle Chelonia mydas — Threatened

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6199

Leatherback Sea Turtle Dermochelys coriacea — Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1493

Northwestern Pond Turtle Actinemys marmorata — Proposed Threatened

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1111

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS

California Red-legged Frog Rana draytonii — Threatened

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891

Fishes

NAME	STATUS

Tidewater Goby Eucyclogobius newberryi — Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/57

Insects

NAME	STATUS

Behren's Silverspot Butterfly Speyeria zerene behrensii — Endangered

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/900

Lotis Blue Butterfly Lycaeides argyrognomon lotis — Endangered
Wherever found
There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5174

Monarch Butterfly Danaus plexippus — Candidate
Wherever found
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS

Burke's Goldfields Lasthenia burkei — Endangered
Wherever found
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4338

Contra Costa Goldfields Lasthenia conjugens — Endangered
Wherever found
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7058

Showy Indian Clover Trifolium amoenum — Endangered
Wherever found
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6459

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

There are no critical habitats at this location.

You are still required to determine if your project(s) may have effects on all above listed species.

Bald & Golden Eagles

Bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[1] and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to bald or golden eagles, or their habitats[3], should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described in the links below. Specifically, please review the "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles".

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

There are likely bald eagles present in your project area. For additional information on bald eagles, refer to Bald Eagle Nesting and Sensitivity to Human Activity

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, see the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY below to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Golden Eagle Aquila chrysaetos This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680	Breeds Mar 1 to Aug 31

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (■)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

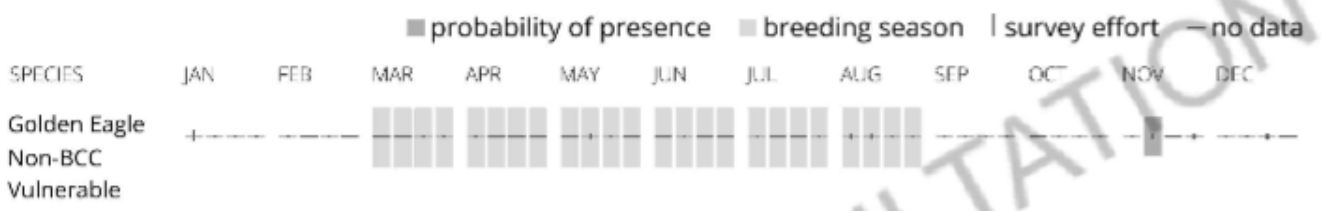
Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.



What does IPaC use to generate the potential presence of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

The potential for eagle presence is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (Eagle Act requirements may apply). To see a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool.

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (Eagle Act requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool.

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur. Please contact your local Fish and Wildlife Service Field Office if you have questions.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[1] and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats[3] should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described in the links below. Specifically, please review the "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles".

1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ below. This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the E-bird data mapping tool (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your

list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found below.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, see the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY below to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Allen's Hummingbird *Selasphorus sasin* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9637	Breeds Feb 1 to Jul 15
Black Oystercatcher *Haematopus bachmani* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9591	Breeds Apr 15 to Oct 31
California Gull *Larus californicus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 31
Chestnut-backed Chickadee *Poecile rufescens rufescens* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 31
Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680	Breeds Mar 1 to Aug 31
Marbled Godwit *Limosa fedoa* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9481	Breeds elsewhere

Olive-sided Flycatcher Contopus cooperi This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914	Breeds May 20 to Aug 31
Rufous Hummingbird Selasphorus rufus This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8002	Breeds Apr 15 to Jul 15
Western Grebe aechmophorus occidentalis This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6743	Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31
Western Gull Larus occidentalis This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Apr 21 to Aug 25
Wrentit Chamaea fasciata This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

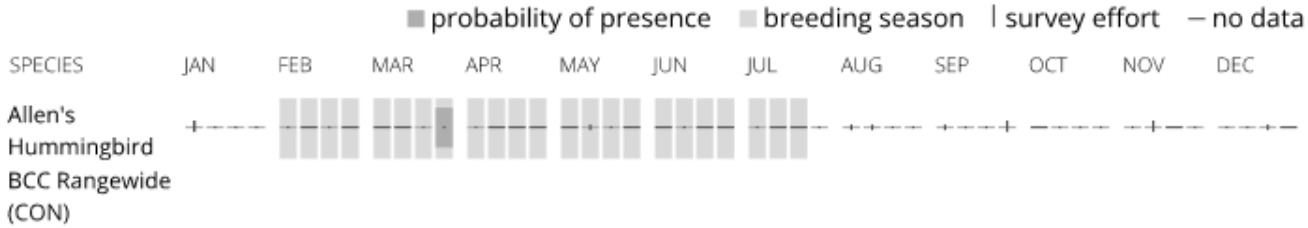
Breeding Season ( )
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

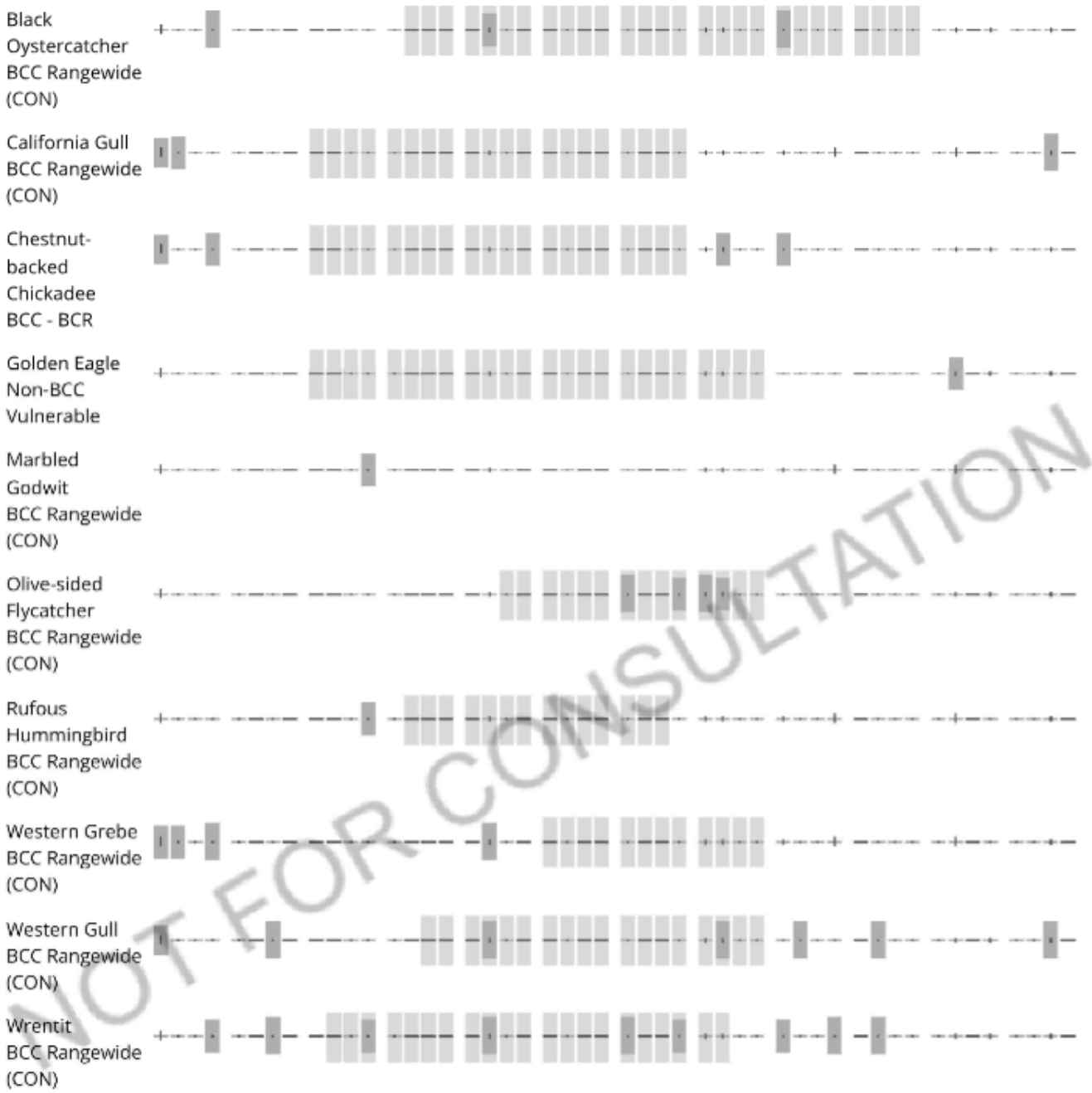
Survey Effort (|)
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.





Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

Nationwide Conservation Measures describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. Additional measures or permits may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (Eagle Act requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool.

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). This data is derived from a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets.

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may query your location using the RAIL Tool and look at the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the Eagle Act requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the Northeast Ocean Data Portal. The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the Diving Bird Study and the nanotag studies or contact Caleb Spiegel or Pam Loring.

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the National Wildlife Refuge system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

There are no refuge lands at this location.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

Impacts to NWI wetlands and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

This location did not intersect any wetlands mapped by NWI.

NOTE: This initial screening does **not** replace an on-site delineation to determine whether wetlands occur. Additional information on the NWI data is provided below.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tuberficid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate Federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

Appendix D- No take Technical Assistance Letter for Point Arena Mountain Beaver