August 6, 2020

CASE#: CDP_2019-0022
DATE FILED: 6/10/2019
OWNER/APPLICANT: NICKOLAI STEZ
REQUEST: Administrative Coastal Development Permit to construct a single family residence with covered entry and concrete patio, workshop, guest cottage, greenhouse, 8,000 gallon water tank and 120 sq. ft. pump house. Including the establishment of a gravel driveway, well, septic system and connections to utilities.
LOCATION: In the Coastal Zone, 3.5± miles north east of Anchor Bay town center, 3.0± miles east of the intersection of State Highway 1 (SH 1) and Iversen Road (CR 503), 0.4± miles south of Iversen Rd., on the east side of a private gravel road, located at 44035 Iversen Rd., Gualala (APN: 142-190-27).
ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION: Categorically Exempt
SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT: 5
STAFF PLANNER: JESSIE WALDMAN
RESPONSE DUE DATE: August 20, 2020

PROJECT INFORMATION CAN BE FOUND AT:
https://www.mendocinocounty.org/government/planning-building-services/public-agency-referrals

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

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

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

________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________

REVIEWED BY:

Signature ___________________________ Department ___________________________ Date ___________________________
CASE: CDP_2019-0022

OWNER: NICKOLAI STEZ

APPLICANT: BOB HARTSTOCK

AGENT: BOB HARTSTOCK

REQUEST: Administrative Coastal Development Permit to construct a single family residence with covered entry and concrete patio, workshop, guest cottage, greenhouse, 8,000 gallon water tank and 120 sq. ft. pump house. Including the establishment of a gravel driveway, well, septic system and connections to utilities.

LOCATION: In the Coastal Zone, 3.5± miles north east of Anchor Bay town center, 3.0± miles east of the intersection of State Highway 1 (SH 1) and Iversen Road (CR 503), 0.4± miles south of Iversen Rd., on the east side of a private gravel road, located at 44035 Iversen Rd., Gualala (APN: 142-190-27).

APN/S: 142-190-27

PARCEL SIZE: 1.9± Acres

GENERAL PLAN: Rural Residential: RR10

ZONING: Rural Residential: RR10

EXISTING USES: Vacant

DISTRICT: 5th Supervisorial District (Williams)

RELATED CASES: CDP_2006-0073 - SFR Development Approved with Conditions, Expired

ADJACENT GENERAL PLAN
NORTH: Rural Residential (RR10)
EAST: Rural Residential (RR10)
SOUTH: Rural Residential (RR10)
WEST: Rural Residential (RR10)

ADJACENT ZONING
NORTH: Rural Residential (RR10)
EAST: Rural Residential (RR10)
SOUTH: Rural Residential (RR10)
WEST: Rural Residential (RR10)

ADJACENT LOT SIZES
NORTH: 2.3± Acres
EAST: 5± Acres
SOUTH: 10± Acres
WEST: 10± Acres

ADJACENT USES
NORTH: Residential
EAST: Residential
SOUTH: Residential
WEST: Residential

LOCAL
- Archaeological Commission
- Assessor’s Office
- Building Division (Fort Bragg)
- Department of Transportation (DOT)
- Environmental Health (EH)
- South Coast Fire Protection District
- Gualala MAC
- Planning Division (Fort Bragg)
- Sonoma State University
- California Coastal Commission
- California Dept. of Fish & Wildlife

STATE
- CALFIRE (Land Use)
- CALFIRE (Resource Management)

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:
- An Administrative Coastal Development Permit, CDP_2006-0073, for a single family residence and aperture structures was approved with conditions on June 12, 2007. An Amendment Coastal Development Permit, CDPR/CDPM-73-2006(2010), was approved with conditions on July 12, 2010. The Coastal Development Permits have not been vested and expired on June 13, 2013. Permits for a well (#12660F) and septic system (ST-23538) have been submitted to the Department of Environmental Health.

STAFF PLANNER: JESSIE WALDMAN
DATE: 7/28/2020
## ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

### 1. MAC:
- GIS
- Gualala Municipal Advisory Council

### 2. FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONE:
- CALFIRE FRAP maps/GIS
  - High Fire Hazard; CalFire # 327-19

### 3. FIRE RESPONSIBILITY AREA:
- CALFIRE FRAP maps/GIS
  - CalFire (State Responsible Agency)
  - South Coast Fire Protection District (Local Responsible Agency)

### 4. FARM LAND CLASSIFICATION:
- GIS
  - Rural Residential & Rural Commercial (R)

### 5. FLOOD ZONE CLASSIFICATION:
- FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM)
  - NO

### 6. COASTAL GROUNDWATER RESOURCE AREA:
- Coastal Groundwater Study/GIS
  - Critical Water Resources Bedrock

### 7. SOIL CLASSIFICATION:
- Mendocino County Soils Study, Eastern/Western Part
  - Bishop Pine
  - 196—Quinliven-Ferncreek complex
  - 199—Shinglemill-Gibney complex

### 8. PYGMY VEGETATION OR PYGMY CAPABLE SOIL:
- LCP maps, Pygmy Web Maps/GIS
  - 199—Shinglemill-Gibney complex

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

### 10. TIMBER PRODUCTION ZONE:
- GIS
  - NO

### 11. WETLANDS CLASSIFICATION:
- GIS
  - NO

### FOR PROJECTS WITHIN THE COASTAL ZONE ONLY

#### 24. LCP LAND USE CLASSIFICATION:
- MAP 30: ANCHOR BAY; Pygmy Type Vegetation

#### 25. LCP LAND CAPABILITIES & NATURAL HAZARDS:
- NATURAL HAZARDS; Bedrock (Zone 1)

#### 26. LCP HABITATS & RESOURCES:
- OTHER UPLAND HABITATS; Pygmy Type Forest

#### 27. COASTAL COMMISSION APPEALABLE AREA:
- Pyro LCP Certification Permit and Appraisal Attachment maps/GIS; 20.544
  - NO

#### 28. CDP EXCLUSION ZONE:
- NO

#### 29. HIGHLY SCENIC AREA:
- NO

#### 30. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES & NATURAL AREAS:
- NO

#### 31. BLUFFTOP GEOLOGY:
- NO
COASTAL ZONE APPLICATION FORM

**APPLICANT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nikolai Stez</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mailing Address</td>
<td>P.O. Box 1448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>Forestville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zip Code</td>
<td>95436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>707-481-1576</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PROPERTY OWNER**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nikolai Stez</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mailing Address</td>
<td>P.O. Box 1448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>State</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zip Code</td>
<td>95436</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>707-481-1576</td>
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**AGENT**

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Mailing Address</td>
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<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zip Code</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone</td>
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**PARCEL SIZE**

1.95 Acres

**STREET ADDRESS OF PROJECT**

44035 Jensen Rd. Gu41019

**ASSESSOR’S PARCEL NUMBER(S)**

142-190-27-06

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

Signature of Applicant/Agent: [Signature]  Date: 7-15-17

Signature of Owner: [Signature]  Date: 7-15-17
**COASTAL ZONE - SITE AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION QUESTIONNAIRE**

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

### THE PROJECT

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

   *New single family dwelling, guest house, workshop building, greenhouse, new septic system and water storage tank, extend driveway (existing) and extend power line.*

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE OF UNIT</th>
<th>NUMBER OF STRUCTURES</th>
<th>SQUARE FEET PER DWELLING UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☑ Single Family</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2017 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Home</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duplex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multifamily</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   If Multifamily, number of dwelling units per building:

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

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

4. Will the proposed project be phased?  ☑ Yes  ☐ No

   *Phase 1 - Main House, septic field, water storage tank, extend power and driveway
   Phase 2 - Workshop
   Phase 3 - Greenhouse
   Phase 4 - Guest House*
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.

   **PUMB BUILDING**

6. Will any existing structures be demolished?  ☐ Yes  ☒ No
   Will any existing structures be removed?  ☐ Yes  ☒ No
   If yes to either question, describe the type of development to be demolished or removed, including the relocation site, if applicable.

7. Project Height. Maximum height of structure  **SEE ATTACHMENT**
   feet.

8. Lot area (within property lines):  1.26  ☐ square feet  ☒ acres

9. Lot Coverage:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>EXISTING</th>
<th></th>
<th>NEW PROPOSED</th>
<th></th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building coverage</td>
<td></td>
<td>square feet</td>
<td></td>
<td>square feet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paved area</td>
<td></td>
<td>square feet</td>
<td></td>
<td>square feet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscaped area</td>
<td></td>
<td>square feet</td>
<td></td>
<td>square feet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unimproved area</td>
<td></td>
<td>square feet</td>
<td></td>
<td>square feet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SEE ATTACHMENT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   **GRAND TOTAL:**  square feet
   (Should equal gross area of parcel)

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

11. Parking will be provided as follows:
    | Number of Spaces | Existing | Proposed | Total |
    |------------------|----------|----------|-------|
    | Number of covered spaces |         |          | Size 0 |
    | Number of uncovered spaces |       |          | Size 3 |
    | Number of standard spaces |        |          | Size 3 |
    | Number of handicapped spaces |       |          | Size 0 |
12. Utilities will be supplied to the site as follows:

A. Electricity
   - Utility Company (service exists to the parcel).
   - Utility Company (requires extension of services to site: 150 feet 0 miles
   - On Site generation, Specify: ________________________________
   - None

B. Gas
   - Utility Company/Tank
   - On Site generation, Specify: ________________________________
   - None

C. Telephone: ☑ Yes  ☐ No

13. Will there be any exterior lighting? ☑ Yes  ☐ No
   If yes, describe below and identify the location of all exterior lighting on the plot plan and building plans.

   SEE PLANS/DETAIL

14. What will be the method of sewage disposal?

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

15. What will be the domestic water source?

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

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

   SEE ATTACHMENT

For grading and road construction, complete the following:

A. Amount of cut: __________________ cubic yards
B. Amount of fill: __________________ cubic yards
C. Maximum height of fill slope: __________________ feet
D. Maximum height of cut slope: __________________ feet
E. Amount of import or export: __________________ cubic yards
F. Location of borrow or disposal site: __________________
17. Will vegetation be removed on areas other than the building sites and roads? □ Yes ☐ No
   If yes, explain:

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

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

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

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:

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? ____________ cubic yards.

    Location of dredged material disposal site: ____________________________

    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.
NO SCALE
GREENHOUSE PLAN

WEST ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'

EAST ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'

SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'

NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'

GENERAL NOTES:
1) BUILDING SIZE
GREENHOUSE = 900 SQFT
CASE: CDP 2019-0022
OWNER: STEZ, Nickolai
APN: 142-190-27
APLCT: Bob Hartstock
AGENT: Bob Hartstock
ADDRESS: 44035 Iversen Road, Gualala

MENDOCINO COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT - 6/11/2019

GENERAL PLAN CLASSIFICATIONS

0 255 510 Feet
0 0.0425 0.085 Miles

FL 160
RMR 20
RR 10
FL 160
CASE: CDP 2019-0022
OWNER: STEZ, Nickolai
APN: 142-190-27
APLCT: Bob Hartstock
AGENT: Bob Hartstock
ADDRESS: 44035 Iversen Road, Gualala

LCP LAND USE MAP 30: ANCHOR BAY
CASE: CDP 2019-0022
OWNER: STEZ, Nickolai
APN: 142-190-27
APLCT: Bob Hartstock
AGENT: Bob Hartstock
ADDRESS: 44035 Iversen Road, Gualala

POST LCP CERTIFICATION AND JURISDICTION
CASE: CDP 2019-0022
OWNER: STEZ, Nickolai
APN: 142-190-27
APLCT: Bob Hartstock
AGENT: Bob Hartstock
ADDRESS: 44035 Iversen Road, Gualala

ADJACENT PARCELS
CASE: CDP 2019-0022
OWNER: STEZ, Nickolai
APN: 142-190-27
APLCT: Bob Hartstock
AGENT: Bob Hartstock
ADDRESS: 44035 Iversen Road, Gualala

0° - 14°
15° - 32°
33° - 72°
CASE: CDP 2019-0022
OWNER: STEZ, Nickolai
APN: 142-190-27
APLCT: Bob Hartstock
AGENT: Bob Hartstock
ADDRESS: 44035 Iversen Road, Gualala

Urban & Built-Up Land (D)
Grazing Land (G)
Rural Residential & Rural Commercial (R)
Semi-Ag & Rural Commercial (sAC)
BIOLOGICAL SCOPING SURVEY REPORT
FOR
44035 IVERSEN ROAD
(APN 142-190-27)
GUALALA, CA
MENDOCINO COUNTY

RECEIVED
MAR 10 2020
PLANNING & BUILDING SERV
FORT BRAGG CA

prepared for:
Nickolai Stez
PO Box 1448
Forestville, CA 95436

prepared by:
Spade Natural Resources Consulting
Teresa R. Spade, AICP
611 Albion Street
Mendocino, CA 95460
(707) 397-1802
spadenrc@gmail.com

March 6, 2020
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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
A limited scope summary is presented, following the Mendocino County Guidelines for Biological Scoping Surveys. The summary is intended to inform the county of the presence of any special status vegetation alliances, wetlands, streams or riparian areas observed, to provide recommendations for follow-up studies if warranted, and to provide recommendations for minimizing impacts during demolition and removal if those are to occur. The effort does not constitute a full floristic botanical survey.

In the professional opinion of Spade Natural Resources Consulting, the project area contains one special status plant, thin-lobed horkelia (*Horkelia tenuiloba*), and one watch list species, glory brush (*Ceanothus gloriosus* ssp. *exaltatus*).

The site visit occurred only once, and not all special status species with the potential to occur were in bloom during that site visit. There is a low potential for presence of marsh microseris (*Microseris paludosa*), and Monterey clover (*Trifolium trichocalyx*), which may be found in this range, in habitat types found on the property. Marsh microseris and Monterey clover both bloom from April through June. If a follow up survey during this time period is feasible, one is recommended.

Avoidance measures are recommended to protect potentially present wildlife as outlined in Section 6 of this study.

This study outlines the professional opinion of Spade Natural Resources Consulting. County Planning Division, California Department of Fish and Wildlife and other agencies as applicable may have differing opinions and will need to be consulted to obtain concurrence.

2 STUDY AREA DESCRIPTION
2.1 General Site Description
The Project Site is a parcel approximately 2.5 miles east of the ocean and Highway One, within the Coastal Zone. It is located at 44035 Iversen Road, Gualala, California. The cleared building area is relatively flat, with the terrain sloping gently to moderately downward generally to the south. The parcel occurs within a residentially zoned forested hillslope. The elevation is approximately 850 to 920 feet above sea level. Soils are mapped as Shinglemill-Gibney complex, 2-9% slopes, with Quinliven-Ferncreek complex, 2-15% slopes, and Tropaquepts, 0-15% slopes on the northern boundary (Natural Resource Conservation Service, 2019).
Figure 1. Location Map.
2.1 Vegetation
The survey area is a mowed non-native grassland area of manzanita chaparral surrounded by second or third growth Redwood Forest (Sequoia sempervirens Vegetation Alliance, G3 S3.2).

2.2 Site Hydrology
No wetlands or drainages were observed in the study area.

3 METHODS
A two-hour site visit occurred on July 26, 2019. The surveyor was Teresa Spade. The survey consisted of walking throughout the property, and recording observations of vegetation alliances and plant species observed, also taking note of any potential special status wildlife habitat, wetlands, riparian areas, or streams.

3.1 Literature Review
Existing records of special-status plant and animal species occurrences were reviewed to determine which special-status species have the potential to occur in the project vicinity. The following sources were consulted:

- California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Electronic Inventory occurrence records for the Saunders Reef, Gualala, Point Arena, and Eureka Hill USGS 7.5 minute quadrangles.
- California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) occurrence records for the Saunders Reef USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle.
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife’s 2018 Sensitive Natural Communities list.
- Aerial imagery and topographic maps analysis, to gather baseline info regarding habitat in the project area.

3.2 Field Methods
The two-hour field survey was conducted on July 26, 2019. The survey covered the entire parcel and accessible areas within 100 feet of the parcel boundaries.

The survey consisted of a one-time limited scope survey, to determine the existing vegetation alliances and the potential for presence of Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas, such as special status plants and wildlife, streams, wetlands and riparian areas.

Special status species listed on scoping lists for the project were specifically searched for.
4 RESULTS

4.1 Special Status Plants

One special status species, thin lobed horkelia (Horkelia tenuiloba) was found. One watch list species, glory brush (Ceanothus gloriosus ssp. exaltatus) was also found. The scoping surveys occurred when many, but not all of the potentially present special status plants would have been in bloom or otherwise identifiable on site. Glory bush (Ceanothus gloriosus ssp. exaltatus) and Pt Reyes ceanothus (Ceanothus gloriosus ssp gloriosus) were not in bloom at the time of surveys but are identifiable by leaves. Oregon goldthread (Coptis laciniata) would not have been in bloom during the survey but is a watch list species (CRPR 4.2) and is generally found near water – the site does not contain habitat for this species. The habitat is appropriate for both marsh microseris (Microseris paludosa), and Monterey clover (Trifolium trichocalyx), which would not have been in bloom at the time of survey. They both have a low potential for presence at the site.

Scoping lists are included in Appendix A.
Thin-Lobed Horkelia

Thin-lobed horkelia (*Horkelia tenuiloba*) was observed at the bottom of the property, near the edge of the woodlands, in the hairy manzanita scrub vegetation. Thin-lobed horkelia is listed as a CRPR 1B.2 species that is endemic to California and is generally found along the coast from Point Arena to Marin County.

Figure 3. Thin-lobed horkelia found on the property.

Glory Brush

Glory brush (*Ceanothus gloriosus* ssp. *exaltatus*) was observed in the center of the property. Glory brush is a 4.3 watch list species that is endemic to California and is generally found along the coast from Humboldt to Marin County.

Figure 4. Glory brush found on the property.
Figure 5. Special status plant map with 50 and 100 foot buffer areas shown.
4.2 Special Status Wildlife

4.2.1 Invertebrates

**Behren's silverspot butterfly**

*Speyeria zere ne behrensii* is currently recognized as a Federal Endangered species, listed December 5, 1997. The known historic range is along the coast from near the Town of Mendocino in Mendocino County to Salt Point State Park in Sonoma County.

The larval food plant is currently thought to be western dog violet (*Viola adunca*), based on studies of the closely related coastal subspecies, Oregon silverspot butterfly (*Speyeria zere ne hoppolyta*). It inhabits coastal terrace prairie habitat in areas with a strong ocean influence.

Although the property contains a grassland with nectar plant species, the project area does not contain habitat for Behren's silverspot butterfly. The property is located inland far enough that there is not an ocean influence, and the larval food plant, western dog violet, was not found during survey efforts.

**Lotis blue butterfly**

*Lycaenides argyrophon non lotis* [aka *Lycaenides idas lotis*]) was first recognized as a Federally Endangered species in 1976. At that time, it was sighted at a single location in a sphagnum bog, approximately two miles north of the town of Mendocino. It was last observed there in 1983.

Little is known of the Lotis blue butterfly’s habitat requirements and ecology, however other northern California *Lycaenides idas* typically occur in wet meadows, bogs, seeps, springs, and along the shorelines of streams. Harlequin lotus (*Hosackia gracilis*) is a presumed larval food plant.

The property does not contain wet meadows, bogs, seeps, springs or streams for habitat, and no Harlequin lotus was observed during survey efforts. The project does not contain habitat for Lotis blue butterfly.
Monarch butterfly
Monarch butterfly ( Danaus plexippus ) overwinters in redwood and other forests. The Gualala area is the northernmost point of the monarch overwintering range on the Mendocino Coast. The property is over four miles north of the northernmost overwintering site for this species. The property is not within the range of monarch butterfly overwintering areas.

Obscure bumblebee
Obscure bumblebee ( Bombus caliginosus ) is an IUCN vulnerable ranked species in decline along the west coast of the United States, which is its native range. This species is very similar to the common yellow-faced bumblebee ( Bombus vosnesenskii ), differentiated by the structure of the male genitalia. The obscure bumblebee tends to have longer hairs, however, and yellow hairs are found on the underside of the abdomen. Habitat includes open, coastal prairies and coast range meadows. Food plants include Ceanothus, Cirsium, Clarkia, Keckiella, Lathyrus, Lotus, Lupinus, Rhododendron, Rubus, Trifolium, and Vaccinium ( IUCN 2019 ).

Habitat for this species is present.

4.2.2 Amphibians, Reptiles and Fish

California red-legged frog
California red-legged frog ( Rana draytonii ) is listed as Federally Threatened. Their known range extends from central Mendocino County southward to Riverside County. California red legged frogs can be found in many habitat types during wet weather but require ponds or pools within slow moving streams in which to lay their eggs. Suitable breeding habitat must include vegetation on which to anchor their egg masses and must hold water long enough for tadpoles to develop. There is no breeding habitat on the property. California red-legged frogs are known to travel over land up to a mile between breeding locations. For this reason, northern red-legged frog may be present on the property during dispersal periods.

Foothill Yellow-Legged Frog
Foothill yellow-legged frog ( Rana boylii ) is listed as a candidate species under the California Endangered Species Act. This frog species is present year-round along most of the coast of California, in northwestern California, and in the western Sierra Foothills. This frog species is found in or near rocky streams in many habitat types, including but not limited to mixed coniferous forest, coastal scrub,
and wet meadows. Foothill yellow-legged frog is rarely found away from permanent water. The property does not contain stream habitat for this species.

**Pacific tailed frog**

Pacific tailed frog (*Ascaphus truei*) is not a Federal or State protected species but is a California State Species of Concern. Their known range is coastal from Anchor Bay, Mendocino County, north to the Oregon border. They inhabit 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. The property does not contain a stream habitat for this species.

**Southern torrent salamander**

Southern torrent salamander (*Rhyacotriton variegatus*) is a California State Species of Special Concern. This salamander is found in permanent cold forest streams and seeps among rocks and pebbles. They are found in northwestern California south to Point Arena, and are found within water and in the splash zone of water. The property is south of the range for this species and no stream habitat is found on or adjacent to the property.

**California giant salamander**

California giant salamander (*Dicamptodon ensatus*) is present in cool, damp redwood forests, near streams, on the south coast. The study area is likely too dry for the California giant salamander. There is a low potential for presence in the project area.

**Red-bellied newt**

Red-bellied newts (*Taricha rivularis*) are found in cool, damp redwood forests. The study area is likely too dry for red-bellied newts. There is a low potential for presence in the project area.

**Western Pond Turtle**

The western pond turtle is present year-round throughout Mendocino County. They are normally associated with permanent ponds, lakes, streams, irrigation ditches, or permanent pools along intermittent streams. Basking sites include partially submerged logs, rocks, mats of floating vegetation, or open mud banks. Nests are generally along sandy banks but have been reported as far away as 325 feet from water, in many soil types, from sandy to hard. Nests must have a relatively high internal humidity in order for eggs to develop and hatch properly. There are no ponds or other water bodies or streams on or directly adjacent to the property.
4.2.3 Birds
Special status and nesting birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act may be present on or near the property. Nesting habitats can include trees, brush, grassy areas, and sometimes man-made structures, burrows, or on the ground.

While no nests or nesting activity was observed during the limited survey effort, there is a potential for presence of nesting birds in the study area.

Northern spotted owl

The northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*) (Fig. 8) is listed as Federally Threatened under the Endangered Species Act, since June 26, 1990. The range for this subspecies is from southwestern British Columbia to Marin County. The eastern boundary is the Pit River area of Shasta County.

Several spotted owl sightings have been documented near the project area. The closest documented nesting location according to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife BIOS Spotted Owl observations map (v5.80.281), is about a two miles north at Hall Gulch.

Northern spotted owls nest in forests with a multi-layered, multi-species canopy with moderate to high canopy closure. Features generally found within appropriate habitat include large cavities and other types of deformities, large snags, an abundance of dead wood on the forest floor, and open areas within and below the upper canopy of sufficient size for flying.

The trees in the vicinity of the project area appear to be second or third growth redwood, and the forest surrounding the subject clearing on the property does not contain the features of appropriate habitat for this species.

Marbled murrelet

The marbled murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*) (Fig. 9) has been listed as Federally Threatened since September 28, 1992. The range extends along the coast from Alaska to Northern Monterey Bay in Central California. Marbled murrelets forage on the coast and nest in old growth forests.
The trees in the vicinity of the project area appear to be second or third growth redwood, and the forest surrounding the subject clearing on the property does not contain the features of appropriate habitat for this species.

4.2.4 Mammals

Bats
Many species of bats roost in hollowed areas, crevices, or under bark of trees in forested areas near water, and, several special status species require a nearby fresh water source for feeding over and for drinking, because they do not have a good urine concentrating ability. There is a potential for presence of special status bats in the forested areas of the property.

Point Arena Mountain Beaver
Point Arena mountain beaver (*Aplodontia rufa nigra*) is listed as Endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act, as of December 12, 1991. Habitat is generally moist, steep, north facing slopes with well drained and friable soil. They are generally found in riparian areas, wet coastal scrub, northern dune scrub and at the edges of coniferous forests. The US Fish and Wildlife Service considers the range to be between a point two miles north of Bridgeport Landing, south to a point five miles south of the town of Point Arena, and inland as far as five miles. The property is not within the range of Point Arena mountain beaver as it is located about six miles south of the town of Point Arena and is therefore a mile south of the range (USFWS 2018).

Sonoma Tree Vole
According to the April 2018 Department of Fish and Wildlife Special Animals List, Sonoma tree vole (*Arborimus pomo*) is listed as a G3 S3 Species of Special Concern. The state listing indicates the species is considered vulnerable in its range due to a restricted range, relatively few populations, recent and widespread declines or other factors.

The Sonoma tree vole range is located along the coast from Sonoma County through Mendocino, Humboldt, and Trinity County. The total population is unknown but is estimated at over 10,000. Preferred habitat is considered mesic old growth Douglas Fir Forest, however Sonoma tree voles are known to live in other coniferous forests. They are known to eat primarily Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) needles, but eat other conifer needles as well. They may also eat the inner bark of twigs. Sonoma tree voles live in the tree canopy and are thought to have limited dispersal capabilities, and so are threatened by canopy removal and fragmentation (Blois and NatureServe 2008).

The property contains marginal habitat for Sonoma tree vole including Douglas fir and bishop pine trees.
North American Porcupine

North American porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*) is found year round throughout Mendocino County, according to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife Habitat Relationship System range map. In spring and summer it is found in meadows, riparian areas and brushy areas as well as forests. In winter it is restricted to forests, and prefers conifers. Habitat quality at the site is low, as firs, pines, oaks, maples, cottonwoods, willow, and elderberry are preferred and the site is dominated by redwoods.

4.3 Vegetation Alliances

4.3.1 Redwood Forest (*Sequoia sempervirens* Forest Alliance)

Coast Redwood Forest (*Sequoia sempervirens* Forest Alliance) is listed by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife as a G3 S3.2 forest alliance, an indication that 21-80 element occurrences, 3,000-10,000 individuals or 10,000-50,000 acres are present. According to Wikipedia, “in California, 899,000 acres of redwood forest are logged, virtually all of it second growth.” Accordingly, it is possible that the G3 ranking applies only to the restricted high-quality examples of redwood forest, which would be old growth or closed canopy, late successional mesic forests with complex physical structure near the ground. SpadeNRC contacted Diana Hickson at the California Department of Fish and Wildlife in October of 2014 to gain clarification on how this Alliance is defined. Ms. Hickman responded by indicating that California Department of Fish and Wildlife Service is working with Save the Redwoods League to obtain better data on the distribution of the redwood alliance.

On site, the forest is characterized by the presence of coast redwood dominant in the overstory, with Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) and tanoak (*Notholithocarpus densiflorus*) also characteristic in the overstory. The shrub layer is dominated by black huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*), hairy leaf manzanita (*Arctostaphylos columbiana*), and salal (*Gaultheria shallon*). The understory is sparse and characterized by the presence of bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*).

4.3.2 Hairy manzanita chaparral (*Manzanita columbiana* Shrubland Alliance)

A patch dominated by hairy manzanita is present in the lower center of the property. This area was likely part of the redwood forest, was cleared, and is now growing back. Although a common type of manzanita, hairy manzanita chaparral is not a vegetation alliance listed in the Manual of California Vegetation, likely because this is a disturbed area just growing back. Other vegetation observed characterizing the chaparral includes black huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*), tanoak seedlings, wavyleaf ceanothus (*Ceanothus foliosus*), sticky monkeyflower (*Mimulus aurantiacus*), coast range fescue (*Festuca subuliflora*), and bracken.
4.3.3 Common velvet grass – sweet vernal grass meadows (Holcus lanatus - AnthoxANTHUM odoratum Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance)

The non-native grassland is vegetated by grasses and forbs, with tree seedlings and brush sprouting. Grasses noted include purple velvet grass (Holcus lanatus), sweet vernal grass (Anthoxanthum odoratum), bull thistle (Cirsium vulgare), hairy cat’s ear (Hypochoeris radicata), salal (Gaultheria shallon), wood rush (Luzula comosa), and common rush (Juncus effusus).

![Vegetation Alliance Map](image)

*Figure 10. Vegetation alliance map.*

5 DISCUSSION

The proposed project involves construction of a residence on a property that was cleared in the past in conjunction with an approved coastal development permit. The proposed project components would occur within the existing cleared area and within the forested area. The southern portion of the site contains special status thin-lobed horkelia. It is possible that a buffer area of between 50 and 100 feet would be sufficient to protect this species. The County and Department of Fish and Wildlife would need to be consulted, and if they agreeable, a reduced buffer analysis per 20.496.020 of the
Mendocino County Coastal Zoning Code would need to be conducted to determine the appropriate buffer width.

The site visit occurred only once, and not all special status species with the potential to occur were in bloom during that site visit. There is a low potential for presence of marsh microseris (*Microseris paludosa*), and Monterey clover (*Trifolium trichocahy*)x, which may be found in this range, in habitat types found on the property. Marsh microseris and Monterey clover both bloom from April through June. If a follow up survey during this time period is feasible, one is recommended.

6 Recommended Avoidance Measures

6.1.1 Follow Up Botanical Visit

If reasonably feasible, a follow-up botanical visit is recommended between April and June in order to search for March Microseris and Monterey clover during the bloom window for these species. There is a low potential for presence.

6.1.2 California Department of Fish and Wildlife Consultation

If a buffer area of less than 50 feet is proposed for development to the location of the observed horkelias, the project botanist and California Department of Fish and Wildlife should be consulted regarding an appropriate buffer width. For any buffer width under 100 feet, a reduced buffer analysis per Mendocino County Coastal Zoning Code, Section 20.496.020 will need to be conducted by the project botanist.

6.1.3 Special Status Birds and Bats

The bird breeding season typically extends from February to August. Ideally, the clearing of vegetation and the initiation of construction can be done in the non-breeding season between September and January. If these activities cannot be done in the non-breeding season, a qualified biologist shall perform preconstruction breeding bird surveys within 14 days of the onset of construction or clearing of vegetation. If active breeding bird nests are observed, no ground disturbance activities shall occur within a minimum 100-foot exclusion zone. These exclusion zones may vary depending on species, habitat and level of disturbance. The exclusion zone shall remain in place around the active nest until all young are no longer dependent upon the nest. A biologist should monitor the nest site weekly during the breeding season to ensure the buffer is sufficient to protect the nest site from potential disturbances.

As with birds, bat roost sites can change from year to year, so pre-construction surveys are usually necessary to determine the presence or absence of bat roost sites in a given area. Pre-
construction bat surveys do not need to be performed if work or vegetation removal is conducted between September 1 and October 31, after young have matured and prior to the bat hibernation period. However, if it is necessary to disturb potential bat roost sites between November 1 and August 31, pre-construction surveys should be conducted. Pre-construction bat surveys involve surveying trees, rock outcrops, and buildings subject to removal or demolition for evidence of bat use (guano accumulation, or acoustic or visual detections). If evidence of bat use is found, then biologists shall conduct acoustic surveys under appropriate conditions using an acoustic detector, to determine whether a site is occupied. If bats are found, a minimum 50 foot buffer should be implemented around the roost tree. Removal of roost trees should occur in September and October, or after the bats have left the roost. In summary, no impacts would be expected and therefore no preconstruction surveys would be required for the species above if vegetation removal (including standing dead trees) is scheduled for the months of September or October. The months of November through August would require a bird and/or bat survey dependent on the time of year.

6.1.4 California Red-Legged Frog Avoidance
Within two weeks prior to construction or demolition, project contractors will be trained by a qualified biologist in the identification of the California red-legged frog. Construction crews will begin each day with a visual search around all stacked or stored materials, as well as along any silt fences to detect the presence of frogs. If a California red-legged frog is detected, construction or demolition crews will contact the US Fish and Wildlife Service or a qualified biologist, and gain clearance prior to re-initiating work.

If a rain event occurs during the construction period, all construction-related activities will cease for a period of 48 hours after the rain stops. Prior to resuming construction or demolition activities, trained construction crew member(s) will examine the site for the presence of frogs. If no special status frogs are found, construction activities may resume.

6.1.5 Sonoma Tree Vole Avoidance
A Sonoma tree vole survey shall occur within two weeks of tree removal activities. If tree vole nests are found in trees to be removed, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife shall be immediately notified and steps shall be taken to protect Sonoma tree voles present per California Department of Fish and Wildlife requirements. Should tree voles be found, project commencement shall not occur until California Department of Fish and Wildlife gives clearance.
6.1.6 Erosion Control

Standard Best Management Practices shall be employed to assure minimization of erosion resulting from construction or demolition. Ground disturbance shall be limited to the minimum necessary and disturbed soil areas shall be stabilized as soon as feasible. Any soil stockpiles will need to be covered or otherwise stabilized to prevent dust impacts. Any bare soil created by the construction phase of the project should be re-vegetated with native vegetation and/or native seed mixes for soil stabilization.

6.1.7 Native Landscaping and Avoidance of Invasive Introduction

Landscaping on the parcel should not include any invasive plants. Heavy equipment undercarriages and tires should be washed prior to entering the site in order to remove any invasive plant seed.
## APPENDIX A. PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Latin Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Native Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GYMNOSPERMS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinus muricata</td>
<td>Bishop pine; prickly-cone pine; bull pine</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pseudotsuga menziesii var. menziesii</td>
<td>Douglas fir</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuxodiaceae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequoia sempervirens</td>
<td>coast redwood</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DICOTS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baccharis pilularis</td>
<td>coyote brush</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cirsium vulgare</td>
<td>bull thistle</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypochaeris radicata</td>
<td>rough cat's ear, hairy cat's ear</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caprifoliaceae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lonicera involucrata var. ledebouri</td>
<td>coast twinberry, Twinberry honeysuckle</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ericaceae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctostaphylos columbiana</td>
<td>redwood manzanita, hairy manzanita</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaultheria shallon</td>
<td>salal</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccinium ovatum</td>
<td>California huckleberry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fagaceae</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notholithocarpus densiflorus var. densiflorus</td>
<td>tanoak</td>
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<td>Philadelphaceae</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whipplea modesta</td>
<td>yerba de selva, modesty</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mimulus aurantiacus</td>
<td>sticky monkeyflower</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rhamnaceae</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceanothus folius</td>
<td>indigo bush</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Y</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosaceae</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Horkelia tenuiloba</td>
<td>thin lobed horkelia</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONOCOTS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juncaceae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juncus patens</td>
<td>common rush</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luzula comosa</td>
<td>hairy wood rush</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poaceae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Agrostis capillaris</td>
<td>colonial bentgrass</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aira caryophyllea</td>
<td>silver European hairgrass, hairgrass</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthoxanthum odoratum</td>
<td>sweet vernal grass</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cortaderia jubata</td>
<td>Andes grass</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Latin Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Native Status</td>
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<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Festuca subuliflora</em></td>
<td>crinkle-awn fescue, north coast fescue</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Holcus lanatus</em></td>
<td>common velvetgrass</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Rytdosperma penicillatum</em></td>
<td>purple awned wallaby grass; hairy oat grass</td>
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</table>
APPENDIX B. SCOPING LISTS AND TABLES
Table 1. CNPS 9-Quad Search Scoping Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Lifeform</th>
<th>Blooming Period</th>
<th>CA Rare Plant Rank</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>Global Rank</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Astragalus agnicidus</td>
<td>Humboldt County milk-vetch</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>perennial herb</td>
<td>Apr-Sep</td>
<td>1B.1</td>
<td>S2</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astragalus californica</td>
<td>Raitan's milk-vetch</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>perennial herb</td>
<td>Apr-Jul</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>S4</td>
<td>04T4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calamintha rotundata</td>
<td>Botander's reed grass</td>
<td>Poaceae</td>
<td>perennial herb</td>
<td>May-Aug</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>S4</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula californica</td>
<td>Swamp harebell</td>
<td>Campanulaceae</td>
<td>perennial herb</td>
<td>Jun-Oct</td>
<td>1B.2</td>
<td>S3</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula californica</td>
<td>California sedge</td>
<td>Cyperaceae</td>
<td>perennial herb</td>
<td>May-Aug</td>
<td>2B.3</td>
<td>S2</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula californica</td>
<td>Glory brush</td>
<td>Rhamnaceae</td>
<td>perennial evergreen shrub</td>
<td>Mar-Jun(Aug)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>S4</td>
<td>04T4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Campanula californica</td>
<td>Point Reyes ceanothus</td>
<td>Rhamnaceae</td>
<td>perennial evergreen shrub</td>
<td>Mar-May</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>S4</td>
<td>04T4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calceolaria jacquemontii</td>
<td>Oregon goldthread</td>
<td>Ranunculaceae</td>
<td>perennial herb</td>
<td>(Feb-Mar)</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>S3?</td>
<td>04?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erigeron boletii</td>
<td>Streamside daisy</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
<td>perennial herb</td>
<td>Jun-Oct</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>S3?</td>
<td>03?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilia capitata ssp. pacifica</td>
<td>Pacific gilia</td>
<td>Polemoniaceae</td>
<td>annual herb</td>
<td>Apr-Aug</td>
<td>1B.2</td>
<td>S2</td>
<td>05T3</td>
</tr>
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<td>Hesperocyparis pygmaea</td>
<td>Pinyon cypress</td>
<td>Cupressaceae</td>
<td>perennial evergreen tree</td>
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<td>S1</td>
<td>01</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houttuynia cordata</td>
<td>Thin-lobed houttuynia</td>
<td>Rosaceae</td>
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<td>May-Jul(Aug)</td>
<td>1B.2</td>
<td>S2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hesperocyparis pygmaea</td>
<td>Hartlinea gracilis</td>
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<td>Mar-Jul</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>S3</td>
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*The database used to provide updates to the Online Inventory is under construction. View updates and changes made since May 2019 here.*
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<th>Plant Name</th>
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<th>Family</th>
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<td>2B.3</td>
<td>S1S2</td>
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<td>Lasthenia californica ssp. bakeri</td>
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<td>Asteraceae</td>
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<td>Apr-Oct</td>
<td>1B.2</td>
<td>S1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lilium maritimum</td>
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<td>Lycopodium clavatum</td>
<td>running-pine</td>
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<td>Jun-Aug(Sep)</td>
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<td>Microseris paludosa</td>
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<td>Piperia candida</td>
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<td>Sidalcea malachroides</td>
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<td>Veratrum fimbriatum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abies grandis Alliance</td>
<td>Grand fir forest</td>
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<td>Acer macrophyllum Alliance</td>
<td>Bigleaf maple forest</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alnus rubra Alliance</td>
<td>Red alder forest</td>
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<td>Arbutus menziesii Alliance</td>
<td>Madrone forest</td>
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<td>Hesperocyparis pygmaea Alliance</td>
<td>Mendocino pygmy cypress woodland</td>
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<td>Hesperocyparis sargentii Alliance</td>
<td>Sargent cypress woodland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notholithocarpus densiflorus Alliance</td>
<td>Tanoak forest</td>
<td>G4 S3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Picea sitchensis Alliance</td>
<td>Sitka spruce forest</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pinus attenuata Alliance</td>
<td>Knobcone pine forest</td>
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<td>Pinus contorta ssp. contorta Alliance</td>
<td>Beach pine forest</td>
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<td>Pinus muricata -Pinus radiata Alliance</td>
<td>Bishop pine – Monterey pine forest</td>
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<td>Pseudotsuga menziesii Alliance</td>
<td>Douglas fir forest</td>
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<td>Pseudotsuga menziesii - Lithocarpus densiflorus Alliance</td>
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<td>Salix laevigata Alliance</td>
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<td>Salix lucida Alliance</td>
<td>Shining willow groves</td>
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<td>Sequoia sempervirens Alliance</td>
<td>Redwood forest</td>
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<td>Tsuga heterophylla Alliance</td>
<td>Western hemlock forest</td>
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<td>Umbellularia californica Alliance</td>
<td>California bay forest</td>
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<td><strong>Shrubland Alliances and Stands</strong></td>
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<td>Hoary, common and Stanford manzanita chaparral</td>
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<td>Arctostaphylos glandulosa Alliance</td>
<td>Eastwood manzanita chaparral</td>
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<td>Arctostaphylos (nummularia, sensitiva) Alliance</td>
<td>Glossy leaf manzanita chaparral</td>
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<td>Baccharis pilularis Alliance</td>
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<td>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus Alliance</td>
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<td>Corylus cornuta var. californica Alliance</td>
<td>Hazelnut scrub</td>
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<td>Frangula californica Alliance</td>
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<td>Garrya elliptica Provisional Alliance</td>
<td>Coastal silk tassel scrub</td>
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<td>Diplacus aurantiacus Alliance</td>
<td>Bush monkeyflower scrub</td>
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<td>Holodiscus discolor Alliance</td>
<td>Ocean spray brush</td>
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<td>Lupinus arboreus scrub</td>
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<td>Morella californica Alliance</td>
<td>Wax myrtle scrub</td>
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<td><em>Juncus lescurii</em> Alliance</td>
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<td><em>Leymus triticioides</em> Alliance</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Typha (angustifolia, domingensis, latifolia)</em> Alliance</td>
<td>Cattail marshes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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/abcbprograms/science/watchlist/index.html

WBRC - United States Watch List of bird species of Concern


http://www.fisheries.org/docs/fisheries/Fishes_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:


EN - Endangered
T - Threatened
VU - Vulnerable

BLM: Bureau of Land Management – BLM Manual $6640 defines sensitive species as “…those species that are (1) under status review by the FW/S/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 refuges 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 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_paddingbiology_pdf/#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:


Fish: http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/publications/docs/fish_soc.pdf


Updates of all these reports are in preparation. Information on the Amphibian and Reptile Species of Special Concern report is available at:

http://arcis.undavis.edu

Information on the mammal report is available at:

http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/soc/mammals.html and


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/nongbirds.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 2) not on the current Special Concern list but were on previous lists and they have not been state listed under CESAs; 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 act. The 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 $351, 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.reginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/calawyer?Toodesetsection=fg&codebody=Bill&body=20. Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations is available at: http://crcc.dg.ca.gov/LinkPage/Default.aspx?css=CR-100&Action=Welcome

FP - Fully Protected

SSC - Species of Special Concern

WLS - 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 8895.1 (Definitions) of the California Forest Practice Rules. The 2010 Forest Practice Rules are available at:


S - Sensitive


CD - Conservation Dependent

CR - Critically Endangered

DD - Data Deficient

EN - Endangered

LC - Least Concern

NT - Near Threatened

VU - Vulnerable

MMMC: 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 (ESA) 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.noaa.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

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(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/Best_Publications/NCC2008.pdf
BCC - Birds of Conservation Concern

WBBW: 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.wbbw.org
H - High Priority
LM - Low-Medium
M - Medium Priority
MH - Medium-high Priority

XERCS: 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 C. References

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2018. “California Natural Diversity Database, Special Animals List.”

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) 2019 BIOS Spotted Owl Observer v5.80.281
https://map.dfg.ca.gov/bios (accessed October 22, 2019)


