



## COUNTY OF MENDOCINO

### DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND BUILDING SERVICES

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

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June 22, 2017

Planning - Ukiah  
Department of Transportation  
Environmental Health - Fort Bragg  
Building Inspection - Fort Bragg  
Assessor  
County Water Agency

Archaeological Commission  
Sonoma State University  
US Fish & Wildlife Service  
Sherwood Valley Band of Pomo Indians  
State Clearinghouse  
Department of Forestry/ CalFire

Coastal Commission  
Redwood Valley Rancheria  
Cloverdale Rancheria  
Redwood Coast Fire District  
Coast Life Support Comm. Svcs

**CASE#:** CDP\_2017-0019

**DATE FILED:** 5/10/2017

**OWNER/APPLICANT:** MOLLENKOPF TOBIN & CAROLYN

**REQUEST:** After the fact permitting for existing structures built in 1992: 1168 square foot single family dwelling, 1253 square foot garage and a 1892 square foot accessory building (prefabricated metal Quonset hut). The total building coverage is 4313 square feet with a maximum height of the structures at 17 feet.

**ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION:** Class 3 for one single-family residence in a residential zone, or a second dwelling unit in a residential zone. Accessory (appurtenant) structures including garages, carports, patios, swimming pools, and fences. Categorically Exempt

**LOCATION:** The site is in the Coastal Zone approximately four (4) miles northeast of the town of Point Arena on the east side of Windy Hollow Road approximately two (2) miles east of its intersection with Harris Ranch Road at 41700 Harris Ranch Road (APN: 027-171-03).

**STAFF PLANNER:** BILL M. KINSER

**RESPONSE DUE DATE:** July 7, 2017

Attached to this form is information describing the above noted project(s). The County Planning and Building Services Department is soliciting your input, which will be used in staff analysis, and will be 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@co.mendocino.ca.us](mailto:pbs@co.mendocino.ca.us). 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 \_\_\_\_\_

OWNER:

MOLLENKOPF TOBIN & CAROLYN

APPLICANT:

MOLLENKOPF TOBIN & CAROLYN

REQUEST:

After the fact permitting for existing structures built in 1992: 1168 square foot single family dwelling, 1253 square foot garage and a 1892 square foot accessory building (prefabricated metal Quonset hut). The total building coverage is 4313 square feet with a maximum height of structures at 17 feet.

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ACREAGE:

10.08

GENERAL PLAN:

Remote Residential District 20 acre minimum parcel size: Residential

ZONING:

Remote Residential District 20 acre minimum parcel size (RMR20)

COASTAL ZONE:

YES

EXISTING USES:

Residential

SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT:

5

TOWNSHIP:

12N

RANGE:

16W

SECTION:

5

USGS QUAD#:

67

**RELATED CASES ON SITE:** Fire Hazard Tree Removal Exemption was accepted on November 10, 2011 from CAL Fire. Property is permitted for septic (6451-F).

**RELATED CASES IN VICINITY:** The parcel directly east of the subject property is permitted for a septic tank (ST-25508). The parcel directly west was permitted for a well test (CE 61-98).

	ADJACENT GENERAL PLAN	ADJACENT ZONING	ADJACENT LOT SIZES	ADJACENT USES
NORTH:	FL 160	TP	40 acres	Vacant
EAST:	RMR 20	RMR20	20 acres	Vacant
SOUTH:	RMR20	RMR 20	39 acres	Vacant
WEST:	RMR 20	RMR 20	10 acres	Single-Family Residential

REFERRAL AGENCIES:

☒ Planning (Ukiah)  
☒ Department of Transportation  
☒ Environmental Health (Fort Bragg)  
☒ Building Inspection (Fort Bragg)  
☐ Emergency Services  
☒ Assessor  
☐ Farm Advisor  
☐ Agriculture Commissioner  
☐ Forestry Advisor  
☐ Air Quality Management District  
☐ ALUC  
☒ County Water Agency  
☒ Archaeological Commission  
☒ Sonoma State University  
☒ US Fish & Wildlife Service  
☒ Sherwood Valley Band of Pomo Indians  
☐ Russian River Flood Control/Water Conservation Improvement District

☐ Trails Advisory Council  
☐ Native Plant Society  
☒ State Clearinghouse  
☐ Caltrans  
☒ CalFire  
☐ Department of Fish & Game  
☒ Coastal Commission  
☐ RWQCB  
☐ Division of Mines & Geology  
☐ Department of Health Services  
☐ Department of Parks & Recreation  
☐ Department of Conservation  
☐ Soil Conservation Service  
☐ Army Corps of Engineers  
☒ Redwood Valley Rancheria  
☒ Cloverdale Rancheria

☐ CHP  
☐ MTA  
☐ County Addresser  
☐ LAFCO  
☐ Gualala MAC  
☐ Laytonville MAC  
☐ Westport MAC  
☐ Sierra Club  
☐ School District  
☐ Sewer District  
☐ Water District  
☒ Redwood Coast Fire District  
☒ Coast LifeSupport Comm Svcs  
☐ City Planning

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Check made out to Sonoma State University to the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System was attached to application.

California Natural Diversity Database indicates the habitat of the Point Arena Mountain Beaver is within the subject property and three (3) locations of the Spotted Owl to the northwest of the property. A biotic assessment was completed by WRA. Findings from the assessment were, "The existing development did not likely result in any significant impacts to potential onsite ESHA's (none observed) which may have been present within the Study Area during the time of construction."

Owner indicated a permitted septic system and permitted water well was installed in May of 1992. No permit was found for the water well. Needs CAL Fire clearance and building inspections.

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL #: 0271710300

PROJECT COORDINATOR: Bill Kinser

PREPARED BY: Bill Kinser

DATE: 5/25/2017

**ENVIRONMENTAL DATA**  
**(To be completed by Planner)**

<b>COUNTY WIDE</b>		
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	
<b>NO</b>		1. <b>Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone – Geotechnical Report #GS_____</b>
<b>NO</b>		2. <b>Floodplain/Floodway Map –Flood Hazard Development Permit #FP_____</b>
<b>NO / NO</b>		3. <b>Within/Adjacent to Agriculture Preserve / Timberland Production</b>
<b>NO</b>		4. <b>Within/Near Hazardous Waste Site</b>
<b>YES</b>		5. <b>Natural Diversity Data Base</b> <small>Point Arena Mountain Beaver</small>
<b>NO</b>		6. <b>Airport CLUP Planning Area – ALUC#_____</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7. <b>Adjacent to State Forest/Park/Recreation Area.</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	8. <b>Adjacent to Equestrian/Hiking Trail.</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	9. <b>Hazard/Landslides Map</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	10. <b>Require Water Efficient Landscape Plan.</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	11. <b>Biological Resources/Natural Area Map.</b> <small>CNDDDB: Point Arena Mountain Beaver within property lines</small>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	12. <b>Fire Hazard Severity Classification:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>LRA</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>SRA-CDF#</b> <small>High Fire Hazard</small>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	13. <b>Soil Type(s)/Pygmy Soils.</b> <small>Ferncreek sandy loam</small>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	14. <b>Wild and Scenic River.</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	15. <b>Specific Plan Area.</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	16. <b>State Permitting Required/State Clearinghouse Review</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	17. <b>Oak Woodland Area</b>

<b>COASTAL ZONE</b>		
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	
<b>NO</b>		16. <b>Exclusion Map.</b>
<b>Critical Bedrock HS</b>		17. <b>Coastal Groundwater Study Zone.</b>
<b>Critical Bedrock HS</b>		18. <b>Highly Scenic Area/Special Communities.</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	19. <b>Land Capabilities/Natural Hazards Map.</b> <small>Beach Deposits and Stream Alluvium and Terraces (Zone 3) and Flooding</small>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	20. <b>Habitats/ESHA/Resources Map.</b> <small>Barren</small>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	21. <b>Appealable Area/Original Jurisdiction Map.</b> <small>Appealable jurisdiction within the northwestern portion of the parcel.</small>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	22. <b>Blayney-Dyett Map.</b> <small>Map 26: Point Arena</small>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	23. <b>Ocean Front Parcel (Blufftop Geology).</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	24. <b>Adjacent to beach/tidelands/submerged land/Public Trust Land.</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	25. <b>Noyo Harbor/Albion Harbor.</b>

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www.co.mendocino.ca.us/planning



Case No(s)	CDP-2017-0019
CDF No(s)	102-17
Date Filed	5/10/2017
Fee	2,696.00
Receipt No	015381
Received by	BK
Office Use Only	

## COASTAL ZONE APPLICATION FORM

### APPLICANT

Name Tobin Mollenkopf  
Mailing Address 15 Hacienda Court  
City San Rafael State California Zip Code 94901 Phone 415.299.7035

### PROPERTY OWNER

Name Tobin and Carolyn Mollenkopf  
Mailing Address 15 Hacienda Court  
City San Rafael State California Zip Code 94901 Phone 415.299.7035

### AGENT

Name NONE  
Mailing Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

### PARCEL SIZE

10 ☐ Square feet  
☒ Acres

### STREET ADDRESS OF PROJECT

41700 Harris Ranch Road:Point Arena, CA 95468

### ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER(S)

027-171-0300

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

Tobin Mollenkopf 5/8/2017  
Signature of Applicant/Agent Date

Tobin Mollenkopf 5/8/2017  
Carolyn Mollenkopf 5/8/2017  
Signature of Owner Date



# COASTAL ZONE - SITE AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION QUESTIONNAIRE

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

## THE PROJECT

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

Permitting of existing structures built in 1992 including a house, garage, and Quonset hut. A permitted septic system was installed in March 1992. A permitted water well was installed in May 1992.

This project is associated with Class K building permit applications.

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

TYPE OF UNIT	NUMBER OF STRUCTURES	SQUARE FEET PER DWELLING UNIT
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Single Family	One	1168
<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Home		
<input type="checkbox"/> Duplex		
<input type="checkbox"/> Multifamily		

If Multifamily, number of dwelling units per building: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

All structures are existing.

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.

1. Single family dwelling with 1168 square feet of living space comprised of: One bedroom, 1 1/2 bathrooms.

2. Garage with 1253 square feet. (Exterior)

3. Prefabricated metal Quonset hut building of 1892 square feet. (Exterior)

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 17 feet.

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

9. Lot Coverage:

	EXISTING		NEW PROPOSED		TOTAL
Building coverage	<u>4313</u>	square feet	<u>Zero</u>	square feet	<u>4313</u> square feet
Paved area	<u>Zero</u>	square feet	<u>Zero</u>	square feet	<u>Zero</u> square feet
Landscaped area	<u>87,000</u>	square feet	<u>Zero</u>	square feet	<u>87,000</u> square feet
Unimproved area	<u>344,282</u>	square feet	<u>Zero</u>	square feet	<u>344,282</u> square feet

GRAND TOTAL: 435,600 square feet  
(Should equal gross area of parcel)

10. Gross floor area: 4,187 square feet (including covered parking and accessory buildings).

11. Parking will be provided as follows:

Number of Spaces	Existing <sup>2</sup>	Proposed	Total
Number of covered spaces	<u>2</u>		Size <u>20X20</u>
Number of uncovered spaces	<u>2</u>		Size <u>20X20</u>
Number of standard spaces	<u>4 (listed above)</u>		Size <u>2X20X20 (listed above)</u>
Number of handicapped spaces	<u>Zero</u>		Size <u>Zero</u>

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

A. Electricity

- ☐ Utility Company (service exists to the parcel).  
☐ Utility Company (requires extension of services to site: \_\_\_\_\_ feet \_\_\_\_\_ miles)  
☒ On Site generation, Specify: Solar panels and propane generator  
☐ 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.

Existing exterior lights located outside three entry doors.

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.).

For grading and road construction, complete the following:

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

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

John Mollenkopf Carolyn Mollenkopf 5/8/2017  
Owner/Authorized Agent Date

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

### AUTHORIZATION OF AGENT

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Owner Date

## 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.**

<b>AP# 000-000-00</b> <b>LASTNAME, FIRSTNAME</b> <b>STREET ADDRESS</b> <b>CITY, STATE ZIP</b>		
AP# 027-171-01 Darbro, Orbrad 308 Playa Blvd. Suite 'F' La Selva Beach, CA 95076		
AP# 027-171-02 Mitchell, Eric 462 Quail Drive Santa Cruz, CA 95060		
AP# 027-171-04 Corey, Tim PO Box 298 Gualala, CA 95445		
AP# 027-171-06 Handley, Kirk H. PO Box 157 Elk, CA 95432		
Sorenson, Don PO Box 612 Point Arena, CA 95468		

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 05/13/2017 (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:

Permitting of existing structures including a house, garage, and Quonset hut building.

(Description of development)

Located at:

41700 Harris Ranch Road, Point Arena, California 95468

AP# 027-171-03

(Address of development and Assessor's Parcel Number)

The public notice was posted at:

41700 Harris Ranch Road, Point Arena, CA 95468 on the gate post at entrance of the property.

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

*Tobin Mollenkopf*  
*Carolyn Mollenkopf*  
Owner/Authorized Representative

5/8/2017  
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 :** Permitting of existing structures including a house,  
a garage, and a Quonset hut building.

**LOCATION:** 41700 Harris Ranch Road, Point Arena, California 95468

**APPLICANT :** Tobin Mollenkopf

**ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER(S):** 027-171-03

**DATE NOTICE POSTED:** 05/13/2017

**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: \_\_\_\_\_

5/8/2017

Tobin Mollenkopf  
Carolyn Mollenkopf  
Applicant

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# Biological Scoping Survey Report of Compliance for a Mendocino County Coastal Development Permit

41700 Harris Ranch Road (APN 027-171-03)  
POINT ARENA, MENDOCINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

---

**Prepared For:**

Tobin Mollenkopf  
15 Hacienda Court  
San Rafael, CA 94901

**Contact:**

Matt Richmond  
richmond@wra-ca.com

**Date:**

March 29, 2012



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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

On February 21, 2012, WRA Inc. (WRA) performed a biological scoping survey and assessment at 41700 Harris Ranch Road (APN 027-171-03) near Point Arena, Mendocino County, California (Figure 1). The new property owner and applicant Tobin Mollenkopf, is preparing to submit an after-the-fact Coastal Development Permit application for a single family residence, garage, and Quonset hut which have already been constructed on the property. A 2.76 acre portion (Study Area) of the 10 acre parcel was assessed in an effort to identify and determine whether the construction of the three structures may have impacted any Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHA) or their 100-foot buffer, as defined by the California Coastal Commission (CCC) and Mendocino County Local Coastal Program (LCP).

This report describes the results of the biological scoping survey and evaluates whether potential impacts to on-site EHSAs or their buffers may have occurred during the construction of the three structures.

## 2.0 REGULATORY BACKGROUND AND ESHA DEFINITIONS

The California Coastal Act (CCA) and Mendocino County LCP define an ESHA as follows:

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

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

### 2.1 Wetlands

The California Coastal Act and Mendocino County LCP define wetlands as:

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



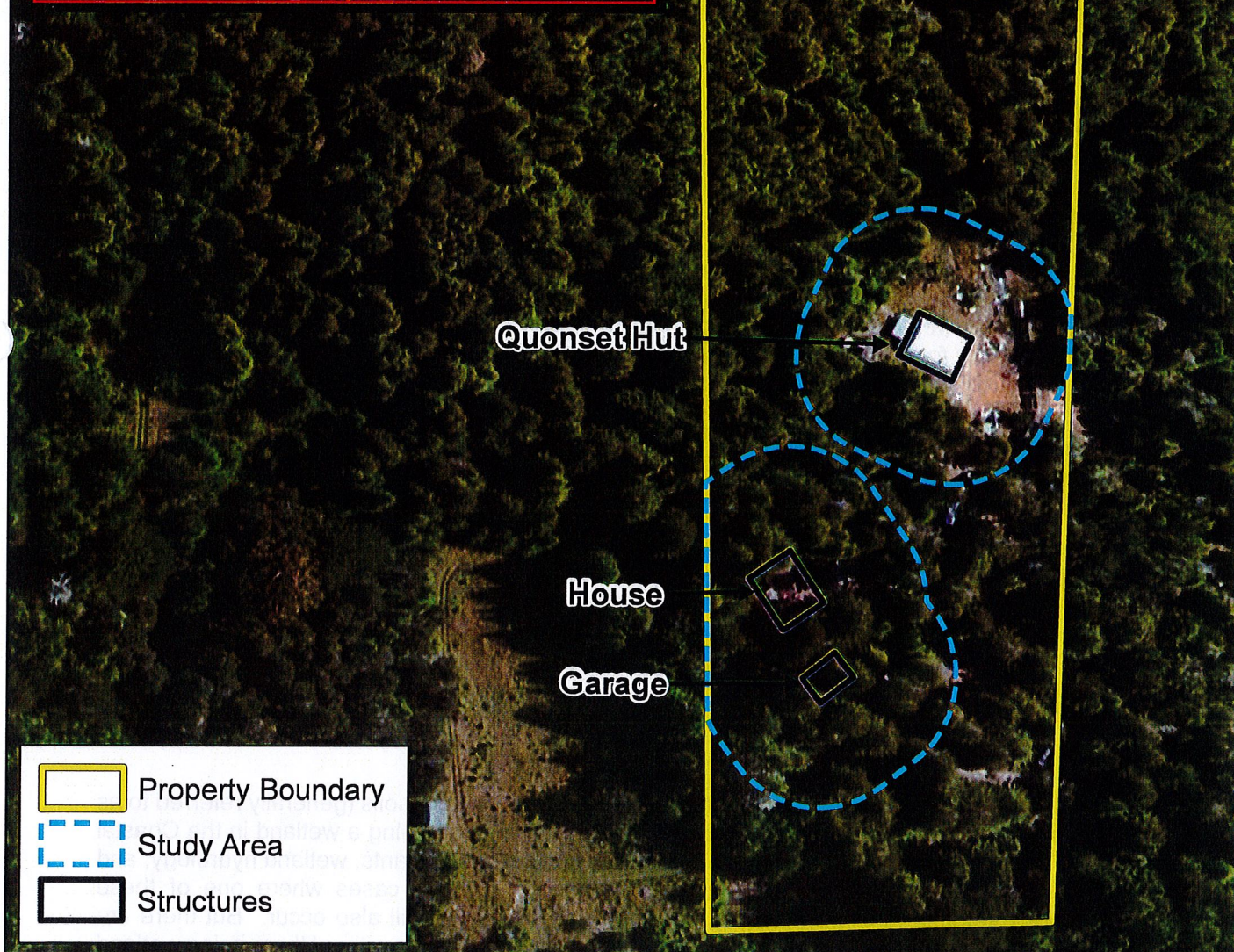
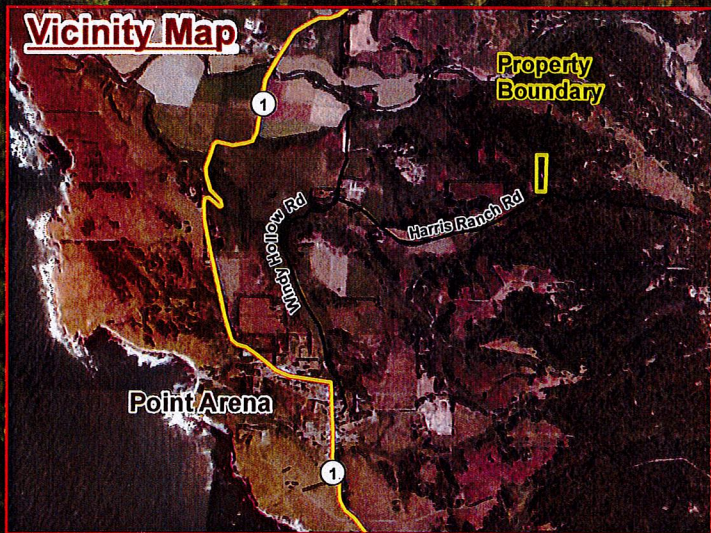


Figure 1. Study Area



0 50 100 200  
Feet



Date: February 2012  
Basemap: Bing Maps  
Map By: Michael Rochelle

Mendocino County, California



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

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

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

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

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

The Technical Criteria requires that saturation of soil in a wetland must be at or near the surface continuously for a period of time. The meaning of *at or near the surface* generally is considered to be approximately one foot from the surface or less (i.e., the root zone), and the saturation must be continuously present for a period of time (generally more than two weeks) sufficient to create the soil reduction (anaerobic) processes that create wetland conditions. For example, water from rain during a storm that causes saturation near the surface but then evaporates or infiltrates to 18 inches or deeper below the surface shortly after the storm does not meet the generally accepted criteria for wetland hydrology.

The presence of wetland-classified plants or the presence of hydric soils (generally referred to as the *one parameter approach*) can be used to identify an area as being a wetland in the Coastal Zone. There is correlation between the co-occurrence of wetland plants, wetland hydrology, and hydric soils, especially in natural, undisturbed areas. In many cases where one of these parameters is found (e.g., wetland plants) the other parameters will also occur. But there are situations which can result in the presence of wetland classified plants without there being wetland conditions, and these areas are not wetlands. Where these situations occur, the delineation study must carefully scrutinize whether the wetland-classified plants present are growing there as hydrophytes in reducing (anaerobic) conditions caused by the presence of wetland hydrology or are there for some other (non-wetland) reason. Examples may include wetland-classified plants which

are also salt-tolerant (e.g., alkali heath) and may be responding to either wetland conditions or saline soil conditions, but not necessarily both, and deep-rooted trees (e.g., willows) which are able to tap into deep groundwater sources and can grow in dry surface soils, but are also found in wetland conditions where surface water is present.

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

## **2.2 Special-Status Species**

Special-status species and their habitats are defined as ESHAs by the CCA and Mendocino County LCP. Special-status species include those species that have been formally listed, are proposed as endangered or threatened, or are candidates for such listing by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). In addition, CDFG Species of Special Concern are given special consideration under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). However, these Species of Special Concern may only be protected as ESHAs if they are ranked by CDFG as imperiled globally or in California (G2S2 or rarer). Plant species on California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Lists 1 or 2 are also considered special-status species and are protected as ESHAs.

## **2.3 Other Resource Areas**

The CCA and Mendocino County LCP define other resource areas as follows:

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

Other resource areas considered ESHAs include CDFG rare natural communities ranked as imperiled globally or in California (G2S2 or rarer), as noted in the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB). These communities have been classified and described by various references, including the *List of California Terrestrial Natural Communities Recognized by the California Natural Diversity Database* (CDFG 2003), *List of California Vegetation Alliances* (CDFG 2009), Holland (1986), and Sawyer et al. (2009).

## **3.0 METHODS**

Prior to conducting field surveys, available reference materials were reviewed, including the Soil Survey of Mendocino County, Western Part (USDA 2005), USGS topographic maps for the Point Arena 7.5' quadrangle (USGS 1977), and available aerial photographs. A field survey was conducted on February 21, 2012 by WRA to delineate natural communities, wetlands, and other ESHAs within 100 feet of the Study Area. The methodology of this survey is described below.

### **3.1 Wetlands**

An evaluation of Corps and CCC/LCP potential jurisdictional wetlands in the Study Area was performed on February 21, 2012 by WRA biologist Matt Richmond.



The CCC uses a broad wetland definition in which the presence of any one of the wetland parameters may indicate presence of a wetland. The CCC presumes that the area is a wetland if one of the wetland criteria is met. However, there may be exceptions to this presumption if there is strong positive evidence of upland conditions, as opposed to negative evidence of wetland conditions. Positive evidence of upland hydrology might be the observation that a given area saturates only ephemerally following significant rainfall, that the soil is very permeable with no confining layer, or that the land is steep and drains rapidly. Positive evidence of upland conditions should be obtained during the wet season. Based on these facts, this delineation study identified areas within the Study Area that had wetland plants, hydric soils, or wetland hydrology indicators. Areas that contained at least one of the wetland parameters but contained positive evidence of upland conditions were not identified as wetlands.

The methodology for identifying wetland indicators followed that described in the Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Regional Supplement (Corps 2010) and the Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987).

The methodology for evaluating the presence of hydrophytic vegetation is described below.

### Vegetation

Plant species within potential wetlands were assigned a wetland status according to the USFWS list of plant species that occur in wetlands (USFWS 1996). This wetland plant classification system is based on the expected frequency of occurrence of each species in wetlands. The classification system has the following categories which determine the frequency with which plants occur in wetlands:

OBL	Obligate, almost always found in wetlands	> 99% frequency
FACW	Facultative wetland, usually found in wetlands	67-99%
FAC	Facultative, equal in wetland or non-wetlands	34-66%
FACU	Facultative upland, usually found in non-wetlands	1-33%
UPL/NL	Not found in local wetlands	<1%
NI	Wetland preference unknown	

Species with OBL, FACW, and FAC classifications are considered hydrophytic vegetation. If more than 50 percent of the dominant plant species are hydrophytic, the area meets the wetland vegetation criterion and is presumed to be a jurisdictional wetland under the CCA.

## **3.2 Special-Status Plant Surveys**

Potential occurrence of special-status plants in the Study Area was evaluated by WRA by first determining which special-status species occur in the vicinity of the Study Area or in similar biological communities through a literature and database search. A list of target plant species with potential to occur in the Study Area was generated, which guided the subsequent field survey and habitat assessment. The special-status plant survey and habitat assessment was conducted by WRA biologist Matt Richmond on February 21, 2012 by traversing the Study Area on foot and compiling a plant species inventory. All portions of the Study Area were traversed and all plant species identifiable were recorded.

### 3.3 Special-Status Wildlife

Potential occurrence of special-status wildlife in the Study Area was evaluated by WRA by determining which special-status species occur in the vicinity of the Study Area or in similar biological communities through a literature and database search. Records from the CNDDDB (CDFG 2012) and the USFWS Species List for Mendocino County (USFWS 2012) were reviewed to determine which special-status wildlife species have been documented from in the vicinity of the Study Area. A site visit was conducted by WRA biologist Matt Richmond on February 21, 2012 to conduct a wildlife habitat assessment.

### 3.4 Other ESHAs

The Study Area was evaluated for the presence of other ESHAs defined in the CCA and the Mendocino County LCP, as well as natural communities designated in the CNDDDB as G2S2 or rarer (CDFG 2011). The presence of rare natural communities was determined by WRA based on vegetation community classification references listed in Section 2.3. WRA evaluated remnant on-site vegetation as well as observations of the undisturbed vegetation adjacent to the Study Area in an effort to determine the presence or absence of rare natural communities.

## 4.0 STUDY AREA DESCRIPTION

The Study Area is a 2.67 acre portion of a 10 acre parcel (APN 027-171-03) located at 4700 Harris Ranch Road, Point Arena, in the coastal zone of Mendocino County, California (Figure 1). The Study Area supports a residential house, garage, and Quonset hut. In addition to the structures, there are several makeshift wire fences and sheds. An abundance of litter and debris was also observed in the Study Area. Photographs of the Study Area are provided in Appendix D.

Prior to the site visit the majority of trees and vegetation within the Study Area had been removed. The previous owner had submitted and received approval for a Fire Tree Removal Exemption (Appendix A). The tree removal activities appeared to utilize tractors to move the trees. The resulting landscape was mostly devoid of vegetation, with the exception of numerous tree stumps and remnant patches of native vegetation.

### 4.1 Vegetation

A list of all plant species identified during site visits is provided in Appendix B. The following is a description of all communities observed and mapped in the Study Area.

#### Un-vegetated/Ruderal

A large portion of the Study Area around the house, garage, and Quonset hut is unvegetated or contains patches of ruderal, non-native vegetation. Minimal vegetation is present immediately surrounding the structures and is comprised of a mix of ornamental and non-native species including rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*), Fuchsia (*Fuchsia* sp.), tower of jewels (*Eschium* sp.), princess plant (*Tibouchina* sp.), velvet grass (*Holcus lanatus*), sweet vernal grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*), hairy cats ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*), and bentgrass (*Agrostis pallens*)

#### Upland Redwood Forest

Due to the recent removal of fire hazard trees, the area beyond the tree removal was examined to determine the vegetation which likely existed prior to the tree removal and hence was likely present prior to the construction of the structures. The overstory outside of the tree removal area consists primarily of coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirans*). The understory supports tan oak saplings (*Lithocarpus densiflorus*), evergreen huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*), salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), hairy honeysuckle (*Lonicera hispidula* var. *vicillans*), sword fern (*Polystichum munitum*), California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*), and bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*).

#### **4.2 Hydrology and Topography**

The Study Area is a relatively flat parcel at approximately 415 feet above sea level. There are no streams, tributaries, or water bodies within the Study Area. A watercourse is present within the 10-acre parcel but is located greater than 150 feet from the Study Area.

#### **4.3 Soils**

The Soil Survey of Mendocino County, Western Part (USDA 2005) indicates that one soil map unit occurs within the Study Area: ***Ferncreek sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes***.

***Ferncreek sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes***: These soils are found on marine terraces and formed in marine sediments derived from sandstone. This very deep, somewhat poorly drained soil is on marine terraces. It formed in marine sediments. The vegetation is mainly redwood, bishop pine, and Douglas-fir. Elevation ranges from 100 to 800 feet. Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Caspar and Quinliven soils. Also included are small areas that have slopes of 9 to 15 percent. Included areas make up about 20 percent of the total acreage of the unit. The percentage varies from one area to another.

### **5.0 RESULTS**

No potential ESHAs were observed within the Study Area. The following sections contain a description of potential ESHAs which may have been present prior to the construction of the buildings in question. It is difficult to accurately assess the likelihood of potential ESHAs to have occurred within the Study Area due to the recent fire hazard tree removal and the resulting disturbance to vegetation. However, based on existing conditions it appears that the site was second growth closed canopy redwood dominated forest with a sparse understory and did not support any wetland or stream features.

#### **5.1 Wetlands**

No potential Corps or CCA/LCP-jurisdictional wetland ESHAs were observed in the Study Area.

#### **5.2 Rare Natural Communities**

No rare natural communities were observed in the Study Area. WRA referenced the adjacent redwood forest type and the historical aerial photos in Google Earth and concluded that the vegetation within the Study Area would have been similar in nature to the redwood habitat adjacent to the cleared area within the Study Area.

### **5.3 Special-Status Plant Species**

Special-status plant species documented from within a 5-mile radius of the Project Area are shown in Figure 2. Appendix C provides an evaluation of the potential for special-status species documented from the vicinity to occur or to have occurred prior to the construction of the buildings. No special-status plant species were observed within the Study Area, and it was determined that no special-status plant species were likely to have occurred in Study Area prior to the construction.

### **5.4 Special-Status Wildlife Species**

Special-status wildlife species documented from within a 5-mile radius of the Study Area are shown in Figure 3. A total of 63 special-status wildlife species have documented occurrences in the vicinity of the Study Area. Appendix C provides an evaluation of the potential for special-status species documented from the vicinity to occur or to have occurred prior to the construction of the buildings. Of the 63 species, 10 species was determined to have moderate potential and none were determined to have a high potential to occur in the Study Area. During the CNDDDB search and mapping of recorded occurrences within a five-mile radius, WRA noted that the north eastern section of the parcel is located within an area mapped as supporting the Point Arena mountain beaver. However, no aquatic features are present in the Study Area and it is unlikely that the species occurred there prior to the construction of the buildings. Vegetation (bishop pines) within the Study Area may provide, or may have provided, potential habitat for the Sonoma tree vole.

## **6.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

Construction of three structures, house, garage and Quonset hut have already been completed at an unknown date (Figure 1). No new construction is proposed. Activities associated with the construction of these structures would have been standard and included vegetation removal, grading, concrete pouring, framing, etc.

## **7.0 SUMMARY**

Based on the WRA recent site visit and ESHA assessment of the Study Area, the existing development did not likely result in any significant impacts to potential onsite ESHAs (none observed) which may have been present within the Study Area during the time of construction. However, WRA is unable to make this conclusion with a high degree of certainty, due to the length of time between the time of construction (unknown) and the site visit, coupled with the recent tree removal activities which significantly altered the on site vegetation within the Study Area.



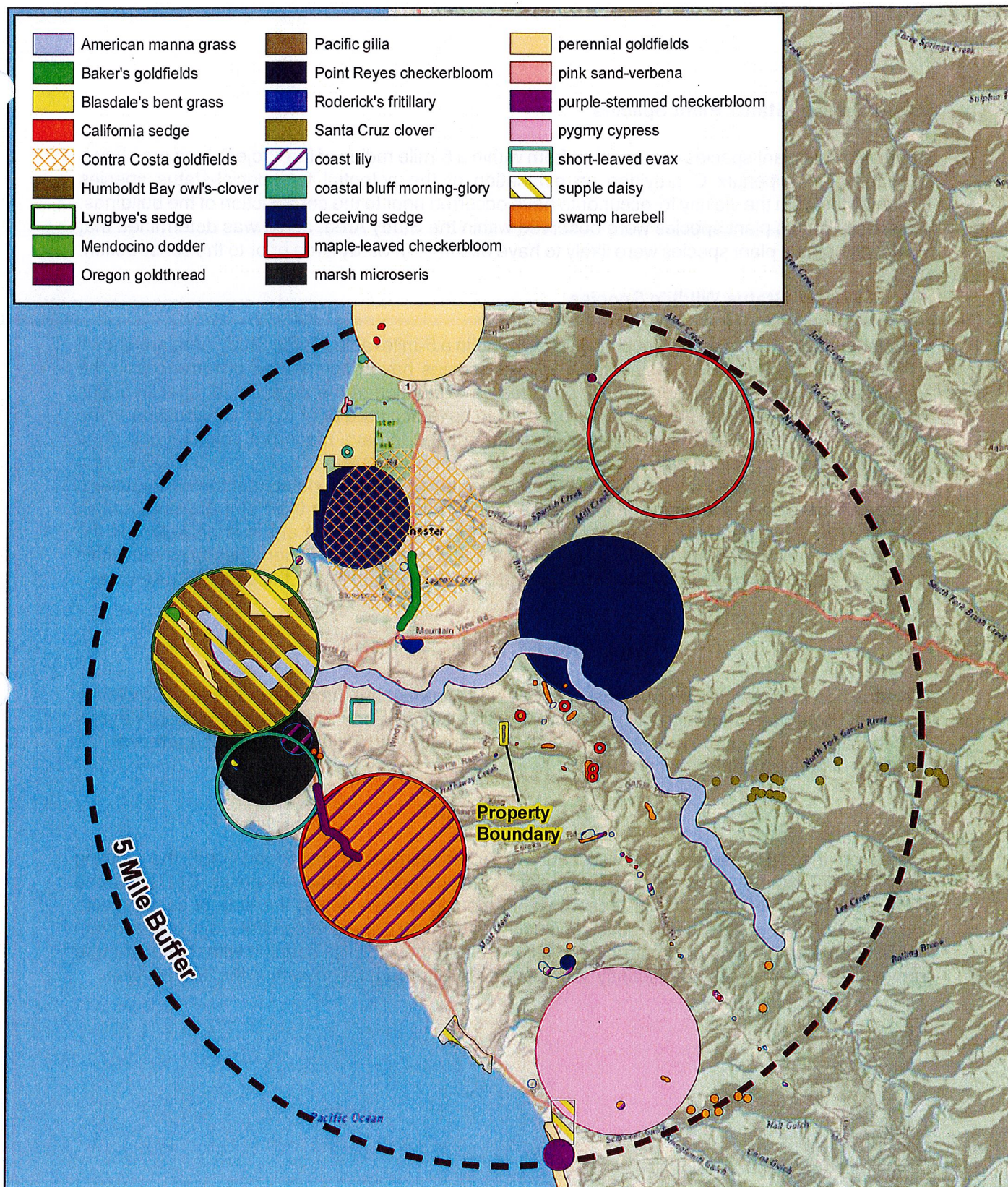


Figure 2. CNDDDB Plant Occurrences within 5 Miles of Property Boundary

Mendocino County, California



0 0.5 1 2  
Miles



Date: February 2012  
Basemap: Bing Maps  
Map By: Michael Rochelle



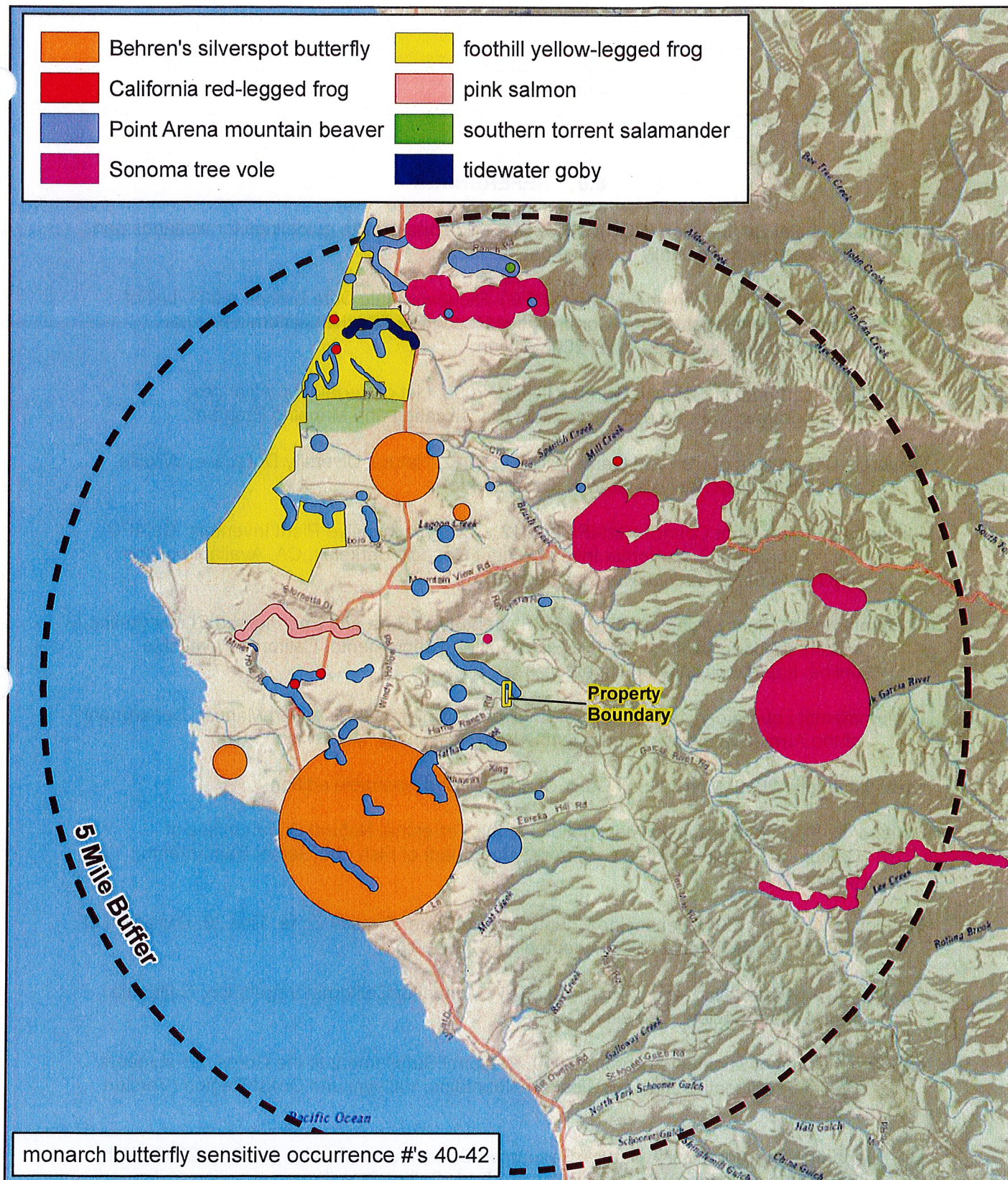
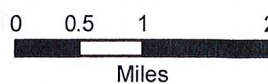


Figure 3. CNDDDB Wildlife Occurrences within 5 Miles of Property Boundary

Mendocino County, California



Date: February 2012  
 Basemap: Bing Maps  
 Map By: Michael Rochelle



## 8.0 REFERENCES

- California Coastal Commission (CCC). 1981. Statewide interpretive guidelines for wetlands and other wet environmentally sensitive habitat areas.
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U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 1996. National List of Plants that Occur in Wetlands: 1996 Summary. Available online: <http://www.fws.gov/nwi/bha/download/1996/national.pdf>

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2010. Quadrangle Species Lists, Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Service.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). 1977. Point Arena quadrangle. 7.5 minute topographic map.



## **Appendix A**

### **Fire Hazard Tree Removal Permit**



## DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION

135 Ridgway Ave.  
Santa Rosa, CA 95401  
Website: [www.fire.ca.gov](http://www.fire.ca.gov)  
(707) 576-2959



Date: November 16, 2011  
Ref.: 1-11EX-231-MEN

KENNETH CHALK  
P O BOX 234  
POINT ARENA, CA 95408

DEAR MR. CHALK:

This is to acknowledge that your **Fire Hazard Tree Removal Exemption** was accepted on **November 10, 2011**. It has been assigned the above listed Exemption number. All timber operations must be complete within one year.

**\*\*\*Please read the enclosed notice regarding Listed Anadromous Salmonids, Sudden Oak Death, Coastal Pitch Canker, Fire Hazard Reduction and Slash Treatment Measures\*\*\***

**NOTE TO TIMBER OPERATOR:** You are responsible for ensuring compliance with the slash provisions, and notifying your local CDF Ranger Unit within 15 days prior to the actual date timber operations will begin.

Compliance with all provisions of the Forest Practice Act, rules pursuant to Section 1038 (c)—Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, and Section 4584 (j) of the Public Resources Code, will be determined by future inspection(s).

If you have any questions you may contact your local CDF Forest Practice Inspector or me at (707) 576-2959.

Sincerely,

Donald Morse  
Staff Forester, Forest Practice  
RPF #2158

Enclosure

cc: Unit  
Fish & Game  
Water Quality  
County Planning  
Board of Equalization  
NMFS  
TO/LTO — Darrell Rogers  
File

CONSERVATION IS WISE-KEEP CALIFORNIA GREEN AND GOLDEN

PLEASE REMEMBER TO CONSERVE ENERGY. FOR TIPS AND INFORMATION, VISIT "FLEX YOUR POWER" AT [WWW.CA.GOV](http://WWW.CA.GOV)

## **Appendix B**

### **Plant Species Observed in the Study Area**

**Appendix B. Plant species observed in the Study Area.**

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Status</b>
<i>Abies grandis</i>	Grand fir	Native
<i>Acmispon parviflorus</i>	Deervetch	Native
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet vernalgrass	Invasive
<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Pacific madrone	Native
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	Coyotebrush	Native
<i>Brassica rapa</i>	Field mustard	Invasive
<i>Cardamine oligosperma</i>	Idaho bittercress	Native
<i>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus</i>	Blueblossom	Native
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	Fringed willowherb	Native
<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i>	Beach strawberry	Native
<i>Frangula purshiana</i>	Cascara buckthorn	Native
<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	Salal	Native
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cutleaf geranium	Invasive
<i>Gnaphalium sp.</i>	Cudweed	-
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Velvetgrass	Invasive
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Rough cat's ear	Invasive
<i>Iris douglasiana</i>	Douglas iris	Native
<i>Linum bienne</i>	Pale flax	Exotic
<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>	Tanoak	Native
<i>Lotus purshianus</i>	Spanish lotus	Native
<i>Luzula comosa</i>	Pacific woodrush	Native
<i>Morella californica</i>	California wax myrtle	Native
<i>Oxalis oregana</i>	Redwood-sorrel	Native
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda buttercup	Invasive
<i>Pinus muricata</i>	Bishop pine	Native
<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	Western sword fern	Native
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal	Native
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Western brackenfern	Native
<i>Rhododendron macrophyllum</i>	Pacific rhododenron	Native
<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	California blackberry	Native
<i>Scrophularia californica</i>	California figwort	Native
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Redwood	Native
<i>Trillium ovatum</i>	Western trillium	Native

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
<i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>	California huckleberry	Native
<i>Viola sempervirens</i>	Redwood violet	Native
<i>Whipplea modesta</i>	Common whipplea	Native

## **Appendix C**

### **Potential for Special-Status Plant and Wildlife Species to Occur in the Study Area**

**Appendix C.** Potential for special-status plant and wildlife species to have occurred in the Study Area prior to construction. List compiled from searches of the California Natural Diversity Database (CDFG 2012), CNPS Inventory (2012), and USFWS Species Lists for the Point Arena, Mallo Pass Creek, Cold Spring, Gualala, Eureka Hill, and Saunders Reef USGS 7.5' quadrangles.

Species	Status*	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
<b>Plants</b>			
Pink sand-verbena <i>Abronia umbellata</i> ssp. <i>breviflora</i>	Rank 1B	Coastal dunes. 0-10 m. Blooms June-October.	<b>No potential.</b> Suitable habitat not present in the Study Area.
Blasdale's bent grass <i>Agrostis blasdalei</i>	Rank 1B	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie. 5-150 m. Blooms May-July.	<b>No potential.</b> Suitable habitat not present in the Study Area.
Humoldt County milk-vetch <i>Astragalus agnicidus</i>	Rank 1B	Openings, disturbed areas, and roadsides in broadleaf upland forest and North Coast coniferous forest. 180-800 m. Blooms April-September.	<b>Moderate Potential.</b> Some elements of suitable habitat may have occurred prior to construction. Species not observed during survey.
Coastal bluff morning-glory <i>Calystegia purpurata</i> ssp. <i>saxicola</i>	Rank 1B	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub. 10-105 m. Blooms May-September.	<b>No potential.</b> Suitable habitat not present in the Study Area.
Swamp harebell <i>Campanula californica</i>	Rank 1B	Bogs and fens, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal prairie, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, North Coast forest/mesic. 1-405 m. Blooms June-October.	<b>Unlikely.</b> Marginal habitat for this species may have been present prior to construction. Species not observed during survey.
California sedge <i>Carex californica</i>	Rank 2	Bogs and fens, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal prairie, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps (margins). 90-335 m. Blooms May-August.	<b>Unlikely.</b> Marginal habitat for this species may have been present prior to construction. Species not observed during survey.
Lyngbye's sedge <i>Carex lyngbyei</i>	Rank 2	Marshes and swamps (brackish or freshwater). 0-10 m. Blooms May-August.	<b>No potential.</b> Suitable habitat not present in the Study Area.
Deceiving sedge <i>Carex saliniformis</i>	Rank 1B	Coastal prairie, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps (coastal salt)/mesic. 3-230 m. Blooms June.	<b>No potential.</b> Suitable habitat not present in the Study Area.

Species	Status*	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
Humboldt Bay owl's-clover <i>Castilleja ambigua</i> ssp. <i>humboldtiensis</i>	Rank 1B	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt). 0-3 m. Blooms April-August.	<b>No potential.</b> Suitable habitat not present in the Study Area.
Mendocino coast Indian paintbrush <i>Castilleja mendocinensis</i>	Rank 1B	Coastal bluff scrub, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal dunes, coastal prairie, coastal scrub. 0-160 m. Blooms April-August.	<b>No potential.</b> Suitable habitat not present in the Study Area.
Oregon goldthread <i>Coptis laciniata</i>	Rank 2	Mesic soils in meadows and seeps and North Coast coniferous forest (streambanks). 0-1000 m. Blooms March-April.	<b>No potential.</b> Suitable habitat not present in the Study Area.
Pygmy cypress <i>Cupressus goveniana</i> ssp. <i>pygmaea</i>	Rank 1B	Closed-cone coniferous forest (usually podzol-like soil). 30-500 m.	<b>No potential.</b> Suitable habitat is unlikely to have occurred in the Study Area. Species not observed during survey.
Medocino dodder <i>Cuscuta pacifica</i> var. <i>papillata</i>	Rank 1B	Interdune depressions in coastal dunes. 0-50 m. Blooms July-October.	<b>No potential.</b> Suitable habitat not present in the Study Area.
Streamside daisy <i>Erigeron biolettii</i>	Rank 3	Broadleaved upland forest, cismontane woodland, North Coast coniferous forest/rocky, mesic. 30-1100 m. Blooms June-October.	<b>Unlikely.</b> Marginal habitat for this species may have been present prior to construction. Species not observed during survey.
Supple daisy <i>Erigeron supplex</i>	Rank 1B	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie. 10-50 m. Blooms May-July.	<b>No potential.</b> Suitable habitat not present in the Study Area.
Roderick's fritillary <i>Fritillaria roderickii</i>	SE, Rank 1B	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie, valley and foothill grassland. 15-400 m. Blooms March-May.	<b>No potential.</b> Suitable habitat not present in the Study Area.
Pacific gilia <i>Gilia capitata</i> ssp. <i>pacifica</i>	Rank 1B	Coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, coastal prairie, valley and foothill grassland. 5-610 m. Blooms April-August.	<b>No potential.</b> Suitable habitat not present in the Study Area.
American manna grass <i>Glyceria grandis</i>	Rank 2	Bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps (streambanks and lake margins). 15-1980 m. Blooms June-August.	<b>No potential.</b> Suitable habitat not present in the Study Area.



Species	Status*	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
Short-leaved evax <i>Hesperrevax sparsiflora</i> var. <i>brevifolia</i>	Rank 2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes. 0-215 m. Blooms March-June.	<b>No potential.</b> Suitable habitat not present in the Study Area.
Point Reyes horkelia <i>Horkelia marinensis</i>	Rank 1B	Coastal dunes, coastal prairie, coastal scrub/sandy. 5-350 m. Blooms May-September.	<b>No potential.</b> Suitable habitat not present in the Study Area.
Thin-lobed horkelia <i>Horkelia tenuiloba</i>	Rank 1B	Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland/mesic openings, sandy. 50-500 m. Blooms May-July.	<b>No potential.</b> Suitable habitat is unlikely to have occurred in the Study Area. Species not observed during survey.
Contra Costa goldfields <i>Lasthenia conjugens</i>	FE, Rank 1B	Mesic sites in cismontane woodland, playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. 0-470 m. Blooms March-June.	<b>No potential.</b> Suitable habitat is unlikely to have occurred in the Study Area. Species not observed during survey.
Baker's goldfields <i>Lasthenia macrantha</i> ssp. <i>Bakeri</i>	Rank 1B	Closed-cone coniferous forest (openings), coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps. 60-520 m. Blooms April-October.	<b>No potential.</b> Suitable habitat not present in the Study Area.
Perennial goldfields <i>Lasthenia macrantha</i> ssp. <i>Macrantha</i>	Rank 1B	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub. 5-520 m. Blooms January-November.	<b>No potential.</b> Suitable habitat not present in the Study Area.
Marsh pea <i>Lathyrus palustris</i>	Rank 2	Bogs and fens, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps, North Coast coniferous forest/mesic. 1-100 m. Blooms March-August.	<b>No potential.</b> Suitable habitat is unlikely to have occurred in the Study Area. Species not observed during survey.
Coast lily <i>Lilium maritimum</i>	Rank 1B	Broadleaved upland forest, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, marshes and swamps, North Coast coniferous forest. 5-335 m. Blooms May-August.	<b>Moderate Potential.</b> Some elements of suitable habitat may have occurred prior to construction. Species not observed during survey.
Marsh microseris <i>Microseris paludosa</i>	Rank 1B	Closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. 5-300 m. Blooms April-June (sometimes July).	<b>No potential.</b> Suitable habitat not present in the Study Area.

Species	Status*	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
Point Reyes checkerbloom <i>Sidalcea calycosa</i> ssp. <i>Rhizomata</i>	Rank 1B	Freshwater marshes and swamps near the coast. 3-75 m. Blooms April-September.	<b>No potential.</b> Suitable habitat not present in the Study Area.
Purple-stemmed checkerbloom <i>Sidalcea malviflora</i> ssp. <i>purpurea</i>	Rank 1B	Broadleafed upland forest, coastal prairie. 15-65 m. Blooms May.	<b>No potential.</b> Suitable habitat is unlikely to have occurred in the Study Area. Species not observed during survey.
Santa Cruz clover <i>Trifolium buckwestiorum</i>	Rank 1B	Broadleafed upland forest, cismontane woodland, coastal prairie/margins. 105-610 m. Blooms April-October.	<b>Unlikely.</b> Marginal habitat for this species may have been present prior to construction. Species not observed during survey.

#### Mammals

Pale big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii pallenscens</i>	SSC	Roosts in caves, lava tubes, and abandoned mines. Feeds near forested areas, gleaning insects off plant leaves or in flight.	<b>No potential.</b> Suitable roosting habitat unlikely to have occurred in the Study Area.
Townsend's big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	SSC	Primarily found in rural settings in a wide variety of habitats including oak woodlands and mixed coniferous-deciduous forest. Day roosts highly associated with caves and mines. Very sensitive to human disturbance.	<b>Moderate potential.</b> Some elements of suitable habitat may have been present in or adjacent to the Study Area.
Long-eared myotis <i>Myotis evotis</i>	WBGB Medium Priority	Primarily a forest associated species. Day roosts in hollow trees, under exfoliating bark, rock outcrop crevices and buildings. Other roosts include caves, mines and under bridges.	<b>Moderate potential.</b> Some elements of suitable habitat may have been present in or adjacent to the Study Area.
Fringed myotis <i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	WBGB High Priority	Associated with a wide variety of habitats including mixed coniferous-deciduous forest and redwood/sequoia groves. Buildings, mines and large snags are important day and night roosts.	<b>Moderate potential.</b> Some elements of suitable habitat may have been present in or adjacent to the Study Area.

Species	Status*	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
Long-legged myotis <i>Myotis volans</i>	WBGB High Priority	Generally associated with woodlands and forested habitats. Large hollow trees, rock crevices and buildings are important day roosts. Other roosts include caves, mines and buildings.	<b>Moderate potential.</b> Some elements of suitable habitat may have been present in or adjacent to the Study Area.
Pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	SSC	Found in deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	<b>Moderate potential.</b> Some elements of suitable habitat may have been present in or adjacent to the Study Area.
Sonoma tree vole <i>Arborimus pomo</i>	SSC	Occurs in old-growth and other forests, mainly Douglas-fir, redwood, and montane hardwood-conifer habitats. Feeds only on conifer leaves, almost exclusively on Douglas fir.	<b>Moderate potential.</b> Some elements of suitable habitat may have been present in or adjacent to the Study Area and nearby occurrences have been documented.
Point Arena mountain beaver <i>Apodontia rufa nigra</i>	FE, SSC	Coastal areas in the vicinity of Point Arena with springs or seepages. Utilizes north-facing slopes of ridges and gullies with friable soils and thickets of undergrowth.	<b>Moderate potential.</b> Nearby occurrences on the subject parcel have been documented on CNDDDB; however only marginally suitable habitat may have been present in the Study Area.
Pacific fisher <i>Martes pennanti pacifica</i>	FC, SSC	Intermediate to large-tree stages of coniferous forests and deciduous-riparian areas with high percent canopy closure. Use cavities, snags, logs and rocky areas for cover and denning. Need large areas of mature, dense forest.	<b>Unlikely.</b> Only marginal habitat for this species may have been present prior to construction.
Ringtail (ring-tailed cat) <i>Bassariscus astutus</i>	FP	The Ringtail is widely distributed throughout most of California, absent from some portions of the Central Valley and northeastern California. This species is nocturnal, primarily carnivorous and is associated with a mixture of forest and shrubland in close association with rocky areas or riparian habitat.	<b>Unlikely.</b> Only marginal habitat for this species may have been present prior to construction.

Species	Status*	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
American badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i>	SSC	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Requires friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents.	<b>No Potential.</b> Suitable habitat for this species not present in the Study Area.
<b>Birds</b>			
Common loon <i>Gavia immer</i>	SSC	Winter in estuarine and subtidal marine habitats along coast, San Francisco Bay.	<b>No Potential.</b> Suitable nesting and foraging habitat not present.
Ashy storm petrel <i>Oceanodroma homochroa</i>	SSC	Breeds on Farallon Islands off of Sonoma Coast.	<b>No Potential.</b> Suitable nesting and foraging habitat not present.
California brown pelican <i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i>	FE, SE, CFP	Found in estuarine, marine subtidal, and marine pelagic waters along the coast. Nest on rocky or low brushy slopes of undisturbed islands.	<b>No Potential.</b> Suitable nesting and foraging habitat not present.
Double-crested cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	SSC	Nests along coast on sequestered islets, usually on ground with sloping surface or in tall trees along lake margins.	<b>No Potential.</b> Suitable nesting and foraging habitat not present.
Harlequin duck <i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	SSC	Found in marine waters along rocky shore during non-breeding season. Nests in inland streams.	<b>No Potential.</b> Suitable nesting and foraging habitat not present.
Golden eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	SSC, CFP	Found in rolling foothill and mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, desert. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range.	<b>Unlikely.</b> Suitable nesting habitat is unlikely to have occurred prior to construction; however, the species may fly over the site during migration.
White-tailed kite <i>Elanus leucurus</i>	CFP	Year-long resident of coastal and valley lowlands; rarely found away from agricultural areas. Preys on small diurnal mammals and occasional birds, insects, reptiles, and amphibians.	<b>Unlikely.</b> Suitable nesting habitat is unlikely to have occurred prior to construction; however, the species may fly over the site during migration.
Northern goshawk <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	SC, SSC	In and on the edges of mixed and coniferous forests. Year-round resident. Hunts medium sized birds.	<b>Moderate potential.</b> Some elements of suitable foraging habitat may have been present in or adjacent to the Study Area.

Species	Status*	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
Bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	FD, SE, CFP	Requires large bodies of water, or free-flowing rivers with abundant fish adjacent snags or other perches. Nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live tree with open branchwork.	<b>Unlikely.</b> Suitable nesting habitat is unlikely to have occurred prior to construction; however, the species may fly over the site during migration.
Northern harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	SSC	Found in open grasslands, prairies, and marshes. Tend to nest near water.	<b>No Potential.</b> Suitable nesting and foraging habitat not present.
Ferruginous hawk <i>Buteo regalis</i>	SSC	Frequents open grasslands, sagebrush flats, desert scrub, low foothills surrounding valleys and fringes of pinyon-juniper habitats.	<b>No Potential.</b> Suitable nesting and foraging habitat not present.
American peregrine falcon <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	FD, SE, CFP	Breeds near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water on high cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds. Requires protected cliffs and ledges for cover. Feeds on a variety of birds, and some mammals, insects, and fish.	<b>No Potential.</b> Suitable nesting and foraging habitat not present.
Western snowy plover <i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	FT, SSC	Found on sandy beaches, salt pond levees and shores of large alkali lakes. Need sandy gravelly or friable soils for nesting.	<b>No Potential.</b> Suitable nesting and foraging habitat not present.
Long-billed curlew <i>Numenius americanus</i>	BCC	Winters in large coastal estuaries, upland herbaceous areas, and croplands. Breeds in northeastern California in wet meadow habitat.	<b>No Potential.</b> Suitable nesting and foraging habitat not present.
Short-tailed albatross <i>Diomedea albatrus</i>	FE	Feeds on small animals and carrion at water's surface. Comes to land only when nesting. Nests on islands.	<b>No Potential.</b> Suitable habitat for this species not present in the Study Area.
Xantú's murrelet <i>Synthliborampus hypoleucus</i>	SSC	Pelagic species that breeds on shore in rock crevices or under bushes. Most common in southern Ca.	<b>No Potential.</b> Suitable habitat for this species not present in the Study Area.
Rhinoceros auklet <i>Cerorhinca monocerata</i>	SSC	Pelagic species usually found singly at sea. Nests in burrows or crevices.	<b>No Potential.</b> Suitable habitat for this species not present in the Study Area.
Tufted puffin <i>Fratercula cirrhata</i>	SSC	An open-ocean bird; nests along the coast on islands, islets, or (rarely) mainland cliffs. Require sod or earth into which the birds can burrow, on island cliffs or grassy island slopes.	<b>No Potential.</b> Suitable habitat for this species not present in the Study Area.

Species	Status*	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
Marbled murrelet <i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	FT, SE	Breed in old-growth redwood stands containing platform-like branches along the coast.	<b>No Potential.</b> Suitable breeding and foraging habitat not present
Western burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia hypugea</i>	SSC	Frequents open grasslands and shrublands with perches and burrows. Preys upon insects, small mammals, reptiles, birds, and carrion. Nests and roosts in old burrows of small mammals.	<b>No Potential.</b> Suitable habitat for this species not present in the Study Area.
Short-eared owl <i>Asio flammeus</i>	SSC	Found in open, treeless areas with elevated sites for perches and dense vegetation for roosting and nesting.	<b>Unlikely.</b> Typical breeding and foraging habitat not present.
Northern spotted owl <i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>	FT	Rely on large patches of old growth forest for hunting, roosting, nesting.	<b>Moderate potential.</b> Nesting habitat for this species not likely present in the Study Area but suitable foraging habitat is available.
Vaux's swift <i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	SSC	Forages high in the air over most terrain and habitats but prefers rivers/lakes. Requires large hollow trees for nesting.	<b>No Potential.</b> Suitable habitat for this species not present in the Study Area.
Black swift <i>Cypseloides niger</i>	SSC	Coastal belt of Santa Cruz and Monterey County; central and southern Sierra Nevada; San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains. Breeds in small colonies on cliffs behind or adjacent to waterfalls in deep canyons and sea-bluffs above surf; forages widely.	<b>No Potential.</b> Suitable habitat for this species not present in the Study Area.
Rufous hummingbird <i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	BCC	Found in a wide variety of habitats that provide nectar-producing flowers. A common migrant and uncommon summer resident of California.	<b>Moderate potential.</b> Some elements of suitable habitat may have been present in or adjacent to the Study Area.
Lewis's woodpecker <i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	BCC	Uncommon winter resident occurring on open oak savannahs, broken deciduous and coniferous habitats.	<b>Unlikely.</b> Suitable oak savannah habitat not present.
Olive-sided flycatcher <i>Contopus cooperi</i>	SSC	Most often found in montane conifer forests where tall trees overlook canyons, meadows, lakes or other open terrain	<b>Unlikely.</b> Only marginal habitat for this species may have been present prior to construction.



Species	Status*	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
Purple martin <i>Progne subis</i>	SSC	Inhabits woodlands, low elevation coniferous forest. Nest in old woodpecker cavities and human-made structures.	<b>Moderate potential.</b> Some elements of suitable habitat may have been present in or adjacent to the Study Area.
Bank swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i>	ST	Migrant in riparian and other lowland habitats in western California. Nests in riparian areas with vertical cliffs and bands with fine-textured or sandy soils in which to nest.	<b>No Potential.</b> Outside of range
Loggerhead shrike <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	SSC	Prefers open habitats with scattered shrubs, trees, pots, utility lines from which to forage for large insects. Nest well concealed above ground in densely-foliaged shrub or tree.	<b>No Potential.</b> Suitable habitat for this species not present in the Study Area.
Western yellow-billed cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	FC, SE, BCC, FS sensitive	Riparian forest nester, along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. Nests in riparian jungles of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods, with lower story of blackberry, nettles, or wild grape.	<b>No Potential.</b> Suitable habitat for this species not present in the Study Area.
Yellow warbler <i>Dendroica petechia</i>	SSC	Nests in riparian stands of willows, cottonwoods, aspens, sycamores, and alders. Also nests in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests.	<b>No Potential.</b> Suitable habitat for this species not present in the Study Area.
Grasshopper sparrow <i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	SSC	This species nests on dense grasslands on rolling hills, lowland plains, in valleys and on hillsides on lower mountain slopes. It favors native grasslands with a mix of grasses, forbs, and scattered shrubs. Loosely colonial when nesting.	<b>No Potential.</b> Suitable habitat for this species not present in the Study Area.
Bryant's savannah sparrow <i>Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus</i>	SSC	Associated with the coastal fog belt, primarily between Humboldt and northern Monterey Counties. Occupies low tidally influenced habitats, adjacent to ruderal areas; often found where Pickleweed communities merge into grassland. Infrequently found in drier grasslands. Builds nests in taller grasses and rushes along roads, levees, and water conveyance canals.	<b>No Potential.</b> Suitable habitat for this species not present in the Study Area.

Species	Status*	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
Tricolored blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	SSC	Usually nests over or near freshwater in dense cattails, tules, or thickets of willow, blackberry, wild rose or other tall herbs.	<b>No Potential.</b> Suitable habitat for this species is unlikely to have occurred in the Study Area.
<b>Reptiles and Amphibians</b>			
Northern Pacific pond turtle <i>Actinemys marmorata marmorata</i>	SSC	Occurs in perennial ponds, lakes, rivers and streams with suitable basking habitat (mud banks, mats of floating vegetation, partially submerged logs) and submerged shelter.	<b>No Potential.</b> Suitable habitat for this species not present in the Study Area.
Western spadefoot <i>Spea hammondi</i>	SSC	Occurs primarily in grasslands but occasionally populates valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Feed on insects, worms, and other invertebrates.	<b>No Potential.</b> No CNDDB occurrences in Mendocino County.
Coastal tailed frog <i>Ascaphus truei</i>	SSC	Requires permanent streams of low temperature in forested areas of high precipitation ( $\geq 100\text{cm}$ ). Individuals have been collected up to 12 m (40 ft) from streams during moist periods. The normal home range has a long dimension that rarely exceeds 24 m (80 ft).	<b>No Potential.</b> Suitable habitat for this species not present in the Study Area.
California red-legged frog <i>Rana draytonii</i>	FT, SSC	Associated with quiet perennial to intermittent ponds, stream pools and wetlands. Prefers shorelines with extensive vegetation. Documented to disperse through upland habitats after rains.	<b>Unlikely.</b> Suitable habitat for this species is unlikely to have occurred in the Study Area.
Northern red-legged frog <i>Rana aurora</i>	SSC	Occurs in the vicinity of quiet, permanent pools of streams, marshes, and occasionally ponds. Prefers shorelines with extensive vegetation	<b>No Potential.</b> Suitable habitat for this species not present in the Study Area.
Foothill yellow-legged frog <i>Rana boylei</i>	SSC	Found in or near rocky streams in a variety of habitats. Feed on both aquatic and terrestrial invertebrates.	<b>No Potential.</b> Suitable habitat for this species not present in the Study Area.
Southern torrent salamander <i>Rhyacotriton variegatus</i>	SSC	Cold, permanent seeps and small streams with rocky substrate.	<b>No Potential.</b> Suitable habitat for this species not present in the Study Area.
Del Norte salamander <i>Plethodon elongatus</i>	SSC	Redwood and North Coast forests with talus slopes and hardwood understories.	<b>No Potential.</b> Suitable habitat for this species is unlikely to have occurred in the Study Area.

Species	Status*	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
<b>Fish</b>			
Tidewater goby <i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i>	FE, SSC	Brackish water habitats along the California coast from Agua Hedionda Lagoon, San Diego County to the mouth of the Smith River. Found in shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches, they need fairly still but not stagnant water and high oxygen levels.	<b>No Potential.</b> Suitable habitat for this species not present in the Study Area.
Navarro roach <i>Lavinia symmetricus navarroensis</i>	SSC	Habitat generalists. Found in warm intermittent streams as well as cold, well-aerated streams.	<b>No Potential.</b> Suitable habitat for this species not present in the Study Area.
Chinook salmon - CA Coast ESU <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	FT, RP, NMFS	The California Coastal (CC) Chinook salmon ESU includes all naturally spawned populations of Chinook salmon from rivers and streams south of the Klamath River (exclusive) to the Russian River (inclusive). Adult numbers depend on pool depth and volume, amount of cover, and proximity to gravel. Water temps >27 degrees C lethal to adults.	<b>No Potential.</b> Suitable habitat for this species is unlikely to have occurred in the Study Area.
Coho salmon - Central CA Coast ESU <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	FE, SE, NMFS	Federal listing includes populations between Punta Gorda and San Lorenzo River. State listing includes populations south of San Francisco Bay only. Occurs inland and in coastal marine waters. Requires beds of loose, silt-free, coarse gravel for spawning. Also needs cover, cool water and sufficient dissolved oxygen.	<b>No Potential.</b> Suitable habitat for this species is unlikely to have occurred in the Study Area.
Steelhead - Northern CA ESU <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	FT, NMFS, SSC	The federal designation refers populations occurring below impassable barriers in coastal basins from Redwood Creek to, and including, the Gualala River. Adults migrate upstream to spawn in cool, clear, well-oxygenated streams. Juveniles remain in fresh water for 1 or more years before migrating downstream to the ocean.	<b>No Potential.</b> Suitable habitat for this species is unlikely to have occurred in the Study Area.

Species	Status*	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
<b>Invertebrates</b>			
Monarch butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i>	S3	Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California. Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby.	<b>Unlikely.</b> Some elements of suitable habitat may have been present in or adjacent to the Study Area and nearby occurrences have been documented.
lotis blue butterfly <i>Lycaedes argyrognomon lotis</i>	FE	Sphagnum-willow bogs at coastal prairie and Bishop pine-and fir-Bolander's pine forest transitional zones. <i>Lotus formosissimus</i> is suspected host plants.	<b>No Potential.</b> Suitable habitat for this species is unlikely to have occurred in the Study Area.
Behren's silverspot butterfly <i>Speyeria zerene behrensii</i>	FE	Inhabits coastal terrace prairie habitat. Foodplant is <i>Viola adunca</i> .	<b>No Potential.</b> Suitable habitat for this species not present in the Study Area.
Tenmile shoulderband <i>Noyo intersessa</i>	G2S2	This species is found in dunes, coastal scrub, montane riparian, redwood and riverine habitats.	<b>No Potential.</b> Suitable habitat for this species not present in the Study Area.

**\* Key to status codes:**

BCC	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) Birds of Conservation Concern
CFP	CDFG Fully Protected Animal
FD	Federal De-listed
FE	Federal Endangered
FT	Federal Threatened
RP	Sensitive species included in a USFWS Recovery Plan or Draft Recovery Plan
SE	State Endangered
SR	State Rare
SSC	California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) Species of Special Concern
SSI	CDFG Special Status Invertebrates
ST	State Threatened
WBWG	Western Bat Working Group priority species
Rank 1B	CNPS Rare Plant Rank 1B: Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California and elsewhere
Rank 2	CNPS Rare Plant Rank 2: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere
Rank 3	CNPS Rare Plant Rank 3: Plants about which CNPS needs more information (a review list - not special-status)

**Potential species occurrence definitions:**

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

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

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

Unlikely. Few of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or the majority of habitat on and adjacent to the site is unsuitable or of very poor quality. The species has a low probability of being found on the site.

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

**Appendix D**  
**Study Area Photographs**





#### **Appendix D. Study Area Photographs**

**Top:** View of the house and surrounding fire hazard tree removal.

**Bottom:** View of the garage and surrounding vegetation.

Photographs taken February 21, 2012







#### Appendix D. Study Area Photographs

**Top:** View of the Quonset hut and surrounding vegetation.

**Bottom:** View of the driveway and surrounding vegetation.

Photographs taken February 21, 2012







#### Appendix D. Study Area Photographs

**Top:** View of the fire hazard tree removal and adjacent vegetation.

**Bottom:** View of the vegetation adjacent to the Study Area.

Photographs taken February 21, 2012

