



COUNTY OF MENDOCINO
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND BUILDING SERVICES

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

BRENT SCHULTZ, DIRECTOR
 TELEPHONE: 707-234-6650
 FAX: 707-463-5709
 FB PHONE: 707-964-5379
 FB FAX: 707-961-2427
 pbs@mendocinocounty.org
 www.mendocinocounty.org/pbs

August 6, 2020

Planning – Fort Bragg
 Department of Transportation
 Environmental Health - Fort Bragg
 Building Inspection - Fort Bragg
 Assessor
 Archaeological Commission

Sonoma State University
 CalFire – Prevention
 CalFire – Resource Management
 Department of Fish and Wildlife
 California Coastal Commission
 Gualala Municipal Advisory Council

South Coast Fire District
 Cloverdale Rancheria
 Redwood Valley Rancheria
 Sherwood Valley Band of Pomo Indians

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

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APPLICANT: BOB HARTSTOCK

AGENT: BOB HARTSTOCK

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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

	<u>ADJACENT GENERAL PLAN</u>	<u>ADJACENT ZONING</u>	<u>ADJACENT LOT SIZES</u>	<u>ADJACENT USES</u>
NORTH:	Rural Residential (RR10)	Rural Residential (RR10)	2.3± Acres	Residential
EAST:	Rural Residential (RR10)	Rural Residential (RR10)	5± Acres	Residential
SOUTH:	Rural Residential (RR10)	Rural Residential (RR10)	10± Acres	Residential
WEST:	Rural Residential (RR10)	Rural Residential (RR10)	10± Acres	Residential

REFERRAL AGENCIES

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

STATE

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

- California Coastal Commission
- California Dept. of Fish & Wildlife

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. FARMLAND 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 Soils 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

12. EARTHQUAKE FAULT ZONE:

Earthquake Fault Zone Maps; GIS

NO

13. AIRPORT LAND USE PLANNING AREA:

Airport Land Use Plan; GIS

NO

14. SUPERFUND/BROWNFIELD/HAZMAT SITE:

GIS; General Plan 3-11

NO

15. NATURAL DIVERSITY DATABASE:

CA Dept. of Fish & Wildlife Rarefind Database/GIS

NO; Yet, Soils may support Bishop Pine

16. STATE FOREST/PARK/RECREATION AREA ADJACENT:

GIS; General Plan 3-10

NO

17. LANDSLIDE HAZARD:

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

ESTIMATED SLOPES, NO Designated Development Limitations

18. WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPE REQUIRED:

Policy RM-7; General Plan 4-34

NO

19. WILD AND SCENIC RIVER:

www.rivers.gov (Eel Only); GIS

NO

20. SPECIFIC PLAN/SPECIAL PLAN AREA:

Various Adopted Specific Plan Areas; GIS

NO

21. STATE CLEARINGHOUSE REQUIRED:

Policy

NO

22. OAK WOODLAND AREA:

USDA

NO

23. HARBOR DISTRICT:

Sec. 20.512

NO

FOR PROJECTS WITHIN THE COASTAL ZONE ONLY

24. LCP LAND USE CLASSIFICATION:

LCP Land Use maps/GIS

MAP 30: ANCHOR BAY; Pygmy Type Vegetation

25. LCP LAND CAPABILITIES & NATURAL HAZARDS:

LCP Land Capabilities maps/GIS; 20.500

NATURAL HAZARDS; Bedrock (Zone 1)

26. LCP HABITATS & RESOURCES:

LCP Habitat maps/GIS; 20.496

OTHER UPLAND HABITATS; Pygmy Type Forest

27. COASTAL COMMISSION APPEALABLE AREA:

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

NO

28. CDP EXCLUSION ZONE:

CDP Exclusion Zone maps/GIS

NO

29. HIGHLY SCENIC AREA:

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

NO

30. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES & NATURAL AREAS:

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

MAP 30: ANCHOR BAY; Pygmy Type Vegetation

31. BLUFFTOP GEOLOGY:

GIS; 20.500.020

NO

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 Telephone: 707-964-5379
 FAX: 707-961-2427
 pbs@co.mendocino.ca.us
 www.co.mendocino.ca.us/planning



Case No(s)	CDP. 2019-0022
CDF No(s)	# 227-195
Date Filed	06-10-2019
Fee	\$ 3,969 ⁰⁰
Receipt No.	PRJ-028029
Received by	QUALOMATI
Office Use Only	

COASTAL ZONE APPLICATION FORM

APPLICANT

Name Nickolai Stez
 Mailing Address P.O. Box 1448
 City Forestville State CA Zip Code 95436 Phone 707 481-1578

PROPERTY OWNER

Name Nickolai Stez
 Mailing Address P.O. Box 1448
 City Forestville State CA Zip Code 95436 Phone 707 481-1578

AGENT

Name N/A
 Mailing Address _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____ Phone _____

PARCEL SIZE

1.95 Square feet
 Acres

STREET ADDRESS OF PROJECT

44035 Iversen Rp. Guadalupe

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER(S)

142-190-27-06

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

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

COASTAL ZONE - SITE AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION QUESTIONNAIRE

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

THE PROJECT

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

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:

TYPE OF UNIT	NUMBER OF STRUCTURES	SQUARE FEET PER DWELLING UNIT
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Single Family	1	2017 SQ. FT.
<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.

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.

PUMP 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

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

SEE ATTACHMENT

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 <u>2</u>	Proposed <u>2</u>	Total <u>3</u>
Number of covered spaces	_____	Size <u>0</u>	_____
Number of uncovered spaces	_____	Size <u>2</u>	_____
Number of standard spaces	_____	Size <u>3</u>	_____
Number of handicapped spaces	_____	Size <u>0</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: 150 feet _____ miles)
 On Site generation, Specify: _____
 None

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

C. Telephone: Yes No

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

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: _____

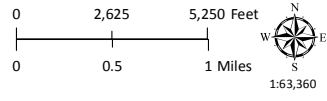
Has a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permit been applied for? Yes No

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



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

-  Coastal Zone Boundary
-  Major Roads
-  Major Rivers
-  Highways






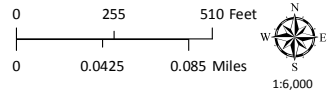
LOCATION MAP

MENDOCINO COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT - 6/10/2019



CASE: CDP 2019-0022
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-  Named Rivers
-  Public Roads
-  Driveways/Unnamed Roads

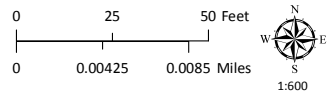


AERIAL IMAGERY

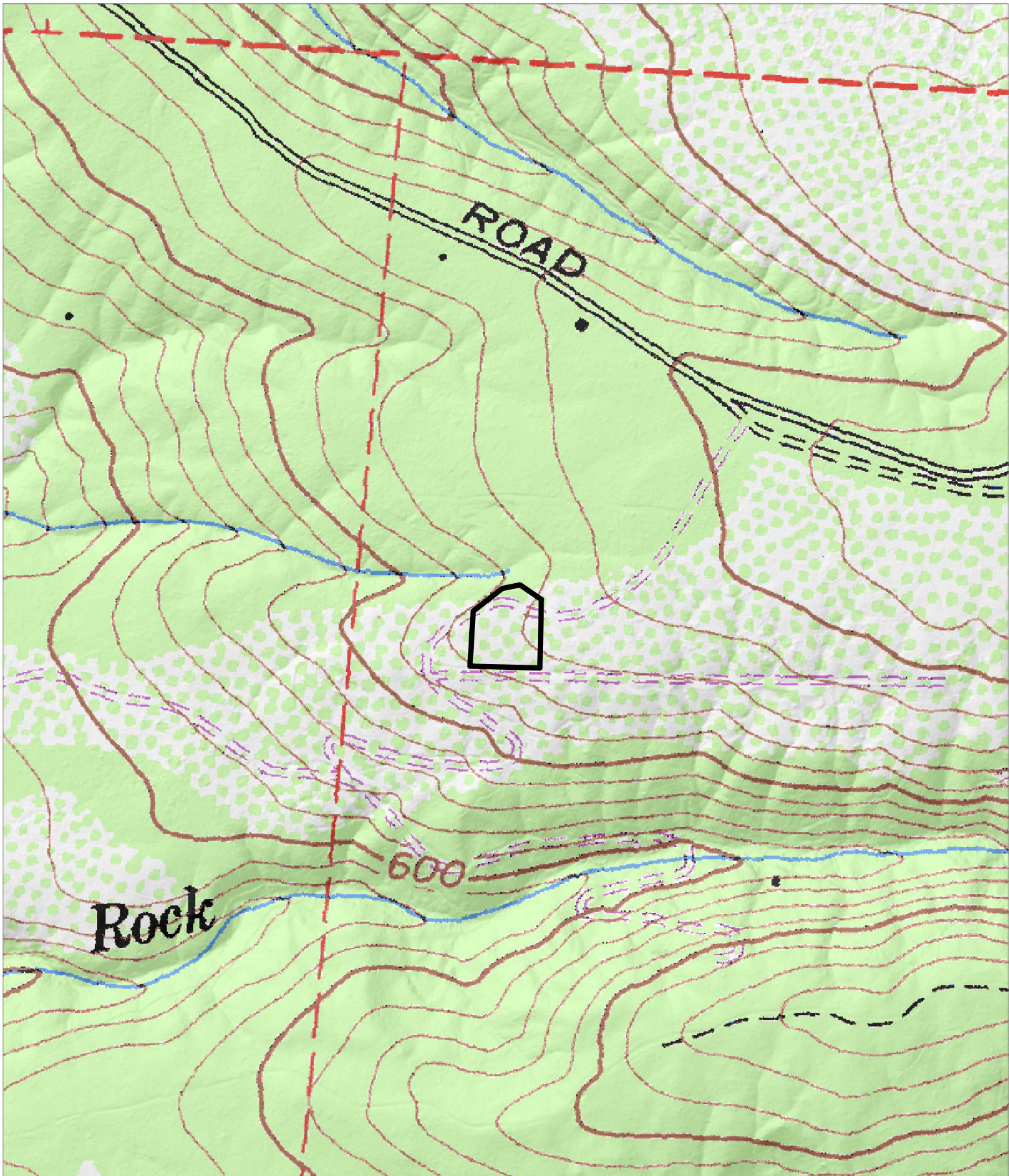


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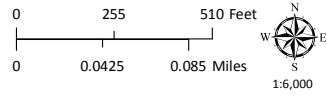
-  Named Rivers
-  Driveways/Unnamed Roads



AERIAL IMAGERY



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TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
CONTOUR INTERVAL IS 40 FEET

VENTURA COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT - 6/12/2019

The Design & Building Works

THE DESIGN & BUILDING WORKS
 3678 MONTECITO AVE
 SUITE 100
 PLEASANTON, CA 94566
 P: (925) 308-0888
 E: pleat@designworks.net

OWNER: GLEN HEARD

CONSULTANTS

PROJECT

NEW RESIDENCE
 FOR
 NIKOLAI STEZ
 4433 HERREN RD
 GUALALA, CA

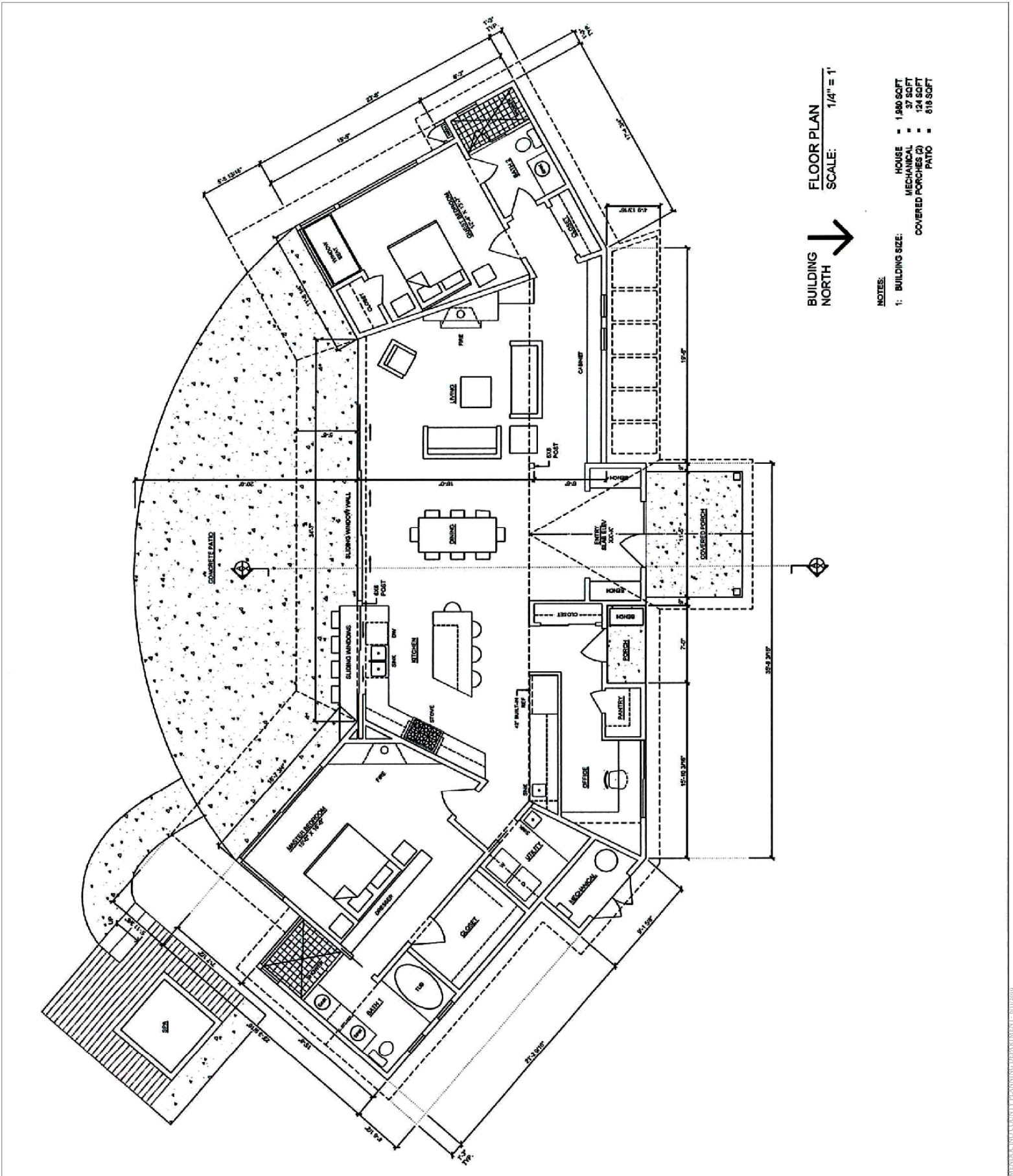
PROJECT NO: 1920
 DATE: 07/12/20
 SCALE: AS SHOWN
 SHEET: A0
 OF 01



TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
 This sheet was half of A-5 section
 of the map of North Ridge 16 West, Alameda
 Mendocino County
 August, 2014
 California
 Map 1/16 by Richard A. Seale, L.S., 465
 annotations are assumed
 Revised (additional Topography) 3/2/2017
 Revised (additional Topography) 4/2/2020

RECEIVED
 JUN 12 2020
 PLANNING & BUILDING SERV
 FORT BRAGG CA

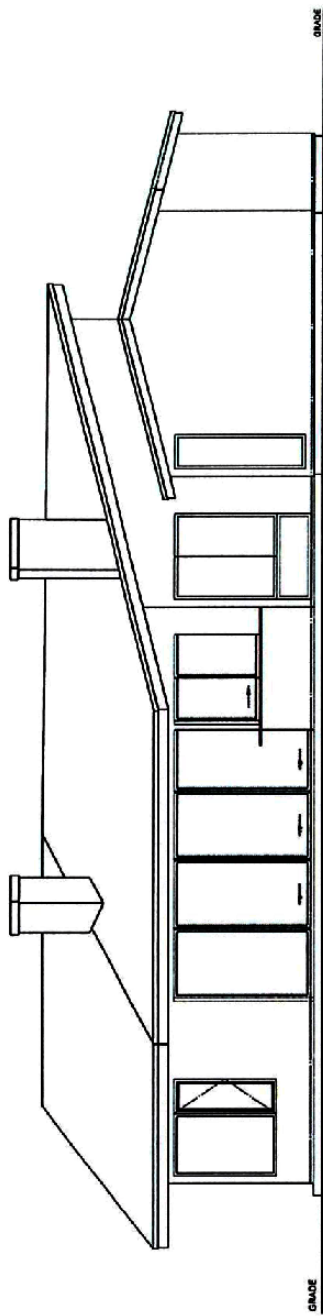
1 SITE PLAN
 1/16-19



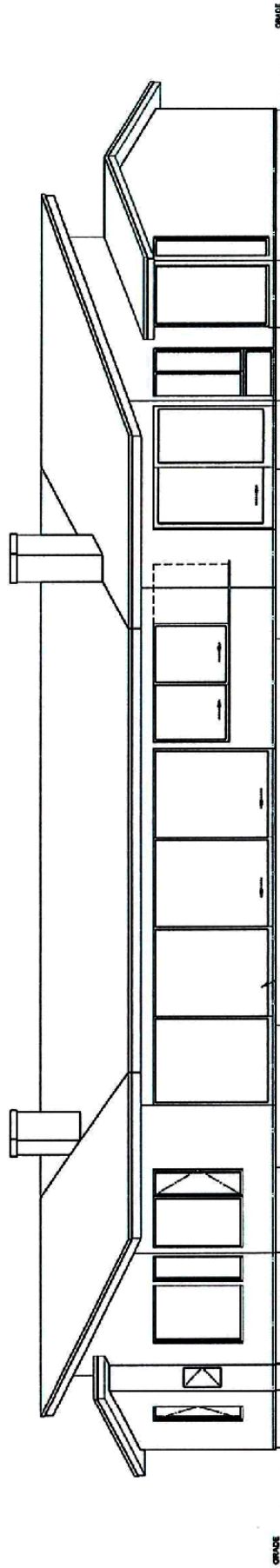
CASE: CDP 2019-0022
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 ADDRESS: 44035 Iversen Road, Gualala

NO SCALE

SFR FLOOR PLAN



EAST ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'

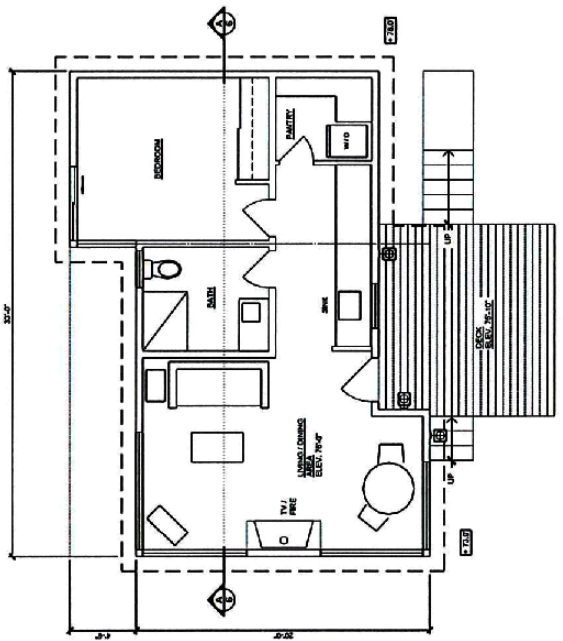


SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'

NO SCALE

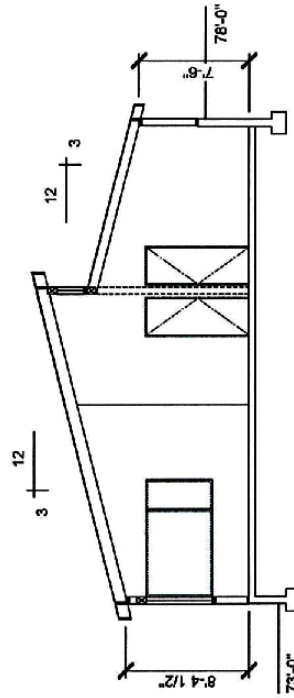
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SFR ELEVATIONS

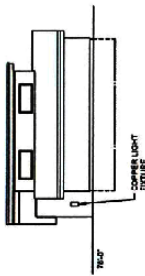


BUILDING NORTH
TRUE NORTH

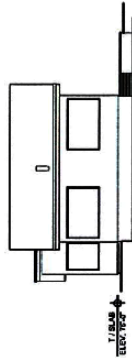
FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'



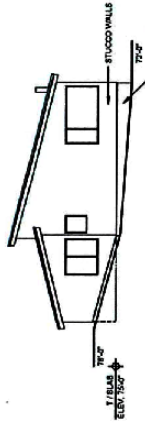
SECTION A-A
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'



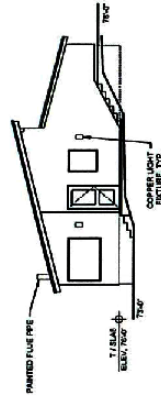
EAST ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'



WEST ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'



NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'



SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'

GENERAL NOTES:

1. BUILDING SIZE = 633 SQ.FT.

EXTERIOR BUILDING MATERIALS:

1. FOUNDATION TO BE SLAB ON GRADE WITH EXPOSED CONCRETE WALLS.
2. EXTERIOR WALLS TO BE 2x8 STUDS AT 16" O.C. WITH STUCCO. COLOR: TERRA COTTA.
3. ROOF TO BE CLASS A, COMPOSITION SHINGLES. COLOR: BLACK OR CHARCOAL GREY.
4. GUTTERS TO BE COPPER.
5. WINDOWS SHALL BE WHITE VINYL FRAMES WITH CLEAR INSULATED GLASS AND TEMPERED AS REQUIRED.
6. WOOD DOOR TO BE PAINTED TO MATCH STUCCO.
7. EXTERIOR METAL TO BE PAINTED BLACK EXCEPT FOR COPPER.

EXTERIOR LIGHTING:

1. EXTERIOR LIGHTS SHALL BE DOWNCAST WALL LIGHTS PER LOCATION ON PLAN.
2. FIXTURE SYMBOL (⊗) DENOTES LIGHT FIXTURE. SEE DETAIL FOR SPECIFICATIONS.


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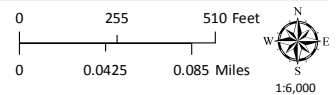
NO SCALE

GUEST HOUSE PLAN



CASE: CDP 2019-0022
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 APLCT: Bob Hartstock
 AGENT: Bob Hartstock
 ADDRESS: 44035 Iversen Road, Gualala

 Zoning Districts



MENDOCINO COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT - 6/17/2019

ZONING DISPLAY MAP

FL 160


FL 160

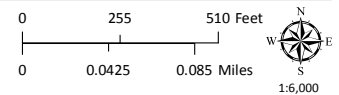
RMR 20

RR 10

FL 160

CASE: CDP 2019-0022
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ADDRESS: 44035 Iversen Road, Gualala

 General Plan Classes



GENERAL PLAN CLASSIFICATIONS

MENDOCINO COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT - 6/17/2019

MIR-20

FL

RR-10

Green

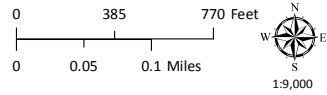
Rock

TPZ

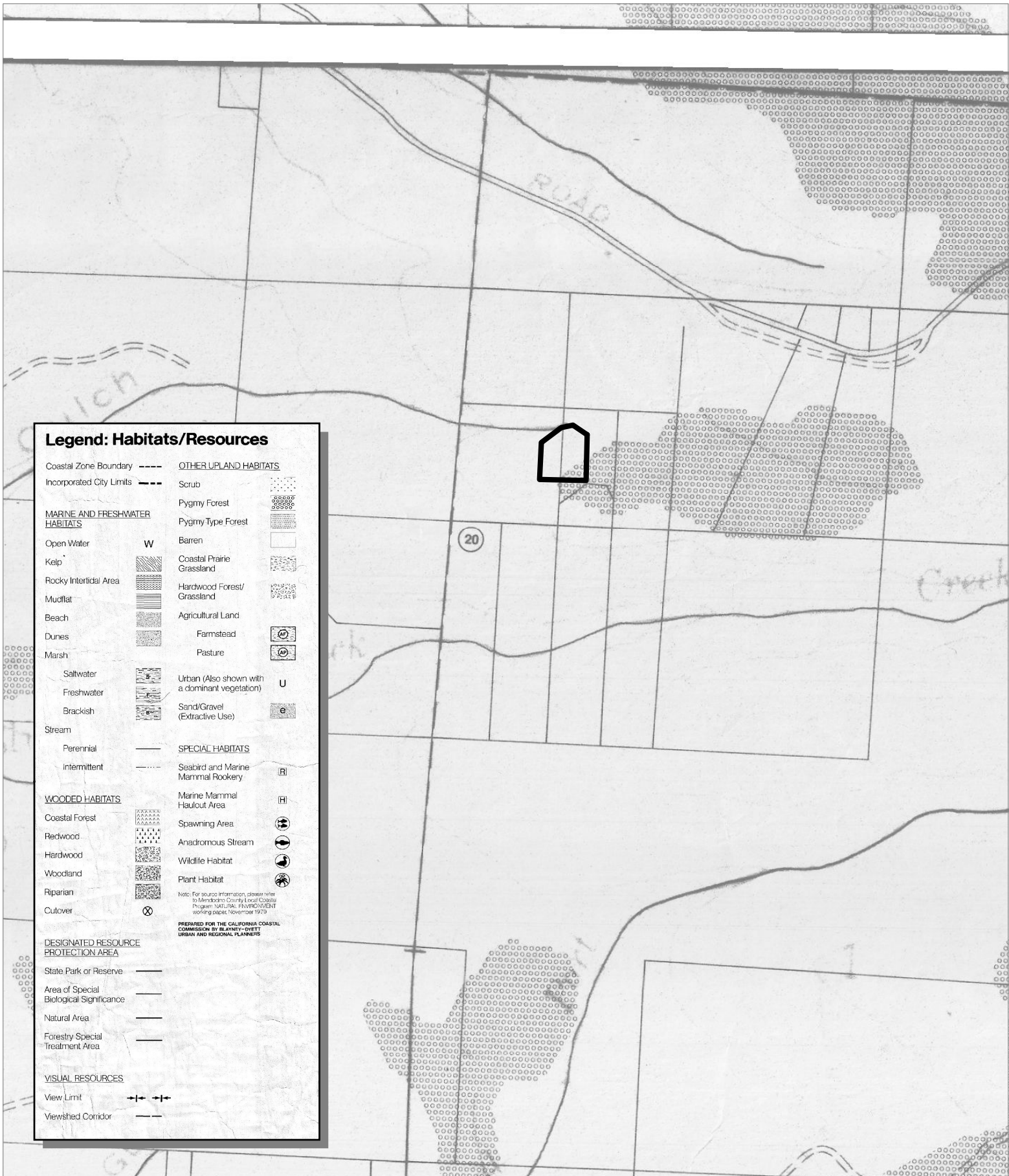
Port

SHORELINE ACCESS/CIRCULATION	
	Shoreline Access Existing
	Shoreline Access Proposed
	View Turnout
	Proposed road alignment
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	
	Prime Agricultural Land <small>As defined by State Code Sec. 5709.03</small>
	Pygmy Vegetation <small>Standard forest species on clay or blackfoot soils.</small>
	Pygmy-type Vegetation <small>Standard forest species on Shasta, Siskiyou, etc.</small>
	Riparian Vegetation <small>Wetland vegetation associated with the banks of streams and riparian habitats or wetlands in excess of 100 feet wide in adjacent waters.</small>
	Wetlands <small>Land covered or saturated by or periodically with shallow water, including swamps, marshes, and bays.</small>
	Dunes
	Rare or Endangered Plant Habitat <small>Designated by California Native Plant Society.</small>
	Rare or Endangered Wildlife Habitat <small>Approximate location of species capable and rare, endangered or threatened by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the California Department of Fish and Game.</small>
	Special Treatment Area <small>Tracts of land under existing easements to protect scenic quality.</small>
	Flooding <small>Area having a 1 percent chance of flooding in a given year (1995 to 1997).</small>
BOUNDARIES	
	Urban/Rural Boundary <small>The actual line between parcels as defined by Section 30220, California Public Resources Code.</small>
	Water District <small>Publicly regulated district or providing water for more than 500 acres.</small>
	Sewer District <small>Publicly regulated district providing sewerage services for more than 500 acres.</small>
	Timber Preserve Zone <small>Land reserved for timber production.</small>
	Williamson Act <small>Contract supporting uses in agriculture.</small>

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



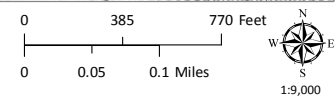
MENDOCINO COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT - 6/17/2019

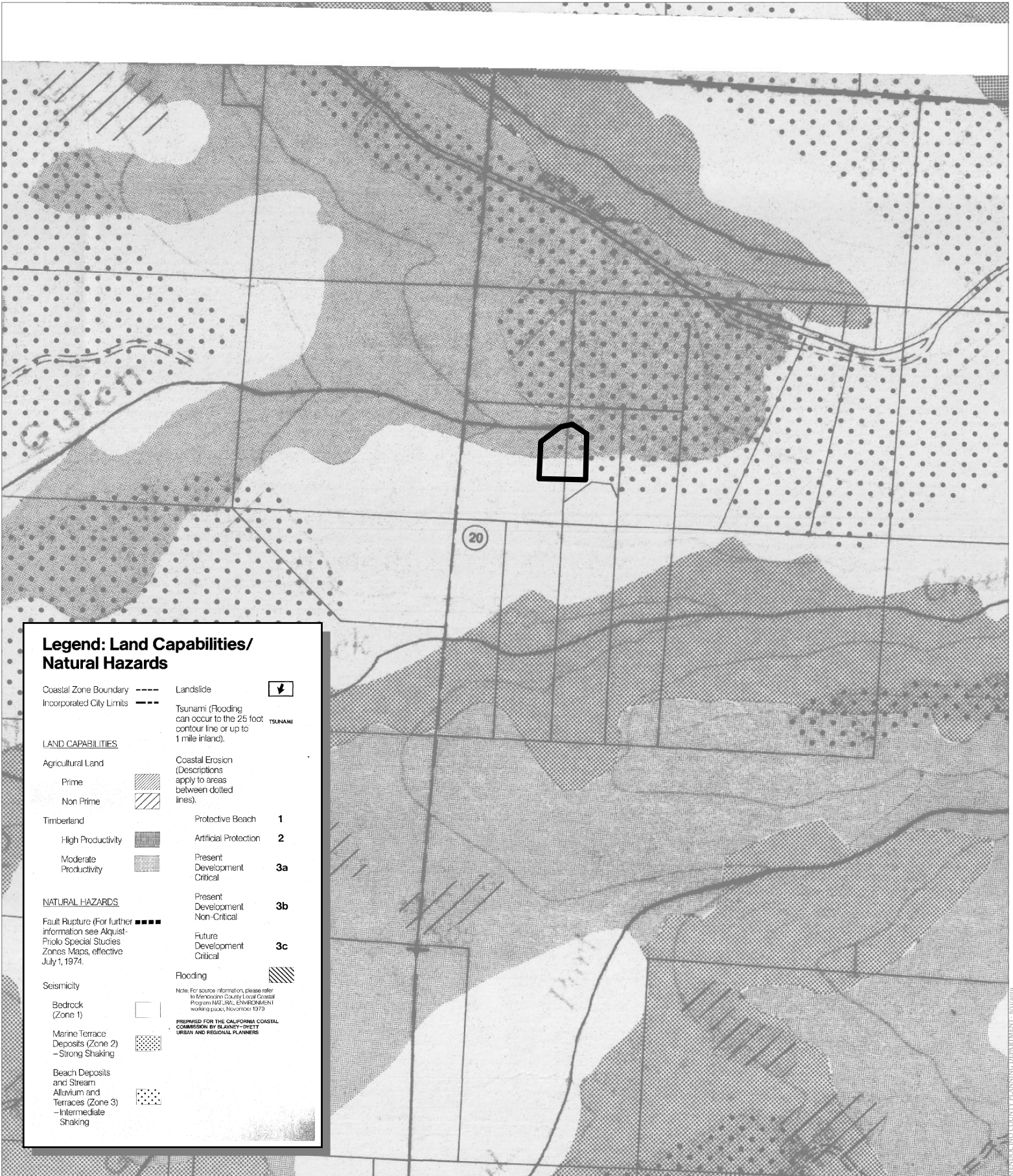


Legend: Habitats/Resources

Coastal Zone Boundary	----	OTHER UPLAND HABITATS
Incorporated City Limits	----	Scrub
MARINE AND FRESHWATER HABITATS		Pygmy Forest
Open Water	W	Pygmy Type Forest
Kelp	[Pattern]	Barren
Rocky Intertidal Area	[Pattern]	Coastal Prairie Grassland
Mudflat	[Pattern]	Hardwood Forest/ Grassland
Beach	[Pattern]	Agricultural Land
Dunes	[Pattern]	Farmstead
Marsh	[Pattern]	Pasture
Saltwater	[Pattern]	Urban (Also shown with a dominant vegetation)
Freshwater	[Pattern]	Sand/Gravel (Extractive Use)
Brackish	[Pattern]	
Stream		
Perennial	—	SPECIAL HABITATS
Intermittent	----	Seabird and Marine Mammal Rookery
WOODED HABITATS		Marine Mammal Haulout Area
Coastal Forest	[Pattern]	Spawning Area
Redwood	[Pattern]	Anadromous Stream
Hardwood	[Pattern]	Wildlife Habitat
Woodland	[Pattern]	Plant Habitat
Riparian	[Pattern]	
Cutover	[Pattern]	
<small>Note: For source information, please refer to Mendocino County Local Coastal Program NATURAL ENVIRONMENT working paper November 1979</small>		
<small>PREPARED FOR THE CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION BY BLANNEY-SWETT URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNERS</small>		
DESIGNATED RESOURCE PROTECTION AREA		
State Park or Reserve	—	
Area of Special Biological Significance	—	
Natural Area	—	
Forestry Special Treatment Area	—	
VISUAL RESOURCES		
View Limit	⇄	
Viewshed Corridor	----	

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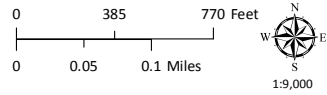
**Legend: Land Capabilities/
Natural Hazards**

- Coastal Zone Boundary
- Incorporated City Limits
- LAND CAPABILITIES**
- Agricultural Land
 - Prime
 - Non Prime
- Timberland
 - High Productivity
 - Moderate Productivity
- NATURAL HAZARDS**
- Fault Rupture (For further information see Alquist-Prilo Special Studies Zones Maps, effective July 1, 1974.
- Seismicity
 - Bedrock (Zone 1)
 - Marine Terrace Deposits (Zone 2) - Strong Shaking
 - Beach Deposits and Stream Alluvium and Terraces (Zone 3) - Intermediate Shaking
- Landslide
- Tsunami (Flooding can occur to the 25 foot contour line or up to 1 mile inland).
- Coastal Erosion (Descriptions apply to areas between dotted lines).
 - Protective Beach **1**
 - Artificial Protection **2**
 - Present Development Critical **3a**
 - Present Development Non-Critical **3b**
 - Future Development Critical **3c**
- Flooding

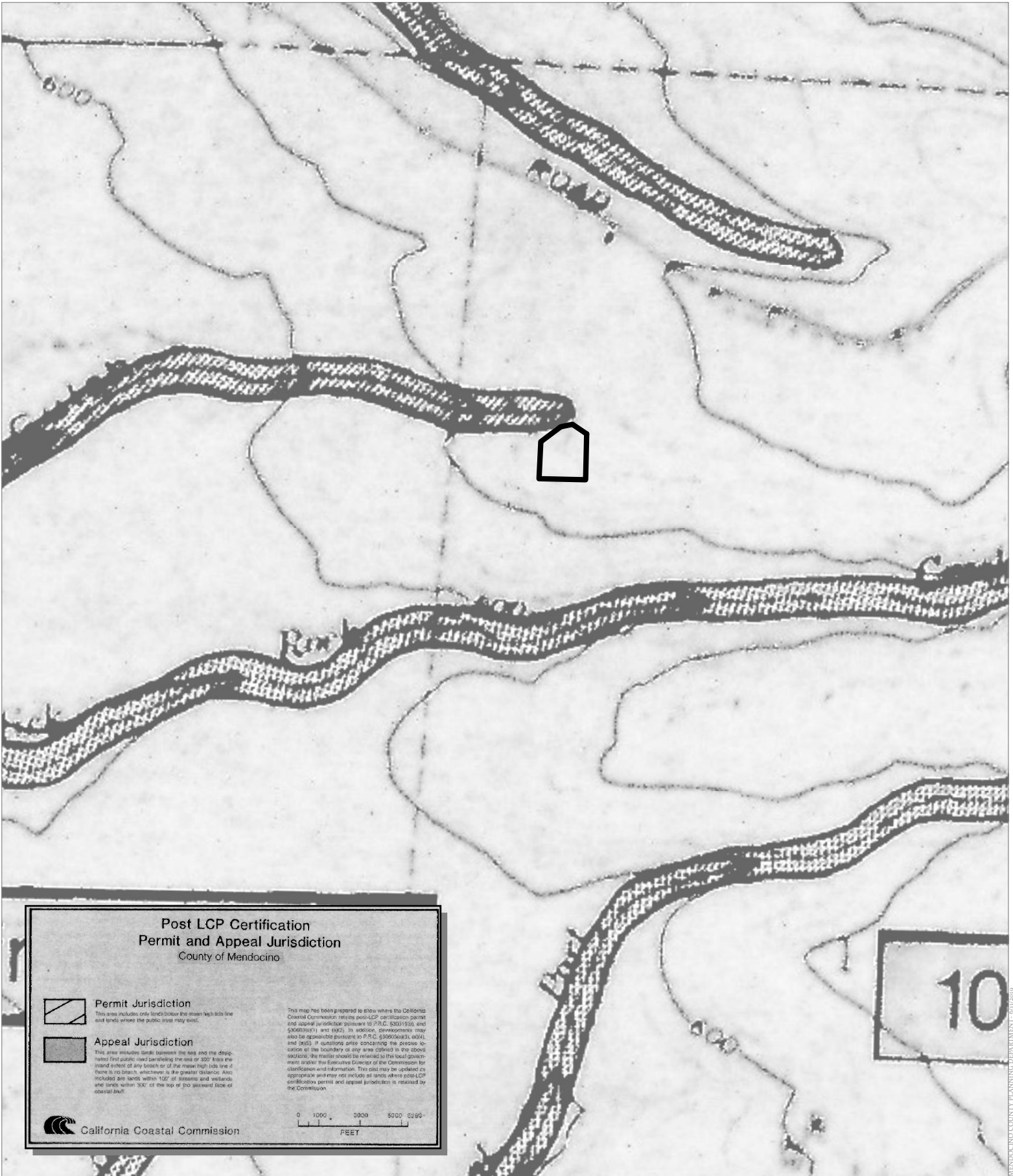
Note: For source information, please refer to Mendocino County Local Coastal Program Map No. 04, CHW/04/01/01/01 working paper, November 1979

PREPARED FOR THE CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION BY BLANNEY-SWETT URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNERS

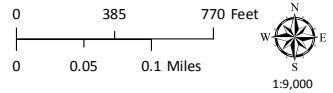
CASE: CDP 2019-0022
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 APN: 142-190-27
 APLCT: Bob Hartstock
 AGENT: Bob Hartstock
 ADDRESS: 44035 Iversen Road, Gualala



MENDOCINO COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT - 6/12/2019



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



142-190-15
HADDON KLING
44141 IVERSEN RD
RR 10 10 A±

142-190-07
WILLIAM GUYAN
44101 IVERSEN RD
RR 10 11 A±

142-190-14
SARAH BUCKLEY
44025 IVERSEN RD
RR 10 10 A±

142-190-26
RICHARD KENNEDY
44009 IVERSEN RD
RR 10 0 A±

142-190-13
NICKOLAI STEZ
44005 IVERSEN RD
RR 10 5 A±

142-190-09
KATHLEEN GIVANT
44051 IVERSEN RD
RR 10 11.18 A±

142-190-27
NICKOLAI STEZ
44035 IVERSEN RD
RR 10 0 A±

142-200-08
DENNIS SUNYOGH
44019 IVERSEN RD
RR 10 10.17 A±

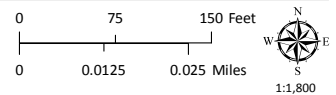
142-200-06
BERNARD HAUSNER
44007 IVERSEN RD
RR 10 10.04 A±

142-200-05
MARIANNA LEUSCHEL
43981 IVERSEN RD
RR 10 10.04 A±

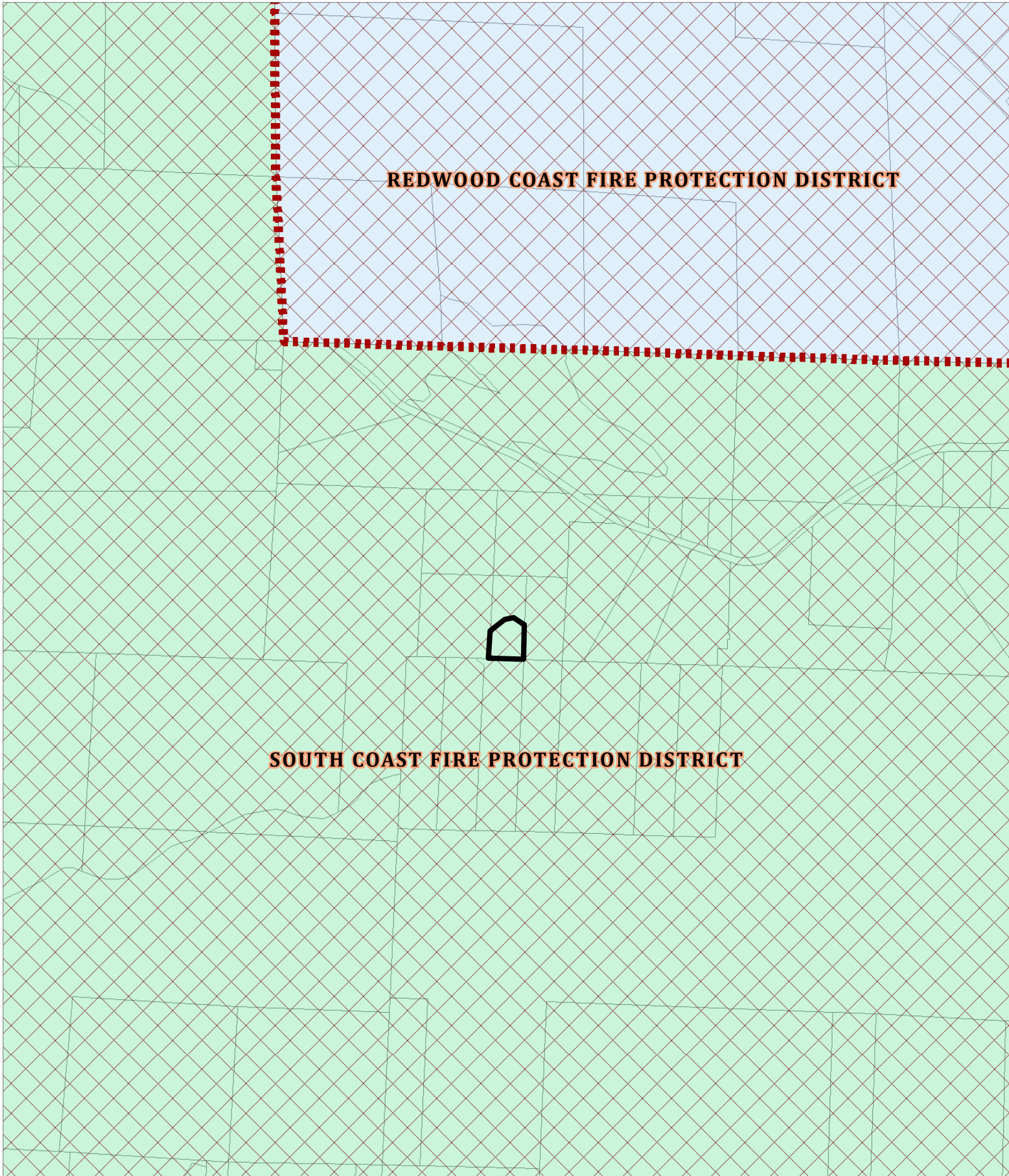
142-200-07
YVONNE DUNTON
43978 IVERSEN RD
RR 10 10.15 A±

142-200-22
KATHLEEN GIVANT
RR 10 20.33 A±

CASE: CDP 2019-0022
OWNER: STEZ, Nikolai
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APLCT: Bob Hartstock
AGENT: Bob Hartstock
ADDRESS: 44035 Iversen Road, Gualala



ADJACENT PARCELS

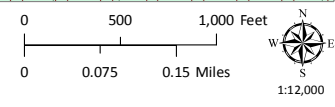


REDWOOD COAST FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

SOUTH COAST FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

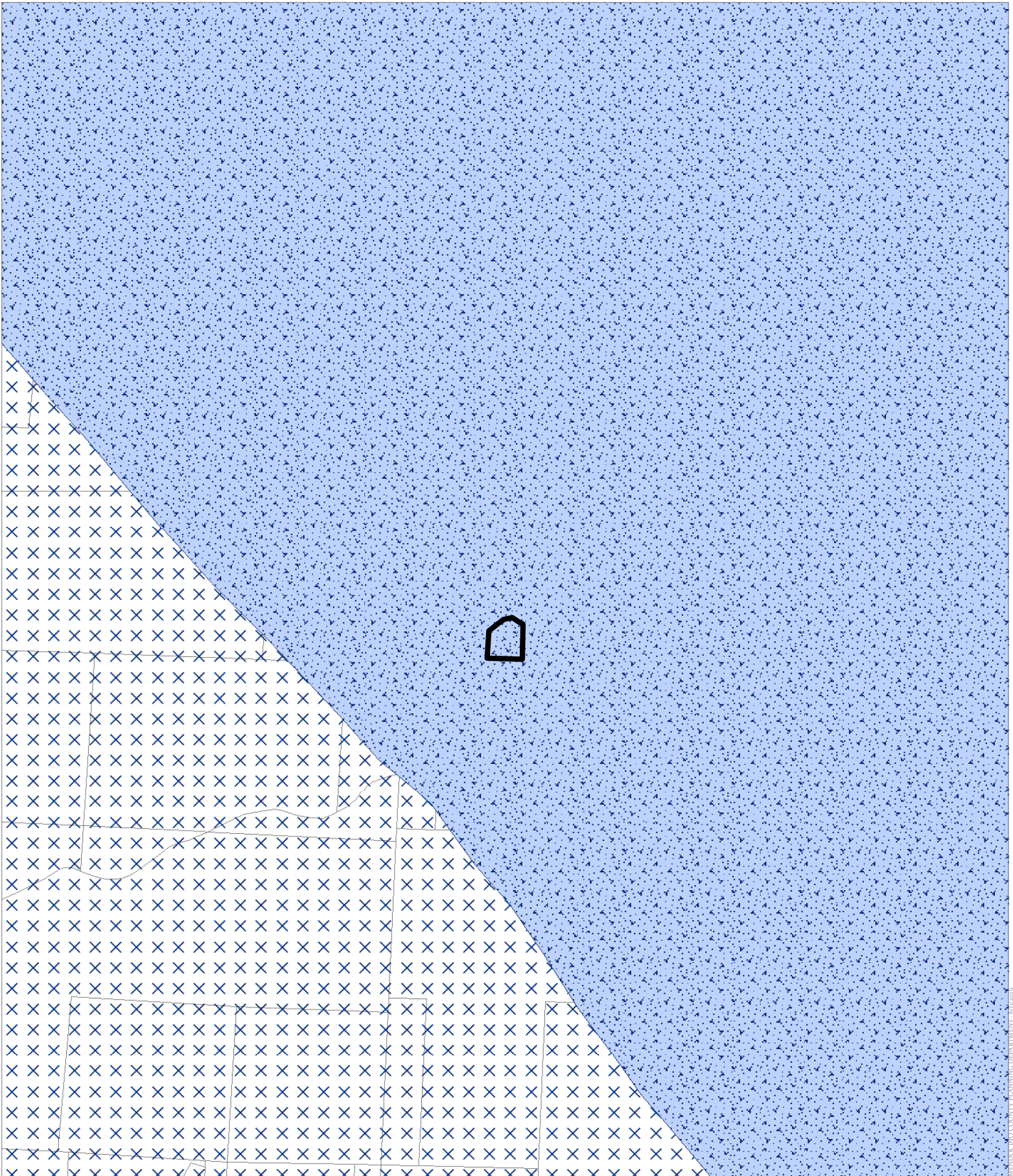
CASE: CDP 2019-0022
 OWNER: STEZ, Nikolai
 APN: 142-190-27
 APLCT: Bob Hartstock
 AGENT: Bob Hartstock
 ADDRESS: 44035 Iversen Road, Gualala

 High Fire Hazard
 County Fire Districts





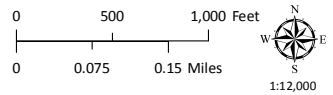
FIRE HAZARD ZONES & RESPONSIBILITY AREAS
 STATE RESPONSIBILITY AREA

MENDOCINO COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT - 6/12/2019



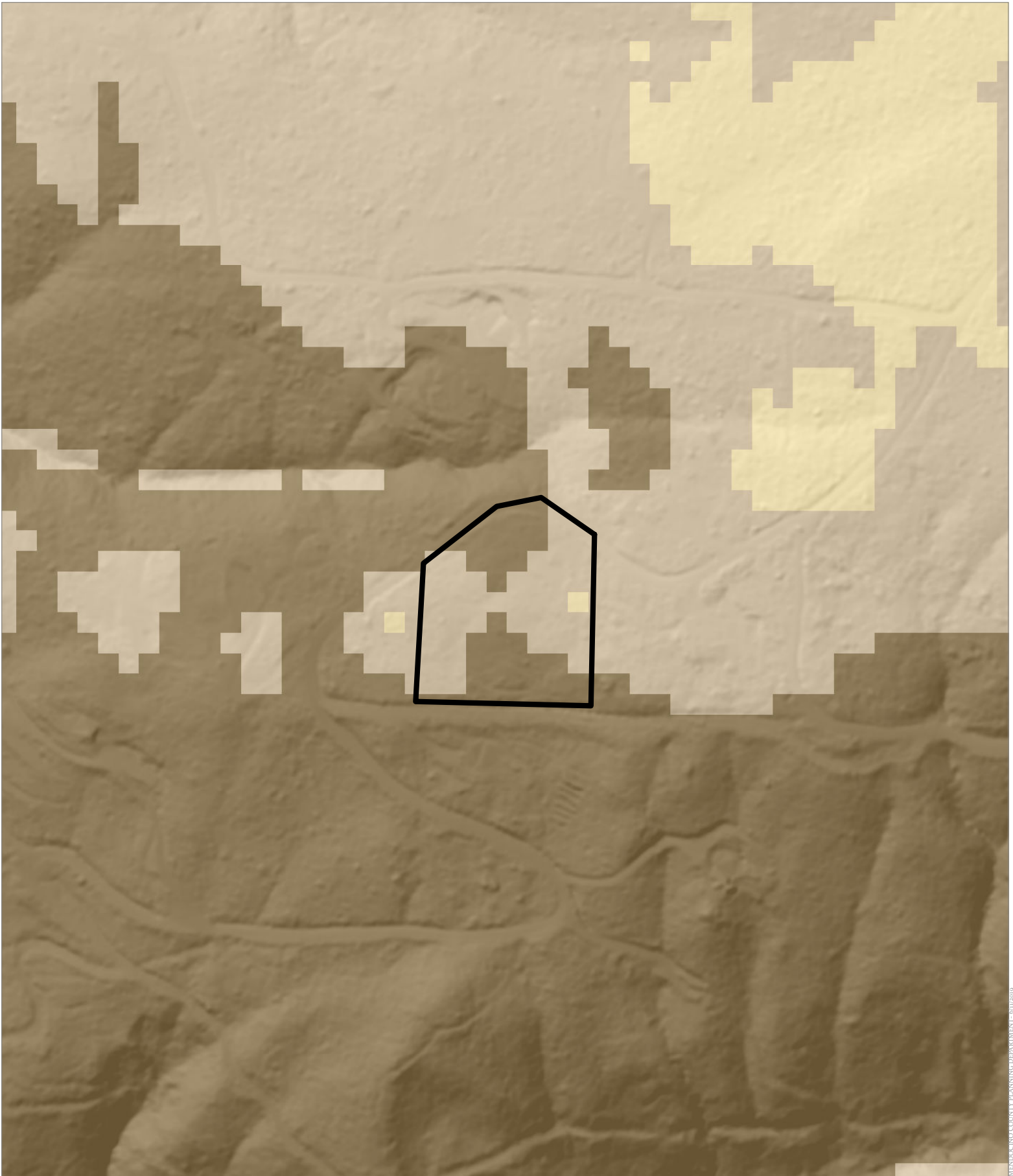
CASE: CDP 2019-0022
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- 
Critical Water Areas
- 
Critical Water Resources Bedrock



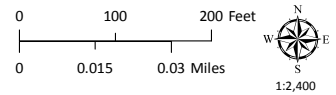
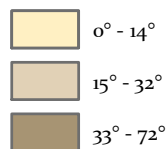
GROUND WATER RESOURCES

REDACTED COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT 11/15/2019

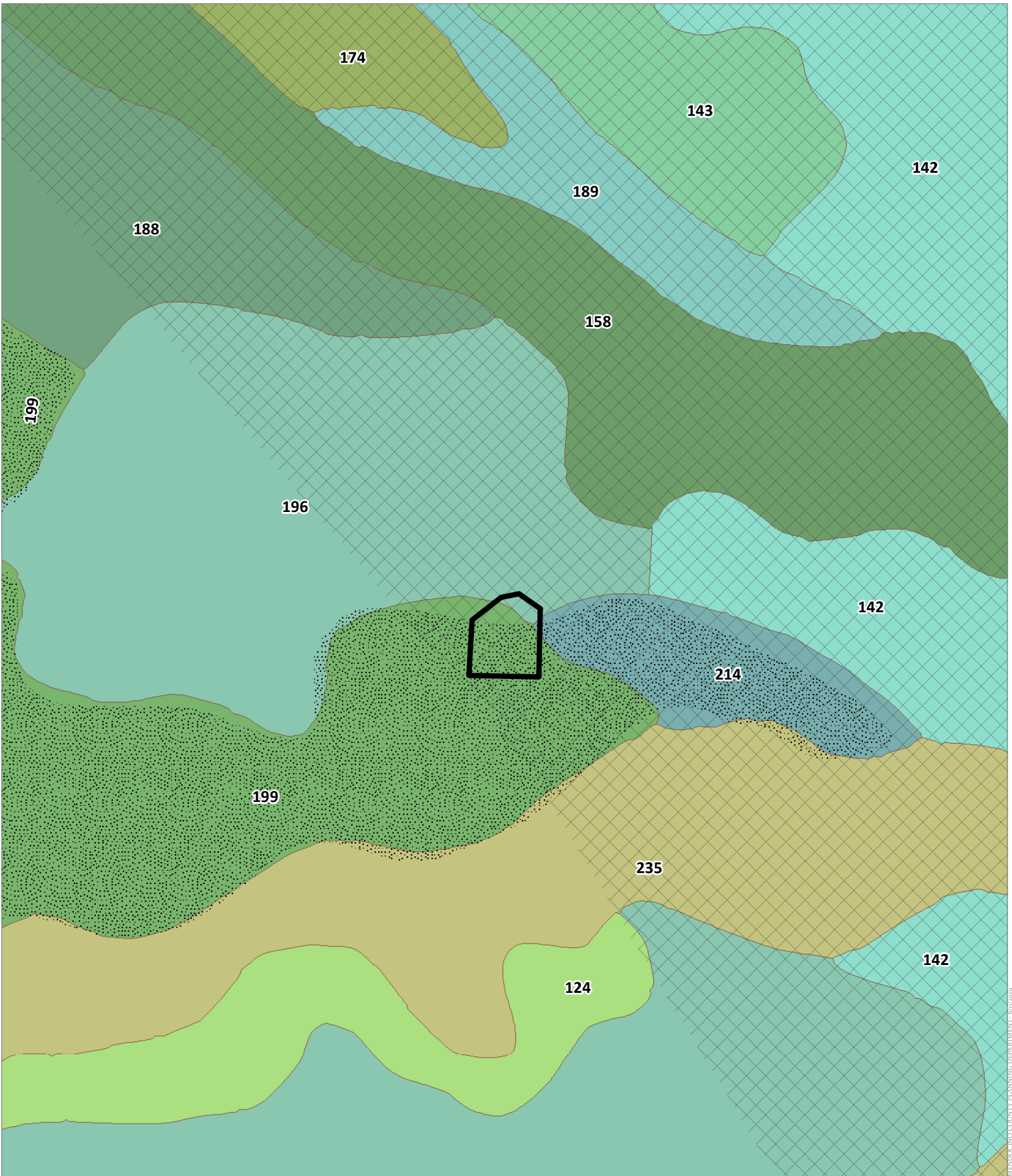


MENDOCINO COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT - 4/12/2019




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

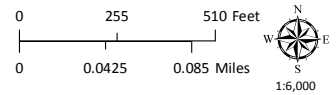


ESTIMATED SLOPE



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

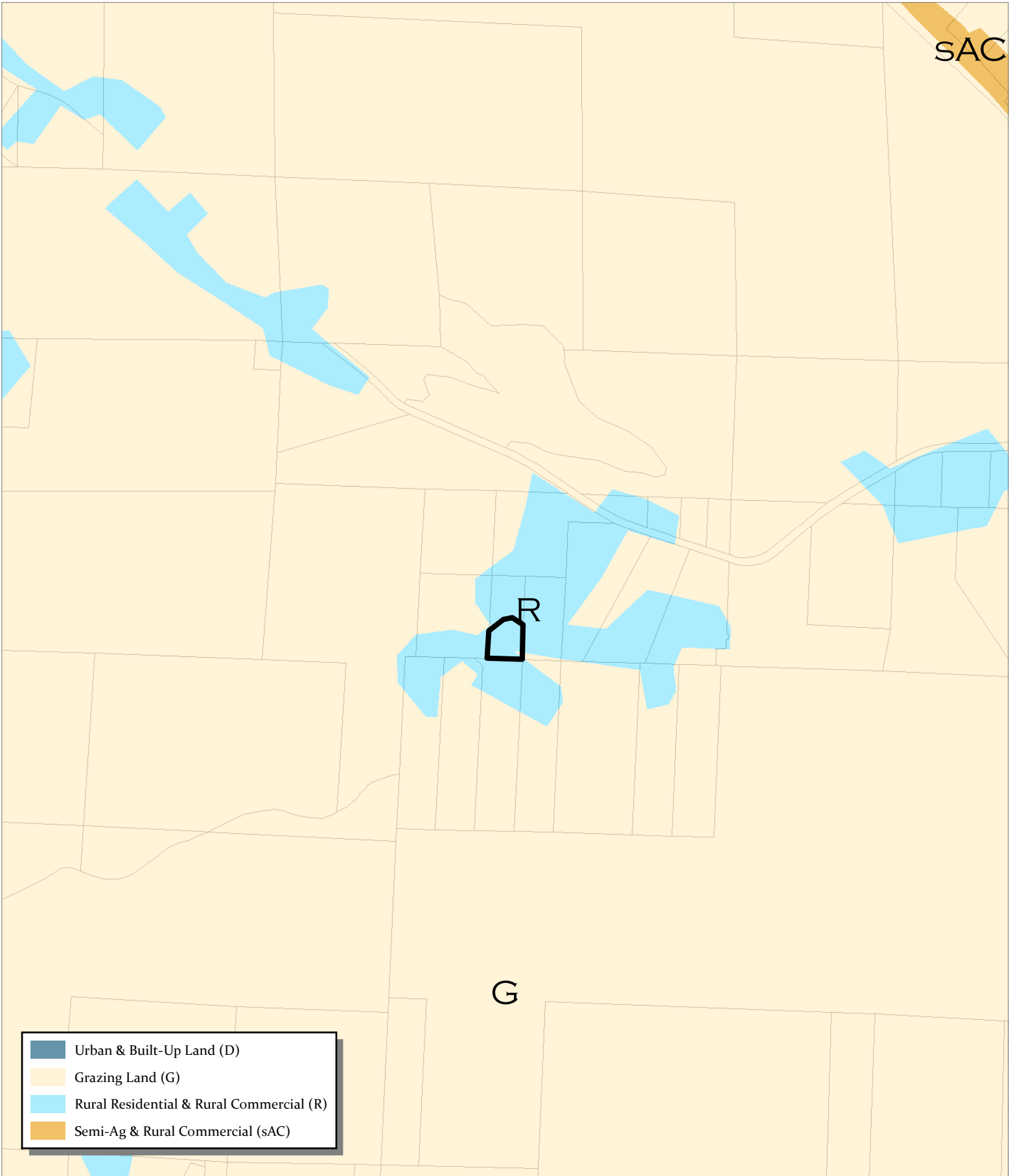
-  Shinglemill-Gibney Complex
-  Bishop Pine
-  Western Study Soil Types



SOIL CLASSIFICATIONS

MENDOCINO COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT - 07/20/2019

SAC



CASE: CDP 2019-0022

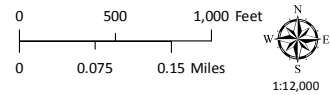
OWNER: STEZ, Nikolai

APN: 142-190-27

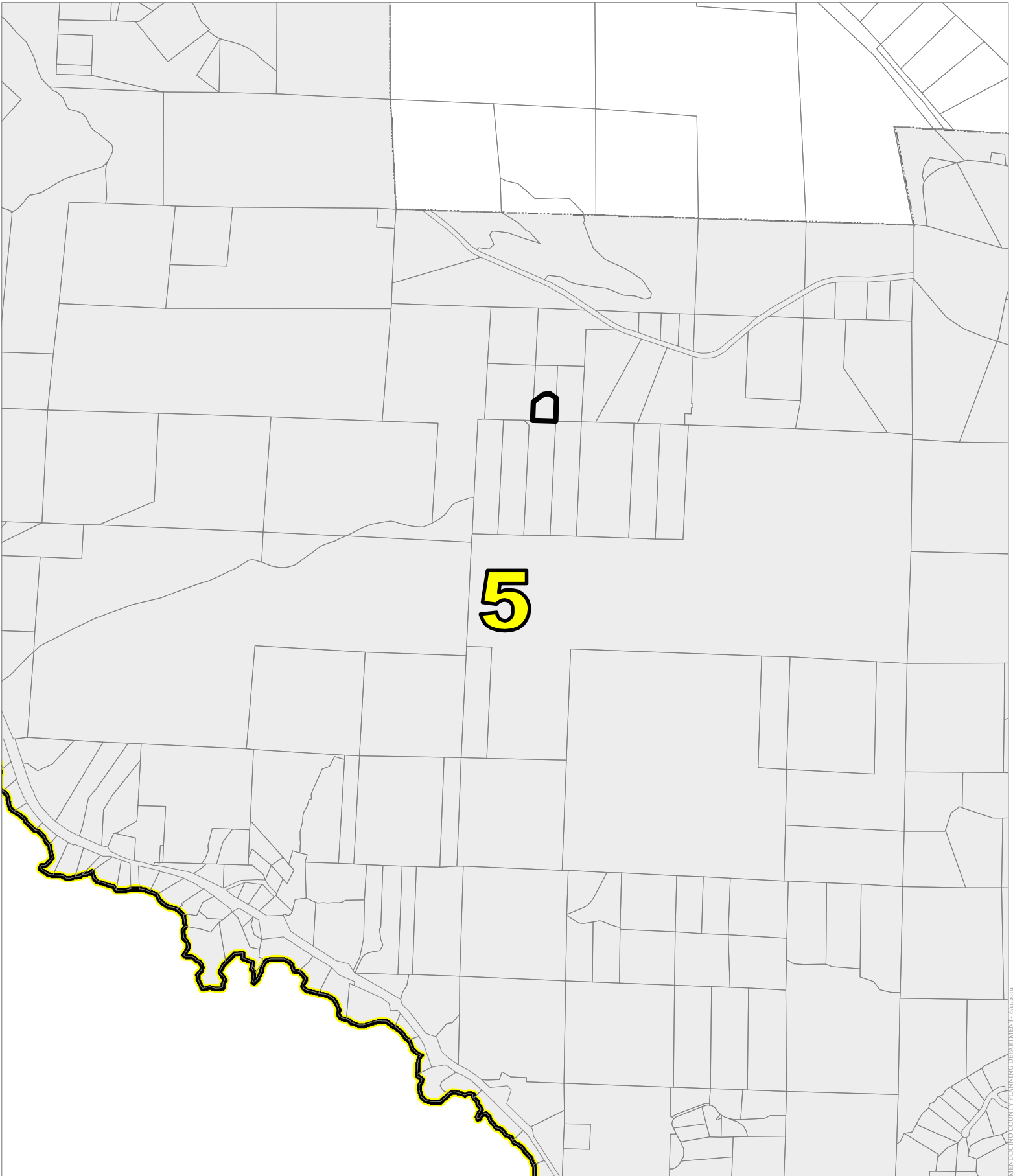
APLCT: Bob Hartstock

AGENT: Bob Hartstock



ADDRESS: 44035 Iversen Road, Gualala

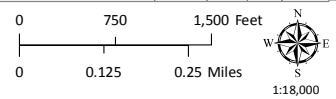


MENDOCINO COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT - 6/17/2019



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ADDRESS: 44035 Iversen Road, Gualala

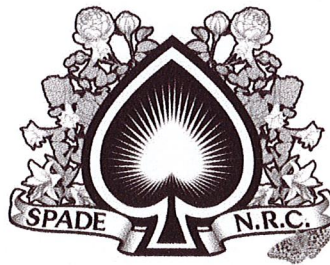
 Supervisorial Districts 2010
 Gualala MAC



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

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'T. Spade'.

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- Appendix A. List of Plant Species Observed
- Appendix B. Scoping Tables
- Appendix C. References

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).

Stez

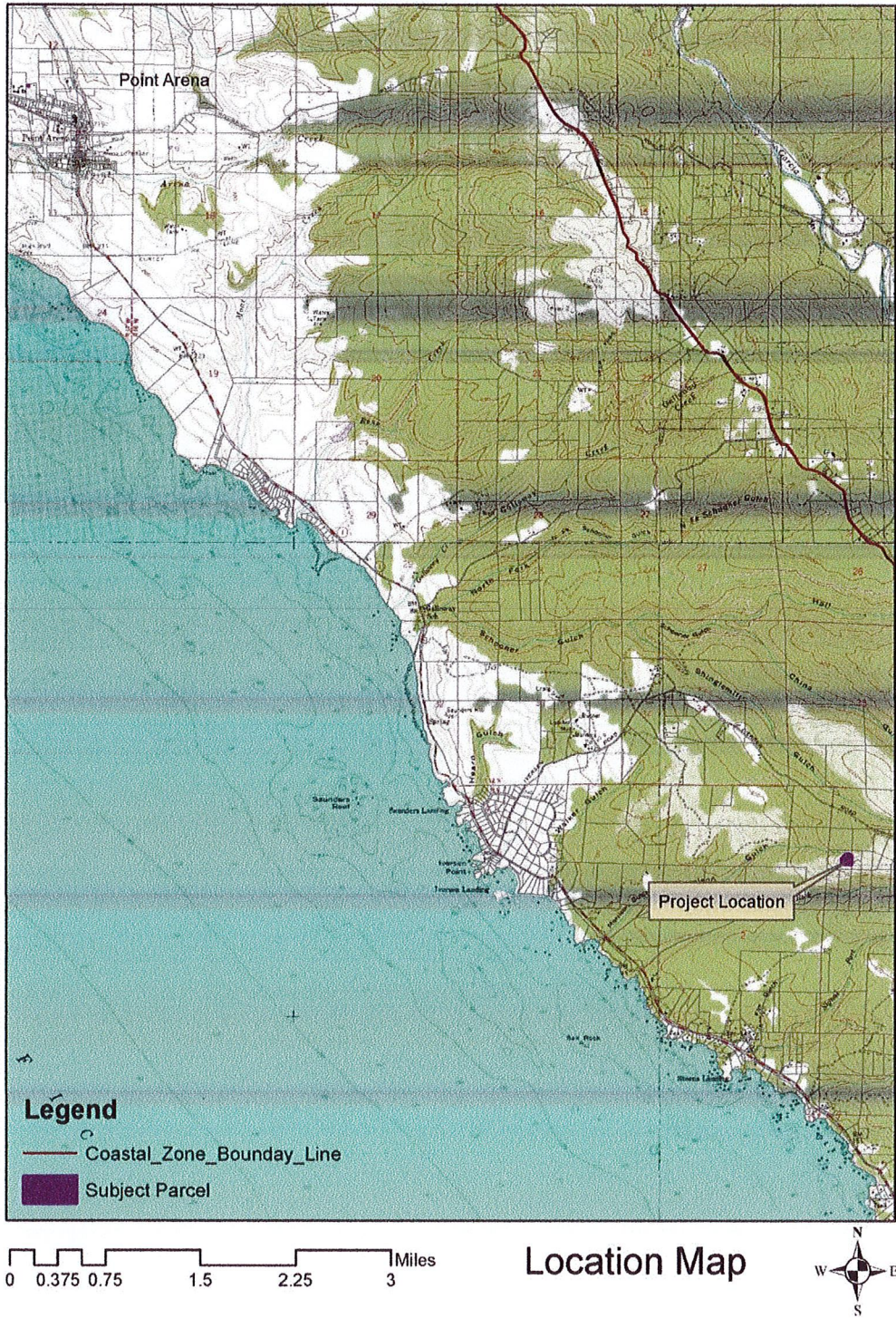


Figure 1. Location Map.

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 (CNDDDB) 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.



Figure 2. Aerial photo of property (parcel boundaries are approximate).

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.

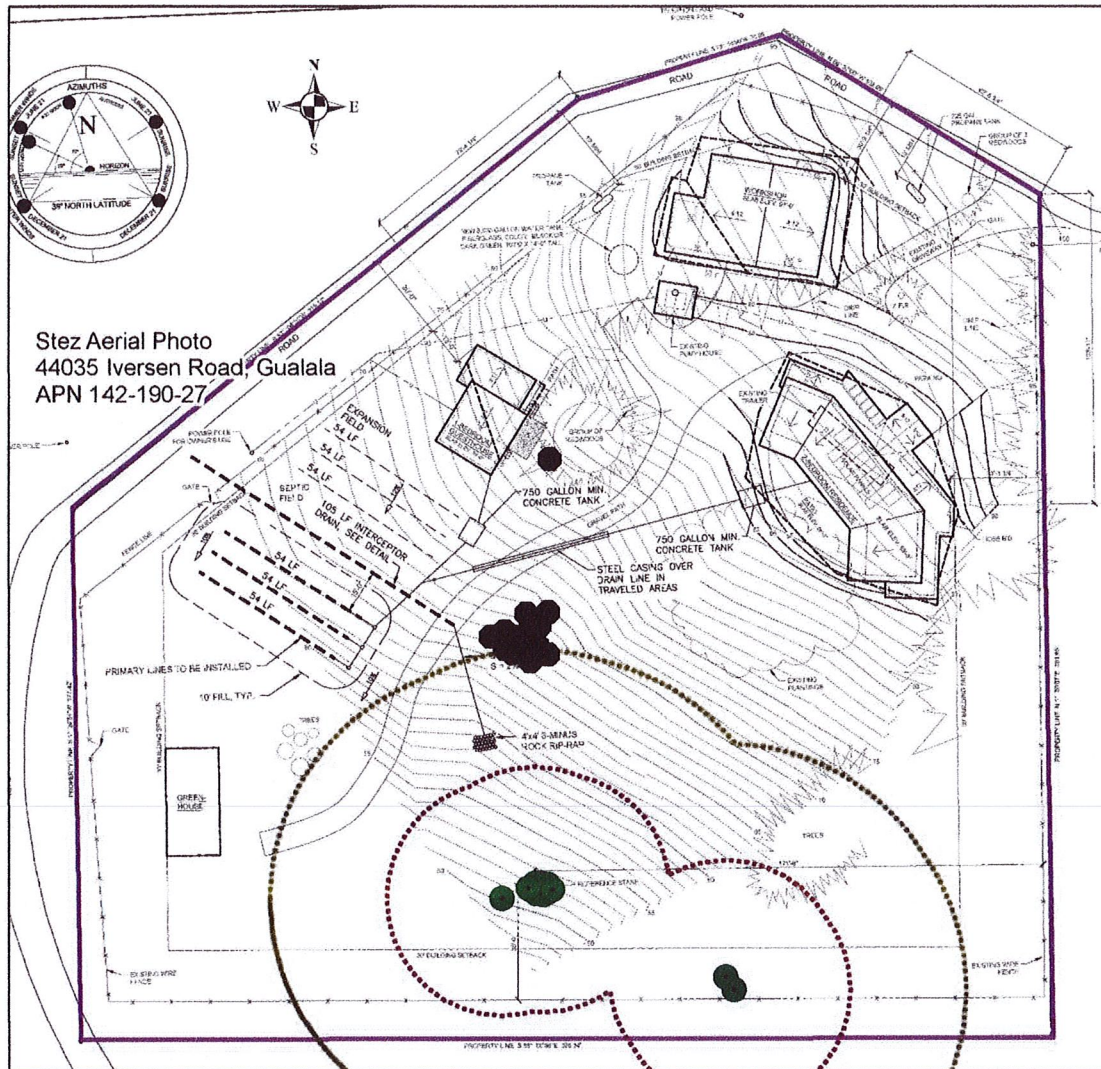
Glory Brush

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.








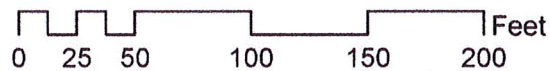
Figure 4. Glory brush found on the property.

Stez APN 142-190-27



Legend

-  Subject Parcel
-  100 Foot Buffer
-  50 Foot Buffer
-  Horkelia
-  Point Reyes Ceanothus



ESHA Map Spade Natural Resources Consulting December 18, 2019

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



Figure 6. Male and female Behren's silverspot butterflies (photo credit SpadeNRC).

Speyeria zerene behrensii is a Federally Endangered, 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 zerene 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

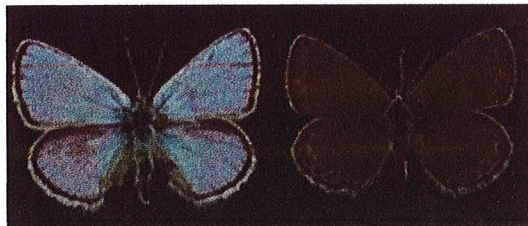


Figure 7. Male and female lotis blue butterflies (photo credit USFWS File Photograph)

The Lotis blue (*Lycaeides argyrognomon lotis* [aka *Lycaeides 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 *Lycaeides 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 boylei*) 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

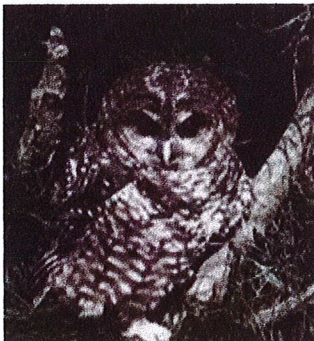


Figure 8. Northern spotted owl (photo credit USFWS File Photograph).

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



Figure 9. Marbled murrelet (photo credit Thomas Hamer, Hamer Environmental LP).

The marbled murrelet (*Branchyramphus 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 pomio*) 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 (*Hypochaeris radicata*), salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), wood rush (*Luzula comosa*), and common rush (*Juncus effusus*).

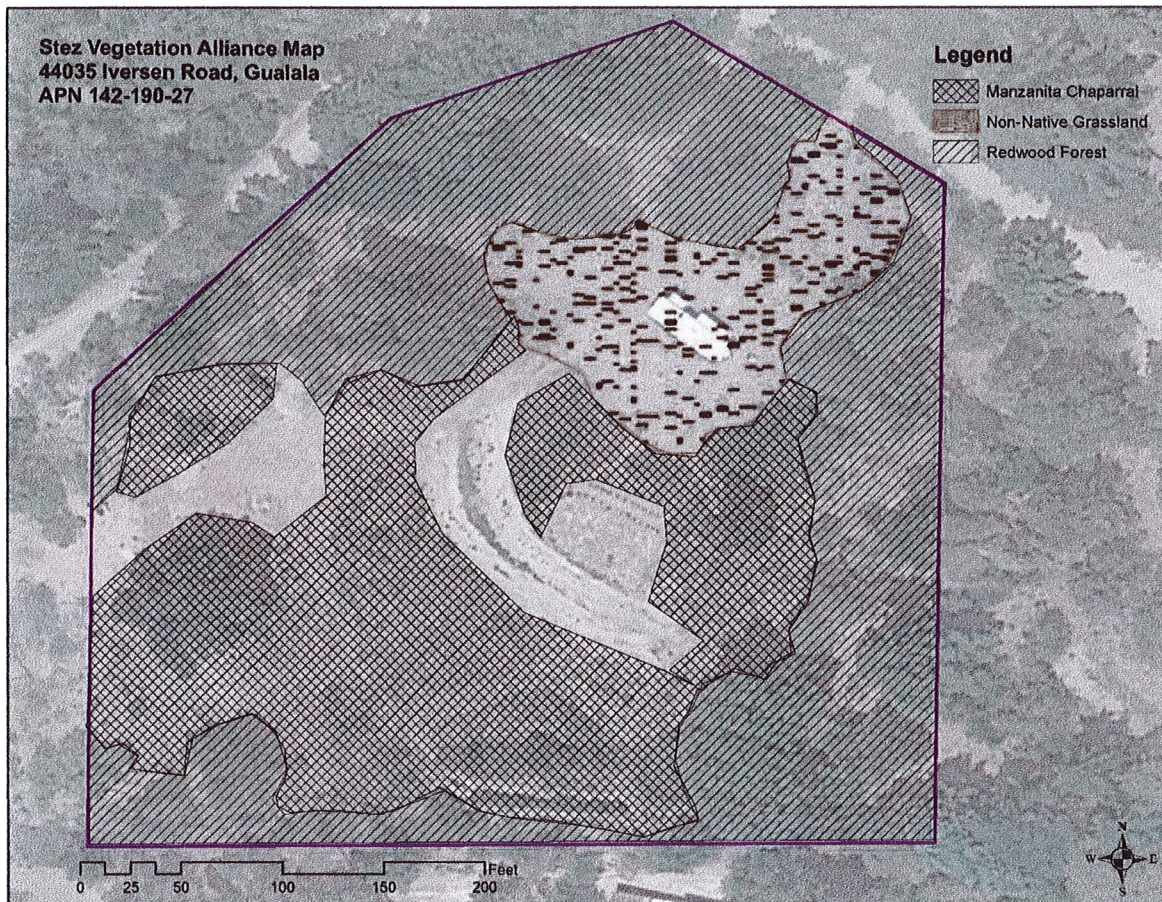


Figure 10. Vegetation alliance map.

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 are 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 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.

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 horkelia, 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

	Family	Latin Name	Common Name	Native Status
GYMNOSPERMS				
	Pinaceae			
		<i>Pinus muricata</i>	Bishop pine; prickle-cone pine; bull pine	Y
		<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> var. <i>menziesii</i>	Douglas fir	Y
	Taxodiaceae			
		<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	coast redwood	Y
DICOTS				
	Asteraceae			
		<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	coyote brush	Y
		<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	bull thistle	N
		<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	rough cat's ear, hairy cat's ear	N
	Caprifoliaceae			
		<i>Lonicera involucrata</i> var. <i>ledebourii</i>	coast twinberry, Twinberry honeysuckle	Y
	Ericaceae			
		<i>Arctostaphylos columbiana</i>	redwood manzanita, hairy manzanita	Y
		<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	salal	Y
		<i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>	California huckleberry	Y
	Fagaceae			
		<i>Notholithocarpus densiflorus</i> var. <i>densiflorus</i>	tanoak	Y
	Philadelphaceae			
		<i>Whipplea modesta</i>	yerba de selva, modesty	Y
		<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i>	sticky monkeyflower	Y
	Rhamnaceae			
		<i>Ceanothus foliosus</i>	indigo bush	Y
		<i>Ceanothus gloriosus</i> var. <i>exaltatus</i>		Y
	Rosaceae			
		<i>Horkelia tenuiloba</i>	thin lobed horkelia	Y
MONOCOTS				
	Juncaceae			
		<i>Juncus patens</i>	common rush	Y
		<i>Luzula comosa</i>	hairy wood rush	Y
	Poaceae			
		<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	colonial bentgrass	N
		<i>Aira caryophyllea</i>	silver European hairgrass, hairgrass	N
		<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	sweet vernal grass	N
		<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>	Andes grass	N

	Family	Latin Name	Common Name	Native Status
		<i>Festuca subuliflora</i>	crinkle-awn fescue, north coast fescue	Y
		<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	common velvetgrass	N
		<i>Rytidosperma penicillatum</i>	purple awned wallaby grass; hairy oat grass	N

APPENDIX B. SCOPING LISTS AND TABLES

Table 1. CNPS 9-Quad Search Scoping Table

CNPS Inventory Results

<http://rareplants.cnps.org/result.html?adv=t&cnps=1A:1B:2A:2B:3:4&q...>



*The database used to provide updates to the Online Inventory is under construction. [View updates and changes made since May 2019 here.](#)

Plant List

24 matches found. *Click on scientific name for details*

Search Criteria

California Rare Plant Rank is one of [1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, 3, 4], Found in Quads 3812386, 3812385, 3812384, 3812376, 3812375, 3812374 and 3812364; Elevation is above 900 or below 1000 feet, Community is one of [Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, North Coast coniferous forest]

[Modify Search Criteria](#)
[Export to Excel](#)
[Modify Columns](#)
[Modify Sort](#)
[Display Photos](#)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Lifeform	Blooming Period	CA Rare Plant Rank	State Rank	Global Rank
Astragalus agnicidus	Humboldt County milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Sep	1B.1	S2	G2
Astragalus rattanii var. rattanii	Rattan's milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jul	4.3	S4	G4T4
Calamagrostis bolanderi	Bolander's reed grass	Poaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	May-Aug	4.2	S4	G4
Campanula californica	swamp harebell	Campanulaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Oct	1B.2	S3	G3
Carex californica	California sedge	Cyperaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	May-Aug	2B.3	S2	G5
Ceanothus gloriosus var. exaltatus	glory brush	Rhamnaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Mar-Jun(Aug)	4.3	S4	G4T4
Ceanothus gloriosus var. gloriosus	Point Reyes ceanothus	Rhamnaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Mar-May	4.3	S4	G4T4
Coptis laciniata	Oregon goldthread	Ranunculaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	(Feb)Mar-May(Sep-Nov)	4.2	S3?	G4?
Erigeron biolettii	streamside daisy	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Jun-Oct	3	S3?	G3?
Gilia capitata ssp. pacifica	Pacific gilia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	1B.2	S2	G5T3
Hesperocyparis pygmaea	pygmy cypress	Cupressaceae	perennial evergreen tree		1B.2	S1	G1
Horkelia tenuiloba	thin-lobed horkelia	Rosaceae	perennial herb	May-Jul(Aug)	1B.2	S2	G2
Hosackia gracilis	harlequin lotus	Fabaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Mar-Jul	4.2	S3	G3G4

<u>Kopsiopsis hookeri</u>	small groundcone	Orobanchaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb (parasitic)	Apr-Aug	2B.3	S1S2	G4?
<u>Lasthenia californica</u> <u>ssp. bakeri</u>	Baker's goldfields	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Apr-Oct	1B.2	S1	G3T1
<u>Lilium maritimum</u>	coast lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Aug	1B.1	S2	G2
<u>Lycopodium clavatum</u>	running-pine	Lycopodiaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Aug(Sep)	4.1	S3	G5
<u>Microseris paludosa</u>	marsh microseris	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jun(Jul)	1B.2	S2	G2
<u>Perideridia gairdneri</u> <u>ssp. gairdneri</u>	Gairdner's yampah	Apiaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Oct	4.2	S3S4	G5T3T4
<u>Piperia candida</u>	white-flowered rein orchid	Orchidaceae	perennial herb	(Mar)May-Sep	1B.2	S3	G3
<u>Sidalcea</u> <u>malachroides</u>	maple-leaved checkerbloom	Malvaceae	perennial herb	(Mar)Apr-Aug	4.2	S3	G3
<u>Trifolium trichocalyx</u>	Monterey clover	Fabaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	1B.1	S1	G1
<u>Usnea longissima</u>	Methuselah's beard lichen	Parmeliaceae	fruticose lichen (epiphytic)		4.2	S4	G4
<u>Veratrum fimbriatum</u>	fringed false- hellebore	Melanthiaceae	perennial herb	Jul-Sep	4.3	S3	G3

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Questions and Comments

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Table 2. CNDDDB Scoping Table for Saunders Reef Quad

SciName	ComName	TaxonGroup	FedList	CallList	GRank	SRank	RPlantRank
<i>Agrostis blasdalei</i>	Blasdale's bent grass	Monocots	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Calystegia purpurata</i> ssp. <i>saxicola</i>	coastal bluff morning-glory	Dicots	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	1B.2
<i>Campanula californica</i>	swamp harebell	Dicots	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<i>Carex californica</i>	California sedge	Monocots	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2
<i>Castilleja mendocinensis</i>	Mendocino Coast paintbrush	Dicots	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Erigeron supplex</i>	supple daisy	Dicots	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Fritillaria roderickii</i>	Roderick's fritillary	Monocots	None	Endangered	G1Q	S1	1B.1
<i>Gilia capitata</i> ssp. <i>pacifica</i>	Pacific gilia	Dicots	None	None	G5T3	S2	1B.2
<i>Hesperovax sparsiflora</i> var. <i>brevifolia</i>	short-leaved evax	Dicots	None	None	G4T3	S2	1B.2
<i>Hesperocyparis pygmaea</i>	pygmy cypress	Gymnosperms	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
<i>Lasthenia californica</i> ssp. <i>bakeri</i>	Baker's goldfields	Dicots	None	None	G3T1	S1	1B.2
<i>Lasthenia californica</i> ssp. <i>macrantha</i>	perennial goldfields	Dicots	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Lilium maritimum</i>	coast lily	Monocots	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Oenothera wolfii</i>	Wolf's evening-primrose	Dicots	None	None	G2	S1	1B.1
<i>Sidalcea calycosa</i> ssp. <i>rhizomata</i>	Point Reyes checkerbloom	Dicots	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Sidalcea malviflora</i> ssp. <i>purpurea</i>	purple-stemmed checkerbloom	Dicots	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2

Table 3. California Sensitive Natural Communities A partial list of vegetation alliances, those occurring in coastal Mendocino County, is derived from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife’s “Sensitive Natural Communities,” (2018) (<https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=153609&inline>).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global & State Rank
Woodland and Forest Alliances and Stands		
<i>Abies grandis</i> Alliance	Grand fir forest	G4 S2
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i> Alliance	Bigleaf maple forest	G4 S3
<i>Alnus rubra</i> Alliance	Red alder forest	G5 S4
<i>Arbutus menziesii</i> Alliance	Madrone forest	G4 S3
<i>Hesperocyparis pigmaea</i> Alliance	Mendocino pygmy cypress woodland	G2 S2
<i>Hesperocyparis sargentii</i> Alliance	Sargent cypress woodland	G3 S3
<i>Notholithocarpus densiflorus</i> Alliance	Tanoak forest	G4 S3
<i>Picea sitchensis</i> Alliance	Sitka spruce forest	G5 S2
<i>Pinus attenuata</i> Alliance	Knobcone pine forest	G4 S4
<i>Pinus contorta</i> ssp. <i>contorta</i> Alliance	Beach pine forest	G5 S3
<i>Pinus muricata</i> - <i>Pinus radiata</i> Alliance	Bishop pine – Monterey pine forest	G3 S3
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> Alliance	Douglas fir forest	G5 S4
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> - <i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i> Alliance	Douglas fir - tanoak forest	G4 S4
<i>Salix laevigata</i> Alliance	Red willow thickets	G3 S3
<i>Salix lucida</i> Alliance	Shining willow groves	G4 S3
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> Alliance	Redwood forest	G3 S3
<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> Alliance	Western hemlock forest	G5 S2
<i>Umbellularia californica</i> Alliance	California bay forest	G4 S3
Shrubland Alliances and Stands		
<i>Arctostaphylos (canescens, manzanita, stanfordiana)</i> Alliance	Hoary, common and Stanford manzanita chaparral	G3 S3
<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> Alliance	Eastwood manzanita chaparral	G4 S4
<i>Arctostaphylos (nummularia, sensitiva)</i> Alliance	Glossy leaf manzanita chaparral	G2 S2
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i> Alliance	Coyote brush scrub	G5 S5
<i>Broom (Cytisus scoparius and Others)</i>	Broom patches	
<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i> Alliance	Wedge leaf ceanothus chaparral; Buck brush chaparral	G4 S4
<i>Ceanothus thrysiflorus</i> Alliance	Blue blossom chaparral	G4 S4
<i>Chrysolepis chrysophylla</i>	Golden chinquapin thickets	G2 S2
<i>Corylus cornuta</i> var. <i>californica</i> Alliance	Hazelnut scrub	G3 S2?
<i>Frangula californica</i> Alliance	California coffee berry scrub	G4 S4
<i>Garrya elliptica</i> Provisional Alliance	Coastal silk tassel scrub	G3? S3?
<i>Diplacis aurantiacus</i> Alliance	Bush monkeyflower scrub	G3 S3?
<i>Holodiscus discolor</i> Alliance	Ocean spray brush	G4 S3
<i>Lupinus arboreus</i> scrub	Yellow bush lupine scrub	G4 S4
<i>Morella californica</i> Alliance	Wax myrtle scrub	G3 S3
<i>Rhododendron columbianum</i> Alliance	Western Labrador-tea thickets	G4 S2?
<i>Rhododendron occidentale</i> Provisional Alliance	Western azalea patches	G3 S2?
<i>Rosa californica</i> Alliance	California rose briar patches	G3 S3
<i>Rubus (parviflorus, spectabilis, ursinus)</i> Alliance	Coastal brambles	G4 S3
<i>Salix hookeriana</i> Alliance	Coastal dune willow thickets	G4 S3
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i> Alliance	Arroyo willow thickets	G4 S4
<i>Salix sitchensis</i> Alliance	Sitka willow thickets	G4 S3?

<i>Sphagnum Bog</i>	Sphagnum bog	G3 S1.2
<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i> Alliance	Poison oak scrub	G4 S4
Herbaceous Alliances and Stands		
<i>Abronia latifolia</i> – <i>Ambrosia chamissonis</i> Alliance	Dune mat	G3 S3
<i>Argentina egedii</i> Alliance	Pacific silverweed marshes	G4 S2
<i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i> Alliance	Salt marsh bulrush marshes	G4 S3
<i>Bromus carinatus</i> – <i>Elymus glaucus</i> Alliance	California brome – blue wildrye prairie	G3 S3
<i>Calamagrostis nutkaensis</i> Alliance	Pacific reed grass meadows	G4 S2
<i>Camassia quamash</i> Alliance	Small camas meadows	G4? S3?
<i>Carex obnupta</i> Alliance	Slough sedge swards	G4 S3
<i>Carex pansa</i> Alliance	Sand dune sedge swaths	G4? S3?
<i>Danthonia californica</i> Alliance	California oat grass prairie	G4 S3
<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i> Alliance	Tufted hair grass meadows	G5 S4?
<i>Distichlis spicata</i> Alliance	Salt grass flats	G5 S4
<i>Eleocharis macrostachya</i> Alliance	Pale spike rush marshes	G4 S4
<i>Elymus glaucus</i> Alliance	Blue wild rye meadows	G3? S3?
<i>Festuca rubra</i> Alliance	Red fescue grassland	G4 S3?
<i>Festuca idahoensis</i> Alliance	Idaho fescue grassland	G4 S3?
<i>Glyceria occidentalis</i>	Northwest manna grass marshes	G3? S3?
<i>Grindelia (stricta)</i> Provisional Alliance	Gum plant patches	G3? S3?
<i>Heterotheca (sessiflora)</i> Alliance	Goldenaster patches	G3 S3
<i>Hordeum brachyantherum</i> Alliance	Meadow barley patches	G4 S3?
<i>Juncus articus</i> (var. <i>balticus</i> , <i>mexicanus</i>)	Baltic and Mexican rush marshes	G5 S4
<i>Juncus effusus</i> Alliance	Soft rush marshes	G4 S4?
<i>Juncus (oxymeris, xiphioides)</i> Provisional Alliance	Iris-leaf rush seeps	G2? S2?
<i>Juncus lescurei</i> Alliance	Salt rush swales	G3 S2?
<i>Juncus patens</i> Provisional Alliance	Western rush marshes	G4? S4?
<i>Lasthenia californica</i> – <i>Plantago erecta</i> – <i>Vulpia microstachys</i> Alliance	California goldfields – dwarf plantain – small fescue flower fields	G4 S4
<i>Leymus mollis</i> Alliance	Sea lyme grass patches	G4 S2
<i>Leymus triticoides</i> Alliance	Creeping rye grass turfs	G5 S3
<i>Mimulus (guttatus)</i> Alliance	Common monkey flower seeps	G4? S3?
<i>Nassella pulchra</i> Alliance	Purple needle grass grassland	G4 S3?
<i>Poa secunda</i> Alliance	Curley bluegrass grassland	G4 S3?
<i>Schoenoplectus acutus</i> Alliance	Hardstem bulrush marsh	G5 S4
<i>Schoenoplectus californicus</i> Alliance	California bulrush marsh	G5 S4?
<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i> Alliance	Small-fruited bulrush marsh	G4 S2
<i>Solidago canadensis</i> Provisional Alliance	Canada goldenrod patches	G4? S4?
<i>Woodwardia fimbriata</i>	Woodwardia thicket	G3 S3.2
Aquatic Vegetation		
<i>Azolla (filiculoides, mexicana)</i> Provisional Alliance	Mosquito fern mats	G4 S4
<i>Hydrocotyle (ranunculoides, umbellata)</i> Alliance	Mats of floating pennywort	G4 S3?
<i>Lemna (minor)</i> and Relatives Provisional Alliance	Duckweed blooms	G5 S4?
<i>Nuphar lutea</i> Provisional Alliance	Yellow pond-lily mats	G5 S3?
<i>Oenanthe sarmentosa</i> Alliance	Water-parsley marsh	G4 S2?
<i>Sarcocornia pacifica (Salicornia depressa)</i> Alliance	Pickleweed mats	G4 S3
<i>Sparganium (angustifolium)</i> Alliance	Mats of bur-reed leaves	G4 S3?
<i>Typha (angustifolia, domingensis, latifolia)</i> Alliance	Cattail marshes	G5 S5

Explanation of "Organization: Code" taken from CDFW 2011.

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

WLBCC - United States WatchList of Birds of Conservation Concern

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

EN - Endangered

T - Threatened

VU - Vulnerable

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

S - Sensitive

CDFW: California Department of Fish and Wildlife – The name California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG, or DFG) was changed to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife in 2013 and the changes are reflected here. It is the goal and responsibility of the Department of Fish and Game to maintain viable populations of all native species. To this end, the Department has designated certain vertebrate species as "Species of Special Concern" because declining population levels, limited ranges, and/or continuing threats have made them vulnerable to extinction. The goal of designating species as "Species of Special Concern" is to halt or reverse their decline by calling attention to their plight and addressing the issues of concern early enough to secure their long term viability. Not all "Species of Special Concern" have declined equally; some species may be just starting to decline, while others may have already reached the point where they meet the criteria for listing as a "Threatened" or "Endangered" species under the State and/or Federal Endangered Species Acts. More information is available at: <http://www.ncm.dfg.ca.gov/fileHandler.ashx?documentID=3778> The 1995 report for fish, the 1994 report for amphibians and reptiles and the 1986 & 1998 reports for mammals are available on-line.

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

Amphibians & Reptiles: http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/publications/docs/therp_ssc.pdf

Mammals: http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/publications/bm_research/docs/86_27.pdf

<http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/ssf/1998mssc.html>

Updates of all three reports are in preparation. Information on the Amphibian and Reptile Species of Special Concern report is available at: <http://arssc.ucdavis.edu>

Information on the mammal report is available at: <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/ssf/mammals.html> and

<http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/ssf/docs/mammal/MSSProjectTimeline.pdf>

A new California Bird Species of Special Concern report was completed in 2008. More information is available at:

<http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/species/ssf/birds.html>

A new category of "Taxa to Watch" was created in the new California Bird Species of Special Concern report. The birds on this Watch List are 1) not on the current Special Concern list but were on previous lists and they have not been state listed under

CESA; 2) were previously state or federally listed and now are on neither list; or 3) are on the list of "Fully Protected" species. More information and brief accounts for each species is available in the report.

DFG (CDFW): Fully Protected: The classification of Fully Protected was the State's initial effort to identify and provide additional protection to those animals that were rare or faced possible extinction. Lists were created for fish, amphibians and reptiles, birds and mammals. Most of the species on these lists have subsequently been listed under the state and/or federal endangered species acts; white-tailed kite, golden eagle, trumpeter swan, northern elephant seal and ring-tailed cat are the exceptions. The white-tailed kite and the golden eagle are tracked in the CNDDB; the trumpeter swan, northern elephant seal and ring-tailed cat are not.

The Fish and Game Code sections dealing with Fully Protected species state that these species "...may not be taken or possessed at any time and no provision of this code or any other law shall be construed to authorize the issuance of permits or licenses to take any fully protected" species, although take may be authorized for necessary scientific research. This language arguably makes the "Fully Protected" designation the strongest and most restrictive regarding the "take" of these species. In 2003 the code sections dealing with fully protected species were amended to allow the Department to authorize take resulting from recovery activities for state-listed species. More information on Fully Protected species and the take provisions can be found in the Fish and Game Code, (birds at §3511, mammals at §4700, reptiles and amphibians at §5050, and fish at §5515). Additional information on Fully Protected fish can be found in the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 1, Subdivision 1, Chapter 2, Article 4, §5.93. The category of Protected Amphibians and Reptiles in Title 14 has been repealed. The Fish and Game Code is available online at: <http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/calawquery?codeaction=fig&codebody=&bits=20>. Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations is available at: <http://crr.ca.gov/links/leg/default.asp?SP=CCR-1000&Action=Welcome>

FP - Fully Protected

SSC - Species of Special Concern

WL - Watch List

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

S - Sensitive

IUCN: International Union for Conservation of Nature – provides objective, scientifically-based information on the current status of globally threatened biodiversity. More information at <http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/categories-and-criteria>; detailed information on the IUCN and the Red List is available at: <http://www.redlist.org/>

CR - Critically Endangered

CD - Conservation Dependent

DD - Data Deficient

EN - Endangered

LC - Least Concern

NT - Near Threatened

VU - Vulnerable

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

SSC: Species of Special Concern

NMFS: National Marine Fisheries Service – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA); The Office of Protected Resources (OPR) is a headquarters program office of NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries Service, or NMFS), under the U.S. Department of Commerce, with responsibility for protecting marine mammals and endangered marine life. NOAA's Office of Protected Resources works to conserve, protect, and recover species under the Endangered Species Act

(ESA) and the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) in conjunction with our Regional offices, Science Centers, and various partners. The category Species of Concern was established by the (NMFS) effective 15 April 2004. Species of Concern are those species about which NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) has some concerns regarding status and threats, but for which insufficient information is available to indicate a need to list the species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Proactive attention and conservation action is drawn to these species. "Species of concern" status does not carry any procedural or substantive protections under the ESA. More information is available at: <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pdf/species/concern>

SC - Species of Concern

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

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

BCC - Birds of Conservation Concern

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

H - High Priority

LM - Low-Medium

M - Medium Priority

MH - Medium-High Priority

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

CI - Critically Imperiled

DD - Data Deficient

IM - Imperiled

VU - Vulnerable

Appendix C. References

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