

Initial Study and Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration

Grading Permit Vegetation Restoration Grading Permits (GP2020-30 & GP2021-16)

8/31/2023



Google Earth (photo date 7/14/2015)



Google Earth (photo date 4/19/2021)



Google Earth (photo date 4/19/2021)



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Exhibits and Appendices Follow

Project Information Summary

- 1. Project Title:** Grading Permit Violation Vegetation Restoration
Grading Permit
- 2. Lead Agency Name and Address:** Del Norte County
Planning Commission
981 H Street, Suite 110
Crescent City, CA 95531
- 3. Contact Person and Phone Number:** Maia Mello
(707) 464-7254
mmello@co.del-norte.ca.us
- 4. Project Location and APN:** 700 and 800 N. Pebble Beach Drive, Crescent City, CA
120-032-012 and 120-031-001
- 5. Project Sponsor's Name and Address:** Bruce Thompson
PO Box 189, Fort Dick, CA 95538
- 6. County Land Use:** Urban Residential (UR)
- 7. County Zoning:** Single Family Residential (R-1)/700 N. Pebble Beach Drive **and** Public Facility (PF)/800 N. Pebble Beach Drive
- 8. Description of Project:**

The project includes review of two grading permits to remediate grading and major vegetation removal completed in December 2020 without the benefit of permits on two parcels in Del Norte County. One involved parcel is owned by applicant, Bhanu Patel, and is located at 700 N. Pebble Beach Drive, Crescent City, CA (Assessor's Parcel Number 120-032-012/GP2020-30), and the other at 800 N. Pebble Beach Drive, Crescent City, CA (Assessor's Parcel Number 120-031-001/GP2021-16) which is owned by Del Norte County. The applicant cleared vegetation off of both parcels without first obtaining a grading permit.

APN 120-032-012, located at 700 N. Pebble Beach Drive is zoned R-1 (single family residential) with an overlay of B6 (minimum lot size of 6000 square feet). The General Plan land use designation for this area is Urban Residential (2-6 dwelling units per acre).

APN 120-031-001, located at 800 N. Pebble Beach Drive is zoned PF (Public Facility) and has a matching General Plan land use designation of PF (Public Facility).

The proposed grading remediation includes a restoration plan (with revegetation and monitoring outlined) for both parcels and recommendations from the Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation and the Elk Valley Rancheria to revegetate with native plant species and to cap the disturbed area with soil prior to the revegetation. The project parcels are located in the Aboriginal Territory of several local tribes (Elk Valley Rancheria and Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation). All development projects in areas of significance to local tribes contain an inadvertent discovery condition to protect resources that may be unearthed during ground disturbing activities.

A biological assessment was conducted by Zack Larson and Associates and a report dated January 2018 was prepared prior to the unpermitted grading activities.

A restoration plan for the involved parcels was completed by Frank Galea of Galea Biological Consulting (GBC) in May 2021. Although GBC recommended a two year monitoring period, Del Norte County found that a five year monitoring plan for revegetation was more suitable based on industry standards and the sensitivity of resources in the area.

9. Surrounding Land Uses and Settings:

Immediately to the west of the project parcels lay North Pebble Beach Drive and immediately west of that, the Pacific Ocean. Approximately 230' north of the project parcels lay the Marhoffer Creek Special Study area, a wetland and resource conservation area. To the east and south lay urban residential development. Homes surround the project parcels on all sides but the west.

10. Required Approvals: Grading Permit entitlement by the Del Norte Planning Commission

11. Other Approval (Public Agencies): N/A

12. Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1? If so, has consultation begun?

Native American tribes, traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area have been notified of the project application completion and the beginning of the AB 52 consultation period pursuant to PRC §21080.3.1. Notification of the beginning of the AB 52 consultation period was provided 7/6/2023. Tolowa Dee-Ni' Nation responded to AB 52 consultation notification with recommendations for conditional approval. The Elk Valley Rancheria responded via email on 8/7/2023 and provided recommendations for conditional approval consistent with those recommended by the Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation.

Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" without mitigation as indicated by the checklist on the following pages. All mitigation measures are provided in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program.

☐	Aesthetics	☐	Agriculture and Forestry Resources	☐	Air Quality
☐	Biological Resources	☐	Cultural Resources	☐	Energy
☐	Geology/Soils	☐	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☐	Hazards & Hazardous Materials
☐	Hydrology / Water Quality	☐	Land Use / Planning	☐	Mineral Resources
☐	Noise	☐	Population / Housing	☐	Public Services
☐	Recreation	☐	Transportation	☒	Tribal Cultural Resources
☐	Utilities / Service Systems	☐	Wildfire	☐	Mandatory Findings of Significance

Determination

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

☐	I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
☒	I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
☐	I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
☐	I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
☐	I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Maia Mello

8/31/2023

Maia Mello, Planner, Del Norte County Community Development

Environmental Checklist

1. Aesthetics

Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publically accessible vantage points). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion of Impacts

a. Pebble Beach drive is considered a “potential scenic drive” in the Del Norte County 2003 General Plan (Del Norte County General Plan Section 6.C.2.). Although the removal of vegetation occurred, this vegetation was primarily invasive/non-native species and therefore would not be considered a resource lost. No views are obstructed currently and only native species revegetation will occur, which, according to the revegetation plan, similar vegetation to what is proposed is already present on parcels in the immediate area of the project parcels.

2. Agriculture and Forest Resources

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest	☐	☐	☐	☒

land to non-forest use?				
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3. Air Quality

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors or dust) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☐	☒

4. Biological Resources

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☐	☒	☐

e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion of Impacts

a.,d. This grading permit is to resolve the unpermitted grading and major vegetation removal activities that occurred on APN 120-032-012 and APN 120-031-001 in December 2020. Due to the overwhelming presence of invasive species on the project parcels prior to the clearing and the density of residential development immediately to the north and east, this area would not be categorizes as a wildlife corridor. The Marhoffer Creek Special Study area approximately 230 feet north of the project parcels does provide a large wildlife corridor for passage of migratory wildlife. Protections afforded to the Marhoffer Creek Special Study area allows for native wildlife to grow and flourish.

Zack Larson indicated in his January 2018 report that he visited the site on 8/29/2018, 9/7/2018 and 10/25/2018 and found the parcels to be difficult to traverse due to “dense English ivy”. He also indicated in his report that “habitat requirements for [potentially occurring special status species on the parcels] special status animal species are not likely to be present on the property.”

Larson also indicated in his report that the project area habitats were “significantly altered and degraded by surrounding residential development and construction of Pebble Beach Drive and the sewer lift station next to the property.”

Zack Larson reported locating special status species Wolf’s evening-primrose (*O. wolfii*) at 800 N. Pebble Beach drive in his January 2018 Biological Assessment along the west shoulder of N. Pebble Beach Drive and adjacent to the sewer lift station at 800 N. Pebble Beach Drive but the finding was not repeated when Frank Galea returned to the project parcels and looked for it for his revegetation plan report dated May 2021.

The shoulder of N. Pebble Beach Drive in this area frequently used by motorists to park and access the beach across the street from the project parcels. Heavy disturbance of the roadway shoulders occurs due to pedestrian and vehicular use in front of project parcels (along N. Pebble Beach Drive).

All revegetation proposed in Frank Galea’s May 2021 restoration plan is scheduled to occur on the east side of the sewer lift station (on the opposite side of the lift station housing fencing than the N. Pebble Beach Drive shoulder) and at the base of and/or continuing upslope (east) toward and on the 700 N. Pebble Beach Drive parcel. Staff’s aim in pointing this out is that any revegetation of the area will occur outside of the area identified by Zack Larson as having contained special status species (Wolf’s evening-primrose) which will help ensure that the plant is not disturbed during revegetation activities if it still remains there.

The above considerations will contribute to the restoration plan for the properties having a less than significant impact on biological resources.



Photo from Google Earth Street View dated 4/2019 (prior to unpermitted vegetation removal).



Excerpt from Zack Larson and Associates "Biological Assessment for 700 Pebble Beach Drive" report dated January 2018 depicting location of willow and Wolf's evening-primrose findings around the lift station housing and utility building at 800 N. Pebble Beach Drive.

5. Cultural Resources

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion of Impacts

a-c. The project parcels are located in the Aboriginal Territory of several local tribes (Elk Valley Rancheria and Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation). All development projects in areas of significance to local tribes will contain an inadvertent discovery condition to protect resources that may be unearthed during ground disturbing activities.

See 'Tribal Cultural Resources' section for further discussion of Tribal Cultural Resources Impacts.

Mitigation Measure CULT-1

An inadvertent discovery condition shall be added to the Coastal Development Permit stating that in the event of archeological or cultural resources are encountered during construction, work shall be temporarily halted and a qualified archaeologist, local tribes, and the County shall be immediately contacted. Workers shall avoid altering the materials and their context until a qualified professional archaeologist, in collaboration with the local tribes has evaluated the situation and provided appropriate recommendations. Project personnel shall not collect any resources.

Timing/Implementation: Condition recommended at local public hearing

Enforcement: County Community Development Department

Monitoring: N/A

6. Energy

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	☐	☐	☐	☒

7. Geology and Soils

Would the project:	Potentially	Less Than	Less Than	No
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	Significant Impact	Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Significant Impact	Impact
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	☐	☐	☐	☒
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☐	☒
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☐	☒
iv) Landslides?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☐	☐	☒

8. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☐	☒

9. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☐	☒

b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion of Impacts

e. This project is situated approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the Del Norte County Regional Airport. No safety hazard or excessive noise will occur during the revegetation and soil capping activities beyond what would be considered “less than significant” for people living or working in the area.

10. Hydrology and Water Quality

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:				
i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on-or off-site?	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site;	☐	☐	☒	☐
iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the	☐	☐	☒	☐

capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional source of polluted runoff; or				
iv) impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable ground water management plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion of Impacts

c. Runoff is addressed in the Galea Biological Consulting report entitled “Restoration Plan for Properties, APN 120-032-012 and APN 120-031-001, May 2021”. Biologist Frank Galea indicates in his report that plantings at the base of the slope on APN 120-031-001 would provide moisture to them and ensure planting success. Revegetation of APN 120-032-012 would occur on the lowest ten feet of the parcel (as the entire parcel is sloped). The revegetation of the parcels (base of slope/APN 120-031-001 and slope/APN 120-032-012 will help to decrease runoff from the parcels and add stability to the slope.

An erosion and runoff control plan will also be required (see Mitigation Measure TRB-3).

The conditioned monitoring plan aims to ensure the success of the plantings. The county will require a monitoring report to be filed annually after each confirmation of planting success. The monitoring plan proposed by Biologist Frank Galea called for monitoring to span a total of two years however, Del Norte County found a five year monitoring plan to be more appropriate (see Mitigation Measure TRB-4).

11. Land Use and Planning

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☐	☒

12. Mineral Resources

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan,	☐	☐	☐	☒

specific plan or other land use plan?				
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13. Noise

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion of Impacts

a. Soil capping activities may temporarily increase noise due to heavy equipment or delivery of capping material to the project location however, the very short duration of the activity for delivery and application of the capping material to the project parcels will be a less than significant increase in noise in the area. County Code addresses nuisances (which could include noise offensive to residents in the area) so there is a mechanism available if noise generated from the revegetation activities is unreasonable. It is expected that the noise generated would constitute a less than significant impact on the area surround the project parcels.

c. This project is located approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the Del Norte County Regional Airport. This project would have a less than significant impact to people residing or working in that area due to excessive noise.

14. Population and Housing

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

15. Public Services

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
Fire protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Police protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Parks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

16. Recreation

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒

17. Transportation

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision(b)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☐	☒

18. Tribal Cultural Resources

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	☐	☒	☐	☐

Discussion of Impacts

- a. In conjunction with AB 52, local tribes (Elk Valley Rancheria and Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation) were consulted throughout the process (from identifying the grading violation to processing the grading permit applications for 700 and 800 N. Pebble Beach Drive, Crescent City, CA. An AB52 Consultation Letter was received from the Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation. In the letter, the Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation's Tribal Heritage Preservation Officer outlined that the project area is within the Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation's Aboriginal Territory and is considered historically and culturally significant to the Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation. As such, the Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation's Tribal Heritage Preservation Officer provided two recommendations for action on these projects:
 - i. "The area impacted by the violator's activities be capped with soil at a depth no less than 12"; and,"
 - ii. "The area impacted by the violator's activities be revegetated with native plants. The Nation has attached a plant list appropriate for the area [...]"
- b. In conjunction with AB 52 and early consideration towards consulting tribes with known history near the project area, the Elk Valley Rancheria's Tribal Heritage Preservation Officer provided a recommendation via email for a condition requiring that the "entire area [be] stabilized with simple revegetation (preferably Native plant species) at this time. This approach would seem to provide minimal additional impacts and would alleviate erosion."

Mitigation Measure TRB-1

Prior to commencing the 5-year monitoring period, the property shall be capped with at least 1-foot of soil and/or wood chips. Resolution of the grading violation shall not include any earth disturbing activities at or below the existing ground surface. Planting shall occur within the 1-foot of soil and/or wood chips. If a greater depth for planting is required, that area must be capped to the required depth of planting.

Timing/Implementation: Prior to implementing the revegetation plan/prior to commencing the 5 year monitoring period

Enforcement: County Community Development Department

Monitoring: Del Norte County Planning Division

Mitigation Measure TRB-2

Prior to the issuance of the grading permit, a native plant revegetation plan based on the “Plants of the Tolowa Coast; Point Saint George Plant List” compiled by Wendell Wood shall be submitted to the Engineering and Surveying Division for review and approval. The native plant revegetation plan for the revegetation area shall delineate the revegetation area and for each plant: the plant type, planting location, average coverage area (depicted as a radius around the plant), and reference either a standard detail or plant specific detail for planting. The Engineering and Surveying Division will likely consult with both the Elk Valley Rancheria and Tolowa Dee-ni’ Nation regarding the proposed revegetation plan.

Timing/Implementation: Prior to issuance of the grading permit

Enforcement: County Community Development Department

Monitoring: N/A

Mitigation Measure TRB-3

Prior to the issuance of the grading permit, the applicant shall submit an erosion and runoff control plan to the Engineering and Surveying Division for review and acceptance. The erosion and runoff control plan shall demonstrate that during and post construction, erosion and runoff on the site will be controlled to avoid adverse impacts to adjacent properties and water resources. The erosion and runoff control plan shall include arrows showing the direction of flow from the construction site, temporary erosion and runoff control methods (e.g., silt fence), and permanent erosion and runoff control methods (e.g., grass seed and straw). An engineered plan is not required unless requested by the County Engineer.

Timing/Implementation: Prior to final issuance of the grading permit

Enforcement: County Community Development Department

Monitoring: N/A

Mitigation Measure TRB-4

Monitoring shall occur for a period of 5-years following implementation of native plant revegetation plan. During the 5-year monitoring period annual reports including both written and visual documentation shall be submitted to the Engineering and Surveying Division demonstrating:

- a) At least 80% of native plants are thriving and are at least 3-years old in year 3, 4, and 5.
- b) At least 75% of the revegetation area is covered in native plants in year 4 and 5.
- c) Non-native plants have been removed at least annually without the use of pesticides and shall be disposed of at the Del Norte County Transfer Station.

Prior to commencing the 5-year monitoring period, the native plant revegetation plan shall be implemented and an inspection for consistency with the revegetation plan shall be performed by the Engineering and Surveying Division.

Timing/Implementation: Annual reporting of monitoring activities and status will be required.

Enforcement: County Community Development Department

Monitoring: Del Norte County Engineering and Surveying Division

Mitigation Measure TRB-5

In the event that, during future activities at the site, concentrations of previously unknown archaeological or historical resources (or materials that may be considered to be archaeological or historical resources) are encountered, (1) County staff shall be notified immediately, and they shall notify representatives from the Native American community; and (2) all ground disturbing work at the location shall temporarily cease and not resume until a qualified archaeologist has been contacted to evaluate the materials and recommend appropriate action. In the event that project related activities result in the accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, the County shall initiate the procedure specified in section 15064.5(d) of the CEQA Guidelines.

Timing/Implementation: N/A

Enforcement: County Community Development Department

Monitoring: N/A

19. Utilities and Service Systems

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the providers existing commitments?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☐	☒

20. Wildfire

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water	☐	☐	☐	☒

sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?				
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	☐	☐	☐	☒

21. Mandatory Findings of Significance

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☐	☐	☒

a. Although all vegetation was removed from 700 N. Pebble Beach Drive, and a great deal from 800 N Pebble Beach Drive without proper permitting, a biological assessment prepared by Zack Larson and Associates in 2018, found the project parcels to be primarily dominated by invasive English ivy (*Hedera helix*) and cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster franchetti*). Frank Galea, in his 2021 restoration plan document, opined that because these two species are highly invasive, they “tend to completely exclude native species[,]” and found it “[...] highly unlikely, therefore, that any sensitive species were impacted by the clearing of vegetation on this parcel.”

b. Frank Galea’s restoration plan document indicated that using Google Earth’s historic timeline photos, he was able to determine that the area where a small grouping of willows present on the project parcels has historically been kept clear. The parcel at 800 N. Pebble Beach Drive is owned by the County of Del Norte and is used to access infrastructure (sewer lift station) present at the parcel. The county does not currently have plans to develop this parcel further. The 700 N. Pebble Beach Drive location is a residentially zone parcel. Expectations are that this parcel will ultimately be developed with a residence. Continued protection of resources in the immediate area of these parcels and ongoing communication with the local tribes throughout any future development application processes will ensure cumulative effects will be less than significant.

Mitigation Monitoring Plan

The following mitigation measures would reduce significant impacts to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measure TRB-1

Prior to commencing the revegetation and 5-year monitoring period, the property shall be capped with at least 1-foot of soil and/or wood chips. Resolution of the grading violation shall not include any earth disturbing activities at or below the existing ground surface. Planting shall occur within the 1-foot of soil and/or wood chips. If a greater depth for planting is required, that area must be capped to the required depth of planting.

Timing/Implementation: Prior to implementing the revegetation plan/prior to commencing the 5 year monitoring period

Enforcement: County Community Development Department

Monitoring: Del Norte County Planning Division

Mitigation Measure TRB-2

Prior to the issuance of the grading permit, a native plant revegetation plan based on the “Plants of the Tolowa Coast; Point Saint George Plant List” compiled by Wendell Wood shall be submitted to the Engineering and Surveying Division for review and approval. The native plant revegetation plan for the revegetation area shall delineate the revegetation area and for each plant: the plant type, planting location, average coverage area (depicted as a radius around the plant), and reference either a standard detail or plant specific detail for planting. The Engineering and Surveying Division will likely consult with both the Elk Valley Rancheria and Tolowa Dee-ni’ Nation regarding the proposed revegetation plan.

Timing/Implementation: Prior to issuance of the grading permit

Enforcement: County Community Development Department

Monitoring: N/A

Mitigation Measure TRB-3

Prior to the issuance of the grading permit, the applicant shall submit an erosion and runoff control plan to the Engineering and Surveying Division for review and acceptance. The erosion and runoff control plan shall demonstrate that during and post construction, erosion and runoff on the site will be controlled to avoid adverse impacts to adjacent properties and water resources. The erosion and runoff control plan shall include arrows showing the direction of flow from the construction site, temporary erosion and runoff control methods (e.g., silt fence), and permanent erosion and runoff control methods (e.g., grass seed and straw). An engineered plan is not required unless requested by the County Engineer.

Timing/Implementation: Prior to final issuance of the grading permit

Enforcement: County Community Development Department

Monitoring: N/A

Mitigation Measure TRB-4

Monitoring shall occur for a period of 5-years following implementation of native plant revegetation plan. During the 5-year monitoring period annual reports including both written and visual documentation shall be submitted to the Engineering and Surveying Division demonstrating:

- d) At least 80% of native plants are thriving and are at least 3-years old in year 3, 4, and 5.

- e) At least 75% of the revegetation area is covered in native plants in year 4 and 5.
- f) Non-native plants have been removed at least annually without the use of pesticides and shall be disposed of at the Del Norte County Transfer Station.

Prior to commencing the 5-year monitoring period, the native plant revegetation plan shall be implemented and an inspection for consistency with the revegetation plan shall be performed by the Engineering and Surveying Division.

Timing/Implementation: Annual reporting of monitoring activities and status will be required.

Enforcement: County Community Development Department

Monitoring: Del Norte County Engineering and Surveying Division

Mitigation Measure TRB-5

In the event that, during future activities at the site, concentrations of previously unknown archaeological or historical resources (or materials that may be considered to be archaeological or historical resources) are encountered, (1) County staff shall be notified immediately, and they shall notify representatives from the Native American community; and (2) all ground disturbing work at the location shall temporarily cease and not resume until a qualified archaeologist has been contacted to evaluate the materials and recommend appropriate action. In the event that project related activities result in the accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, the County shall initiate the procedure specified in section 15064.5(d) of the CEQA Guidelines.

Timing/Implementation: N/A

Enforcement: County Community Development Department

Monitoring: N/A



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Restoration Plan for Properties, APN 120-032-012 and APN 120-031-001. May, 2021

Introduction

The owner (Applicant) of a property parcel (APN 120-032-012) located on Pebble Beach Drive, within the County of Del Norte, cleared vegetation off the property without first obtaining a grading permit. The Applicant also inadvertently cleared an adjoining parcel (APN 120-031-001) which is owned by the County of Del Norte. The County has asked for a restoration plan to re-vegetate the two properties.

The grading was completed in order to allow for the building of a single-family residence at 700 Pebble Beach Drive (lot APN 120-032-012). The Applicant had Zack Larson and Associates, an environmental firm in Crescent City, prepare a BA for the building of the residence (*Biological Assessment for 700 Pebble Beach Drive (APN 120-032-012-000)*). The BA by Larson was prepared before the grading took place and is therefore an excellent source for pre-existing conditions.

Larson and Associates prepared their document in January of 2018. Larson found the site to be completely dominated by invasive English ivy (*Hedera helix*) and cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster franchetti*). Larson did find either Wolf's evening primrose (*Oenothera woflii*) or a hybrid of this species along the northwest of the property, next to an existing utility building on the County parcel. Larson found no wetlands or other special-status species in association with the parcel.

Del Norte County also had a report prepared by the GHD Engineering Company in 2015 for an extended sewer line project from the airport to a lift station located on the County parcel (APN 120-031-001). This report included an extensive biological review of the area, including the County parcel where the lift station is located. The GHD report included findings of Wolf's evening primrose, however they speculated that plants on the east side of the road were likely hybrids, while those on the west side may have been actual *Oenothera woflii*. The GHD report did not locate any Wolf's evening primrose near the Applicant property.

Methods

Prior to field review, the biological assessments by Zack Larson and Associates and by GHD Engineering Company were reviewed for their results. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Nation Wetlands Inventory was also queried to determine if any mapped wetlands were nearby.

Results

Biologist Frank Galea of Galea Biological Consulting conducted a review of the site on April 6, 2021. At this time both the Applicant and County properties were completely removed of all invasive vegetation and only a thick coating of wood chips remained. The Applicant and County properties were completely cleared of vegetation, while the County property included two structures used for utility purposes.

The lot is located on the east side of Pebble Beach Drive, with the beach and ocean located on the west side. The Applicant lot is located just west and downhill of another property with an existing house. North and south of the lot are existing homes with landscaped properties.

The only plant found was a grouping of three-cornered garlic (*Allium triquetrum*) which was growing on the east side of the utility building. English ivy starts were beginning to grow back where the chips were not as deep. No Wolf's evening primrose were observed near the lot.

To the north of both properties the adjacent property was still thickly vegetated. This property contained a number of short Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*) which had been repeatedly topped. These were covered with the ivy. Along the roadway, invasive cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster franchetti*) grew as a thicket. Between the cotoneaster and the conifers, a small group of relatively small, native willows (*Salix hookeriana*) was located.

Willows normally are indicators of wetlands in California; however, these willows are a small, isolated patch with no connectivity to other willows or other hydrophytic (water loving) plants. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Nation Wetlands Inventory showed the extent of the Marhoffer Creek wetland area, which was shown to be 230 feet north of the Applicant parcel (Figure 1). There are two driveways between this small patch of willows and the Marhoffer Creek marsh. Additionally, using Google Earth historic timeline photos, I was able to determine that the area between where the willows are now growing and Pebble Beach Drive has historically been kept completely clear from at least 2009 to 2015 (Figure 2), further demonstrating that this small patch of willows does not meet the criteria as an Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area (ESHA).

Impacts of vegetation clearing.

The area cleared of vegetation without a grading permit was composed almost exclusively of cotoneaster and English ivy, two highly invasive plants. These two species grow in very dense canopies and tend to completely exclude native species. Larson does not report any other plant species occurring within the cleared area. It is highly unlikely, therefore, that any sensitive species were impacted by the clearing of vegetation on this parcel.



Restoration Plan – County Property

Prior to vegetation removal, according to Larsen the county property was covered by invasive ivy and cotoneaster. It is not recommended that the property be re-vegetated by invasive species. Instead, we propose to plant the county property primarily with willows, approximately four feet deep, from the base of the slope towards the lift station building. Interspersed with the willows would be elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*), bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*) and salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), all species which are naturally present, albeit in low numbers, on adjacent properties. As these plantings would take place at the base of the slope, we believe that runoff from the slope above would provide sufficient moisture to ensure success of the plantings, if they are planted in the fall just before the onset of seasonal rains.

The size of the area to be restored on County property would be approximately 20 feet deep by 80 feet wide. We proposed two rows of willows, planted ten feet apart, offset between the two rows to appear more natural. This would require at least 16 willows, so we suggest a total of 20.

Between the willows we proposed planting elderberry, salal and bracken fern. We propose a total of 10 elderberry, 10 salal and 20 bracken fern. Any native plant which re-establishes itself within the restoration area would be allowed to grow as well. All non-native species would be removed during monitoring events.

Restoration Plan – Applicant Property

The portion of the Applicant property to be planted with local species would be the first ten feet of the Applicant property adjacent to the County property. This section is sloped and would therefore have less moisture available than on the County property below.

We proposed to plant elderberry, salal and bracken fern within the first ten feet of the Applicant property adjacent to the County property. These plants would be placed in higher density than that planned for the County property, as no willows would be planted in this segment.

Monitoring

We propose restoration plantings for the fall of 2021. The first monitoring check of the site would occur in early summer of 2022. If stocking levels did not succeed as planted the previous fall, then additional plantings would occur in the fall of 2022 to restore stocking levels. We are confident, however, that restoration plantings will succeed and little if any additional stocking would be necessary.

The second monitoring check would occur in the summer of 2023. If stocking levels did not succeed as originally planted, then additional plantings would occur in the fall of 2023 to restore stocking levels.

**BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR 700 PEBBLE
BEACH DRIVE
(APN 120-032-012-000)**



Prepared for:

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January 2018

BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR APN 120-032-012-000

January 2018

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BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR APN 120-032-012-000

1.0 Introduction

This biological assessment is for the construction of a 1,500-ft² (footprint) residence at 700 N Pebble Beach Drive in Crescent City (City), California (Figure 1). The 8,500 ft² lot, assessor's parcel number (APN) 120-032-012-000, is located in a residential area outside of the California Coastal Zone. City sewer and water connections are available. Zack Larson & Associates (ZLA) visited the property from August through October, 2018. The purpose of this biological assessment was to evaluate potential effects the development project has on Special Status Species or environmentally sensitive habitat areas (ESHA), and determine whether any such species or habitats are likely to be adversely effected by the actions of the project.

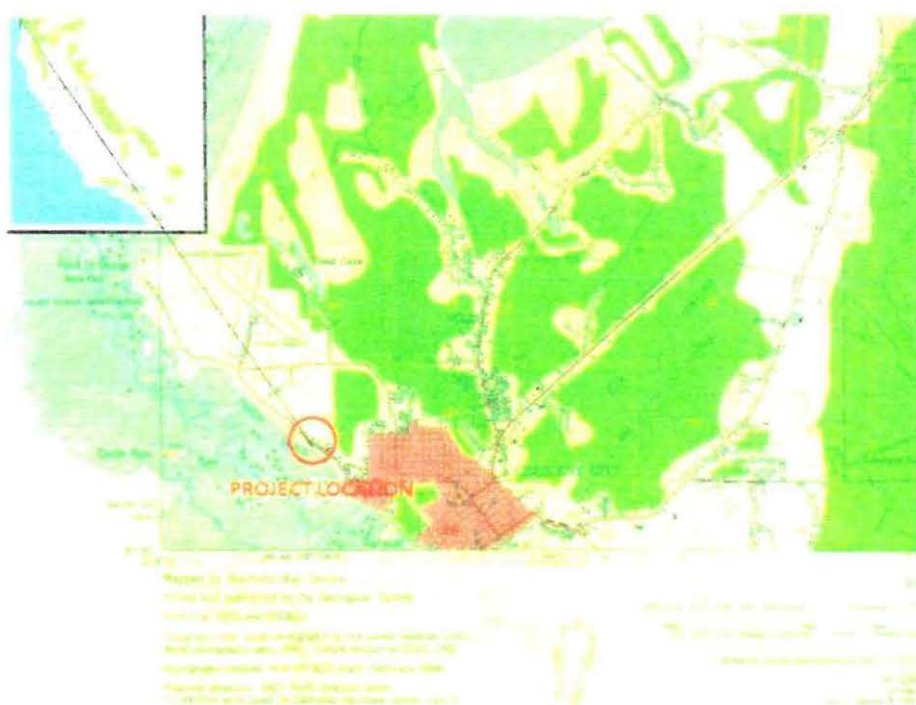


Figure 1. Location of the project area on the USGS Crescent City 7.5 minute quadrangle map, Del Norte County, California.

2.0 Summary of Findings and Conclusions

The property is in an urban setting off north Pebble Beach Drive next to a sewer lift station. The action area was evaluated for potential adverse effects to ESHA that may result from the project activities. Site visits occurred during bloom times appropriate for special status plants most likely to be encountered. The 8,400-square foot lot is infested and dominated by English ivy. Wolf's evening-primrose, *O. wolfii*¹ was observed northwest from the property next to the lift station and along the west shoulder of Pebble Beach Drive. Otherwise no special status species or environmentally sensitive habitat areas (ESHA) were detected on the parcel. The Wolf's evening-primrose ESHA occurs within 100 feet of the proposed activity but the ESHA is not likely to be effected by the development. Based on the findings in this report the project will not result in adverse effects to ESHA.

3.0 Environmental Setting

The proposed project is located in Township 16 North, Range 1 West, Section 19 of the USGS Crescent City quadrangle map (Humboldt Base and Meridian)(Figures 1&2). The coordinates of the site are 41.76357° North /- 124.2279° West (WGS 84). The project area does not represent natural habitat conditions. Public road and utilities construction and residential development has resulted major habitat alterations that favor non-native species.

A sewer lift station separates the property from Pebble Beach Drive (Appendix C). In general, the eastern half of the parcel is flat and contains perennial grassland (frequently mowed lawn). The remainder of the lot slopes gradually to the west toward Pebble Beach Drive and is dominated (infested) by a dense layer of invasive, non-native shrubs; English ivy (*Hedera helix*) and cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster franchetti*) (Figure 3). The parcel does not contain riparian areas or wetlands.

Local temperatures average 50 to 54 °F. Precipitation is light during summer with frequent foggy days. Rain is often heavy during winter and annual precipitation is 35 to 90 inches. The frost free period is 275-325 days (USDA, NRCS 2018). According to NRCS Web Soil Survey¹ data the Patel parcel is within the Halfbluff-Tepona-Urban Land soil map unit (USDA, NRCS, 2018). The soils are moderately well drained. See Appendix A for typical soil profiles.



Figure 2. Conceptual drawing of the proposed development (left) and a view of the property from Pebble Beach Drive (right).

4.0 Methods

The National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) database was searched for occurrences of wetlands on or adjacent to the sites and available soil survey information was gathered (NRCS 2018, McLaughlin and Harradine 1966). A search of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) was completed for Special Status plant and animal species and natural communities reported in the USGS Crescent City quadrangle map, and adjacent quadrangles (Figure 3). The California Native Plant Society Rare Plant Inventory was also queried for rare plants in the

¹ USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey (www.websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov).

project vicinity. US Fish and Wildlife Service lists of federally Threatened and Endangered Species were searched for potential occurrences of special status aquatic and terrestrial species, including migratory birds that may occur in the vicinity of the project area. The search included species listed by the state and federal governments as Threatened, Endangered, or Candidate for listing, and California Species of Special Concern. Species status, preferred habitats, and their occurrence or potential occurrence in the project area were reported in Appendix B. Site visits occurred 29 August, 7 September and 25 October 2018. The entire parcel was walked by traversing dense English Ivy. Based on the habitat requirements of the animals described in Appendix B, special status animal species are not likely to present on the property. The following special status plant species were identified as having a "High" potential of occurring in the project area (Table 1). See Appendix B for habitat and status descriptions.

Table 1. List of plant species with a high probability of occurrence on subject properties.

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Listing Status</u>	<u>Bloom Time</u>
<i>Oenothera wolfii</i>	Wolf's evening-primrose	1B.1	May-October

Wolf's evening-primrose (*Oenothera wolfii*), a Special Status Species², is known to occur in the immediate vicinity (Appendix A) (CDFW 2018, CNPS 2018). Wolf's evening-primrose is identified by the California Native Plant Society as rare but is not listed as threatened or endangered by state or federal regulatory agencies. The closely related but non-native species of evening-primrose, *O. glazioviana*, is known to occur in the vicinity and "hybrid swarms" of evening-primrose are common and suspected in the immediate area. The non-native variety (*O. glazioviana*) has larger, overlapping petals but otherwise shares similar traits as *O. wolfii*.



Figure 3. Vegetation map of APN 120-032-012-000.

² Special Status Species are plant and animal species listed, or candidates for listing, under the federal Endanger Species Act (ESA) or the California ESA. Special status also applies to plants having California Native Plant Society Rare Plant Ranks or local biological importance.

5.0 Results and Discussion

The project area habitats were significantly altered and degraded by surrounding residential development and construction of Pebble Beach Drive and the sewer lift station next to the property. The parcel does not contain riparian areas or wetlands. The entire parcel contains upland habitats dominated by non-native plant species. The proposed building development and driveway are sited on the eastern portion of the lot that consists of lawn and English ivy (Figure 3).

About half of the parcel is densely vegetated with English Ivy and the parcel contains poor habitat conditions for special status animal and plant species. No avian nests were observed and are not expected. No special status plants, animals or habitats were detected in the proposed action area. More than half of the parcel area is infested with English ivy (*Hedera helix*). However, Wolf's evening-primrose and suspected evening-primrose hybrids (e.g. overlapping petals *O. glazioviana*) were observed in front of the parcel adjacent to the sewer lift station and along the west side of the Pebble Beach Drive road prism, and in beach riprap. Wolf' evening –primrose tends to occupy more disturbed areas, such as imported substrates along roadsides (Dietrich et al. 1997, Imper 1997). Although this ESHA occurs within 100 feet of the proposed activity, the ESHA is not likely to be effected by the development. Based on the findings of this report the project will have no effect of special status species or habitats. Recommendations include removing non-native invasive plants.

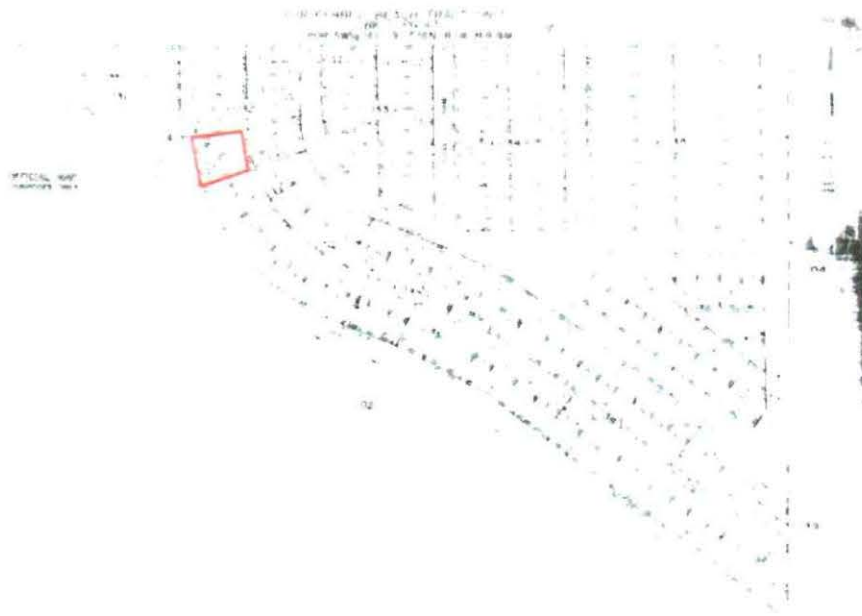
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Appendix A. Additional Project Maps, Soil and Wetland Information

Parcel map

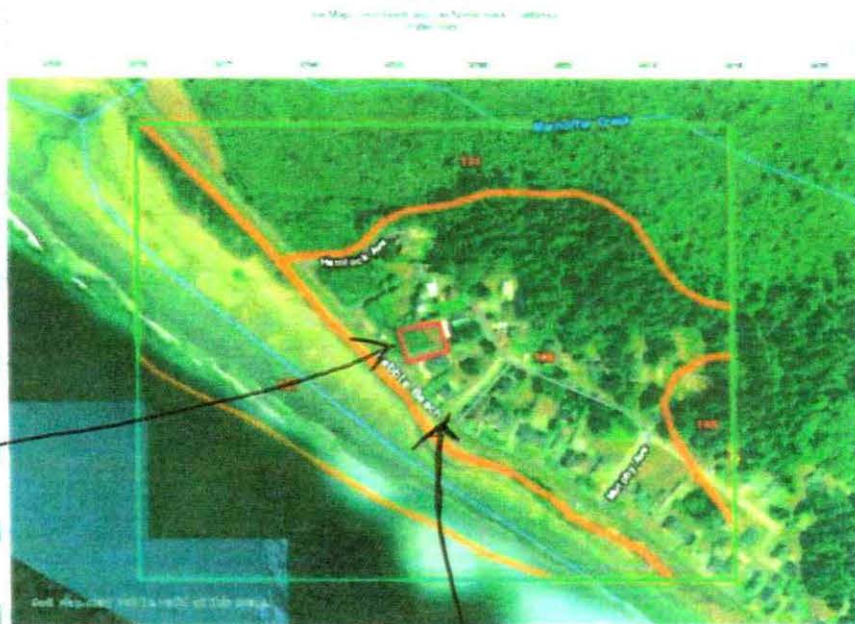


CNDDDB SEARCH OUTPUT

Map of Project Area



SOIL MAP



Parcel

Helm Lock St.

Humboldt and Del Norte Area, California

146—Halfbluff-Tepona-Urban Land, 2 to 9 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2dh7x
Elevation: 10 to 120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 90 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 275 to 325 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Tepona and similar soils: 40 percent
Halfbluff and similar soils: 35 percent
Urban land, residential: 15 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the map unit.

Description of Tepona

Setting

Landform: Manne terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Manne deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

Or: 0 to 0 inches: slightly decomposed plant material
A: 0 to 11 inches: sandy loam
Bw: 11 to 35 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw: 35 to 41 inches: fine sandy loam
C: 41 to 64 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 9 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 30 to 39 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified



Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: Sitka spruce-redwood/salal/western brackenfern
marne terraces, marne deposits, fine sandy lo
(F004BX118CA)
Other vegetative classification: Forest Type IV, coastal
(RNPF004CA)
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Halfbluff

Setting

Landform: Marne terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Marne deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 23 inches: loam
Bw - 23 to 37 inches: fine sandy loam
C - 37 to 71 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 9 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 20 to 39 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0
to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: Sitka spruce-redwood/salal/western brackenfern
marne terraces, marne deposits, fine sandy lo
(F004BX118CA)
Other vegetative classification: Forest Type IV, coastal
(RNPF004CA)
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Urban Land, Residential

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread



Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Talwegs

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Tillas

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Alluvial fans
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Hookton

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Erosion remnants
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Humboldt and Del Norte Area, California
Survey Area Data: Version 12, Sep 14, 2018



Appendix B. Special Status Species Potentially in the Vicinity of the Project.

PLANTS (2018 CNDDDB for Crescent City and Adjacent Quads)

Scientific Name Common Name	Listing Status	Habitat	Blooming Period	Potential to Occur on Parcel
<i>Anthoxanthum nitens</i> ssp. <i>nitens</i> vanilla-grass	2B.3	Meadows and seeps(mesic)	Apr-Jul	UNLIKELY. Parcel lacks wetlands.
<i>Arabis aculeolata</i> Waldo rockcress	2B.2	Broadleaved upland forest, Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest/serpentine	Apr-Jun	NO POTENTIAL. Occurs on serpentine.
<i>Arabis mcdonaldiana</i> McDonald's rockcress	1B.1, CE, FE	Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest/serpentine	May-Jul	NO POTENTIAL. Occurs on serpentine.
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i> ssp. <i>trichomanes</i> maidenhair spleenwort	2B.1	Lower montane coniferous forest(rocky)	May-Jul	NO POTENTIAL. Occurs in more inland higher elevation habitat.
<i>Boechera koehleri</i> Koehler's stipitate rockcress	1B.3	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest/serpentine, rocky	(Mar),Apr-Jul	NO POTENTIAL. Occurs on serpentine.
<i>Bryoria spiralis</i> twisted horsehair lichen	1B.1	North Coast coniferous forest(immediate coast)/Usually on conifers	na	UNLIKELY. Project area is not on immediate coast.
<i>Calamagrostis crassiglumis</i> Thurber's reed grass	List 2B.1	Coastal scrub(mesic), Marshes and swamps(freshwater)	May-Aug	UNLIKELY. Parcel lacks wetlands.
<i>Calicium adspersum</i> spiral-spored guillemot-head pin lichen	2B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, North Coast coniferous forest/Often restricted to old-growth bark of conifers that are over 200 years in age	na	UNLIKELY. Typically occurs in old growth forest.
<i>Cardamine angulata</i> Seaside bittercress	2B.1	Wet areas, streambanks, Lower montane coniferous forest, North Coast coniferous forest	(Jan), Mar- Jul	UNLIKELY. Parcel lacks suitable streamside habitat.
<i>Carex arcta</i> northern clustered sedge	2B.2	Bogs and fens, North Coast coniferous forest (mesic)	Jun-Sept	UNLIKELY. Parcel lacks wetlands.
<i>Carex lenticularis</i> var. <i>limnophila</i> lagoon sedge	2B.2	Bogs and fens, Marshes and swamps, North Coast coniferous forest/shores, beaches; often gravelly	Jun-Aug	UNLIKELY. Parcel lacks wetlands.
<i>Carex lyngbyei</i> Lyngbye's sedge	2B.2	Marshes and swamps (brackish or freshwater)	Apr-Aug	UNLIKELY. Parcel lacks wetlands.
<i>Carex praticola</i> northern meadow sedge	2B.2	Meadows and seeps(mesic)	May-Jul	UNLIKELY. Parcel lacks wetlands.
<i>Carex serpenticola</i> serpentine sedge	2B.3	Meadows and seeps (mesic, serpentine)	Mar-May	NO POTENTIAL. Occurs on serpentine.
<i>Carex viridula</i> ssp. <i>viridula</i> green yellow sedge	2B.3	Bogs and fens, Marshes and swamps(freshwater), North Coast coniferous forest(mesic)	(Jun),Jul-Sep(Nov),	UNLIKELY. Parcel lacks wetlands.

<i>Cascadia nuttallii</i> Nuttall's saxifrage	2B.1	North Coast coniferous forest (mesic, rocky)	May	UNLIKELY. Project area lacks rocky habitat.
<i>Castilleja elata</i> Siskiyou paintbrush	2B.2	Bogs and fens, Lower montane coniferous forest(seeps)/often serpentinite	May-Aug	UNLIKELY. project area is not Lower montane coniferous forest often occurs on serpentine.
<i>Castilleja litoralis</i> Oregon coast paintbrush	2B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub/sandy	Jun	NO POTENTIAL. Project area does not include Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, or Coastal scrub.
<i>Cochlearia groenlandica</i> Greenland cochlearia	2B.3	Coastal bluff scrub (on basaltic sea stack)	May-Jul	NO POTENTIAL. Occurs sea stacks.
<i>Discelium nudum</i> naked flag moss	2B.2	Coastal bluff scrub (soil, on clay banks)		NO POTENTIAL. Project area does not include Coastal bluff scrub.
<i>Empetrum nigrum</i> black crowberry	2B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal prairie	Apr-Jun	NO POTENTIAL. Project area does not include Coastal bluff scrub or Coastal prairie.
<i>Eriogonum nudum</i> var. paralinum Del Norte buckwheat	2B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal prairie	Jun-Sep	NO POTENTIAL. Project area does not include Coastal bluff scrub or Coastal prairie.
<i>Eriogonum pendulum</i> Waldo wild buckwheat	2B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest/serpentinite	Aug-Sep	NO POTENTIAL. Occurs on serpentine.
<i>Erysimum concinnum</i> bluff wallflower	1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal prairie	Feb-Jul	NO POTENTIAL. Project area does not include Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, or Coastal prairie.
<i>Erythronium hendersonii</i> Henderson's fawn lily	2B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest	Apr-Jul	NO POTENTIAL. Project area is not Lower montane coniferous forest.
<i>Erythronium howellii</i> Howell's fawn lily	1B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, North Coast coniferous forest/sometimes serpentinite	Apr-May	NO POTENTIAL. Project area is not Lower montane coniferous forest.
<i>Erythronium oregonum</i> giant fawn lily	2B.2	Cismontane woodland, Meadows and seeps/sometimes serpentinite, rocky, openings	Mar-Jun(Jul),	UNLIKELY. Project area lacks characteristic rocky habitat.
<i>Erythronium revolutum</i> coast fawn lily	2B.2	Bogs and fens, Broadleafed upland forest, North Coast coniferous forest/Mesic, streambanks	Mar-Jul(Aug),	UNLIKELY. Project area lacks characteristic rocky habitat.
<i>Fissidens pauperculus</i> minute pocket moss	1B.2	North Coast coniferous forest (damp coastal soil)	na	MODERATE. Project area includes North Coast coniferous forest.
<i>Gentiana setigera</i> Mendocino gentian	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps/mesic	(Apr),(Jul), Aug-Sep	UNLIKELY. Project area is not Lower montane coniferous forest.



<i>Gilia capitata</i> ssp. <i>pacifica</i> Pacific gilia	1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, Chaparral(openings), Coastal prairie, Valley and foothill grassland	Apr-Aug	UNLIKELY. Project area does not include Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal prairie.
<i>Gilia millefoliata</i> dark-eyed gilia	1B.2	Coastal dunes	Apr-Jul	NO POTENTIAL. Occurs on Coastal dunes.
<i>Hesperervax sparsiflora</i> var. <i>brevifolia</i> short-leaved evax	1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub(sandy), Coastal dunes, Coastal prairie	Mar-Jun	NO POTENTIAL. Project area does not include Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes or Coastal prairie.
<i>Kopsiopsis hookeri</i> small groundcone	2B.3	North Coast coniferous forest	Apr-Aug	UNLIKELY. Parcel contains marginal habitat and is infested with non-native invasive species.
<i>Lasthenia californica</i> ssp. <i>macrantha</i> Perennial goldfields	1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub	Jan-Nov	NO POTENTIAL. Project area does not include Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, or Coastal scrub.
<i>Lathyrus japonicus</i> seaside pea	2B.1	Coastal dunes	May-Aug	NO POTENTIAL. Occurs and dunes upper beaches.
<i>Lathyrus palustris</i> marsh pea	2B.2	Bogs and fens, Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Marshes and swamps, North Coast coniferous forest/mesic	Mar-Aug	UNLIKELY. Parcel lacks wetlands.
<i>Layia carnosa</i> beach layia	1B.1, FE, CE	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub (sandy)	Mar-Jul	NO POTENTIAL. Occurs on coastal dunes.
<i>Lewisia oppositifolia</i> opposite-leaved lewisia	2B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest(mesic)	Apr- May(Jun),	NO POTENTIAL. Project area is not Lower montane coniferous forest.
<i>Lilium occidentale</i> western lily	1B.1, CE, FE	Bogs and fens, Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, Marshes and swamps(freshwater), North Coast coniferous forest(openings)	Jun-Jul	UNLIKELY. Parcel lacks wetlands.
<i>Lysimachia europaea</i> arctic starflower	2B.2	Bogs and fens, Meadows and seeps/coastal	Jun-Jul	UNLIKELY. Parcel lacks wetlands.
<i>Moneses uniflora</i> woodnymph	2B.2	Broadleaved upland forest, North Coast coniferous forest	May-Aug	UNLIKELY. Parcel contains marginal habitat and is infested with non-native invasive species
<i>Monotropa uniflora</i> ghost-pipe	2B.2	Broadleaved upland forest, North Coast coniferous forest	Jun- Aug(Sep),	UNLIKELY. Parcel contains marginal habitat and is infested with non-native invasive species
<i>Oenothera wolffii</i> Wolf's evening-primrose	1B.1	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal prairie, Lower montane coniferous forest/sandy, usually mesic	May-Oct	HIGH. Documented in the immediate vicinity.
<i>Pachena bolanderi</i> var. <i>bolanderi</i> ~~seascall~~ ~~seascall~~	2B.2	Coastal scrub, North Coast coniferous forest/Sometimes roadsides	(Jan)(Feb), (Apr), May Jul(Aug),	UNLIKELY. Parcel contains marginal habitat and is infested with non-native



				invasive species
<i>Phacelia argentea</i> sand dune phacelia	1B.1	Coastal dunes	Jun-Aug	NO POTENTIAL. Occurs on coastal dunes.
<i>Pinguicula macroceras</i> horned butterwort	2B.2	Bogs and fens (serpentine)	Apr-Jun	NO POTENTIAL. Occurs on serpentine.
<i>Piperia candida</i> white-flowered rein orchid	1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, Lower montane coniferous forest, North Coast coniferous forest/sometimes serpentine	(Mar), May-Sep	UNLIKELY. Typically occurs in forest with a Douglas-fir and tanoak component.
<i>Polemonium carneum</i> Oregon polemonium	2B.2	Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest	Apr-Sep	UNLIKELY. Project area does not include Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, or lower montane coniferous forest
<i>Potamogeton foliosus</i> ssp. <i>fibrillosus</i> fibrous pondweed	2B.3	Marshes and swamps (assorted shallow freshwater)	unk	NO POTENTIAL. Project area lacks wetlands and standing water.
<i>Prosartes parvifolia</i> Siskiyou bells	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest/Often roadsides, disturbed areas, and burned areas	May-Sep	UNLIKELY. project area is not Lower or Upper montane coniferous.
<i>Pyrrocoma racemosa</i> var. <i>congesta</i> Del Norte pyrrocoma	2B.3	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest/serpentine	Aug-Sep	NO POTENTIAL. Occurs on serpentine.
<i>Ramalina thrausta</i> angel's hair lichen	2B.1	North Coast coniferous forest/On dead twigs and other lichens	na	UNLIKELY. Parcel contains marginal habitat and is infested with non-native invasive species
<i>Romanzoffia tracyi</i> Tracy's romanzoffia	2B.3	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub/rocky	Mar-May	NO POTENTIAL. project area lacks Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub, or rocky habitat.
<i>Sabulina howellii</i> Howell's sandwort	1B.3	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest/serpentine, xeric	Apr-Jul	NO POTENTIAL. Occurs on serpentine.
<i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i> Sanford's arrowhead	1B.2	Marshes and swamps (assorted shallow freshwater)	May-Oct(Nov),	NO POTENTIAL. Project area lacks wetlands standing water.
<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> great burnet	2B.2	Bogs and fens, Broadleafed upland forest, Meadows and seeps, Marshes and swamps, North Coast coniferous forest, Riparian forest/often serpentine	Jul-Oct	UNLIKELY. Parcel lacks wetlands.
<i>Sidalcea malviflora</i> ssp. <i>patula</i> Siskiyou checkerbloom	1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal prairie, North Coast coniferous forest/often roadcuts	May-Aug	MODERATE. Marginal habitat and is infested with non-native invasive species
<i>Sidalcea oregana</i> ssp. <i>eximia</i> coast checkerbloom	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, North Coast coniferous forest	Jun-Aug	NO POTENTIAL. Parcel lacks wetlands.



<i>Silene serpentinicola</i> serpentine catchfly	1B.2	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest/serpentine openings; gravelly or rocky	May-Jul	NO POTENTIAL. Occurs on serpentine.
<i>Streptanthus howellii</i> Howell's jewel-flower	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest (serpentine, rocky)	Jul-Aug	NO POTENTIAL. Occurs on serpentine.
<i>Triquetrella californica</i> coast triquetrella	1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub		NO POTENTIAL. project area does not include Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub.
<i>Vaccinium scoparium</i> little-leaved huckleberry	2B.2	Subalpine coniferous forest(rocky)	Jun-Aug	NO POTENTIAL. Occurs on serpentine.
<i>Viola adunca</i> western dog violet	Plant of local biological significance (OSB larval host)	Occurs in a variety of forests, meadows, and wetlands.	Apr-Sept	UNLIKELY. Parcel contains marginal habitat and is infested with non-native invasive species
<i>Viola langsдорffii</i> Langsdorf's violet	2B.1	Bogs and fens(coastal)	May-Jul	UNLIKELY. Parcel lacks wetlands.
<i>Viola palustris</i> alpine marsh violet	2B.2	Bogs and fens(coastal), Coastal scrub(mesic)	Mar-Aug	UNLIKELY. Parcel lacks wetlands.
<i>Viola primulifolia</i> ssp. <i>occidentalis</i> western white bog violet	1B.2	Bogs and fens(serpentine), Marshes and swamps	Apr-Sep	UNLIKELY. Parcel lacks wetlands.

ANIMALS (October 2017 CNDDDB Database for Crescent City and Smith River Quads)

SPECIES LATIN NAME Common Name	LISTING STATUS (FED/CA)	PREFERRED HABITAT	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON-SITE
<i>Actinemys marmorata</i> Western pond turtle	Under review	Found in ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, marshes with abundant vegetation, and either rocky or muddy bottoms, in woodland, forest, and grassland. In streams, prefers pools to shallower areas. Logs, rocks, cattail mats, and exposed banks are required for basking.	NO POTENTIAL
<i>Arborimus pomo</i> Sonoma tree vole	None, SSC	North coast fog belt from Oregon border to Sonoma County. In Douglas-fir, redwood & montane hardwood conifer forests. Feeds almost exclusively on Douglas-fir needles. Will occasionally take needles of grand fir, hemlock or spruce.	NO POTENTIAL. Habitat not present (i.e. not montane)
<i>Ascaphus truei</i> Pacific tailed frog	None, SSC	Montane hardwood—conifer, redwood, Douglas fir and Ponderosa pine habitats. Restricted to perennial montane streams.	NO POTENTIAL. Habitat not present.
<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i> Marbled murrelet	FT/SE	Feeds near-shore; nests inland along coast from eureka to oregon border and from half moon bay to santa cruz. Nests in old-growth redwood-dominated forests, up to six miles inland, often in douglas-fir.	NO POTENTIAL. Habitat not present.



<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i> Western snowy plover	FT/SSC	Sandy beaches, levees and shores.	NO POTENTIAL
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> Western yellow-billed cuckoo	FC/SE	Nests in tall cottonwood and willow riparian woodland. Requires patches of at least 25 acres of dense riparian forest with a canopy cover of at least 50 percent in both understory and overstory; nests typically in mature willows.	NO POTENTIAL. Not known to nest in NW CA (Hunter et al. 2005) yet prior obs. in Del Norte.
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> Townsend's big-eared bat	None, SSC	Throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites. Roosts in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings. Roosting sites limiting. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	UNKNOWN. Adjacent to developments and busy roads.
<i>Empidonax traillii brewsteri</i> Little willow flycatcher	SE	Mountain meadows and riparian habitats in the Sierra Nevada and Cascades. Requires dense shrubs for nesting and roosting. Occurs generally near low velocity stream habitat, seeps or standing water.	NO POTENTIAL.
<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i> tidewater goby	FE	Brackish water habitats along the California coast. Found in shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches	NO POTENTIAL. Occur in Lake Earl. No aquatic habitat on parcel.
<i>Fratercula cirrhata</i> tufted puffin	SSC	Nests along the coast on islands, islets, or (rarely) mainland cliffs.	NO POTENTIAL.
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> bald eagle	FD/SE	Generally found along margins of water sources (ocean, lakes, rivers). Nests in large trees within one mile of water.	NO POTENTIAL. Roosting/nesting habitat not available.
<i>Limnephilus atercus</i> Fort Dick limnephilus caddisfly	None	Known only from Fort Dick in Del Norte County.	NO POTENTIAL. No potential. No aquatic habitat.
<i>Martes caurina humboldtensis</i> Humboldt marten	Candidate Endangered	Late successional coniferous forests, prefer forests with low overhead and complex cover.	NO POTENTIAL. No late successional forest habitat present.
<i>Oceanodroma furcata</i> fork-tailed storm petrel	SSC	Colonial nester on offshore islets	NO POTENTIAL.
<i>Oncorhynchus clarkii clarkia</i> coastal cutthroat trout	SSC	Small coastal streams from the Eel River to the Oregon Border. Spawning occurs in small low-gradient tributaries from December through May, with a peak in February (Trotter, 1989). Flexible life history strategy (including anadromy) though highly dependent on freshwater habitats.	NO POTENTIAL.
<i>O. kisutch</i> Coho Salmon	FT/ST	Adult Coho Salmon generally enter the Klamath around October and spawn in low gradient tributaries. Juveniles prefer complex instream habitat in low gradient streams.	NO POTENTIAL. No stream habitat.
<i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i> California brown pelican	FE/SE	Near-shore waters along coast; nests on islands in Central and South America.	NO POTENTIAL. Habitat not available.
<i>Pseudotsuga sitchensis</i> Sitka spruce	SSC	Intermediate to large-tree stages of coniferous forests and deciduous-riparian areas with high percent canopy closure. Uses	NO POTENTIAL. Habitat not available.



		cavities, snags, logs and rocky areas for cover and denning. Needs large areas of mature, dense forest.	
<i>Phoebastria albatrus</i> short-tailed albatross	FE	Pelagic. Observed in off-shore marine habitat. Rarely observed in nearshore habitats.	NO POTENTIAL.
<i>Plethodon elongates</i> Del Norte salamander	SSC	Old-growth associated species with optimum conditions in the mixed conifer/hardwood ancient forest ecosystem.	NO POTENTIAL.
<i>Polites mardon</i> mardon skipper	FC	Occur in rocky serpentine meadows containing <i>Festuca idahoensis</i>	NO POTENTIAL. No serpentine.
<i>Rana aurora</i> northern red-legged frog	FT/SSC	Dense riparian cover, generally near permanent water. Can be away from water during non-breeding season.	UNLIKELY.
<i>Rana boylei</i> foothill yellow legged frog	SSC	Partly-shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats.	NO POTENTIAL. Habitat not present.
<i>Rhyacotriton variegates</i> southern torrent salamander	SSC	Coastal redwood, Douglas fir, mixed conifer, montane riparian, and montane hardwood-conifer habitats. Old growth.	NO POTENTIAL. Habitat not present.
<i>Speyeria zerene Hippolyta</i> Oregon silverspot butterfly	FT/ST	Coastal meadows in Del Norte. Larvae feed only on the foliage of w.dog violet (<i>viola adunca</i>)	MODERATE. <i>V. adunca</i> not observed.
<i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i> longfin smelt	FCT, SSC	Euryhaline, nektonic & anadromous. Found in open waters of estuaries, mostly in middle or bottom of water column. Prefer salinities of 15-30 ppt, but can be found in completely freshwater to almost pure seawater.	NO POTENTIAL. No stream habitat.
<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i> northern spotted owl	FT/ST	Prefers moderate to high canopy closure (60-90%) in mature coniferous forest. Nest in the tops of trees or in cavities of naturally deformed and/or diseased trees	NO POTENTIAL. Habitat not present.
<i>Thaleichthys pacificus</i> eulachon	FE/None	Found in klamath river, mad river, Redwood Creek, and in small numbers in Smith River.	NO POTENTIAL. No aquatic/anadromous habitats.

* Plant of local biological significance

SPECIAL STATUS PLANT LISTING
STATUS

Endangered Species Act (ESA)

FE: Federally Endangered

FT: Federally Threatened

FR: Federally Rare

California Rare Plant Ranks

1A: Plants Presumed Extirpated in California and Either Rare or Extinct Elsewhere

1B: Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere

2A: Plants Presumed Extirpated in California, But Common Elsewhere

2B: California Rare Plant Rank 2B: Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in CA, But More Common Elsewhere

Threat Ranks

0.1 **Seriously threatened** in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)

0.2 **Moderately threatened** in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)

0.3 **Not very threatened** in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat)

California Endangered Species Act (CESA)

CE: California Endangered

CT: California Threatened

CR: California Rare

Appendix C. Project Pictures



Appendix D. Plants observed on Parcel and Immediate Vicinity

*indicates non-native

* <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	sweet vernal grass
* <i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	bullthistle
* <i>Cotoneaster franchetii</i>	cotoneaster
* <i>Daucus carota</i>	Queen anne's lace
<i>Equisetum telmateia ssp. braunii</i>	giant horsetail
<i>Gautheria shallon</i>	salal
* <i>Gazania linearis</i>	Gazania
* <i>Hedera helix</i>	English ivy
* <i>Holcus lanatus</i>	velvet grass
* <i>Hypericum canariense</i>	Canary Island St. John's wort
* <i>Hypochaeris radica</i>	hairy cat's ear
* <i>Leontodon sp.</i>	
* <i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	burclover
* <i>Mentha pulegium</i>	pennyroyal
<i>Morella californica</i>	California wax myrtle
* <i>Oenothera glazioviana</i>	Red sepaled evening-primrose
<i>Oenothera wolfii or hybrid</i>	Wolf's evening-primrose
<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	Sitka spruce (sapling)
* <i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	English plantain
* <i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	annual beard grass
* <i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	Himalayan blackberry
<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	California blackberry
* <i>Rumex acetosella</i>	sheep sorrel
<i>Rumex sp.</i>	dock
<i>Salix hookeriana</i>	Hooker's willow
* <i>Trifolium repens</i>	white clover

CNPS 1B.1 (

